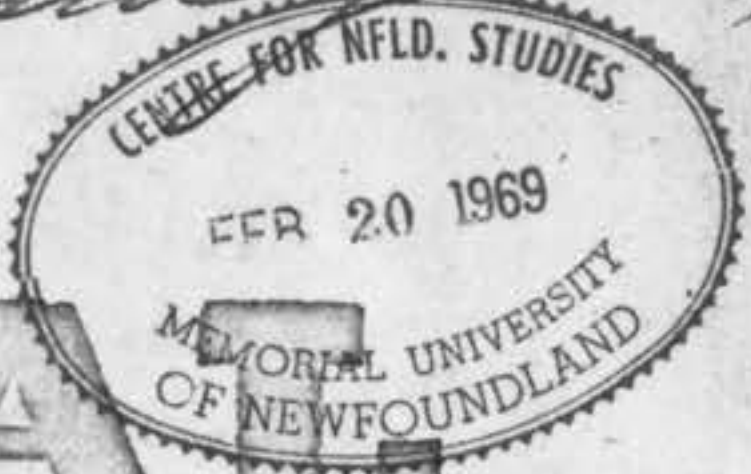


BIND LETTERS INCLUDING VOLUME, YEAR, NUMBER AND SHOWN.

John L. Henderson



JOURNAL

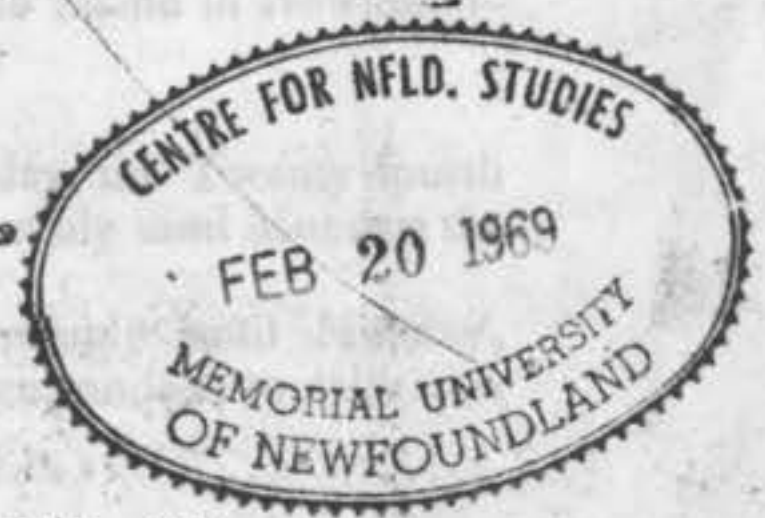
OF THE

PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.



ANNO OCTAVO VICTORIAE REGINAE

His EXCELLENCY MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H.
Governor and Commander in Chief, &c. &c.



THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

A. SHEA, PRINTER.

MDCCCLV.



PROCLAMATION.

(L. S.)
J. HARVEY.

By His Excellency Major General SIR JOHN HARVEY,
Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military
Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal
Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Com-
mander in Chief in and over the Island of Newfound-
land and its Dependencies, &c.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands Prorogued until Monday the Twenty-fourth day of June : And Whereas I think fit further to Prorogue the said General Assembly until Monday the 19th day of August next.

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation further Prorogue the said General Assembly until Monday, the 19th day of August next : And all Persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Gov-
ernment House, at St. John's, the Twenty-
first day of June, 1844, in the 8th Year of
Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES CROWDY, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(L. S.)
J. HARVEY.

By His Excellency Major General SIR JOHN HARVEY,
Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military
Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal
Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Com-
mander in Chief in and over the Island of Newfound-
land and its Dependencies, &c.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands Prorogued until Monday the Nineteenth day of August inst : And Whereas I think fit further to Prorogue the said General Assembly until Saturday the 19th day of October next.

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation further Prorogue the said General Assembly until Saturday, the 19th day of October next : And all Persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Gov-
ernment House, at St. John's, the Sixth day
of August, 1844, in the 8th Year of Her
Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES CROWDY, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

(L. S.)
J. HARVEY.

By His Excellency Major General SIR JOHN HARVEY,
Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military
Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal
Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Com-
mander in Chief in and over the Island of Newfound-
land and its Dependencies, &c.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands Prorogued until Saturday, the Nineteenth day of October inst. And Whereas I think fit further to Prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday the 15th day of January next.

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation further Prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday the 15th day of January next, *then to meet for the despatch of business*: And all Persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Gov-
ernment House, at St. John's, the Twenty-
first day of June, 1844, in the 8th Year of
Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES CROWDY, *Secretary.*

JOURNAL OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY



JOURNAL

OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEWFOUND-
LAND.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1845.

THE General Assembly having by several Proclamations of His Excellency the Governor hereto prefixed, been prorogued until this day, then to meet for the despatch of business, the members thereof accordingly assembled this day in the principal committee of the house.

Members assemble.

At Two o'clock, p. m. a message was delivered by JOSEPH TEMPLEMAN, Esq. Usher of the Black Rod :

Message from the Governor.

Mr. Speaker, Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen :

His Excellency the Governor commands your immediate attendance in the General Assembly Room.

Accordingly the Hon. Mr. Speaker, with the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly present, attended His Excellency the Governor in the General Assembly Room.

House attend his Excellency

After some time His Excellency the Governor retired, and the Hon. Mr. Speaker having taken the chair, he reported that the House had been in attendance upon his Excellency the Governor, and that his Excellency had been pleased to make a Speech, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, to prevent mistakes, obtained a copy, which he read to the house, and which is as follows :

Mr. Speaker reports his Excellency's speech,

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen :—

His Excellency's Speech.

The circumstances under which we assemble appear to me to warrant the congratulations which it is accordingly my pleasing duty to offer to you upon the peaceful and prosperous state of the Colony and the flourishing condition of its finances, which have been so productive during the past year as to afford convincing proof of the beneficial operation of the existing tariff of duties.

Of the large amount voted for the construction and repair of Roads and Bridges during the last two Sessions, a large portion has already been expended, and so much of benefit and satisfaction has been afforded by the outlay which has taken place under this head of service, as would appear to suggest the expediency of some further appropriation, as well for the completion of any lines of Roads for which adequate means may not have been provided, as for the opening of others—in a word, in aid of an object which, while it secures to the Colony the inestimable advantage of good communications, also affords to a large portion of its poorer classes all that industry can require, viz. employment, with reasonable remuneration, at those seasons of the year when it would not otherwise be attainable.—The money thus expended becomes, in reality, a vote for the relief of the heads of poor families, afforded to them in the manner most advantageous to the public interests, and, at the same time, most satisfactory to their own feelings of independence—It may, in fact, be viewed as a patriotic investment of your surplus funds in the most useful and beneficial form, and of which the return is large and well assured.

The accounts of the expenditure under this head will be laid before you, and will, I doubt not, shew that it has been judiciously and economically made.

Of the increased tendency to agricultural pursuits, on the part of the Inhabitants of this ancient and interesting Colony, less equivocal or more satisfactory proofs can scarcely be referred to than those which will be found in the returns, which will be laid before you, of Sales of Waste Lands which have recently been effected under the new Land Bill, and which, though comparatively inconsiderable in their amount, nevertheless exhibit a nearly *tenfold* increase in the value of such Lands in the district of "Avalon" since the passing of that Bill—a result which must be regarded as almost wholly referable to the great improvement of the Roads and Communications which has been effected through your enlightened and patriotic liberality.—With reference to this Bill, amendments of three of its Clauses have been suggested by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, which will, I doubt not, receive your respectful attention.—In strict connection with this subject, I would express a hope that the "Agricultural Society" will receive such a share of your encouragement and support as may enable it to extend its operations, and thereby to confer increased benefits upon the Colony.—An account of the expenditure of the sums already granted to that Association will be laid before you.

The Report of the Inspector of Schools, while it will, I trust, satisfy you that great benefits have been derived from your liberal appropriations in aid of Elementary Education, will also indicate the necessity which appears to exist for the extension of those benefits to many parts of the Colony which do not at present possess them—Accordingly, I recommend this subject to your consideration.

The question of the Fisheries, both as respects Foreign interference and the lines of delimitation within which the French are permitted, by Treaties, to take

and dry Fish on certain parts of the Coasts of this Island, is, I have reason to hope and to believe, now engaging the attention of the two Governments, with a view to some revision of the existing arrangements;—but, in connexion with this question, there is another matter of great importance to which I would call your attention, viz. the *Bank Fishery*.—I shall lay before you documents having reference to this subject, and I shall be happy to concur with you in any measure which may tend to the revival of a Fishery of such interest to the Inhabitants of this Colony.—Having had an opportunity of visiting the Western Coast of this Island during the last Summer, I was forcibly struck with the condition of such British subjects as are in the habit of frequenting that fine part of Newfoundland, in respect not only to the settlement of individual differences and disputes arising among them, but of other more serious infringements of the Laws as affecting the security of life or property;—and although these persons are found beyond the limits of our Electoral and Judicial Districts, yet you will, I doubt not, concur with me in the opinion that British subjects wherever found, within the precincts of this Government as defined by Her Majesty's Commission to its Governor are entitled to such legal protection as can be conveniently extended to them. I am aware that it would be desirable to connect any arrangement for this purpose with one for the collection of Imposts on dutiable articles imported and consumed by them—but as circumstances do not yet admit of the formation of such Establishments in that part of the Island, I confine my suggestions for the present to a reasonable provision for a Stipendiary Magistrate and a few paid Constables—the services of the former embracing both the Western Coast of Newfoundland and the settlements on the opposite coast of Labrador—a reasonable allowance being made for providing the occasional means of conveyance between the two coasts.

I shall also lay before you a further Report of the Criminal Law Commissioners, in which you will, I am persuaded, recognise additional evidence of the intelligence and industry which have been brought to bear by them upon this very important subject.

This being the third Session and year of the Provisional Constitution under which we are now assembled, and the duration of which is limited to four years, I deem it proper to invite your consideration of a measure which I am induced to regard as an indispensable preliminary and basis of any renewed Legislation upon this deeply interesting and important subject—I refer to a Census of the population of this Island—and although this is usually regarded as a Decennial measure, you will, nevertheless, I doubt not, agree with me that the circumstance to which I have adverted will abundantly warrant an anticipation of it by a single year—A Bill on this subject will accordingly be presented to you.

Several Despatches from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies will be laid before you, including one which will, I am sure, be received by you with feelings of the most loyal satisfaction—I refer to that announcing the increased happiness which has been afforded to our beloved Sovereign, and in which the whole British people have warmly participated, by the birth of another Prince.

Mr. Speaker, Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen :—

The accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the public funds during the past year will be laid before you, together with the usual estimates for the services of the ensuing year, for which I confidently rely on your cheerfully making due provision, as well as for such grants as may appear to be requisite for carry-

ing out the extra services to which I have invited your attention and which will be submitted to you by Message.

With these observations I leave you to your deliberations, renewing to you the expression of my constant readiness freely to communicate with you whenever the interests of the public service may appear to you to require it, and otherwise to co-operate with you for the advancement of our common object to the utmost extent of my ability.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, seconded by Mr. CARTER.

Resolved—That an humble Address of Thanks be presented to His Excellency the Governor in reply to the Gracious Speech with which His Excellency has been pleased to open the Session, and that a Select Committee be appointed to prepare the same.

Ordered—That the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. CARTER, the Hon. Mr. DUNSCOMB, the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN and Mr. DILLON be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN,

Ordered,—That One Hundred Copies of His Excellency's Speech be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that on an early day he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the mode of empanneling Grand, Special and Petit Juries in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

Mr. NUGENT also gave notice that on Monday next he would move that an humble Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty on the subject of the Act passed in the First Session of the Legislature, to abolish the Oaths now by Law to be taken by Members of the Legislature, and to substitute the Oath of Allegiance instead thereof.

Mr. NUGENT also gave notice that on Thursday the 23rd inst he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for supplying the town of Saint John's with Fresh Water.

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that on Monday next he would move that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor praying that he will be pleased to inform the House (provided no objection exist to the giving such information) whether any reply has been received to the Petition from the House to Her Majesty on the subject of the encroachments on the Fisheries on the Southern and Western Coasts of this Island.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at one of the clock.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1845.

THE Hon. Mr. ROBINSON from the Select Committee appointed to prepare the draft of an Address of thanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the

Speech.

Address of thanks in reply to His Excellency's speech.

Committee to prepare it.

His Excellency's Speech to be printed.

Notice of Bill to regulate the empanneling of Juries.

Notice of Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Abolition of Oaths Act.

Notice of Bill to Water the Town of St. John's.

Notice of Address for copy of reply to Address relative to protection of the Fisheries.

Adjourn.

Report of Select Committee to prepare Address of thanks.

Governor at the opening of the Session reported that the Committee had prepared the draft of an Address accordingly; and he read the same in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table; where it was again read throughout.

Ordered,—That the said Address be read a second time to morrow.

2nd reading to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that to-morrow he would move that the rules of the House in reference to the passing of Bills and Addresses be suspended so far as relates to the passing of this Address.

Notice of motion to suspend rules in reference to the passing of addresses.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that on an early day he would move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for granting a Bounty to persons engaged in the catching of Fish.

Notice of Bills for granting a bounty to persons engaged in taking fish.

Also that on an early day he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the charges of Supplying Merchants.

Notice of Bill to regulate charges of Supplying Merchants, and to provide for the appointment of a Harbor Master.

Also that on an early day he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for appointing a Harbor Master for the port of St. John's.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, pursuant to notice, seconded by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN.

Motion for a Select Committee to prepare an address to her Majesty on abrogation of oaths to be taken by Members of the Assembly.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to abrogate the Oaths taken by Members of the House, and to substitute therefor the Oath of Allegiance.

Ordered,—That Mr. NUGENT, Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, and Mr. GLEN do form such Committee.

Committee.

Mr. BARNES gave notice that on Thursday next, he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor for a special return to be made to this House, of all sums of Money paid in accordance with the Address of this House of last Session, in liquidation of the claims incurred in the case of Kielley vs. Carson and others.

Notice of Address for special return of monies expended in liquidation of expenses in case Kielley vs. Carson.

A Petition of Thomas B. Polden and others, Bellorem, Saint Jacques, and English Harbor, was presented by the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth that the said Harbors are severally distant seven, eight miles, and six leagues from Harbor Britain, which said distances in the winter and at other seasons of the year prevent their obtaining medical aid from Harbor Britain, aforesaid, and praying that a sum may be granted in aid of a road between the said Harbors and Harbour Britain.

Petition of Thomas B. Polden and others, Fortune Bay.

Ordered—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

On table.

Also a Petition of John Grandy and others, loyal subjects of Bellorem, in Fortune Bay, was presented by the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) setting forth that the population of the said settlement are much inconvenienced in not having a Road made and Bridges erected over two Brooks, and for the want of which they are prevented from attending Divine Service, and also that it would give them a greater facility for making their Fish on the Western side of the Harbour, and praying for a grant in aid of the said Road and Bridges.

Petition of John Grandy and others, Bellorem.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. ROBINSON, pursuant to notice, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT.

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, viz.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to inform them (provided no objection exist at present to such information being given) whether any reply has been received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to the Petition to Her Majesty passed by the House during the last Session, on the subject of the encroachments of the French upon the Fisheries on the Western part of this Island.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and that the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON and the Hon. Mr. BENNETT be a Committee to present the same to His Excellency the Governor.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1845.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the draft of the Address of thanks to His Excellency the Governor in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session was read a second time, and

On motion of the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT,

Resolved,—That the Rules of the House in reference to the passing of Bills and Addresses be suspended, so far as relates to the said Address, and that the same be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

And the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the said Address, accordingly,

On table.

Address moved for copies of correspondence relative to petition to Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Western Shore Fisheries.

Address to His Excellency, read a 2nd time.

Rules suspended and address committed.

The Hon Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD took the Chair of the Committee.

The Hon Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had gone through the said Address, paragraph by paragraph, and had adopted the same without any amendment.

Address reported.

And the said Address was then read throughout and is as follows :

Address read.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependenciass, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Members of the General Assembly of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session convened, desire to thank Your Excellency for the gracious Speech with which Your Excellency has been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature;

We cordially reciprocate the congratulations which Your Excellency has been pleased to offer us upon the peaceful and prosperous state of the colony, and the flourishing condition of its finances; and it is a source of sincere satisfaction to us to find by the experience of the last year that our expectations, as to the beneficial operation of the existing tariff of duties, have been realized.

We heartily rejoice to learn from Your Excellency that benefit to the colony and satisfaction to its inhabitants, have resulted from the expenditure of the money appropriated for the purpose of Road-making, and we shall apply our best attention to the consideration of those means by which the lines of Roads now incomplete may be finished, having due regard to the other exigencies of the public service. We thank Your Excellency for the promise of laying before us the accounts of the expenditure under this head.

We concur with Your Excellency in the opinion that to the increase and improvement of our Roads is mainly to be attributed the enhanced value which waste lands in this colony have attained; and we shall direct our respectful attention to the suggestions of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State with reference to the amendments proposed to be made in the Land Bill passed during the last session. We trust that the increased tendency to agricultural pursuits in this ancient dependency of Great Britain, will promote the comfort and happiness of its inhabitants without interfering with the paramount interests of its trade and fisheries.

The claims of the Agricultural Society to a continuance of our encouragement and support shall receive due consideration at our hands.

We shall peruse with interest the report of the Inspector of Schools to which your Excellency has referred, and we assure Your Excellency that the deeply important subject of Education shall continue to receive our anxious consideration.

We are well pleased to learn that the question of our Fisheries, both as respects foreign interference and the lines of delimitation within which the French are permitted by treaties to pass, is at present engaging the attention of the British and French Governments, and we devoutly hope that the conclusion at which they may arrive will conduce to the prosperity of this valuable appendage to the British Crown.

After Your Excellency shall have transmitted to us the documents respecting the Bank Fisheries which Your Excellency has been pleased to promise, we shall apply our attention to that important subject, and Your Excellency may be assured that the revival and encouragement of this as well as of every other branch of our Fisheries, shall command our anxious deliberations and best exertions.

The extension to all parties within the limits of Your Excellency's Government of the protection of the laws, is an object of great importance, and we shall take the matter into our mature deliberation.

We thank Your Excellency for the promise of laying before us a further report of the Criminal Law Commissioners.

We shall be prepared to give due consideration to any Bill Your Excellency may direct to be introduced respecting the taking of a census of the population of this Island, a subject which we concur with Your Excellency in believing to be one of much importance.

We hail with lively satisfaction and gratitude the announcement of the increased happiness which Providence has afforded to our gracious Sovereign by the birth of another Prince; and we pray that health and happiness may very long be the lot of our beloved Queen.

We sincerely thank Your Excellency for the promise of your cordial co-operation with us in our public duties, and we hope that our Legislative deliberations during the present session may result in the permanent promotion of the public weal.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, seconded by Mr. CARTER.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and read a third time this day.

The said Address having been engrossed was read a third time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN,

Resolved.—That the said Address do pass, and that it be presented to His Excellency the Governor, by the Hon. Mr. Speaker and the whole House.

To be engrossed and read a third time this day.

Address of thanks read a third time and passed.

OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. NUGENT from the Select Committee appointed to prepare the draft an Address to Her Majesty the Queen to abrogate the oaths now taken by Members of the Assembly and to substitute therefor the Oath of Allegiance; reported that the Committee had prepared the draft of an Address accordingly, and he delivered the same in at the Clerk's table, where it was read throughout a first and second time, and is as follows, viz:

Report of Committee to prepare Address to Her Majesty relative to abrogation of oaths.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY :

Your Most Gracious Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland, in the First Session of the present General Assembly passed an Act abolishing the Oaths now by Law to be taken by Members of the Legislature, and substituting for them the Oath of Allegiance, which Act had been suspended for the signification of Your Most Gracious Majesty's pleasure thereon, and which Your Majesty has been pleased to disallow.

The Oaths hitherto taken by Members of this House had been imposed by Your Majesty's Royal Predecessor, in the exercise of His Majesty's Royal Prerogative, and therefore the House of Assembly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order that the imposition of the said Oaths be discontinued, and that the Oath of Allegiance only be taken by Members of every religious persuasion to qualify them for sitting in this House.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN,

Ordered,—That the said Address be adopted and engrossed.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that to-morrow he would move that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that copies of the convictions of John Ellis, James Marline, James Cullen, William Doyle, Daniel Hennessey, and John Cotter, before the Court of Sessions at Saint John's, for offences under the License Act, be laid before the House.

Notice of Address to the Governor for copies of convictions of certain parties in Sessions Court.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1845.

ON motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by Mr. PARSONS,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

Address to His Excellency to forward Address to the Queen for abrogation of oaths.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having adopted an Address to Her Majesty in Coun-

cil on the subject of the oaths, taken or to be taken by Members taking their Seats in this House, request Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to be laid at the foot of Her Majesty's Throne.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency by a Committee of this House.

Ordered,—That Mr. NUGENT and Mr. PARSONS do form such Committee.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by Mr. PARSONS,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to order that copies of the conviction of John Ellis, James Marline, James Cullen, William Doyle, Daniel Hennessey and John Cotter, before the Court of Sessions at Saint John's for offences under the License Act be laid before the House.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and presented by a Committee of this House.

Ordered,—That Mr. NUGENT and Mr. PARSONS do form such Committee.

The Hon. M. SPEAKER reported that he was directed to acquaint the House that His Excellency the Governor would receive the House with the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Session, to-morrow at one of the clock.

Then the House adjourned until one of the clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1845.

THE House met at one o'clock, and at half past one o'clock the Hon. Mr. SPEAKER and the Members proceeded to Government House to present to His Excellency the Governor the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session.

And being returned, the Hon. Mr. SPEAKER reported that the House had been in attendance upon His Excellency the Governor, and had presented him

the Address of Thanks, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

Mr. Speaker, Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for this loyal and dutiful Address; and on the part of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony, for the renewed assurance which it embodies of your continued readiness to concur in the application of its available resources to their benefit; and I deem the present a fitting occasion of again expressing to you my conviction that from the harmonious and satisfactory manner in which the Legislative proceedings of the General Assembly have hitherto being conducted, the interests of Newfoundland will not be found ultimately to have suffered from the temporary interruption of its Representative form of Constitution:

His Excellency's reply.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, January, 1845.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that he would to-morrow move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the supplying of the town of St. John's with Fresh Water, of which he had given notice for to-day.

Mr. Nugent renews notice of Water Bill.

Mr. BARNES gave notice that he would to-morrow move that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying for a detailed statement of the payments in the case of *Kielley vs. Carson*, pursuant to the Address of the House of last Session, of which he had given notice for to-day.

Mr. Barnes renews notice of Address for returns in *Kielley vs. Carson*.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at one of the clock.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1845.

THE Hon. Mr. SPEAKER acquainted the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor, that His Excellency would receive the Committee appointed to present the Address praying for copies of Despatches that may have been received founded on an Address of the House last Session relative to the protection of the Western Shore Fisheries to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

Time for receiving Addresses fixed relative to encroachment on Fisheries.

Also, the Committee appointed to present the Address praying that His Excellency the Governor would transmit the petition of this House to Her Majesty, praying that the oaths now taken by Members of the Assembly may be abolished.

Time for receiving Address relative to abolition of oaths fixed.

Also, the Committee appointed to present an Address praying for copies of conviction of certain parties in the Sessions Court of St. John's for offences under the License Act, at half-past 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Time fixed for receiving Address for returns of convictions.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following documents, viz.

Documents laid before the House.

Copy of Despatch from the Right Hon. Lord Stanley to His Excellency the Governor dated, August 7, 1844, announcing the Birth of a Prince.

Despatch announcing the Birth of a Prince.

Copy of Order in Council signifying Her Majesty's allowance of certain Acts passed during the last Session.

Copy of Despatch from the Right Honourable Lord Stanley relative to certain amendments recommended by Her Majesty's Government to be made in the Act to regulate the disposal and sale of waste and unoccupied Crown Lands in this Colony.

And the said several Documents were read by the Clerk; for which

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the last mentioned Document be printed for the use of Members of this House.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD gave notice that on Monday the 3rd of February next, he would move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act for regulating the sale and disposal of unoccupied and Waste Lands of the Crown in this Colony.

A Petition of P. L. Power and others, inhabitants of St. John's, was presented by Mr. NUGENT, and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the inhabitants of St. John's, and more particularly the humble classes, suffer great privations for want of a supply of Fresh Water. That the lives and property of all classes are in constant danger from Fires, and considering that Saint John's is the Emporium from whence very many of the Outports are victualled, Petitioners are alarmed by the calamitous results that would flow from fires in Water Street at particular seasons of the year—Setting forth also the misery and destitution that would flow from fires in other densely populated portions of the town, and praying the House to make provision for supplying the Town with a sufficient supply of Water for the capital of the Island.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

A Petition of R. T. Tremlett and others, inhabitants of Joe Batts Arm in the District of Twillingate and Fogo, was presented by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, setting forth that formerly Wild Fowl of various species were abundant on the coasts of this Island, and also on the Funk Islands, affording the poorer inhabitants ample means of procuring in times of scarcity abundance of wholesome food; but that during the last three years, and particularly the last summer, such great quantities of Eggs were destroyed and taken to St. John's and other places for sale, that the Petitioners fear that shortly the breed of Wild Fowl will become utterly extinct, thereby causing great injury to the inhabitants of said settlement; and praying that an act similar to the late Act 5 Wm. 4. may be passed during the present session.

Ordered—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

The Hon. Mr. BENNETT gave notice that on Monday the 10th day of February next he would move for leave to introduce a Bill for the protection of the breeding of Hares and Wild Fowl.

Mr. NUGENT, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to make provision for supplying the Town of Saint John's with Fresh Water, and the same was read a first time.

Order in Council allowing certain acts.

Despatch relative to amendments in Crown Lands Bill.

Despatch relative to Crown Lands Bill printed

Notice of Bill to amend Crown Lands Bill.

Petition of P. L. Power and others, St. John's, for supply of Fresh Water.

Petition of R. T. Tremlett and others, Joe Batts Arm, for protection of Wild Fowl.

Notice of Bill for the protection of the breeding of Hares and Wild Fowl.

John's, Water Bill read a first time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday the 3rd February next.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be printed for the use of Members of this House.

A Petition of Thomas E. Collett and others, inhabitants of Branch in Placentia Bay, was presented by Mr. DILLON (who stated in his place that he had received the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the inhabitants of said settlement had been deprived of the benefit of a School Teacher since the year 1818; that there were upwards of fifty children who were thereby without the means of receiving any education, and praying the House to grant the sum of £38 per annum to defray the salary of a School Teacher.

Petition of Thomas E. Collett and others, Branch, for a School Teacher.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the Table.

On table.

The following Petitions for grants of money towards making and repairing of Roads and Bridges were presented by Mr. DILLON (who stated in his place that he had received the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read, viz.

Road Petitioners presented.

From the Rev. James Walsh and others, inhabitants of Great Placentia, setting forth, that the street along the Waterside is in a very bad state of repair, and that at high tides is it inundated, and praying that the House will, in addition to former grants, appropriate a sum for the purpose of repairing said street.

Rev. James Walsh and others, Great Placentia.

From Patrick Hogan and others, inhabitants of Distress Cove on the Eastern Shore of Placentia Bay, setting forth, that the Petitioners occupy farms along the coast at the Eastern side of Placentia Bay; but from the danger and difficulty, as well as personal risk attending the travelling and transmission of produce to Great Placentia, particularly in the spring and fall Petitioners suffer much inconvenience; also, that a profitable punt fishery is carried on at said Harbor, but that much delay is often occasioned in the procuring of salt from Great Placentia by water, whereby considerable loss is sustained, and praying a grant to make a Road through five miles of woods, and for building Bridges between the said settlements.

P. Hogan and others, Distress Cove in Placentia Bay.

From H. J. Bradshaw and others, inhabitants of Fresh Water in Great Placentia, setting forth, that Petitioners and their Families have occupied farms in Fresh Water, about one mile from Great Placentia, for the last forty years, that the only access to the said settlement from Great Placentia is by a narrow and dangerous path over Signal or Castle Hill, and that consequently the said inhabitants of Fresh Water are prevented from visiting Great Placentia to dispose of their produce to get provisions, and to attend Divine Service; and praying the House to Grant a sum of money to make a road of about three quarters of a mile to meet the Little Placentia Road.

H. G. Bradshaw and others, in Great Placentia.

From Thomas E. Collett and others, inhabitants of Harbor Buffet and Muscle Harbor, in Placentia Bay, setting forth, that the grants in aid of making Roads in said settlement up to the present time have been fully expended, that the sum granted for Harbour Buffet has proved insufficient to make a Road from one extremity to the other of said settlement, about half of said Road only being completed, and the Road between Muscle Harbor and Harbor Buffet requires a further sum to complete it, and praying the House to grant a sum for these purposes.

Thos. E. Collett and others, Harbor Buffet & Muscle Harbour.

From Thomas Bennett and others, inhabitants of the Isle of Valen, in Placentia Bay, setting forth, that there is still a part of two Roads connecting the different settlements in the Island, to which for want of means nothing has been done, and that said Roads are in a very dangerous state, and praying a further grant for repairing the same.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. BARNES, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT.

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that there be laid before the House of Assembly, a detailed statement of all such monies as may have been paid by order of Your Excellency, in accordance with the Address of the House presented during the last session, in liquidation of charges incurred in the case of KIELLEY vs. CARSON and others.

Resolved,—That the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by a Committee of this House.

Ordered,—That Mr. BARNES and the Hon. Mr. BENNETT be a Committee for that purpose.

Then the House adjourned until Wednesday at one of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1845.

THE Hon. Mr. SPEAKER acquainted the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor, that His Excellency would receive the Committee appointed to present to him the Address praying for a detailed statement of expenses incurred in the case of KIELLEY vs. CARSON and others, on Friday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. NUGENT reported from the Committee appointed to present to His Excellency the Address praying His Excellency to transmit the Petition to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that the Oaths now taken by Members of the Assembly may be abolished.

Also from the Committee appointed to present the Address to His Excellency

praying for copies of convictions of certain persons in the Sessions Court, for offences under the License Act, that in reply His Excellency was pleased to say he would transmit the former Address to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State as requested ; and that he would take the latter Address into his consideration.

For Return, of Convictions under License Act.

A petition from the Rev. John Ryan and others, inhabitants of Brigus, (South) was presented by Mr. GLEN (who stated in his place that he had received the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that in the said settlement upwards of 16000 qtls. of Fish are yearly caught and cured, that such fishery is decreasing in consequence of the Petitioners being unable for want of a Road to bring out Wood for building their Stages and other fishery purposes, and praying the House to grant a sum to make a Road in said Harbor.

Rev. John Ryan and others, Brigus [South.]

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following documents, viz.

Documents presented to the House.

Returns of expenditure of Boards of Road Commissioners under the Road Act from several districts, also Returns from the several Boards of Commissioners under the Education Act.

Petitions of Boards of Road Commissioners and Boards of Education.

The said documents were read by the Clerk, for which

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said documents do lie on the table.

To lie on table.

The following Petitions for grants of money towards repairing Roads and Bridges were presented by Mr. HANRAHAN (who stated in his place that he had received the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read as follows :

Road Petitions presented.

From Thomas Hyde, jr. and others, inhabitants of Bay-de-Verds, setting forth, that Petitioners with gratitude acknowledge the sums already voted for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges in their District, but that the grants have not been found sufficient to complete the work on hand, and praying for a sum towards erecting a Bridge over Bonney Brook, to make about 30 perches of a road from Caplin Cove to Bay-de-Verdes, and to drain three or four marshes thereby making a fair Road from Bay-de-Verds to Harbor Grace.

Thomas Hyde, jr. and others, Bay-de-Verds,

From Edmond Moore and others, inhabitants of Bay-de-Verds, setting forth, that no line of Road has been opened from Bay-de-Verd to Old Perlican, a distance of about six miles, which in winter is very dangerous for travellers ; and praying the House to grant a sum of money for that purpose.

Edmond Moore and others, Bay-de-Verds.

From Charles Davis and others, inhabitants of Harbor Grace, setting forth, that the Public Road leading from Brown's Hill North to the Sandy Pond Road is in a very bad state of repair, and in which no part of the public money has been expended, and that the only improvement therein has been made from the means of private individuals in the neighbourhood, that Sampson's brook runs through the said Road over which only the ruins of a temporary Bridge remain ;

Charles Davis, S'r. and others, Harbour Grace.

that the above Road is much used for a distance of more than a half a mile by all the Pond people in the upper part of that Town; and praying the House to grant a sum for the erection of a small Stone Bridge over said brook and for the general improvement of the said Road.

From Thomas Talbord and others, inhabitants of Carbonear, setting forth, that Petitioners suffer great inconvenience for want of a public Road on the South-side of Carbonear Main Brook, and praying that the House will grant a sum to make a Road along the South-side of Carbonear Main Brook to commence at Pack's Bridge.

Ordered—That the said Petitions be referred to the Committee of Roads and Bridges.

The following Petitions for grants of money towards repairing Roads and Bridges within the District of Bonavista Bay, were presented by Mr. CARTER (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency for that purpose) and the same were received and read, and is as follows.

From Alexander Strathie Jr. and other inhabitants of Bonavista, setting forth, that the sums of money hitherto granted by the Legislature for making a line of Road from Bonavista and Catalina, have proved insufficient for that purpose although much has been done in furtherance of the object, that the last grant of £500 has been the means of rendering it safe for travelling to Pedestrians and Equestrians, but not for laden Carts except for a distance of 4½ miles from Bonavista; that Brenton's Bridge across said Road requires re-building, and praying the House to grant the necessary sum for completing said line of Road and re-building Brenton's Bridge.

Also a Petition from William Pardy and others, inhabitants of Bayly's Cove Bonavista Bay, setting forth, that sums of money were granted by the Legislature during the two last Sessions, for the purpose of making Roads from Lance Cove to Bayly's Cove, and from Bayly's Cove to Red Cove, remedying some of the disadvantages Petitioners laboured under in transporting bait from the former and manure from the latter settlement, and from the Cape Shore, and praying for a grant of money to complete the Lance Cove Road which they estimate would not cost more than £160, and a further sum to complete the Road leading to Red Cove and the Cape shore, which they estimate will not exceed £70, and a small sum of about £30 for the improvement of the Roads leading to Bayly's Cove and in front thereof.

Also a Petition from James Porton and others, inhabitants of Bird Island Cove, setting forth, that during the last two Sessions of the Legislature the Petitioners have been favoured with grants of money for improving their communication with Bonavista and opening a Road to the Main Road leading to Catalina; that dwelling in an isolated situation three and a-half miles from Bonavista and nearly five miles from Catalina, a safe and easy communication with both places is highly important to the Petitioners as during the winter season they are obliged to resort to either place for the necessaries of life; and praying the House to grant a sum of money for this purpose, and also a small sum for internal improvement in said settlement.

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of Alexander Strathie and others, inhabitants of Bonavista and neighbourhood, was presented by Mr. CARTER, and the same was received and read, setting forth, that from the large quantity of Birds Eggs taken off the Funk Islands, for the purpose of sale at St. John's, Wild Fowl are becoming very scarce, and they fear unless measures are taken to prevent it, they will become altogether extinct; and praying the House to pass a Bill to provide for the protection of the breeding of Wild Fowl.

Peter Alexander Strathie and others, Bonavista, relative to breeding of Wild Fowl.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at one of the clock.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1845.

A PETITION of John Keefe and others, inhabitants of the South-side of Musquitto, was presented by Mr. HANRAHAN (who stated in his place that he had received the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that Petitioners suffer a great inconvenience for the want of a public Road on the North-side of Musquitto; also for want of a Road of about a mile and a-half, commencing at Doran's Cove to John Ryan's House; and praying a sum of money for these purposes.

Petition of John Keefe & others, Musquitto.

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to Committee on Roads & Bridges.

Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of E. Pike and others, inhabitants of South-side of Carbonear, was presented by Mr. HANRAHAN (who stated in his place that he had received the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the Roads in said locality are in a very bad state, that no money has ever been granted by the Legislature for the improvement of said Roads; and praying the House to grant a sum to make about two miles of Road in said settlement.

E. Pike and others, Carbonear.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON reported from the Committee appointed to present the Address to His Excellency the Governor praying for copies of Despatches that may have been received in reply to the Petition of last Session, on the subject of the Fisheries, that the Committee had presented the said Address, and that His Excellency the Governor had been pleased to make the following reply.

Report of Committee to present Address relative to Western Shore Fisheries, &c.

'The Deputation to acquaint the House in answer to its Address, that the Address of last Session, praying protection to the Fisheries, was duly submitted by me to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State has been duly acknowledged by His Lordship, and is with other papers on the same subject now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.'

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that, to-morrow, he would move that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of addressing Her Majesty's Government upon the subject of communication by Steam direct between Great Britain and this Colony, by means of the Cunard Line of Steamers calling at this port.

Notice of motion for Select Committee for communication by Steam between this Colony and Great Britain.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, a Bill to make provision for supplying the Town of Saint John's with Fresh Water, was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN,

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the Colonial Treasurer's Account Current for the year ending 31st December, 1844.

Also the Estimate of the sum required to defray the Crown Expenditure of the Colony for the year ending 30th June, 1846.

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Documents do lie on the table.

Ordered,—That the Estimate of the Civil Expenditure of the Colony be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT,

Resolved,—That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS gave notice that on Friday next he would move that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. BENNETT gave notice that, to-morrow, he would move that a Select Committee be appointed to audit the Public Accounts laid before the House.

The Hon. Mr. NODD, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to amend an act passed in the last Session of the General Assembly to regulate the disposal and sale of ungranted and unoccupied Crown Lands in Newfoundland and its Dependencies and for other purposes, and the same was received and read a first time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time on the sixth inst.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be printed for the use of Members of this House.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1845.

Mr. CARTER gave notice that on the tenth inst. he would move for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for supplying the town of Greenspond with Fresh Water.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the Blue Book for 1843.

Blue Book for 1843 presented.

Ordered,—That the said Book do lie on the table for the perusal of Members.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the expediency of addressing Her Majesty's Government upon the subject of communication by Steam direct between Great Britain and this Colony by means of the Cunard line of Steamers calling at this port.

Committee appointed to enquire into expediency of addressing Her Majesty's Government on direct Steam communication.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, and Mr. BARNES do form such Committee.

Committee.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to audit the Public Accounts laid before the House.

Select Committee to audit public accounts appointed

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, Hon. Mr. KENT, the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. GLEN and Mr. CARTER do form such Committee.

The Hon. Mr. BENNETT gave notice that to-morrow he would move that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to direct the Colonial Treasurer, and Board of Controul, to furnish the House with such documents as the Committee of Audit may from time to time require.

Notice of Address for documents for Committee of Audit.

The Order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Bill to provide for supplying the town of Saint John's with Fresh Water being read,

Order of day for Committee of whole on St. John's Water Bill read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MORRIS,

Ordered,—That the said Order of the day be postponed.

Motion to postpone.

Ordered,—That the Committee of the whole House on the said Bill stand first on the orders of the day for Thursday next.

First on order for Thursday.

Then the House adjourned until Thursday next at one of the clock.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1845.

ON motion of the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. KENT,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor.

Address to His Excellency for documents for committee of Audit presented.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct the Colonial Treasurer and the Board of Control, to furnish the House with such documents as the Committee of Audit may from time to time require.

Resolved,—That the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by a Committee of this House.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. BENNETT and the Hon. Mr. KENT be a Committee for that purpose.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD acquainted the House that he had four Messages from His Excellency the Governor, signed by His Excellency, and he presented the same to the House. And the said Messages were read by Mr. SPEAKER (all the Members being uncovered) and are as follow :

MESSAGE :

J. HARVEY,

The Governor transmits to the House of Assembly a detailed statement of the payments made in the case of *Kielley vs. Carson* and others, as requested by the Address of the House of Assembly of the 27th of January last.

Government-House, }
6th February, 1845. }

J. H.

The statement annexed to the said Message was read by the Clerk, for which,

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Message and statement do lie on the table for the perusal of Members.

MESSAGE :

J. HARVEY.

The Governor transmits to the House of Assembly a Report of a Committee of the Council in the cases of James Toole, Bridget Gorman, and Walter Irwin, and acquaints the House that, with the concurrence of the Council, he has paid to the two first named parties the sums recommended by such Committee as re-

requested in the Address of the 27th of April last.

The Governor has also appointed a Ferryman at Salmonier to whom he has paid a salary at the rate of £12 per annum, as requested in the Address of the House of the 29th April. Ferryman at Salmonier.

Government House, }
6th February, 1845. }

The Report of the Committee of the Council attached to the said Message was then read by the Clerk, for which,

(See Appendix)

Ordered,—That the said Message and documents do lie on the table.

On table.

M E S S A G E.

J. HARVEY.

In transmitting to the House of Assembly a Memorial from Messrs. Mudge & Co.—a representation from the Chamber of Commerce—and a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies—respecting the Bank Fishery,—the Governor invites the consideration of the House to this important subject, and he will be happy to receive the opinions and suggestions of the House as to the means best calculated to revive the prosperity of this highly interesting branch of our Fisheries.

Transmitting documents relative to Bank Fishery.

Government House, }
6th February, 1845. }

J. H.

The documents annexed to the said Message were read by the Clerk, for which,

(See Appendix)

Ordered,—That the said Message and documents be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Printed.

M E S S A G E.

J. HARVEY.

The Governor having, in compliance with an Address of the House, in the last session, appointed Commissioners for the investigation of claims under the Statute Labour Acts, now transmits to the House the Report made by such Commissioners, and will be ready to concur in any vote which may be made by the Assembly for the liquidation of such claims and the remuneration of the Commissioners.

Transmitting Report of Commissioners upon claims under Statute Labour Acts.

Government House, }
6th February, 1845. }

J. H.

Ordered,—That the said Message and documents be referred to the Committee of Supply, and that they be printed for the use of Members of this House.

(See Appendix)

A Petition of the Rev. James Walsh and others, inhabitants of Great Placentia, was presented by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT [who stated in his place that he had received the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the Ship Harbor line of Road from Conception Bay, is at present available only for travellers from Ship Harbour and long Harbour; that a branch road from the head of the North Eastern Arm of Great Placentia to meet the Ship Harbour Road on one side, and to terminate at Fennessy's Bridge on the Road between Great and Little Placentia on the other, would effectually connect the two Placentias with the Ship Harbor line of Road, which when finished will doubtless be the shortest route from Great Placentia to St. John's. Also, that a branch road from the Ship Harbour Road to terminate at Brigus, which is a Packet station, would be highly advantageous; and praying for grants of money for these purposes.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The following petitions for grants of money towards the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges were presented by Mr. BARNES (who stated in his place that he had received the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read, viz.

A Petition of the Rev. Henry Lind and others, inhabitants of Hearts' Content, praying the House to grant a sum of money to make a road or street through Hearts Content, thereby connecting the Road from Carbonear to New Perlican with said settlement.

Also, from David James and others, inhabitants of the North-side of Trinity, setting forth, that the roads on the North-side of Trinity are very defective; that Petitioners have never derived any benefit from former grants of the Legislature; and praying for a sum of money to make drains and erect a bridge in that locality.

Also, from John Murphy and others, inhabitants of Grates Cove, setting forth, that in consequence of the bad state of the Roads, Petitioners are often debarred from attending public Worship, and conveying the remains of their relatives and friends to the place of interment; and praying the House to grant a sum of money towards repairing said roads.

Also a Petition from James Lodge and others, inhabitants of Catalina and its vicinity, praying the House to grant a sum of money to open a road or path to connect Catalina and Ragged Harbor; also for improving the Roads and Streets of Catalina, and to improve the Road between Catalina and Little Catalina.

Also, from Thomas Hyde and others, inhabitants of Bay-de-Verds, Red Head Cove, and Grates Cove, setting forth, that no Road has been made from Red Head Cove to the Main Road to Bay-de-Verds; and praying the House to grant a sum of money for that purpose.

Referred to Supply and printed.

Petition of the Rev. J. Walsh and others, Great Placentia, for branch road Ship Harbor line.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Road Petitions presented.

Rev. H. Lind, and others, Hearts' Content.

David James and others, North-side of Trinity.

James Murphy and others, Grates Cove.

James Lodge and others, Catalina.

Thomas Hyde and others, Bay-de-Verds, Red Head Cove, and Grates Cove.

Also, from the Rev. Martin Blackmore and others, inhabitants of Burgeo Islands, setting forth, that Petitioners have never received any legislative grants towards the making of roads, in the said settlement; that through the kindness of His Excellency the Governor they had received the sum of Forty Pounds from an unappropriated fund which has however proved quite insufficient; and praying a grant of money to make Roads from one part of the settlement to another, and to enable them to attend their place of Worship.

Rev. M. Blackmore and others, inhabitants of Burgeo Islands.

Ordered,—That the said several Petitions be referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges,

A Petition from John B. Cox and others, Inhabitants of the Burgeo Islands, was presented by Mr. BARNES (who stated in his place that he had received the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that Petitioners although a grant was included in the Education Act, have not received any benefit from such grant; that on application to the Commissioners of the Board for their district, they were informed that the money had been expended; that there are between fifty and sixty families residing in the Burgeo Islands, and that about ninety children are without the means of Education, and praying the House to grant a sum of money for the support of one, if not two Teachers in said locality.

J. B. Cox and others, Burgeo Islands, for School Teacher.

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

A Petition from John Barron, School Teacher at Trepassey, was presented by Mr. BARNES (who stated in his place that he had received the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that Petitioner has been a district Teacher for the last twelve years with a salary barely sufficient to enable him to procure the necessaries of life; that Petitioner was removed last fall from the district of St. John's to that of Trepassey, which removal instead of improving his condition has rendered it much worse, for while in St. John's district he had an opportunity of attending to the fishery during the Summer vacation, which he has no opportunity of doing in his present station; that under the former Education Act, he was allowed Ten Shillings per annum for each pupil, and under the late Act only Five Shillings per annum, which with his not being enabled to attend to the fishery has made his situation much worse; and praying the House for an increase of salary.

John Barron School Teacher, Trepassey.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

On table.

A Petition from Thomas Hickey, Ferryman, at Great Placentia, was presented by Mr. S. MORRIS, (who stated in his place that he had received the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the said Ferryman in entering on his appointment was under the necessity, from the wretched state of the Ferry Boat, to provide another one at his own expense, and has also refitted and repaired the original Ferry Boat, that he has several times been obliged to call for and pay an assistant, that the Ferry House requires repairs; that up to this year ending 30th November last, he only received ten pence from Passengers crossing the Ferry, and that he is now liable for the sum of twenty-four pounds sixteen shillings for expenses incurred as above stated, and praying the House to grant him that sum to defray the same.

Petition of Thomas Hickey, Ferryman at Great Placentia.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to Committee on Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Hickey, Ferryman, Placentia for landing

A further Petition from Thomas Hickey, Ferryman at Great Placentia, was presented by Mr. S. MORRIS (who stated in his place that he had received the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that Petitioner respectfully represents to the House the necessity of erecting two Ships or landing places at each side of the Gut, not only for the safety and convenience of passengers embarking and disembarking, but for the purpose of securing the Ferry Boat from damage.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

red to Committee of Supply.

ons for Roads and Bridges presented.

The following Petitions for aid in the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges, were presented by Mr. S. MORRIS (who stated in his place that he had received the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read, viz.

Blanch and others, Placentia.

A petition from John Blanch and others, inhabitants of the North Side of the Eastern Arm of Great Placentia, setting forth, that Petitioners are alike devoted to the pursuits of the Fisheries and Agriculture, that the population is rapidly increasing on the North Side of the North Eastern Arm of Great Placentia; that the land in the vicinity is particularly fertile; and praying the House to grant a sum of money to make a Road to connect them with Placentia.

Along and others, Placentia.

Also, a Petition from James Furlong and others, inhabitants of Oderin, praying the House to grant the sum of two hundred pounds to make a Road in Oderin.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Phelan and others, Placentia, for grant of School.

A Petition from Anthony Phelan and others, inhabitants of Great Placentia, was presented by Mr. S. MORRIS [who stated in his place that he had received the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the former grant for Educational purposes has proved totally insufficient for their want, and praying the House to grant them such a sum as will enable their children to gain a good Maritime and Commercial Education.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Address for return of Vessels entering St. John's.

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that to-morrow he would move that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying for a return of the number of registered Vessels which have entered the port of St. John's during the last six years, specifying the number entering each month, and the places from whence they respectively came.

in Committee on Water Bill.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of a Bill to make provision for supplying the Town of St. John's with fresh water

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

The Hon. Mr. BENNETT took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration of the same.

Progress.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to regulate the Sale and disposal of ungranted and unoccupied Crown Lands in Newfoundland, being read,

Order of the day for 2nd reading of Crown Lands Amendment Bill read.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, moved,

Motion for 2nd reading.

That the said Bill be now read a second time—whereupon,

Mr. CARTER, seconded by Mr. GLEN, moved,

Adjournment moved thereon and lost.

That the House do now adjourn—which being put, passed in the negative.

And the question on the first motion being put, it passed in the affirmative,

Motion carried, and

And the said Bill was read a second time—accordingly.

Bill read 2nd time.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, moved,

Motion to be committed to-morrow.

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow—whereupon

Mr. BARNES, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, moved,

Motion of adjournment thereon,

That the House do now adjourn, which being put, passed in the affirmative, and

Carried:

The House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1845.

A PETITION from Sarah W. Blaikie, of St. John's, widow of the late James Blaikie, Esq. was presented by Mr. NOAD (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying that the annual grant of Fifty Pounds may be continued to her.

Petition of S. W. Blaikie:

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD gave notice that on Monday next he would move that the Bill to amend the Act to regulate the Sale and disposal of ungranted and unoccupied Crown Lands in Newfoundland and for other purposes, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Notice of motion that Crown Lands Amendment Bill be committed on Monday.

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor, an Estimate shewing the probable financial condition of the Colony on the 30th June, 1845.

Financial statements laid before the House.

Ordered,—That the said Documents be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Ordered,—That the said Documents be printed for the use of Members of this House.

(See Appendix)

The following Petitions for grants towards making and repairing Roads and Bridges in the vicinity of St. John's, were presented by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read.

A Petition of M. W. Hutchings and others, inhabitants of Saint John's, setting forth, that by the Road Act passed in 1843 the sum of £50 was granted towards repairing the line of Road, designated as the Pokeham Path Road; that this is the only sum that has ever been expended on it; and praying the House to grant a further sum for the repairing of said Road.

Also, a Petition of John Brine and others, inhabitants of St. John's, praying for a grant of money to repair the road leading from Denehy's House to the Penny-well Road.

Also, a Petition of Edward Walsh and others, inhabitants of St. John's, praying the House to grant a sum of money to repair the Road from Carter's Hill to Fresh-water.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of H. P. Thomas and others, inhabitants of Saint John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that Petitioners have long felt the want of a public landing place for Farmers, Coopers, Carpenters, and Building Materials, and for other necessary purposes, in the Town of St. John's; that the Cove adjoining the premises of Mr. John H. Warren presents a commodious and convenient site for that purpose; and praying the House to grant a sum of money to erect a public Wharf and Slip in that locality.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The following Petitions for grants of money for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges in the District of Ferryland, were presented by Mr. GLEN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read, viz.

A Petition from Michael Brine and others, inhabitants of Bay Bulls, praying the House to Grant a sum of money for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges in the Harbor of Bay Bulls.

Also, a Petition of Edward Power and others, inhabitants of Bay Bulls, praying for a sum of money to make a road from James Gatheral's house to little Harbor Bridge in said Harbour; that the said line of Road was surveyed in 1832 by the then Deputy Crown Surveyor, but that no grant of money has ever been obtained for it.

Also, a Petition from Thomas Driscoll and others, inhabitants of Bay Bulls, praying the House to take into consideration the unfinished state of the Main Road between St. John's and Bay Bulls; and praying the House to grant a further sum of money towards the making and repairing of the same.

Thomas Driscoll and others,
Bay Bulls.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on
Roads and Bridges.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, pursuant to notice, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT,

Address for returns of Ves-
sels entering the port of St.
John's moved

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

*To His Excellency Major-General Sir
John Harvey, Knight Commander of
the Most Honourable Military Order
of the Bath, Knight Commander of the
Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in
and over the Island of Newfoundland
and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that there be laid before this House a return shewing the number of registered vessels which have entered the port of St. John's during the last six years—specifying the number which have entered during each month of the year, and distinguishing the places from whence they respectively came.

Ordered,—That the said Address be adopted and engrossed, and that the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON and the Hon. Mr. BENNETT be a Committee to present the same to His Excellency.

Adopted and engrossed.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER, by command of His Excellency the Governor, acquainted the House that His Excellency would receive the Committee appointed to present the Address praying for documents to be furnished to the Committee of Audit to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Time for receiving Address
fixed.

A Petition of Patrick Kenedy, Contractor on the Petty Harbor Road, was presented by Mr. NUGENT, and the same was received and read, setting forth, that in the spring of 1843 Petitioner entered into a contract with the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District to make part of the Road between Saint John's and Petty Harbor; that Petitioner had a good part of his contract completed when the surveyor came and changed the Road from its original position, much to the prejudice of the Petitioner; that notwithstanding all the additional labor and expense thus entailed upon him Petitioner went on and finished his contract under the superintendance of the officers of the Board. That the Petitioner made application to the Chairman of the Board to have his Road passed, and accordingly Mr. Tobin was sent to inspect it, when without any consideration he commenced to find fault with every part of the work, and then read to him a paper which he called a specification, and told the Petitioner that if the work were not done to the very letter of that specification he would not pass it. That Petitioner heard nothing of a specification until that time, and that the Surveyor had

Petition of P. Kenedy,
Road Contractor Petty Har-
bor Road.

no specification when he laid out the work for the Petitioner; that he applied to Mr. Douglas for the appointment of another inspector than Mr. Tobin, who replied that it was out of his power to do so; that on this Petitioner applied to the Board who appointed a Committee of their number to report on the state of the Contract, and who having surveyed the work directed certain alterations to be made, upon which they assured Petitioner he should be paid; that he made the alterations accordingly; that on application to the Chairman for his money, he was informed that the Board of Control would not pass his work; that the Petitioner never received any instalment at all on account of his contract, although it appears from Mr. Douglas's account he had drawn two instalments and doled it out to him as he thought proper, as appears on the face of the account; that the Petitioner is now after two summers toil and hardship left with a large and helpless family almost in a starving state; Petitioner therefore humbly prays the House to take his case into consideration and adopt such course as in their wisdom they may deem fit.

On table.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

Motion to print the Petition negatived.

Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr MORRIS, moved,

That the said Petition be printed for the use of the Members of this House;

Which being put, passed in the negative.

House in Committee of Supply.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

The Hon. Mr. CARTER took the chair of the Committee.

Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Progress.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Ordered,—That the said Committee have leave to sit again.

Notice of Address to provide Police Constables with Uniform.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that to-morrow he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, requesting his Excellency's assent to the House appropriating a sum of money towards providing an Uniform Suit of Clothes for the Police Constables of Saint John's.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, seconded by the Hon. Mr. NOAD.

Committee of Supply to have precedence on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Ordered,—That the Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty have precedence of all orders of the day on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Then the House adjourned until Monday at one o'clock.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1845.

A PETITION of Patrick Bryan and others, inhabitants of Keels, was presented by Mr. CARTER (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the town of Keels contains a population considerably over Three Hundred and Fifty Persons, who maintain themselves by the produce of their industry in the Fishery; that Petitioners are mainly supplied from St. John's, and consequently require to keep and maintain large Boats of from ten to sixty Quintals Round Fish; that from the nature of the Harbor, being exposed to North-east Winds, they are obliged in the fall of the year to haul their boats up on the beach, but from the increasing population there is scarcely sufficient room to accommodate the whole of them; that with a moderate outlay the Harbor may be made safe for boats to lie in; and praying the House to grant a sum of money for to erect a wharf to run from the shore to the point, Petitioners pledging themselves to provide the materials for the same.

P. Bryan and others inhabitants of Keels, for improvement of their Harbor

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Bill to amend the Act to regulate the disposal and sale of ungranted and unoccupied Crown Lands in Newfoundland and for other purposes.

House in Committee on Bill to amend Crown Lands Act.

The Hon. Mr. SAEAKER left the chair.

Mr. GLEN took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the said Bill and had made some amendments therein, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the Bill with the amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Bill reported with amendments.

And the said amendments having being read throughout a first and second time, were, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Amendments adopted:

Ordered,—That the said Bill as amended be engrossed and read a 3rd time this day week.

Bill engrossed.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of His Excellency, signified His Excellency's assent to a Grant for providing an Uniform Suit of Clothes for the Police Constables at Saint John's, if the House think fit to grant the same.

Governor's assent signified to grant for clothing of Police Constables, St. John's.

The Hon. Mr. BENNETT, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to protect the breeding of Hares and Wild Fowl, and the same was read a first time.

Bill to protect breeding of Hares and Wild Fowl read 1st time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time this day week.

2nd reading.

Mr. GLEN gave notice that, to-morrow, he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to direct that the House be furnished with the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the construction of the 14th Section of the Crown Lands Act.

Notice of Address for opinion of Crown Officers on 14th Section of Crown Lands Act,

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that, to-morrow, he would move that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying the appointment of a second District Surgeon for St. John's.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that on Wednesday next, he would move that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Bill to provide for supplying the Town of Saint John's with Fresh Water.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1845.

THE Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a Consolidated Account of the Goods imported in the year ended 5th Day of January, 1845, shewing the aggregate quantities and values of the various articles, with the amount of duty collected thereon—and a Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and Payments for the same period.

A Petition of Matthew Morry and others, the Board of Road Commissioners for the District of Ferryland, was presented by Mr. GLEN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that a more suitable line of Road between Caplin Cove Barrens and the Bridge at the foot of Hell-hill Road Pond than the present line, can be laid out with less trouble and expense; that a survey had been made of it, shewing it much superior to the former line; that the Bridge across La Maunche River on the line now open, is very defective and dangerous, and from its situation, never can be advantageously upheld, and owing to the exceeding steepness of the hill on the South-side of the River the approach never can be made usefully practicable; that the unfinished state of this portion of the main line renders the Road North and South of it of comparatively little use; that the portion of the line between Brigus and Toads Cove is the most important section of this Road; and praying that in any grant of money to be made this division may be particularly attended to.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The following Petitions in aid of Roads and Bridges, were presented by Mr. DILLON (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read, viz.

A Petition of Patrick Brown and others, inhabitants of North Harbour, Sound Island, Woody Island, and Come-by-Chance, Placentia Bay, praying the House to grant a sum for the purpose of making a Road from Baker's Cove, across North Harbour point, to Philip Bennett's Cove, a distance of about ten miles.

A Petition of James Furlong and others, inhabitants of Point Mall near Little Placentia, setting forth, that about Two Hundred Perches of the line of Road leading from Point Mall to meet the line of Road leading from Great to Little Placentia is unfinished, and also that a Bridge is wanting on said Road ; and praying the House to grant a sum of money for these purposes.

James Furlong and others,
Point Mall.

A Petition of Edward Quigly and others, inhabitants of Great Salmonier, Limber Grass, Cox's Point, Black Duck Gully, Little Salmonier and Harry Cove, praying a grant of money to make a Road from the Main Road at the head of Salmonier, to Harry Cove, and also, a sum to open a path ten feet wide from Limber Grass to Harry Cove.

Edward Quigly and others,
Great Salmonier.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to the Committee
on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition from the Rev. Edward O'Keefe and others, inhabitants of Harbour Main and its vicinity, was presented by Mr. HANRAHAN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant a sum of money to complete the Street running through said settlement.

Rev. Edward O'Keefe and
others, inhabitants of Har-
bour Main.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on
Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of John Bennett and others, inhabitants of Holyrood, was presented by Mr. HANRAHAN [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant a sum of money to repair and complete the Road along the Shore of the said Harbour.

John Bennett and others,
Holyrood.

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on
Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of Michael Hickey and others, inhabitants of the South Shore of Conception Bay, was presented by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to make a Bridle Path from Kellygrew's to Topsail.

Michael Hickey and others,
South Shore, Conception
Bay.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on
Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of Thomas Walsh and others, inhabitants of Low Point, Conception Bay, was presented by Mr. PRENDERGAST [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant a sum of money to make a Road from Mr. Hanrahan's House to the Main Road.

Thomas Walsh and others,
Low Point, Conception
Bay.

Ordered.—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on
Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of Charles Warren and others, inhabitants of St. John's, was presented by Mr. NUGENT [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and

C. S. Warren and others,
St. John's.

read, praying for a sum of money to repair the Street and make a Drain to the Street between the premises of Warren Brothers and the House of James M'Clarty, in the town of St. John's.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition from the Rev. P. Ward and others, inhabitants of Tilton Harbour, was presented by Mr. NUGENT [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant to make a Road between Tilton Harbour and Jaubatte's Arm.

Ordered.—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. PRENDERGAST gave notice that when the House next went into Committee on Supply, he would move that the sum of Twenty Pounds be granted for the support of the Roman Catholic School at Tilton Harbour.

On motion of Mr. GLEN, pursuant to notice, and seconded by Mr. CARTER.

Resolved.—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor viz.—

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly respectfully beg leave to state to Your Excellency, that it having been represented to the House that in carrying into operation the Act of the last Session for the disposal and sale of ungranted and unoccupied Crown Lands within the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, the *fourteenth* Section of the said Act has been construed by the Executive Government as not extending to Fishing Rooms and Land on the Sea Shore held and occupied for the purpose of the Fishery; and that although parties may have been for a succession of years in the occupancy of Fishing Rooms and Lands on the Sea Shore, without any documentary title to the same from the Crown, they are nevertheless not entitled, upon compliance with the terms and conditions of the Act in question, to a grant of the same; and doubts being entertained by the House whether such is the proper construction of the Act,—the House respectfully request that His Excellency will be pleased to submit for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown whether or not the said Act should be so continued as to exclude parties in the actual possession of Fishing Rooms and Land on the Sea Shore for the period specified and in the manner described in the *fourteenth* section of the said Act from obtaining grants in confirmation of their titles in compliance with the terms of the Act.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency by a Committee for that purpose.

Address engrossed.

Ordered,—That Mr. GLEN and Mr. CARTER do form such Committee.

Mr. PRENDERGAST gave notice that on Friday the 21st inst. he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, praying to be informed who is the Attorney General, and why he does not take his seat in this House.

Notice of Address asking who is the Attorney General, &c.

Mr. NUGENT, pursuant to notice, and seconded by Mr. DILLON, moved,

Address relative to appointment of second District Surgeon, moved.

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, viz.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to appoint a second District Surgeon, and this House will make provision for the salaries of both in the Bill of Supply.

Which being put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, *five*; against it, *five*:

FOR THE MOTION.

AGAINST THE MOTION.

Division.

The Hon. Mr. Morris
 “ Nugent
 “ Dillon
 “ Hanrahan
 “ S. Morris

The Hon. Mr. Noad
 “ “ “ Bennett
 “ “ “ Carter
 “ “ “ Barnes
 “ “ “ Glen.

The House being equally divided thereon,

Question put and the House equally divided.

Mr. SPEAKER gave his casting vote in favour of the motion, and so it passed in the affirmative.

Speaker's casting vote in favour of Address.

Ordered,—That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by a Committee for that purpose.

Committee to present.

Ordered,—That Mr. NUGENT and the Hon. Mr. MORRIS be a Committee to present the same.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER, by command of His Excellency the Governor, acquainted the House that his Excellency would receive the Committee appointed to present the Address praying for a return of Vessels entering this port, tomorrow at twelve o'clock.

Time for receiving Address fixed.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. GLAN took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Ordered,--That the said Committee have leave to sit again.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor relative to increasing the salary of the Post Office at St. John's.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

Mr. W. Houghton, M.P., M.A., of St. John's, was called on by Mr. NOAD, praying the House to pass a resolution for the more speedy recovery of small debts in the higher Courts of Law, to the amount of £100, and £500, and £1,000.

Ordered,--That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1843.

A PETITION from Maurice Morrissey and others, inhabitants of Cape Broyle, was presented by the Hon. Mr. MORRIS (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for a road from the Head to Admirals Cove in the said Harbor, and the same was received and read, praying a Grant to make a Road from the Head to Admirals Cove in the said Harbor.

Ordered,--That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition from James Murphy and others, inhabitants of Little Placentia, was presented by the Hon. Mr. MORRIS (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for a road from the Head to Admirals Cove in the said Harbor, and the same was received and read, setting forth that Petitioners view with pleasure the carrying out of the projected line of Road from the head of Conception Bay to the Harbor, thereby narrowing the distance between Little Placentia and the Harbor, also opening a valuable extent of country to agriculturists; that they are aware that strong prejudices have been raised against the said line of road with out any sufficient reason for the same; and praying the House to continue the said line of Road, and also to make a branch Road to come out at Femeys Bay Bridge, as laid down by Mr. Page, and also suggesting a branch line to Kings, in Conception Bay, which is a Packet station.

Ordered,--That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition from John Kelly and others, inhabitants of Saint John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. KENT (who stated in his place that he had obtained the

consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant a sum of money to erect a Bridge over the River running out of Upper Long Pond, by Rennie's Mill, into Quidi Vidi Lake.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition from Thomas Costello and others, inhabitants of Torbay, was presented by the hon. Mr. O'BRIEN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant a sum of money to make a Branch Road from the Beach to meet the Main Road.

Petition of Thomas Costello and others, Torbay.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN gave notice that on Monday next he would move that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the making of Roads and Bridges and the bringing in of a Road Bill.

Notice of Committee to be appointed to take into consideration the making of Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of M. W. Hutchings and others, inhabitants of St. John's, was presented by Mr. NUGENT, praying the House to pass an Act for the more summary mode of recovering small debts in the higher Courts of Law to an amount not exceeding Fifty Pounds.

Petition of M. W. Hutchings and others, subjects of small debts.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

On Table.

A Petition from Thomas Fleming and others, inhabitants of River Head, Harbour Grace, was presented by Mr. PRENDERGAST [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant a sum of money to make a Road leading from Spaniard's Bay Road Westward to the woods, thereby opening a field for agricultural purposes.

Petition of Thomas Fleming and others, River Head, Harbour Grace.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Bill to provide the town of St. John's with Fresh Water.

House in Committee on St. John's Water Bill.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered of the matter referred to them, and had directed him to report as follows, viz.

Report.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of the Committee that the said Bill should be referred to a Select Committee of the House to take evidence on the subject matter thereof and report upon the same.

Ordered,—That the said Report be adopted, and that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House to take evidence on the subject matter thereof and report upon the same.

Bill referred to Select Committee.

Ordered—That Mr. NUGENT, the Hon. Mr. ROW, the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, the Hon. Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. BARNES do form such Committee.

Mr. BARNES gave notice that, to-morrow, he would move that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, in reference to the inequality of the Salaries of the Clerks of the Peace in certain of the Outports.

Then the House adjourned until one of the clock.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1845.

THE Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Return of Crown Lands sold and leased under the Crown Lands Act for the years ending October 1st, 1844.

(See Appendix)

Ordered,—That the said document do lie on the table.

A Petition from Joseph Colborne and others, inhabitants of North-side of Carbonear, was presented by Mr. HANRAHAN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant a sum of money to make a Road from said place to the town of Carbonear.

Ordered.—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition from the Rev. J. C. Harvey and others, inhabitants of Carbonear, was presented by Mr. Hanrahan (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant sums of money to make and repair the Roads in and about the vicinity of the town of Carbonear.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of W. W. Bemister and others, inhabitants of Carbonear, was presented by Mr. Hanrahan (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant a sum of money to make the main line of Road from Harbour Grace to pass over the beach at the head of the town of Carbonear.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of the Rev. Thomas Waldron, Chaplain of the Presentation Convent Saint John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN [who stated in his place

that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the said Convent was established by the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming in the year 1833 for the education of the Female poor; that the number of children annually educated at said institution is rated over eight hundred, so that during the eleven years and a-half of the existence of said institution it has sent abroad not fewer than three thousand individuals with minds trained through the pathways of religion and morality towards habits of industry; that the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming has expended sums of money in the erection of School Houses in the three first premises occupied by them, and has neatly erected an elegant and commodious dwelling house, convenient for the institution and ornamental to the town, at an expense of nearly three thousand pounds, but there being no School House attached, the great number of children are without accommodation; and praying the House to grant a sum for the erection of a School House for said Institution.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

A Petition of Richard Hillman and others, inhabitants of St. John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. O'BRYEN [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the Road leading by the South-side of the Bridge in Maggoty Cove is now impassable; that said Road is a thoroughfare for Fishermen and Shoremen between the Town and Fishing Rooms in Maggoty Cove; that Petitioners estimate that the sum of Twenty-five Pounds would be sufficient to make the necessary repairs of said Road; and praying the House to grant a sum of money for that purpose.

Rich. Hillman and others, St. John's.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD signified to the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor, that His Excellency would assent to an increase of salary to the Ferryman at Salmonier to a sum not exceeding Twenty-five Pounds.

Governor's assent to increase of salary of Ferryman at Salmonier.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER acquainted the House, by command of his Excellency the Governor, that His Excellency would receive the Committee appointed to present the Address praying for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the Fourteenth Section of the Crown Lands Act; also the Committee appointed to present the Address relative to the appointment of a second District Surgeon for the District of St. John's, to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Time for receiving Addresses fixed.

A Petition of Henry Thompson and others, inhabitants of Bradley's Cove, North Shore of Conception Bay, was presented by Mr. PRENDERGAST (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the Petitioners can only approach the main Road by a precipitous and dangerous cliff a distance of about one mile; and praying the House to grant a sum of money to make a Branch Road from said settlement to the Main Road.

Henry Thompson and others, Bradley's Cove.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. PRENDERGAST gave notice that on Monday next he would move that the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate claims for Land taken under the Statute Labour Act, be referred again to said Commissioners for revision,

Notice that Statute Labour Commissioners Report be referred back to them.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD gave notice that, to-morrow, he would move for a Select Committee to enquire into what Laws have expired or about to expire and to report thereon to the House.

Mr. PRENDERGAST gave notice that on Monday week he would move that the SPEAKER require from the Law Society a copy of the Rules and Bye-Laws of said Society.

On motion of Mr. BARNES, seconded by Mr. CARTER,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, viz.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having taken into their consideration the inequality of the remuneration received by the Clerks of the Peace throughout the Island, with reference to the amount of duty performed by them respectively, and being desirous that such inequality should no longer continue, and that all these Officers should be placed upon an equal footing by the commutation of the fees of such of them as do not receive salaries in lieu thereof, respectfully request that they may be permitted to make such alterations as they may deem advisable for the promotion of the public service, or that Your Excellency may make such amendments in these respects as may be considered necessary, the Assembly pledging themselves to make provision for any increased expense that may be thereby occasioned in the Bill of Supply.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency by a Committee for that purpose.

Ordered,—That Mr. BARNES and Mr. CARTER do form such Committee.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. CARTER took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Notice for Select Committee to report into expiring Laws.

Notice for copy of Rules of Law Society.

Address relative to increase Salaries of Clerks of Peace presented.

Adopted.

Committee to present.

House in Committee of Supply.

Report progress and

Ordered,—That the said Committee have leave to sit again.

Then the House adjourned until Tuesday at one of the clock.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1845.

THE Hon. Mr. NOAD acquainted the House that he had four Messages from His Excellency the Governor, signed by his Excellency, and he presented the same to the House; and the said Messages were read by the Hon. Mr. SPEAKER (all the Members being uncovered) and are as follows.

Messages from His Excellency.

MESSAGE.

J. HARVEY.

The Governor transmits to the House of Assembly a Petition of the Agricultural Society, and recommends that a grant not exceeding £200 be made in aid of the funds of this valuable Institution.

Transmitting Petition of Agricultural Society.

J. H.

Government House }
February 18, 1845. }

The Petition accompanying said Message was read by the Clerk, for which

(See Appendix)

Ordered—That the said Message and Documents be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to the Committee of Supply.

MESSAGE.

J. HARVEY.

The Governor transmits to the House of Assembly an application from the Magistrate at Bonavista, requesting that an additional grant may be made for the erection of a Court House at that place, and recommends that a sum not exceeding £200 be granted accordingly.

Recommending additional grant for Bonavista Court House.

J. H.

Government-House, }
18th Feb. 1844. }

For the Documents accompanying said Message

(See Appendix)

Ordered,—That the said Message and Documents be referred to the Committee of Supply.

MESSAGE.

J. HARVEY.

The Governor transmits to the House of Assembly the report of the Directors of the Carbonear Grammar School, and recommends to the House to make a further grant not exceeding £200, to enable the Directors to complete the Building for the School.

Government House }
February 18, 1845. }

For the Documents accompanying said Message

(See Appendix)

Ordered,—That the said Message and Documents be referred to the Committee of Supply.

MESSAGE.

J. HARVEY.

The Governor transmits to the House of Assembly a representation from the Magistrates at Greenspond, as to the necessity of some place of confinement for offenders against the Law, and recommends that a sum not exceeding £50 be granted for the erection of a Lock-up-House at that place.

Government House }
February 18, 1845. }

The Document accompanying said Message was read by the Clerk, for which

(See Appendix)

Ordered—That the said Message and Documents be referred to the Committee of Supply.

A Petition of Laurence Bates and others, inhabitants of St. John's, residing in the vicinity of Monday Pond, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NoAD (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to complete the Road on the North side of Monday Pond.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of William Coleman, of Ferryland, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NoAD [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, setting forth, that Petitioner entered into a contract for filling up the Valley between

Ferryland and Caplin Bay, known by the name of the Deep Cove; that when Petitioner took the Contract the sides of the said valley were covered with trees and bushes and apparently composed of loose rock and gravel, but on clearing these away there appeared a bed of solid rock upon both sides; that Petitioner was at work at said Contract last fall with from two to four men, and six months of the present year with the same number of labourers, but finds his means quite insufficient to continue the Contract unless afforded aid from the Legislature to do so; and praying that a sum of Forty or Fifty Pounds may be granted to enable him to complete his contract.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

A Petition of Henry Earle, of St. John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that Petitioner was employed as Poll Clerk at the Election for the District of Trinity in 1836 and in performance of said duty was obliged to travel a distance of Two Hundred and Twenty-four miles, and expended in time nearly five weeks in so doing; for which he received the very inadequate sum of Ten Pounds; that at the time he was appointed he was lead to believe by the Magistrates he would receive the sum of Twenty-pounds for his services; and praying the House to grant a sum for the extra services performed by him as said Poll Clerk.

Henry Earle, St. John's, for compensation as Poll Clerk, Trinity Bay.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to the Committee of Supply.

Petition of Peter Weston Carter, Esquire, to His Excellency the Governor, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that in the year 1843 Memorialist addressed a Petition to His Excellency the Governor with reference to the arrears of salary due for nearly four years previous to the death of the said William Carter as Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of this Island, which Petition was submitted by his Excellency to the consideration of the Honourable the General Assembly; that the Honourable the General Assembly after considering each Petition transmitted it, through Your Excellency, to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that a Droit of Admiralty amounting to £693 6 8 in the Court of Vice Admiralty in this colony might be appropriated in part payment of said arrears of Salary; that the reply from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State was that the Droits of Admiralty were at the disposal of Parliament and not in the appropriation of the Crown, that notwithstanding the unsuccessful result of the said Address, Petitioner has again been induced to request Your Excellency will recommend to the House to regard the claims of so old a public officer who discharged his duty faithfully for a period of Fifty-two years, and praying that his Excellency will recommend to the House that provision be made for discharge of such arrears of Salary amounting in all to £2000.

P. W. Carter, Executor of late Judge Carter.

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to the Committee of Supply.

A Petition of Elizabeth Currie, relict of the late John Currie, late Gaoler at Harbor Grace, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that Petitioner's late husband held the office of Gaoler at Harbor Grace for a period of thirteen years; that at the time of his entering upon said office a piece of land of about two acres attach-

Elizabeth Currie, widow of the late John Currie, Harbor Grace.

ed to the Court House was waste, and that the late Sheriff Buchan requested deceased to fence and cultivate the same, for which deceased should receive a remuneration of £50, and according Petitioner's late husband cultivated and fenced the said piece of land at his own expense; that he also built a frost-proof cellar attached to said Gaol; and that in the year 1841 deceased expended the sum of £25 in fitting up and repairing the building, now occupied as a Barracks by Her Majesty's Troops—and for the aforesaid sums advanced by the deceased he never received any remuneration; that by the death of her husband Petitioner has been left without any means of support; and praying the House to take her case into consideration and grant a sum of money to defray the above recited expenditure of her late husband.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

A Petition of John Stuart and others, inhabitants of St. John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. KENT, and the same was received and read, setting forth, that under the Act 6 Vic. cap. 15 a bounty of £200 is granted to each of the three first vessels that shall arrive with not less than ten tons of oil from the Whale Fishery; that in the former Assembly the act granting such bounty required that vessels engaging in said fishery should be of the burthen of One Hundred Tons; and in the first session of the present General Assembly the terms of said act were reduced to Vessels of Ninety Tons, and as the said fishery is mainly carried on in the different bays of the Island; Petitioners humbly recommend that Vessels of a much lower tonnage should be entitled to receive the bounty; and praying the House to take the same into serious consideration.

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to a Select Committee to enquire into and report upon to the House.

Ordered—That the Hon. Mr. KENT, Mr. NUGENT and the Hon. Mr. BENNETT be a Committee for that purpose.

A Petition of Michael John Kelly and others, inhabitants of Black Head, was presented by Mr. PARSONS (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose,) and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant a sum of money to make a Road from St. John's to Black Head.

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of James Phelan, of Broad Cove, Conception Bay, was presented by Mr. PARSONS (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that in the Year 1839 a Road was made by order of the Board of Road Commissioners through his cultivated ground; that he was from home at the time when such land was taken, but on his return made application to the Board for compensation, but was told that he must wait till next session of the Legislature, but in said Session no Road Bill was passed; that said Board of Commissioners having appointed Appraisers to value the same, said Appraisers valued his land in the sum of £18 sterling, which sum he prays the house to grant him.

Referred to the Committee of Supply.

John Stuart and others, St. John's, relative to Whale Fishery bounty act.

Referred to Select Committee to report upon.

Michael Kelly and others, Black Head.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

James Phelan, Broad Cove, for compensation for land taken for a Road.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee Supply.

A Petition of John Barron, School Teacher at Portugal Cove, was presented by Mr. PARSONS (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant him a sum of money for six months arrears of Salary under the late Education Act.

John Barron, School Teacher, Portugal Cove.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

A Petition of Michael Driscoll and others, inhabitants of Mobile in the District of Ferryland, was presented by Mr. GLEN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a sum of money to complete the Road through the said Harbor.

Michael Driscoll and others Mobile.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of Henry Thomson and others, inhabitants of South-side of Broad Cove, North Shore of Conception Bay, was presented by Mr. PRENDERGAST (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a sum of money to make a Road from said settlement to the Main Road.

Henry Thomson and others North Shore, Conception Bay.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. GLEN reported from the Committee appointed to present the Address to his Excellency the Governor, praying for the Law Officers opinion on the Fourteenth Section of Crown Lands Act that the Committee had presented the Address and that His Excellency was pleased to say in reply he would comply with the request of the House.

Report Committee appointed to present Address for Law Officers opinion on Fourteenth section Crown Lands' Act.

Mr. NUGENT from the Committee appointed to present an Address to His Excellency the Governor, praying for the appointment of a second District Surgeon, reported that the Committee had presented the said Address and that his Excellency was pleased to say in reply that he would take the subject of the Address into his consideration.

Report of Committee to present Address for appointment of 2nd District Surgeon.

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS gave notice that to-morrow he would move for leave to introduce a Bill to explain the Act of the Colonial Legislature 1st Victoria extending to this Colony the Criminal Law of England.

Notice of Bill to explain Criminal Law Act.

Also, that on this day week, he would move that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Message of His Excellency the Governor relative to the Bank Fisheries and to enquire into and report upon the best mode of encouraging the said Bank Fishery as well as the Shore Fishery.

Notice of Select Committee on Bank and Shore Fisheries.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, seconded by the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON.

Motion for Select Committee to prepare Road Bill.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the last session of the Legislature to provide for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges in this Island.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, The Hon. Mr. MORRIS, Mr. NUGENT and Mr. GLEN do form such Committee.

The Hon. Mr. KENT gave notice that to-morrow he would move that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the present state of the Library of this House.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act regulating the disposal and sale of Crown Lands' being read,

On motion of Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Ordered,—That the said Order of the day be postponed until this day week.

Mr. GLEN gave notice that to-morrow he would move that the Message of His Excellency the Governor transmitting the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate claims under the Statute Labor Act be referred to a Select Committee of this House to enquire into and report upon.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the protection of the breeding of Hares and Wild Fowl within this Island being read,

The Hon. Mr. BENNETT, seconded by Mr. CARTER, moved,

That the said Bill be now read a second time ;—whereupon

Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. KENT, moved in amendment,

That the said Bill be read a second time this day six months ;—which being put, passed in the negative.

And the question upon the original motion being put, it passed in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly, and

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, seconded by Mr. CARTER,

Ordered—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be printed for the use of Members.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one o'clock.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1845.

ON motion of the Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,
Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into what laws are about to expire and to report thereon to the House, by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered.—That the Hon. Mr. NOAD, Mr. NUGENT and Mr. CARTER do form such Committee. Committee to present.

A Petition of John Veitch and others, inhabitants of Holyrood, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that they are settlers near the North-western end of the Main Beach of Holyrood; that they have no means of letting their cattle into the woods, nor have they any way to the Salmonier line of Road except through a narrow and steep pathway adjoining Petitioners land; that the Petitioner is willing to give up part of his ground for such Road; and praying that a sum may be granted for said Road. Petition of John Veitch, Holyrood.

Ordered.—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of Robert Pack and others, inhabitants of Carbonear, was presented by Mr. HANRAHAN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a sum of money to repair and widen the Road leading from the Main Street to the Wesleyan Chapel in said Town. Petition of Robert Pack and others, Carbonear.

Ordered.—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of Edward Nicholas and others, inhabitants of Crocker's Cove, in Conception Bay, was presented by Mr. HANRAHAN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a sum of money to repair the Road from Crocker's Cove to Beaver Pond, commonly called MacAllister's Road. Petition of Edward Nichols and others, Crocker's Cove.

Ordered.—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER acquainted the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor, that His Excellency would receive the Committee appointed to present to His Excellency the Address relative to increasing the Salaries of the Clerks of the Peace in the Outports, to-morrow at twelve o'clock. Time for receiving Address fixed.

The Hon. Mr. Row gave notice that to-morrow he would move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Laws relative to the Empannelling of Juries in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts. Notice of Jury Bill.

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to explain an Act passed in the first year of the Reign of her present Majesty entitled an Act to extend the Criminal Laws of England to this Colony under certain modifications. Notice of Bill to explain the Act to extend the Criminal Laws of England to this Colony, &c.

Ordered.—That the said Bill be read a 2nd time this day week. 2nd reading.

Ordered.—That the said Bill be printed for the use of Members. Printed.

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Return from the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs of Return of registered Vessels entering the Port of St John's.

the number of Registered Vessels entering the Port of St. John's during the last six years, pursuant to an Address of the House.

The said Return was read by the Clerk, for which

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Return be referred to the Select Committee upon Steam Communication between Great Britain and this Colony.

Ordered,—That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. KENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. NOAD,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the affairs of the Library of the House.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. KENT, the Hon. Mr. NOAD and Mr. BARNES do form such Committee.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at one o'clock.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1845.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1845.

THE Hon. Mr. Row gave notice for Monday next, of the Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Empanneling of Juries in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts of which he had given notice for to-day.

A Petition of Henry Coryear and others, inhabitants of Shore's Cove, Cape Broyle, was presented by Mr. GLEN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying a grant of money to make a Road from Shore's Cove to the Main Road.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of Richard Quinlan and others, inhabitants of the South-side of Renewse, was presented by Mr. GLEN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to make a Road to extend from the Main Bridge at the River Head of the Harbor, to Broad Cove, a distance of five miles, thereby connecting both sides of the Harbour and the Main Road.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of John Stuart and others, inhabitants of Saint John's, members of the Presbyterian Church, was presented by Mr. GLEN (who stated in his place

that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that Petitioners are Members of the Presbyterian Church recently erected in this Town; that the number of Children connected with such congregation is considerable; that they labor under great disadvantages arising from the want of a School House for the purpose of giving them education; and praying the House to grant a sum of money to build such School House.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. KENT gave notice that to-morrow he would move that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying for a return of Vessels fitted out for the Whale Fishery, the owners of which have been entitled to receive a bounty, and also a statement of the quantity of Whale Oil brought in by such Vessels respectively.

Notice of Address for Returns of Vessels engaged in the Whale Fishery.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at one o'clock.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1845.

ON motion of Mr. S. MORRIS, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Ordered,—That the Petition of Anthony Phelan and others, of Great Placentia, praying for a Grant for a School, now lying on the table of this House, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Petition of A. Phelan and others, Placentia, referred to Committee of Supply.

A Petition of George Mansfield and others, inhabitants of Seal Cove, Trinity Bay, was presented by Mr. BARNES (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a sum of Money to build a Bridge over Seal Cove Great Brook.

Petition of G. Mansfield and others, Seal Cove, Trinity Bay.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of Rev. James England and others, inhabitants of Western Bay, Bradley's Cove, and other places on the North Shore of Conception Bay, was presented by Mr. HANRAHAN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a further sum of money towards repairing the Road leading along the North Shore, and also for a sum to make a Bridle-road from Spent Cove over the Scaplin Highlands towards Carbonear.

Rev. James England and others, Western Bay.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The following Petitions for grants of money towards making and repairing Roads and Bridges, were presented by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the

Road Petitions.

Governor for that purpose, and the same were received and read.

Petition of P. Hynes and others, Portugal Cove.

A Petition from Patrick Hynes and others, inhabitants of Portugal Cove and South Shore of Conception Bay, praying for a grant of money to make a Road from Broad Cove to Portugal Cove and thence to the South Shore of Conception Bay by Topsail.

Petition of Lawrence Mac-cassey and others, St. John's.

A Petition of Lawrence Maccassey and others, inhabitants of St. John's, setting forth, that Petitioners are owners and occupiers of Land on and near the Main Line of Road leading to George's Pond; that the only means of communication with said Land is by a winter path leading from Monday Pond Road; and praying the House to grant a sum of money for a Road to said locality.

Michael Scanlan and others St. John's.

A Petition of Michael Scanlan and others, St. John's, praying for a grant of a sum of money to repair and improve the Road commonly called the Major's Path branching from Torbay Road.

Patrick Flinn and others, Logy Bay.

A Petition of Patrick Flinn and others, inhabitants of Logy Bay, praying for a further sum of money towards making and repairing the Road from Bryan's Room to the School House in said settlement.

James Flinn and others, St. John's.

A Petition of James Flinn and others, inhabitants of Saint John's, praying for a grant to repair and improve the Road from the Episcopal Church to Mr. McGrath's House on the Fresh Water Road.

Michael Power and others, St. John's, James Street.

A Petition of Michael Power and others, inhabitants of St. John's, setting forth, that a new Street called James Street running in a Northerly direction from the Western end of the Theatre in the said Town has been within the last two years opened and become thickly populated; that from its contiguity to Gower Street and Carter's lane it may be considered likely to cause an extensive loss in case of fire; and praying the House to grant a sum of money to make the said street passable for Carts and Fire Engines.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

W. Goff and others, St. John's, Hunter's Cove.

A Petition of William Goff and others, inhabitants of Saint John's, was also presented by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant to repair and improve the Bridge at Hunter's Cove to free the same from obstructions and render it available for the public use.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Elizabeth Garland, Harbor Grace.

A Petition of Elizabeth Garland, of Harbor Grace, was presented by Mr. HANRAHAN [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, setting forth, that in the year 1832 the petitioner owned two spots of Land on the North side of the Main Street at Harbor Grace, which said land she was receiving a rent from tenants of Eight Pounds per annum; that in said year when the greater part of said town was destroyed by fire, and subsequently her land was taken by the public and thrown into the Main Street with the exception of a few feet of the former which became consequently valueless and which she was glad to sell at a reduced price to the owner of the adjoining property; and praying compensation for the loss she has sustained.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

A Petition of John Kennedy and others, inhabitants of Holyrood, was presented by Mr. PRENDERGAST (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a Branch Road from their settlement to the Salmonier line of Road, and that the Petitioners holding land in said neighbourhood are willing to give up land for the same.

Petition of John Kennedy and others, Holyrood.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of Maurice Casey and others, inhabitants of St. John's, residing at or near the Newtown Road, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a sum of money to erect a Bridge over the stream running into Upper-Long Pond.

Maurice Casey and others, St. John's.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. PRENDERGAST, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. KENT, moved,

That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to inform the Assembly why the present Acting Attorney General of this Colony does not take his seat in the Assembly as a member of Her Majesty's Council.

Address as to why Acting Attorney General does not take his seat in the House.

Which being put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion *seven* ; against it *eight*.

FOR THE MOTION.	AGAINST THE MOTION
The Hon. Mr. Kent	The Hon. Mr. Morris
“ “ “ O'Brien	“ “ “ Row
“ “ “ Nugent	“ “ “ Noad
“ “ “ Dillon	“ “ “ Bennett
“ “ “ Hanrahan	“ “ “ Robinson
“ “ “ S. Morris	“ “ “ Carter
“ “ “ Prendergast	“ “ “ Barnes
	“ “ “ Glen.

So it passed in the negative.

Lost.

The Hon. Mr. Row, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Empannelling of Juries in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and the same was received and read, and

Jury Bill read first time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time this day week.

2nd reading.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be printed for the use of Members of this House.

Printed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. KENT, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

Address for return of number of Vessels engaged in the Whale Fishery.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that there be laid before the Assembly a return of the number of Vessels fitted out for the Whale Fishery, and the number and names of those Vessels the owners of which have been entitled to and have received a bounty; and also a statement of the quantity of Whale Oil brought in by such Vessels respectively.

Adopted.
engrossed.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and that the Hon. Mr. KENT and Mr. NUGENT be a Committee to present the same to His Excellency.

House in Committee on Wild Fowl Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Bill to protect the breeding of Wild Fowl in this Colony.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

The Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Report

The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Ordered,—That the said Committee have leave to sit again.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1845.

THE Hon. Mr. NOAD reported from the Committee appointed to enquire into and report to the House what Acts are about to expire, viz—

Report of Committee on expiring Laws.

“That the Revenue Act 7 Vic. Cap. 15 will expire on the 15th July next. Also Act 6 Vic. Cap. 3 entitled “An Act to regulate the trials of Controverted Elections on returns of Members to serve in the House of Assembly will expire at the end of this session.” Also an Act entitled “An Act to provide for the encouragement of the Whale Fishery in this Colony” will cease after the pay-

ments of the bounties on the catch of the present year, Also Act 7 Vic. Cap. 15, entitled "An Act to amend and continue an Act passed in the second year of the reign of Her present Majesty entitled, "An Act for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of vessels at the port of St. John's" will expire at the end of the session. Also, Act 7 Vic. Cap. 6, entitled "An Act to continue an act made in the third year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend several acts now in force respecting Light-houses and to make further provisions for the said Light-Houses and to consolidate the laws respecting the same" will expire at the end of the next session.

The two latter Acts appear to have been considered as annual ones and the committee would therefore recommend that they should be continued in the present session by Bills to be introduced for that purpose.

JOSEPH NOAD,
Chairman.

Ordered,—That the said Report do lie on the table.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD gave notice that to-morrow he would move for leave to introduce a Bill to continue an act passed in the second year of the reign of her present Majesty entitled "An Act for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the port of St. John's.

On table.

Notice of Bill to continue Pilots Act.

Also a Bill to continue an Act passed in the third year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend several Acts now in force respecting Light-Houses and to make further provision for the said Light-House to consolidate the laws respecting the same.

Notice of Bill to continue Light House Act.

The Hon. Mr MORRIS gave notice that on Monday next he would move that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of Ways and Means.

Notice of Committee on Ways and Means.

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS postponed his motion for a select committee to take into consideration the Governor's message relative to the Bank Fisheries, of which he had given notice for to-day, until Friday next.

Notice for Committee to take into consideration Governor's Message relative to Bank Fisheries.

The Hon Mr. KENT gave notice that to-morrow he would move an Address to his Excellency the Governor praying for a copy of the survey taken by the authorities in Halifax on the steamer North America.

Notice of Address for copy of survey on steamer North America.

The Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN gave notice that on Thursday next he would move an Address to his Excellency the Governor praying for a statement of all contracts under the several Boards of Road Commissioners throughout the Colony, together with a statement from the Board of Controul of the works already completed with the particulars of the same. Also a detailed statement of the sum paid in compensation for lands taken from private individuals in the District of St. John's, and also of sums paid to defray law expenses incurred in litigated cases.

Notice for address of returns from Board of Road Commissioners. &c. &c.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that to-morrow he would move an Address to his Excellency the Governor praying that his Excellency will be pleased to order that the Police Constables of St. John's be distinguished from the other members of this society by such uniform badge as your Excellency shall deem proper.

Notice for an Address for Police Constables to be distinguished by a uniform.

Notice of Police Bill.

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that to-morrow he would move for leave to introduce a Bill to improve the Police in the town of St. John's.

Time for receiving Address fixed.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER acquainted the House, by command of his Excellency the Governor, that his Excellency would receive the committee appointed to present the Address of the House praying for a return of the number of vessels employed in the Whale Fishery, to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Report of Committee to present Address relative to increasing salaries of Clerks of the Peace.

Mr. BARNES from the Committee appointed to present the Address relative to Salaries of the Clerks of the Peace in certain Outports, reported that his Excellency was pleased to say in reply, that he would take the subject of the Address into his consideration.

Notice of House to go into committee on Wild Fowl Bill, to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. BENNETT gave notice that to-morrow he would move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Bill to provide for the protection of the breeding of Wild Fowl in this Colony.

Order of day for 3d reading of Bill to amend Crown Lands Act.

The order of the day for the third reading of Bill to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to make provision for the disposal and sale of ungranted and unoccupied Crown Lands within the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies and for other purposes," being read.

Original question put.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by the hon. Mr. KENT, moved that the said Bill be now read a third time, whereupon

Amendment therein named.

Mr. CARTER seconded by Mr. BARNES, moved in amendment thereof, That the word "now" be struck out, and the word "this day fortnight" be substituted instead thereof.—Which being put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment six; against it eight.

Lost.

So it passed in the negative.

Original question again put.

And the question upon the original motion being put,

2d Amendment put and

Mr. BARNES, seconded by Mr. CARTER, moved in amendment thereof.

Lost.

That the said Bill be read a third time this day week, which being put, passed in the negative.

Question upon original motion again put.

And the question upon the original motion being again put,

3d Amendment moved and

The Hon. Mr. BENNETT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, moved in amendment thereof

That the said Bill be read a third time on Thursday next; which being put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment Six; against it NINE.

Lost.

So it passed in the negative.

Original question again put

And the question upon the original motion being again put,

Mr. CARTER, seconded by the hon. Mr. THOMAS, moved in amendment thereof that the House do adjourn until to-morrow at one o'clock, which being put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment seven ; against it eight.

4th Amendment, thereon to adjourn moved and

So it passed in the negative.

Lost.

And the question upon the original motion being again put--

Original motion again put.

Mr. BARNES, seconded by Mr. CARTER, moved in amendment thereof, that the House do adjourn until to-morrow at two o'clock ; which being put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, five ; against it ten.

4th Amendment moved and

So it passed in the negative.

Lost.

And the question upon the original motion being again put,

Question upon original motion again put.

Mr. CARTER, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, moved in amendment thereof,

6th Amendment moved and

That the House do now adjourn until Thursday at one o'clock, which being put, it passed in the negative.

Lost

And the question upon the original motion being again put,

Original question again put and motion to adjourn until to-morrow at 2 o'clock, put in amendment and

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MORRIS moved,

That the House do adjourn until to-morrow at two o'clock,

Which being put, it passed in the affirmative, and the House adjourned accordingly, until to-morrow at two o'clock.

Carried.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1845.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD acquainted the House that he had two Messages from his Excellency the Governor, signed by his Excellency, and he presented the same to the House. And the said Messages were read by the Hon. Mr. SPEAKER (all the Members being uncovered) and are as follows :—

Message from the Governor recommending additional accommodation for Pauper Lunatics.

M E S S A G E.

J. HARVEY.

The Governor invites the attention of the General Assembly to the existing lamentably insufficient provision for the care of " Pauper Lunatics," a class of our fellow beings whose claims upon our sympathies most be felt by all to be irresistible—under the existing arrangements the modes of treatment which the

experience of eminent and humane professional men has shown to be attended with the most successful results, whether as respects alleviation, or cure, and which are dependent for their beneficial effects upon the separation of the classes, upon air, exercise, occupation, and mental recreation, and amusement, are rendered wholly impracticable, and the almost inevitable consequences must be the aggravation instead of the relief of a malady gradually but certainly rendered permanently incurable. While to every humane mind the contemplation of such a melancholy picture of human calamity must present the saddest reflections, so does it appeal in a more especial manner to the humanity of the Government and the Legislature.

On these grounds the Governor recommends to the Assembly to grant a sum not exceeding £800 for the erection of a separate building within the enclosure of the County Hospital grounds for the exclusive occupation, accommodation, and treatment of Pauper Lunatic patients, and a further annual grant not exceeding £100 for the object of securing the constant professional care and attention of an experienced medical practitioner, who shall reside in the building, and whose attention shall be devoted exclusively to this class of patients, and to which building shall be attached sufficient ground for a garden and court-yard for their use.

On this subject an Address has lately been presented to the Governor by the Directors of the Hospital, of which, as well as of an interesting enclosure, copies accompanying this Message.

In taking this subject into its consideration, the Governor suggests to the House that as by the adoption of the measure which it is the object of this Message to propose to it, the Hospital Surgeon would be relieved from perhaps the most onerous part of his duties, the care of the Pauper Lunatics; the object of the Address of the House for the appointment of a second District Surgeon would be effected by a reasonable portion of the duty performed by the present District Surgeon being transferred to the Hospital Surgeon, the whole arrangement involving no other increase of expense to the public than that incurred for the more effectual care of the Pauper Lunatics.

J. H.

Government-House, }
Feb. 20, 1845. }

The documents accompanying the said Message were read by the Clerk, for which

See Appendix.

Ordered,—That the said Message and documents be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Ordered,—That the Message and accompanying Documents be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

MESSAGE.

J. HARVEY.

With reference to the Address of the House of Assembly on the subject of the Salaries of the Clerks of the Peace, the Governor submits for the consider-

Referred to the Committee of Supply

To be printed.

Message relative to Salaries of Clerks of the Peace.

ation of the House, the following scale of Salary for the offices in those Districts which have not yet undergone revision :

Trinity	not exceeding	£60	per annum.
Bonavista	do.	£45	do.
Twillingate	do.	£45	do.
Burin	do.	£35	do.
Fortune Bay	do.	£35	do.

In each case the officer to pay over all fees he may receive to the Colonial Treasury.

Ordered,—That the said Message be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. NoAD, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the Report of the Inspector of Schools for the past year— for which,

Report of Inspector of Schools presented.

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Report do lie on the table.

To lie on Table.

Also a Letter from Mr. Nugent, Inspector of Schools, detailing the amount of his travelling expenses as such Inspector, and praying payment of the same.

Also a letter from Inspector of Schools.

The latter Document was read by the Clerk, for which

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said letter be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. NoAD, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a copy of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown (pursuant to an Address of the House) upon the construction of the Fourteenth Section of the Crown Lands Act.

Opinion of Law Officers of the Crown pursuant to an Address of the House upon the construction of the Fourteenth Section of the Crown Lands Act.

The said Documents was read by the Clerk, and is as follows :

TO THE HONOURABLE JAMES CROWDY,

SIR,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 17th inst., transmitting to us an Address from the House of Assembly to his Excellency the Governor, and requesting our opinion upon the question therein raised as to the construction of the Fourteenth Section of Act of last Session for regulating the disposal of Crown Lands. The question therein referred to is, whether or not the said Act should be construed so as to exclude parties in the actual possession of Fishing Rooms and Lands on the Sea Shore, for the period and the manner specified in the said Fourteenth Section, from obtaining grants in confirmation of their titles on compliance with the terms of the Act. We have taken into consideration the question submitted to us, and are of opinion that in the construction of the said Act, Fishing Rooms and Lands on the Sea shore are to be considered on the same footing with other Lands, and that parties in possession thereof for the time and in the manner described in the Fourteenth Section, are in compliance with the terms of the Act, entitled to grants in confirmation of their titles in like manner as the occupiers of the Lands under the same

Ordered,—That the said Document do lie on the table.

A Petition from John Kelly and others, inhabitants of Middle Cove, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant a sum of money to build a Bridge over the River running across the Road from Outer Cove to Middle Cove.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition from James Brien and others, Middle Cove, was presented by Hon. Mr. NOAD (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant a sum of money to complete the Road from Middle Cove to meet the Outer Cove Road.

Ordered,—That the Message and accompanying documents be printed for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that on this day week he would introduce a Bill to enable the Officers of Charitable Societies to hold and transmit Lands and other property in succession.

The Hon. Mr. KENT reported from the Committee appointed to present to His Excellency the Governor the Address of the House praying for a return of the number of Whaling Vessels entitled to receive the bounty under the Act of the Legislature, that his Excellency was pleased to say in reply that he would direct the necessary information to be laid before the House,

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to amend and continue an act passed in the second year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "an Act for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the port of St. John's," and the same was received and read a first time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to continue an Act passed in the third year of Her present Majesty, entitled "an Act to amend and continue several Acts now in force respecting Light Houses, and to make further provision for the said Light Houses and to consolidate the laws respecting the same" and the same was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time this day week.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. KENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

John Kelly and others,
Middle Cove.

Referred to Committee on
Roads and Bridges.

James Brien and others,
Middle Cove.

Printed.

Notice of Bill to regulate
Charitable Societies.

Report of committee ap-
pointed to present Address
for return of Whaling Ves-
sels &c.

Bill to continue Pilots Act
read 1st time

2nd reading

Bill to continue Light-house
Act read a 1st time.

2nd reading

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that there be laid before the House a copy of the Report of the survey made by the persons appointed for that purpose at Halifax during the last year on the Mail Steamer North America.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed, and presented to his Excellency by a committee for that purpose.

Ordered,—That the Hon Mr. KENT, and the Hon. Mr. BENNETT do form such committee.

A Petition of James Sullivan, of Carbonear, was presented by Mr. NUGENT, and the same was received and read, setting forth, that Petitioner served John Pike, of Carbonear, farmer, in the capacity of labourer, during the years 1831, 1832, and 1833, for which he was to have received the sum of £19 15s. Cy. per annum, but up to the present time has not received one penny of said wages, and that Petitioner had in the hands of Mr. Nichol, of Carbonear, the sum of £18, which sum was also by consent of Petitioner placed in the hands of the said Edward Pike leaving a balance in favour of Petitioner the sum of £75 15s., That Petitioner has made several applications to the said Edward Pike, that ultimately a writ was at Petitioner's instance issued against said Edward Pike, and which led to a trial in the Northern Circuit Court before the hon. Judge Brenton, when the jury found a verdict of only seven or eight pounds for Petitioner which he refused to receive, and his counsel having moved for a new trial it was granted by Chief Justice Boulton, that Petitioner employed counsel to bring on the new trial so granted, but although Petitioner had upwards of twenty witnesses ready to give evidence in his favour, still he was unsuccessful in procuring his case to be tried, and that the counsel whom he had employed has taken no measures since to bring it forward; and praying the House to take his case into consideration.

Petition of James Sullivan, Carbonear.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of William Lash and others, shareholders in the St. John's Reading Room and Library; was presented by Mr. BARNES, (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that with the view of increasing the intelligence and improving the moral habits of the young men of this town, the Petitioners ten years since established the said institution of the St. John's Reading-Room and Library, fixing the annual subscription for the support thereof, at 20s. per annum. That with many advantages to which was partially relieved by the reduction of the amount of annual payment additional shareholders were admitted. That the annual income of the establishment was now so greatly declined as to be unequal to the mainten-

Petition of William Lash and other Shareholders, St John's Reading Room and Library,

ence of it, and Petitioners seriously contemplated the closing of it, by the sale of their stock, which Petitioners believe would be a matter of regret not only to themselves, but to their fellow townsmen in general, inasmuch also as that their present collection of books if dispersed would not easily be collected again; they therefore humbly pray the House to grant them for a few years an annual sum in support of the Institution which would enable Petitioners to render it more generally useful by reducing the rate of annual subscription.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to improve the Police in the town of St. John's, and the same was read a first time.

Ordered—That the said Bill be read a second time this day week.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be printed for the use of members.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by Mr. DILLON.

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly request that your Excellency will be pleased to order that the Police Constables of St. John's be distinguished from other members of society, by such uniform badge as your Excellency shall deem proper.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and presented to his Excellency by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Ordered,—That Mr. NUGENT, and Mr. DILLON do form such committee.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, and seconded by Mr. CARTER,

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Bill for the protection of the breeding of Wild Fowl in this Colony.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the said Bill and had made some amendments therein which they had directed him to

report to the House; and he delivered the Bill with the amendments in at the Clerk's Table.

And the said amendments having being read throughout a first and second time were upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Amendments adopted.

Ordered,—That the said Bill with the amendments be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

3rd reading.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that on Friday he would move that an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying for copies of correspondence between the Executive and the Chairman of the Central Board of Road Commissioners and the Board of Controul, on the subject matter of the complaint contained in the Petition of Patrick Kennedy, now on the table of the House.

Notice of Address for correspondences between Executive and Board of Road Commissioners relating to P. Kennedy.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, a Bill to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to make provision for the disposal and sale of ungranted and unoccupied Crown Lands within the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies and for other purposes, was read a third time.

Bill to Amend Crown Lands Act, read a 3rd time and

On motion of the Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by the Hon. Mr. KENT,

Resolved,—That the said Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to make provision for the disposal and sale of ungranted and unoccupied Crown Lands within the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies and for other purposes."

Passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, seconded by the Hon. Mr. KENT,

Ordered,—That the second reading of the Bill to explain the Criminal Law Act, be the first thing on the order of the day for to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1845.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, an engrossed Bill for the protection of the breeding of Wild Fowl in this colony was read a third time—and thereupon

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. ROW.

Resolved,—That the said Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act for the protection of Will Fowl in this colony"

Passed.

A Petition of James Ryan and others, inhabitants of Harbor Grace, was presented by the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, setting forth, that Petitioners have had up to the period of the establishment of the Legislative Assembly in this Island, laws enacted by the British Parliament for the better regulation of the Fisheries of this Island, and protecting the servants by a lien upon the Fish and Oil caught

Petition of James Ryan and others, Harbor Grace, relative to Fishery Laws.

and taken by them in the service of their employer ; that the Petitioner's right to be secured in the payment of their wages by a lien upon the proceeds of the voyage has been recognised by the respective Governors by recommending to the House that a law should be passed for securing the same, but that no such law has been enacted, and praying the House to take their present unprotected state into their consideration, and praying the House to enact a Law for their protection, and secure them the payment of their wages.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

On Motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by Mr. PARSONS,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

To His Excellency Major-General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

The House of Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that there be laid before the Assembly a Return of all Contracts entered into by the several Boards of Road Commissioners throughout the Colony, together with a statement from the Board of Controul of the works already completed, with the particulars of the same. Also a detailed statement of all sums paid in compensation for lands taken from private individuals in the District of St. John's, and also of sums paid to defray expenses in litigated cases.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and presented to his Excellency, by a committee for that purpose.

Ordered.—That Mr. NUGENT and Mr. PARSONS do form such committee.

Pursuant to the order of the day, a Bill to explain an act passed in the first year of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to extend the Criminal Laws of England to this Colony under certain modifications," were read a second time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a committee of the whole House on this day fortnight.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1845.

THE Hon. Mr. SPEAKER acquainted the House, by command of his Excellency the Governor, that his Excellency would receive the Committee appointed

Address for return from Board of Road Commissioners and Board of Controul.

Adopted, and engrossed.

Bill to explain Criminal Law Act, read a 2nd time.

Committed.

Time for receiving Address fixed.

to present the Address of the House for returns of contracts entered into by the several Boards of Road Commissioners throughout the Island, and a statement of sums paid by Board of Controul; also the committee appointed to present the Address for copy of survey held on steamer North America; and also committee appointed to present the Address praying that the Police Constables may wear an uniform badge, to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House an appendix to the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate claims on the Statute Labor Act.

Ordered,—That the said Document be referred to Committee of Supply.

(See Appendix.)

A Petition of Richard Fox and others, inhabitants of Rocky Hill, near Outer Cove, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD, (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, setting forth, that Petitioners are engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits, that from the want of a Branch Road from the main road, they are unable to cart manure to their farms; and praying the House to grant a sum for that purpose.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of Michael Roach and others, inhabitants of Middle Cove and Outer Cove, was presented by Mr. PARSONS (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to make a road from Middle Cove to Torbay.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

On motion of Mr. PARSONS, seconded by Mr. GLEN,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to order that there be laid before the House copies of all such correspondence as may have passed between your Excellency and the Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners for the district of St. John's, on the subject of a contract entered into by the said Commissioners with Patrick Kennedy, and also copies of the examinations of the Road Surveyors taken before the Board of Controul upon the same subject.

Appendix to Report of Committee to investigate claims under Statute Labor Act, presented to the House.

Referred to the Committee of Supply.

Petition of Richard Fox and others, Rocky Hill near Outer Cove.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Petition of M. Roach and others, Middle Cove

Referred to committee on Roads and Bridges.

Address for copies of correspondence relative to Petition of P. Kennedy

Committee to present

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed, and that Mr. PARSONS and Mr. GLEN be a committee appointed to present the same to his Excellency.

Petition of Denis M'Carthy and others, Renewse.

A Petition of Denis McCarthy and others, Renewse, was presented by Mr. GLEN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to make a road through the said settlement.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Thomas.

Select Committee to consider Governor's Message relative to Bank Fisheries, and to report upon the Shore Fisheries.

Resolved,—That a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the Governor's Message relative to the Bank Fisheries, and also consider and report upon the present state of the shore fisheries.

Committee

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, the Hon. Mr. THOMAS, Hon. Mr. KENT, Mr. BARNES and Mr. GLEN be a committee for that purpose

House in Committee on Supply

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the supply granted to her Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. CARTER took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Progress and leave

The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the consideration thereof.

Then the House adjourned until Tuesday at one of the clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1845.

Time for receiving Address fixed

THE Hon. Mr. SPEAKER acquainted the House, by command of his Excellency the Governor, that his Excellency would receive the committee appointed to present the Address of the House for copies of correspondence relative to Kennedy's Petition on to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Message relative to repairs of Court-house

The Hon. Mr. NOAD acquainted the House that he had two messages from his Excellency the Governor, signed by his Excellency, and he presented the same

to the House. And the said Messages were read by the Hon. Mr. SPEAKER (all the members being uncovered), and is as follows—

M E S S A G E.

J. HARVEY.

A representation having been made to the Governor by the Sheriff and many of the Grand Jurors of the necessity of some alterations in the interior arrangements of the Court-house ; and it also appearing that the building requires to be newly slated, the Governor suggest to the House of Assembly that a sum of Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds should be voted for this particular service.

Government-house }
March 4, 1845 }

A Report and Estimate of repairs accompanying the said Message was read by the Clerk, for which

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Messages and Documents be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

M E S S A G E.

The Governor transmits to the General Assembly a Report made to him by the Board of Road Commissioners for this District, and recommends to the favorable consideration of the Legislature the many valuable suggestions therein contained.

Message transmitting return of Road Commissioners for the Central District

Government-House, }
March 4, 1845. }

For the Report accompanying the said Message

(See Appendix.)

Ordered.—That the said Message and report do lie on the table.

On Table.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD stated to the House that he was directed by His Excellency the Governor to acquaint the House, that in reference to the Message of this House sent down on the 27th inst., relative to the salaries of the Clerks of the Peace in the Outports, His Excellency had no objection to the House making such change in the scale appended to the said Message as they should deem just, either by equalising the salaries or otherwise ; provided the aggregate amount of the additional grant did not exceed the limits specified in the said Message.

Hon Mr Noad acquainted the House that his Excellency has no objections to the House making such alterations in the scale accompanying the Message relative to Clerks of the Peace as it may deem proper, preserving the aggregate amount

Mr. NUGENT reported from the Committee appointed to present to his Excellency the Governor the Address praying that the Police Constables may be distinguished by a uniform badge, that in reply thereto, His Excellency was pleased to say he would take the said Address into his consideration.

Report of committee to present Address relative to uniform badge for Police.

Report of Committee to present Address for Survey of Steamer North America.

He also reported from the Committee appointed to present the Address praying for a copy of the survey on the Steamer North America, that in reply thereto, his Excellency was pleased to say he would cause to be laid before the House all such information as His Excellency at present possesses, and will put himself into correspondence with the proper authorities at Halifax, should it be considered desirable by the House.

Report of Committee to present Address for Road Returns.

Mr. NUGENT also reported from the Committee appointed to present to his Excellency the Governor the Address praying for Returns and statements from the Boards of Road Commissioners, that in reply thereto, his Excellency was pleased to say that he would order the Returns to be furnished so far as they were available, but as to those which relate to this District he would cause the same to be furnished forthwith.

Petition of T. Martin and others, Change Islands.

A Petition of Thomas Martin and others, inhabitants of Change Islands, in the District of Fogo, was presented by Mr. CARTER (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant a sum of money for a Road from the South to the North end of the Northern Change Islands, a distance of about a mile and a-half.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

House in Committee on Ways and Means.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House resolved into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of Ways and Means.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. CARTER took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Resolution reported.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered of the matters to them referred, and had come to a Resolution which they had directed him to report to the House, and he delivered the Resolution in at the Clerk's table; and the said Resolution was read by the Clerk, and is as follows;

Resolution.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a Select Committee should be appointed to enquire into and report upon the existing Tariff of Duties.

Adopted.

Ordered,—That the said Report be adopted by the House.

Committee.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, the Hon. Mr. THOMAS, the Hon. Mr. KENT, the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. BARNES and Mr. GLEN do form such Select Committee,

House in Committee of Supply.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Supply granted to her Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. CARTER took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee appointed that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof. Progress.

Ordered,—That the said Committee have leave to sit again.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Row, seconded by Mr. GLEN.

Ordered,—That the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law in reference to the empannelling of Juries, be the first order of the day for to-morrow. 2nd reading of Jury Bill first on order for to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 5, 1845.

PURSUANT to notice and leave granted, Mr. NUGENT presented a Bill to enable Officers of Charitable Societies to hold and transmit land and other property in succession, and the same was read a first time. Charitable Societies Bill read a 1st time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next. 2nd time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be printed for the use of Members of this House. To be printed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to amend the Law in reference to the empannelling of Juries, was read a second time. Jury Bill read a 2nd time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Row, seconded by the Hon. Mr. NUGENT,

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House on this day week. Committed.

Mr. PARSONS reported from the Committee appointed, to present the Address to his Excellency the Governor praying for copies of all such correspondence as may have passed between his Excellency and the Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners for the District of St. John's, and other Documents on the subject of Patrick Kennedy's petition, that his Excellency was pleased to say in reply, that he would direct the Documents prayed for to be laid before the House. Report of Committee appointed to present Address relative to Kennedy's Petition.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1845.

A PETITION of John Marshall and others, inhabitants of Grole in Hermitage Bay, was presented by the Hon Mr. ROBINSON (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and Petition of John Marshall and others, Grole Bay.

the same was received and read, praying the House to grant the sum of One Hundred Pounds towards making a Road through the said settlement.

Ordered.—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD acquainted the House that he had a Message from his Excellency the Governor, signed by His Excellency, and he presented the same to the House.

And the said Message was read by the Hon. Mr. SPEAKER (all the Members being uncovered) and is as follows :

M E S S A G E.

J. HARVEY,

In the first Session of the present Legislature a grant of £500 was made to enable the Governor to remunerate those School Masters who, under the sanction of the late Board of Education, kept their Schools open in the interval between the expiration of the last, and the passing of the present Education Act.—This sum sufficed to pay two-thirds of the claims then before the Governor; some new claims having been subsequently preferred, a second grant of £200 was made in the last Session and the same proportion of two-thirds paid to the new claimants. The Governor will be glad to be enabled to pay the remaining one-third of their claims, and as he is confident of the disposition of the Assembly to perform this act of justice, he recommends a further grant of £150 which with the unexpended balance of the grant of £200 he considers will be sufficient for this object.

J. H.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented, pursuant to an address of the House, an extract of a letter from Mr. Whitney, Proprietor of the Steamer North America, containing all the particulars relative to the survey of the said Vessel in the possession of His Excellency.

And the said Document was read by the Clerk, for which

(See Appendix.)

Ordered.—That the said Document be printed.

A Petition of William Freeman and others, inhabitants of Saint John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. KENT (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying the House to grant a sum of money to repair the Road leading from Mr. Bulley's premises to meet the Fresh Water Road at Long's Hill.

Ordered.—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of Patrick Loveys and others, inhabitants of St. John's, residing near the Major's Path, was presented by the Hon. Mr. KENT (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a sum of money to make a road from the Major's Path thence to Middle Cove.

Referred to committee on Roads and Bridges.

Message from the Governor relative to arrears of Salary due School Teachers under late Education Act.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Whitney presented as survey of the Steamer North America.

To be printed.

Petition of William Freeman and others, St. John's Freshwater Road.

Referred to committee on Roads and Bridges

Petition of P. Loveys and others Saint John's, Major's Path,

Pursuant to the order of the day, a Bill to amend and continue an Act passed in the second year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of vessels at the Port of St. John's, was read a second time.

Bill to continue Pilots Act read a second time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MORRIS,

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

And committed.

Pursuant to order, a Bill to continue an Act passed in the third year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to Amend several Acts now in force respecting Light-houses and to make further provision for the said Light-houses, and to consolidate the Laws respecting the same, was read a second time.

Bill to continue Light House Act read 2nd time.

On Motion of the Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Committed.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to improve the Police in and near St. John's, being read,

Motion for 2nd reading Police Bill made.

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, moved—

That the said Bill be now read a second time ; whereupon

Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. KENT, moved in amendment thereof,

Amendment that said Bill be read a 2nd time this day six months

That the said Bill be read a second time this day six months ; which being put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the Amendment, four ; against it, five.

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT

Division,

The Hon. Mr. Morris

The Hon. Mr. Row

" " " Kent

" " " Noad

" Nugent

" " " Bennett

" Parsons

" " " Robinson

" Glen

So it passed in the negative.

Amendment Lost

And the question upon the original motion being put, it passed in the affirmative, and the said Bill was read a second time accordingly.

Original motion put and Carried

On motion of the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, seconded by the Hon. Mr. NOAD,

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Committed.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock:

FRIDAY, MARCH 7th, 1845.

Petition of John Aylward and others, Fermeuse.

A PETITION of John Aylward and others, inhabitants of Fermeuse, was presented by MR. GLEN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to repair the Branch Road from the Harbor to the Main Road at the head thereof.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Petition of Michael Folkner and others, St. John's

A Petition of Michael Folkner and others, inhabitants of the vicinity of St. John's, was presented by Mr. PARSONS [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the Road leading from St. John's to Newtown.

Referred to committee on Roads and Bridges,

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Roads and Bridges.

Petition of Thomas Dwyer and others, Belle Isle. &c. for a Ferry Boat.

A Petition of Thomas Dwyer and others, inhabitants of Portugal Cove and Belle Isle, was presented by Mr. PARSONS [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to establish a Ferry-boat between the Island of Belle Isle and Portugal Cove, the communication between the said places requiring such accommodation.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Message of the Governor relative to Kielley vs. Carson, and Bridget Gorman, referred to Committee of Supply.

Ordered,—That the messages of his Excellency the Governor, now lying on the table of the House, transmitting the statements of the payments of expenses in the case of Kielley vs. Carson—and also the Message relative to James Toole and Bridget Gorman's Petition, and the Petition of the Ferryman at Salmonier, now on the table of this House, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Notice of Census Bill.

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS gave notice that on Monday next he would move for leave to introduce a Bill for ascertaining a Census of this Colony.

House in Committee of Supply.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. CARTER took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Progress and leave.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again. Then the House adjourned until Monday next at one of the clock.

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1845.

THE Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House copies of Examinations of Messrs. Byrne and Tobin, Road Surveyors, taken before the Board of Controul relative to the contract of Patrick Kennedy, pursuant to an Address of the House. The Hon Mr. NOAD also stated that there had been no correspondence between the Executive and Board of Road Commissioners on the subject of the said contract.

Documents relative to Contracts of Patrick Kennedy laid before the House.

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Documents do lie on the table.

On table.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of his Excellency the Governor, also presented to the House a concluding Report of Mr. Frederick R. Page on the Ship Harbour Line of Road, accompanied with sections and specifications of Bridges.

Concluding report on Ship Harbour Road laid before the House.

(See Appendix.)

Ordered—That the said Document do lie on the table.

On table.

Ordered,—That the said Report be printed for the use of members.

Printed.

A Petition of Nicholas Gill and others, Merchants and Traders of St. John's, was presented by Mr. GLEN, and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the Tariff of duties now in operation has in the judgment of the Petitioners worked injuriously, as it respects the Revenue, as well as the fair Trader who has had to contend against an extensive illicit traffic, induced by the high rate of duties levied on some of the articles of importation. That of these articles the Petitioners more especially enumerate as those by which the revenue has suffered most, as well as the legal importer, Rum, and other Spirits, Tobacco and Tea. That the duty on Rum, fully amounting to the cost of the article, has given a stimulus to the traffic which places it in the market, evading the duty. That the trade of those who pursue it legitimately is thus seriously injured, the Revenue loses it is believed a sum exceeding Three Thousand Pounds per annum, and that species of demoralization goes on which the practice of Smuggling always bears with it. All these several evils the Petitioners believe would be in a great measure if not wholly corrected by a reasonable reduction of the present high duty from which they confessedly spring. Brandy of all kinds pays three shillings and sixpence sterling per gallon duty. When the Petitioners state that on the cost of some descriptions of the article this duty is equal to Two Hundred and Fifty per cent., the House need not be told of the inevitable results of the inducement hereby offered to the illegal importation—results which are known to have arisen in many cases and to some considerable extent during the past year. Tobacco and Tea, the Petitioners think are also over taxed and the consequences above referred to are produced though perhaps in a modified degree. The Petitioners conceive that a diminution of the tax on all these articles would be greatly promotive of public benefit. The Revenue they confidently believe would be increased, the baneful consequences of smuggling avoided, and the interests of the fair trader would receive that protection which the Petitioners apprehend the House will consider them fully deserving of.

Petition of Nicholas Gill and others, for revision of the Tariff.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Select Committee appointed to report upon the existing Tariff.

Referred to committee of Tariff.

Notice of committee to draft Building Bill.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that to-morrow he would move that a Select Committee be appointed to prepare a Bill to regulate the building of houses in the streets and lanes of St. John's.

Census Bill read a first time.

The Hon Mr. MORRIS pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill for ascertaining a Census of this Colony, and the same was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Printed.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Charitable Societies Bill read a 2nd time and

Pursuant to order, a Bill to enable the officers of Charitable Societies to hold and transmit land and chattels in succession, was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. KENT.

Committed.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday the 13th instant.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by the Hon. Mr. THOMAS,

Committee on Pilots Bill postponed,

Ordered,—That the order of the day for considering in Committee of the whole House, the Bill for the continuation of the Pilots Act, be postponed until Thursday next.

House in committee on Light-house Bill.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole House on consideration of Bill to continue the Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relative to Light-Houses.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. PARSONS took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Bill reported.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the said Bill and had agreed to the same without amendment.

To be engrossed.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

House in committee on Police Bill.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Bill to improve the Police in and near St. John's.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. BARNES took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Progress and leave.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Ordered,—That the said Committee have leave to sit again.

The Hon. Mr. KENT gave notice that to-morrow he would move that an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to direct that there be laid before the House, copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between his Excellency and her Majesty's Government on the subject of the present Constitution of the Colony, and any changes contemplated to be made, and

Notice of Address for Correspondence to Constitution.

Also an Address praying his Excellency to bring under the notice of her Majesty's Government the insufficiency of the steam vessel employed in the conveyance of the Mails between this Port and Halifax.

Address on insufficiency of Mail Steamer.

Then the House adjourned until Wednesday next at one of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1945.

THE Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN presented Petitions from persons praying for grants of money for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges (and stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read as follow.

Road Petitions presented.

From John Bulley and others, inhabitants of St John's, praying for a grant of money to repair the Road called " Pennywell Path."

John Bulley and others, Pennywell Road.

From William Irwin and others, inhabitants of St. John's, for repairs of the Road leading to Newtown and Upper Long Pond.

William Irwin and others, Newtown Road.

From John Horwood and others, inhabitants and farmers in the vicinity of Upper Long Pond, for the opening and making of a Road branching off from the Newtown Road.

J. Horwood and others, Upper Long Pond Road.

From John Brien and others, inhabitants of St. John's, for repairs of the road leading out of the town by Barter's Hill.

John Brien and others, Barter's Hill.

Ordered,—That the said several Petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to committee on Roads and Bridges,

A Petition of the Committee of the St. John's Factory, was also presented by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a continuance of the usual grant annually received in support of the said institution.

St. John's Factory.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

A Petition of the Rev. Thomas Waldron and others, inhabitants of St. John's, was presented by Mr. NUGENT (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was re-

Petition of the Rev. T. Waldron and others, Prescott-street.

ceived and read, praying for a grant of money to open and complete the line of a street laid out from Duckworth-street to the Barrens commonly called Prescott street.

A Petition of William Linnegar and others, inhabitants and owners of Houses in the suburb of the town of St. John's, called Branscomb's Meadow, was presented by Mr. NUGENT (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to open and make a road of suitable width to the said suburb.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of Frederick Rennie, of St John's, merchant, was presented by Mr. NUGENT, and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the Petitioner has recently established a Distillery in the neighbourhood of the town of St. John's, for the manufacture of Rum and Whiskey, in which establishment he has invested several thousand pounds, and within the last year expended large sums on the enlargement and improvement thereof. That he has now on hand a large quantity of spirits, and also property and materials which can only be applied to purposes of such distillery. That in the years 1840 and 1841, the House of Assembly declared Petitioner to be entitled to support and encouragement for having outlaid so much capital in local improvement,—which investment Petitioner was induced to make in consequence of the duty imposed by the Act of the Legislature on Foreign Rum and Spirits. That the effect of an abolition or reduction of that duty would be wholly to destroy Petitioner's manufacture. Petitioner submits that all individuals who embark their capital in local improvement, especially when in consideration of the provisions of an existing Law, are entitled to the consideration of the House. That the Petitioner manufactures Rum wholly from Molasses on which he pays duty, and that in this climate it takes nearly two gallons of Molasses to make one gallon of Rum, the residue being wholly useless : Petitioner therefore prays that no alteration may at present be made in the existing Tariff of Duties, or if a reduction of the duty on spirits should be made, such time may be afforded Petitioner to realize his property before the alteration in the Law might take place as will prevent Petitioner suffering a total loss of that capital which he invested solely on the belief that the existing tariff would not be immediately changed.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

The following Petitions for grants towards making and repairing Roads and Bridges were presented by Mr. BENNING (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read as follows :

From William Evans and others, inhabitants of Grand Bank and Fortune, for the repair of the Road between the said two places.

From Giles Evans and others, inhabitants of Grand Bank, for a grant of money to widen the main street leading through said place.

From Edward Morris and others, inhabitants of Burin, for a grant of money to open and make a line of road connecting Jersey Cove and Bull Cove,

Petition of W. Linnegar and others, Branscomb's Meadow.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Petition of Frederick Rennie against reduction of duties on Foreign Spirits.

On table.

Road Petitions.

W. Evans and others, Grand Bank.

Giles Evans and others, Grand Bank.

Edward Morris & others, Burin.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. NOAD,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to bring in a Bill to regulate the Building of Houses in the streets and lanes of the town of St. John's, and to ascertain and establish the limits of the said town.

Ordered,—That Mr. NUGENT, the Hon. Mr. NOAD, the Hon. Mr. KENT, Mr. BARNES, and Mr. PARSONS do form such Committee.

Committee to prepare Bill to regulate building of Houses, &c.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. KENT, pursuant to notice, and seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, viz—

Address for copies of correspondence with Her Majesty's Government relative to Constitution.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that there be laid before the House copies of all such correspondence as may have taken place between the Executive Government of this Colony and her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, on the subject of the present Constitution of this Colony, and of any changes contemplated to be made therein.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed, and that the Hon. Mr. KENT and Mr. NUGENT be a committee to present the same to his Excellency.

Committee to present.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. KENT, pursuant to notice, and seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, viz—

Address on subject of insufficiency of Mail Steamer North America.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly beg respectfully to acquaint your Excellency, that having taken into their serious consideration the report of the survey recently

held on the steam vessel North America; the great dissatisfaction so generally existing throughout this Colony at the employment of that vessel for the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails between the Ports of St. John's and Halifax, and the reasons upon which that dissatisfaction appears to be founded, they are of opinion that the North America, from the slightness of her frame, the weakness of her fastenings, and the great weight she carries upon deck, is totally unfit for the service on which during the past summer she has been employed, and that her continuance on such service will at no distant period inevitable result in great loss of life and property.

They therefore humbly request that your Excellency will be pleased to bring the present condition and general insufficiency of the North America under the notice of her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies with the view of such representations being made to the Lords of the Admiralty, as may occasion the employment in the stead of the North America, of a Steam vessel of greater strength, and more approved construction.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and that the Hon. Mr. KENT, and Mr NUGENT be a Committee to present the same to his Excellency.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that to-morrow he would move an address to his Excellency the Governor, praying for copies of all such articles of the several Treaties between the British and French Governments as relate to the Newfoundland Fisheries.

Pursuant to order, an engrossed Bill to continue and Act passed in the third year of her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to amend several Acts now in force respecting Light-houses and to make further provision for the said Light-houses and to consolidate the Laws respecting the same, was read a third time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MORRIS,

Resolved,—That the said Bill do pass, and that the title be "An Act to continue An Act to amend several Acts now in force respecting Light-houses and to make further provision for the said Light-houses and to consolidate the Laws respectnig the same.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1845.

A PETITION of the Ladies' of the St. John's Dorcas Society, was presented by the Hon. Mr. THOMAS (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for the continuance of the grant in support of the said Charitable Society.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER acquainted the House by command of his Excellency, that his Excellency would receive the Committee to present the address, pray-

Committee to present

Notice of Address for copies of Fishing Treaties.

Bill to continue Light-house Act, read a third time

And passed Title.

Petition of Dorcas Society

Referred to Committee of Supply. Time for receiving Address fixed.

ing for correspondence on the subject of the constitution of this colony ; and also the Address on the subject of the insufficiency of the Steamer North America, to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, pursuant to notice, and seconded by Mr HANRAHAN,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

Address moved for copies of Fishery Treaties.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly being desirous of placing on their Journals such articles of the various Treaties between the British and French Governments from the Treaty of Utrecht inclusive, as relate to the Fisheries, respectfully request that Your Excellency will direct that copies of such articles be laid before the House.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed, and that Mr. NUGENT and Mr. HANRAHAN be a Committee to present the same to His Excellency.

Adopted Committee to present

A Petition of Richard Cake and others, inhabitants of Lamaline, was presented by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money towards repairing the Roads in and about that place.

Petition of R. Cake and others, Lamaline.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of the Hon. Thomas Bennett and others, members of the Commercial Society, was presented by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the Petitioners being deeply impressed with the necessity of sundry alterations and amendments in the present "Pilot Act," to render it more efficient and satisfactory to the Trade at large, and with the very great advantage that would accrue to the numerous Shipping that resort to this Port from the establishment of a Steam Tug Boat in connection with the Pilotage, to enable them to leave or enter the Harbor at all times, and thus to prosecute their voyage, when for want of such a boat they are now often prevented leaving by the wind blowing into the Narrows that would be fair for them if they were outside—Petitioners humbly pray that the House will be pleased to cause an alteration to be made in the Fourth enactment of the present Act, to the intent that Vessels not boarded until they come within the line of Small Point, South, to Cuckold's Head, North, shall not be compelled to take a Pilot, either in or out, between the First Day of April and the First Day of November,—and

Petition of the Commercial Society relative to Pilots Act.

that vessels that may enter the Narrows before they are boarded by a Pilot, at any season of the year, be not required to take one going out;—And also in the Eleventh enactment, that the House will be pleased to cause an alteration to be made, in order that Coasting and Sealing Vessels may be considered as owned in the Colony, though registered abroad, when the owners have establishments and carry on business within the Colony; and also, that vessels which may discharge part of their cargoes in this Port and proceed to an Outport with the remainder, be not compelled to take a Pilot going out—the Petitioners humbly pray, that a clause may be added to encourage and protect a Steam Tug Boat if laid on for this Port, either in connexion with the Pilots, or otherwise, as to the House may seem best.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to a Select Committee to enquire into and report upon.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. Bennett, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Munn, do form such Committee.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Empannelling of Juries in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Ordered,—That the said Committee have leave to sit again.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14th, 1845.

A PETITION of Laurence Kielley and others, inhabitants of Petty Harbor, was presented by the Hon. Mr. KENT [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant to build a Bridge across the head of the said Harbor, and the repair of the Road on the South-side of the Harbor.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Select Committee to Report upon.

Committee.

House in committee on Jury Bill.

Progress and leave.

Petition of Patrick Kielley and others, Petty Harbour

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD acquainted the House that he had a Message from His Excellency the Governor, signed by His Excellency, and he presented the same to the House. And the said Message was read by Mr. SPEAKER (all the members being uncovered) and is as follows :

Message from the Governor recommending additional grant for Grammar School House at Harbour Grace:

M E S S A G E.

J. HARVEY.

The Governor transmits to the House of Assembly a Memorial from the Commissioners of the Grammar School at Harbor Grace, and recommends to the House to grant an additional sum not exceeding £200 in aid of the funds of the said institution.

Government House, }
March 14, 1845. }

J. H.

The Memorial accompanying the said Message was read by the Clerk, for which

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Message and Documents be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Petition of Ruth Sydney Holbrook, widow of the late George P. Holbrook, Surveyor General of the Colony, praying for a continuance of the gratuity granted to her last year in consideration of the services of her late husband.

Petition of R. S. Holbrook

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, presented a Petition of Aaron Hogsett to his Excellency, praying to be reimbursed a sum of money expended by the Petitioner in constructing a drain on the Road leading from Fort William to Fort Townshend.

Petition of A. Hogsett.

Certain Documents accompanying the said Petition were read by the Clerk.

Documents annexed read.

The Hon Mr NOAD, seconded by the Hon Mr. Row, moved,

That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply ;

Motion to refer it to Committee of Supply negatived

Which being put, passed in the negative.

A Petition of Messrs. Job Brothers and others, inhabitants and owners of property on the South side of the Harbor of St. John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to complete the Road on the South-side of the Harbor.

Petition of Job, Brothers and others, Road on the South Side.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of John Trickett and others, inhabitants of Small Point, Spout Cove, and Perry's Cove, in the District of Conception Bay, was presented by Mr.

Petition of John Trickett and others, Small Point.

HANRAHAN [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to repair the Roads in those localities.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. NUGENT reported from the Committee appointed to present to His Excellency the Address of the House, praying for copies of the Treaties between the French and British Governments, relative to the Newfoundland Fisheries, that in reply thereto, his Excellency was pleased to say he would cause the documents prayed for to be laid before the House.

The Hon. Mr. KENT reported from the Committee to present to his Excellency the Governor the Address of the House, praying for copies of correspondence with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the present Constitution of the Colony and any contemplated changes, that in reply thereto, his Excellency was pleased to say he would take the said Address into his grave consideration.

He also reported from the Committee to present the Address on the subject of the insufficiency of the Mail Steamer North America, that in reply thereto, His Excellency was pleased to say he would comply with the request of the House.

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON reported from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into, and report upon, the best means of obtaining Steam Communication direct with Great Britain, by means of the Cunard Steamers calling at this Port, and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table where it was again read and is as follows :

The Committee appointed by your Honourable House to take into consideration the expediency of addressing her Majesty's Government upon the subject of Communication by Steam direct between Great Britain and this Colony, by means of the Cunard line of Steamers calling at St. John's, beg permission to Report that they have taken into their grave consideration the important matters to them referred.—They have taken evidence at considerable length upon the subject, and they are of opinion that the propriety of making the Port of St. John's the first on this side of the Atlantic at which the Outward-bound, and the last at which the Homeward-bound, Mail Steamers should touch, is capable of being demonstrated to the satisfaction of any unprejudiced mind.

It is almost unnecessary to observe that it is an object of the first importance, in order to ensure safety and speed to vessels at sea, that they should be kept in due trim. In the case of Steamers it is obvious that if they be sunk beyond their proper bearings they are exposed to the same inconvenience as other vessels ; and, in addition thereto, their paddles are immersed so deeply, that at each revolution the weight of back-water which they must necessarily raise, will impede the speed of the Ship, and increase the labor and wear and tear of the Machinery. To obviate the necessity of over-loading a steamer by taking on board at one time, the quantity of Coal requisite for a long voyage, the only remedy as yet discovered, is by replenishing the stock at intermediate places.

With respect to the Steamers that at present convey her Majesty's Mails between Liverpool and Halifax, Your Committee have learned that in consequence of the large quantities of coal they are obliged to take on board to carry them across the Atlantic from their respective Ports, they are for the first three or

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Report of Committee to present Address for copies of Fishery Treaties.

Report of Committee to present Address for correspondence relative to the Constitution.

And relative to insufficiency of steamer North America.

Report of Select Committee on Steam Navigation.

four days after leaving land so much sunk beyond their proper bearings, that during that period their speed is considerably diminished—their safety is somewhat endangered—the comfort of the Passengers is lessened, and the wear and tear of the ship and machinery greatly increased.

The Port of St. John's, in this Island, is the most Eastern point in America ;—it is distant from Cape Clear only 1700 miles, it is in the direct line from Liverpool to Halifax ;—for shelter, for depth of water, and for facility of access, it is admitted by naval men to be one of the finest harbours in the world ;—there are no tides to prevent vessels of any size from entering or leaving it at all hours ; there is an abundant supply of Coal to be had ;—there is not a Rock or Shoal off the shore from Cape St Francis to Cape Race, to endanger Navigation. When Fogs prevail on the Banks of Newfoundland, and along the coast of Nova Scotia, the atmosphere within a mile or two of these Shores is generally clear. A superior Light-house at Cape Spear, capable of been seen 30 miles distant, guides the Mariner from sea, and an efficient one at the Harbour's mouth, directs him into Port. The course to be steered from Liverpool to St. John's is to the Northward of those parts of the Banks on which vast numbers of Fishing vessels lie at Anchor during the foggy months of the year ; to avoid which, even at present, the Steamers often keep up in the latitude of this Port. The Trade from St. John's is carried on to many parts of the World ; and a reference to the ordinary Returns on the table of Your Honourable House will shew that, in a pecuniary point of view, it is more valuable than that of almost any other town in British North America.

From the foregoing facts Your Committee arrive at the conclusion that the geographical position of St. John's.—the advantages with which nature has endowed it in its Harbour,—the conveniences which Art has added in its Light-Houses,—and the importance of its Commercial relations,—combine in rendering it desirable, no less for the convenience of the public, than for the benefit of the Private Contractor, that the Transatlantic Steamers should call here.

From the evidence which your Committee have taken, and which they respectfully submit, your Honourable House will observe that time would be saved to the Public, and no disadvantage would be likely to result to any parties from such a course being adopted. Your Committee cannot but be of opinion that Her Majesty's Government were not fully acquainted with the circumstances of this Colony when the contract for carrying the Mails across the Atlantic Ocean was entered into with Mr Cunard, or they would not, so unaccountably, have omitted to take advantage of St. John's as a Port of call ; and notwithstanding they believe that his Excellency Sir John Harvey has not failed to use the influence of his office and high standing in repeatedly representing to the Government the national importance of this Colony ; Your Committee would recommend that a Memorial be Addressed by your Honourable House to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, bringing under his Lordship's consideration the simple facts of the case, under the conviction that when those facts shall become known to, and duly appreciated by her Majesty's Government, they will not treat with neglect or injustice this the oldest Colony of England,—a country larger than Ireland, inhabited by a purely British population, living under the genial influences of British institutions---constituted, by its geographical position, the key of the Western World---indented with innumerable harbors---blessed with a healthful climate---rich in the possession of a staple and extensive trade---and affording at all times to the Navy of Great Britain a certain and plentiful supply of efficient seamen.

For the evidence and documents accompanying the said Report

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Report be received.

Ordered,—That the said Report and evidence be printed for the use of the members of this House.

The following Petitions for grants towards repairing Roads and Bridges, were presented by the Hon Mr. RIDLEY [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same were received and read as follow :

A Petition of James Bishop and others, inhabitants of Hibbs's Hole, Conception Bay, for a grant of money to repair the Road at that place.

A Petition of James Pomeroy and others, inhabitants of Western Bay, praying for a grant of money to Repair the Road in that vicinity.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. CARTER took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

SATURDAY MARCH 15, 1845.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by Mr. BENNING,

Ordered,—That the Petition of Frederick Rennie now lying on the table of the House, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the Tariff.

Ordered to be Printed.

Road Petitions presented.

James Bishop and others
Hibbs's Hole.

James Pomeroy and others,
Western Bay.

Referred to Committee on
Roads and Bridges.

House in Committee of
Supply.

Progress and leave.

Adjourned.

Petition of F. Rennie, re-
ferred to committee on
Tariff.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD acquainted the House that he had a Message from his Excellency the Governor, signed by his Excellency, and he presented the same to the House. And the said Message was read by the Hon. Mr. SPEAKER (all the Members being uncovered) and is as follows:—

Message from the Governor in reply to the Address praying for copies of correspondence relative to the Constitution and any changes contemplated in it.

M E S S A G E.

J. HARVEY—

In answer to the Address of the General Asssmbly "for copies of all such correspondence as may have taken place between the Executive Government of this colony and her Majesty's Government, on the subject of the existing Constitution of the Colony and of any changes contemplated to be made therein," the Governor has to express his regret that it is not in his power to furnish the documents for which the House has applied without the permission of the Right Honourable the Colonial Secretary of State, to whom however this application will be made.

J. H.

Government-house }
March 15, 1845. }

Ordered,—That the said Message do lie on the table.

On table.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of his Excellency, also presented to the House copies of the various Treaties between the British and French Governments relating to the Newfoundland Fisheries, pursuant to an Address of the House.

Copies of Fishery Treaties presented.

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Documents do lie on the table.

On table.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Law relating to the empannelling of Juries in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

House in committee of the whole on Jury Bill

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. BARNES took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Progress and leave.

Then the House adjourned until Tuesday next at one of the clock.

TUESDAY MARCH 18, 1845.

THE Hon. Mr. NOAD acquainted the House that he had two Messages from His Excellency the Governor, signed by His Excellency, and he presented the same

to the House. And the said Message was read by Mr. SPEAKER (all the members being uncovered) and is as follows :

M E S S A G E .

J. HARVEY.

The Governor transmits to the House of Assembly a further Report of the Criminal Law Commissioners together with the drafts of various Bills prepared by them, and recommends to the House to make such provision not exceeding £300 as may enable the Governor to remunerate these gentlemen for a duty to which they were appointed under an Address of the late House of Assembly, and which they have so faithfully and ably executed.

Government House, }
March 18, 1845. }

J. H.

For the Report accompanying the said Message

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Message be referred to the Committee of Supply.

M E S S A G E .

J. HARVEY.

The Governor transmits to the House of Assembly a Return of Road operations furnished by the Board of Controul, and a letter from the Chairman on the subject of the duties and inadequate remuneration of the Clerk of the Board. Under the circumstances therein stated, the Governor will willingly concur in any addition that the House may deem it proper to make to the salary heretofore attaching to that office, provided it does not exceed £50 per annum.

Government-house, }
March 18, 1845. }

J. H.

The letter accompanying the said Message was read by the Clerk, for which—and the accompanying Documents therein referred to—

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Message and Documents be referred to the Committee of Supply.

A Petition of the Rev. John Chapman and others, inhabitants of Harbour Grace, was presented by Mr. MUNN, (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money towards erecting a Public Wharf and landing in the said town of Harbor Grace.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

A Petition of James Leyroe and others, inhabitants of Mulley's Cove, Conception Bay, was presented by Mr. MUNN, (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for an additional grant of money to the Protes-

Message from the Governor transmitting 2nd Report of Criminal Law Commissioners.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Message transmitting Letters and Documents from Chairman of Board of Controul and recommending increase to salary of Clerk to the Board.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Petition of Rev. John Chapman and others, Harbor Grace, for a public wharf.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Petition of James Leyroe and others, Mulleys Cove, for a grant for a school.

tant Board of Education at Carbonear to aid the school established at Mulley's Cove aforesaid.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

The following Petitions for grants of money towards repairing Roads and Bridges, were presented by Mr. MUNN [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same were received and read as follows:—

Road Petitions for Conception Bay.

From William Andrews and others, inhabitants of Southern Gut and Caplin Cove, Conception Bay, for repairing roads in that vicinity.

William Andrews and others, Caplin Cove.

From John Jacob and others, inhabitants of Port-de-Grave, for repairs of the roads in and about the said place.

John Jacob and others, Port-de-Grave.

From William Tilliar and others, inhabitants of the vicinity of the Northern River, at the head of Port-de-Grave, for a Branch Road.

William Tilliar and others, Port de Grave.

From the Rev. Johnston Vicars and others, inhabitants of Port-de-Grave, for a grant for a Branch Road to the Main Road at the River Head.

Rev. J. Vicars and others, Port de Grave.

From John Chippett and others, inhabitants of Bryants Cove, for repairs of the Road leading thence to Harbor Grace.

John Chippett & others, Bryants Cove.

From Francis Green and others, inhabitants of Bareneed and Port-de-Grave, for a grant to repair the Road in those localities.

F. Green and others Baerneed.

Ordered,—That the said several Petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of John Vinicomb and others, Pilots of the Port of St. John's, was presented by Mr. GLEN, and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the Petitioners have been apprised that a Petition from the Merchants of St. John's is before the House, praying for certain extensive alterations in the Pilot Act; that the Petitioners have no wish to stand in the way of the reasonable desires of the Trade on this subject, but the proposed changes, if all carried into Law, would be too detrimental to the interests of the Pilots, and would oblige them to abandon their present pursuits altogether; the Petition of the Trade prays that "Vessels not boarded until they come within the line of Small Point South, to Cuckolds Head North, shall not be compelled to take a Pilot, either in or out, between the first day of April and the first day of November." Such a provision would work injuriously—it is well known that during the time referred to, fog is most prevalent, and it frequently happens that the Pilots on their return from a search outside, fall in with vessels within the boundary now named, which had escaped them in the fog; and for vessels boarded within these boundaries the Pilots now receive but two-thirds of the full rate. The unfairness of this provision will therefore be manifest to the House. The Petition from the Trade next prays for the exemption from outward Pilotage of vessels which may not be boarded until they have entered the Narrows. When it is known what the state of the Narrows often is, this proposal will be shown to be unreasonable. The sea sometimes breaks across, rendering it impossible that boats could go outside; and even if they succeed, they would be unable to board. The as-

Petition of Pilots of St. John's.

sistance at all times is most required *in the Narrows*, and the labor employed in bringing ships in, is only compensated for by the advantage on the outward Pilotage. That the Petitioners would have no objection to exempt from pilotage vessels belonging to the Country employed *bona fide* as Coasters, tho' such vessels may not be registered in the Colony, but if vessels coming here and proceeding to an outport to discharge part cargo, are to be relieved from outward pilotage, the privilege would apply more to strangers than vessels engaged in the regular trade. In most places, the Petitioners respectfully submit, Foreign vessels pay the larger Port Charges, which the proposed change would be at variance with. The Petitioners would further beg to submit to the House that a single case of complaint against any of them has not been preferred to the Commissioners during the past Six Years, with the exception of one in the last summer, when the Captain of the Ship came forward and exonerated the Pilot from all blame. Petitioners beg leave to offer their opinion that a Steam Tug would be very useful to the trade, and they think an advantageous arrangement could be made for this object by placing her in connexion with the Pilots. Vessels appearing off at night should be obliged to hoist a light; otherwise, if boarded inside Cape Spear, [on which one-third of the full rate is now taken off,] to be deprived the benefit of such reduction, and to be liable for full pilotage.

Ordered,— That the said Petition be referred to the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Commercial Society on the subject of the Pilots Act.

Referred to Select Committee on the Petition of the Commercial Society.

Petition of John Esmond, Ferryman, Trinity Bay.

A Petition of John Esmond, Ferryman at Biscay Bay, was presented by Mr. NUGENT [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the Petitioner has for the period of several years at his own expense ferried travellers and others across Biscay Bay aforesaid, and maintained a boat for that purpose; and praying for a grant to compensate him for his services, and to enable him to defray the expense of keeping up a boat at the said Ferry.

Ordered,— That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

House in Committee of Supply.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Supply granted to her Majesty.

Progress and leave.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. CARTER took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee appointed that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Then the House adjourned until Tuesday the 25th instant at one of the clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1845.

House met and adjourned.

THE House met, and on motion Adjourned until to-morrow at of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1845.

A PETITION of James Power and others, farmers and residents on the Bay Bulls road, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to repair the road running through the farm of James Power, Michael Dorcey, and others.

Petition of James Power and others, Bay Bulls Road.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, presented a Petition of the Rev. John Snowball and others, inhabitants of Port-de-Grave, Householders and Family men, and principally Wesleyans, and the same was received and read, setting forth, the great want of a School House at the said place, and praying for a grant of money for the erection of a School House at Port-de-Grave aforesaid, in connexion with the Wesleyan Mission, but which will be open to the children of all sects and creeds.

Petition of the Rev. John Snowball and others, Port de Grave for a grant for a School.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD also, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Petition to His Excellency from the Reverend John S. Addy and others, Committee of the Carbonear Wesleyan Day School, praying for an additional grant of money towards completing the erection of the said School House.

Petition of the Rev. J. S. Addy and others, Carbonear for a grant for a School House.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD also, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Petition of the Minister and Congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Carbonear, praying that a sum of money be granted towards the erection of a School-house for the Education of the Children of the Members of the said Congregation.

Petition of Minister and Congregation of Protestant Episcopal Church at Carbonear for a grant for a school house.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD also, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, presented a Petition to His Excellency from Patrick Burke, late Gunner and Driver of the 7th Battalion of the Royal Artillery, praying compensation for a severe bodily injury incurred by him in the year 1839, while employed, pursuant to the orders of the Governor, in the destruction of the Wolves in the vicinity of St. John's, in consequence of which injury Petitioner became unfit for service, and was discharged with a pension of six pence a day, which pension is finally to cease on the 31st March, 1845.

Petition of P. Burke for compensation for an injury incurred in the service of the Colony.

A Report of a Medical Board on the nature of the injury incurred by the Petitioner was also read.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to committee of Supply.

A Petition of John W. Saunders and others, inhabitants of Ferryland, Caplin Bay, Aquaforte, and Renew's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD (who stated

Petition of J. W. Saunders and others, Ferryland &c.

in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, complaining of the manner in which grants of money for Roads had been expended, and also of the unfinished state of the Road between Renew's and Ferryland, and praying the House to take the same into its consideration.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Laws relating to the empannelling of Juries in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

House in Committee on Jury Bill.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Hon. Mr. NOAD took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Progress and leave.

Ordered,—That the Committee of the whole House on the said Bill be the first on the order of the day to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1845.

A PETITION of the Rev. Patrick Cleary and others, inhabitants of Bay Bulls, was presented by Mr. GLEN [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money towards building a Bridge across the stream forming the boundary line between the District of St. John's and Bay Bulls.

Petition of the Rev. P. Cleary and others, Bay Bulls.

Mr. GLEN, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, moved.

Motion to refer it to Committee of Supply.

That the Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. ROW, moved in amendment,

Amendment to refer it to committee on Roads & Bridges.

That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges:

Which being put, passed in the affirmative, and

Carried.

Ordered,—Accordingly.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Law relating to the empannelling of Juries in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

House in Committee on Jury Bill.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Progress and leave.

Ordered,—That the said Committee have leave to sit again.

The Hon. Mr. KENT, seconded by Mr. NUGENT, moved

That it be an instruction to the Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the said Bill for amending the Law relating to the empannelling of Juries in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts that the following be adopted as the fourth section :

Motion made that it be an instruction to the Committee to adopt the following as the fourth section.

And be it enacted—That every Grand Juror and every House holder not hereinafter exempted who shall have been actually resident in the said district for three months and shall hold, occupy, possess, or enjoy, freehold estate of the clear yearly value of Fifteen pounds, or who shall possess or enjoy a personal estate of the value of Three Hundred Pounds shall be liable to serve upon the Special Juries in the said Supreme and Central Circuit Courts,

Which being put, the House divided thereon as follows—

Division thereon.

FOR THE MOTION—

AGAINST THE MOTION—

The Hon. Mr. Kent

The Hon. Mr. Thomas

“ Nugent

“ “ “ Row

“ Parsons

“ “ “ Noad

“ Dillon

“ “ “ Robinson

“ Hanrahan

“ “ “ Carter

“ S. Morris

“ “ “ Barnes

“ Prendergast

“ “ “ Munn.

And the House being equally divided, Mr. SPEAKER gave his casting vote against the motion, and so it passed in the negative.

Motion lost by casting vote of Mr. Speaker.

On Motion of the Hon. Mr. KENT, seconded by Mr. NUGENT

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. MORRIS be added to the Select Committee upon the Library.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1845.

Road Petitions presented.

THE following Petitions were presented by Mr. SIMON MORRIS (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read, as follows:—

Philip Breen and others,
Point La Haye and St.
Mary's.

A Petition of Philip Breen and others, inhabitants of Point La Haye and St. Mary's, praying for a grant of money to complete the Road between the said places.

Rev. K. Walsh & others,
Salmonier and St. Mary's.

Also a Petition from the Rev. Kyran Walsh and others, inhabitants of Salmonier, and St. Mary's, praying for a grant to complete the road between the said two places.

Referred to Committee on
Roads and Bridges.

Ordered,— That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Petition of G. Tilly and
others, South Shore Con-
ception Bay,

A Petition of George Tilly and others, inhabitants of Chamberlains and other places on the South Shore of Conception Bay, was presented by Mr. HANRAHAN [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to repair the main road leading from the said place to St. John's.

Referred to Committee on
Roads and Bridges.

Ordered,— That the said Petition be referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Return from Road Com-
missioners of Central Dis-
trict of Contracts &c. &c.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Return and Statement from the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District, of all Contracts entered into by them, with the particulars thereof, and of the sums paid by them as compensation for land taken for making and widening Roads, and for Law expenses [pursuant to an Address of the House.]

Return of Vessels employ-
ed in Whale Fishery and
bounty paid.

Also a Return of the number of vessels employed in the Whale Fishery whose owners have received bounties, with other particulars, (pursuant to an Address of the House.)

(See Appendix.)

On table.

Ordered,— That the said Documents do lie on the table.

House in committee of
Supply.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Supply granted to her Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. CARTER took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Progress and leave.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

The following Petitions were presented by Mr. NUGENT (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read as follows :

Road Petitions presented.

A Petition of Denis Finlay and others, inhabitants of St. John's, praying for a grant of money to repair the Road leading from Dunscomb's Bridge to Maggoty Cove toward Walde-Grave Battery.

Denis Finlay and others, Maggoty-cove.

Also a Petition from Richard Glavin and others, inhabitants of that part of St. John's called Tarrahan's Town, praying for a grant of money to open and make a Road from Gower-street to Tarrahan's Town, in the said town of St. John's.

Richard Glavin & others, Tarrahan's Town.

Also a Petition of John Kehoe and others, inhabitants of Flat Rock, praying for a grant of money to repair the Road in that locality, and the main Road leading to Torbay.

John Kehoe and others, Flat Rock.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Also a Petition from Thomas Caddigan of Logy Bay, praying for compensation for a piece of land taken by the Board of Road Commissioners for the making of a Road through his property.

Thomas Caddigan, Logy Bay, for land Compensation.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

On table.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at one of the clock.

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1845.

PURSUANT to the Order of the day, a Bill for ascertaining the Census of this Colony was read a second time.

Census Bill read 2nd time

On motion of the Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON,

and

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Committed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Bill for improving the Police in and near St. John's.

House in Committee on Police Bill.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. BARNES took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

And the Committee rose without making any report.

Committee rose without reporting.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1845.

Petition of A. Burke and others, Little Placentia.
A PETITION of Alexander Burke and others, inhabitants of Little Placentia, was presented by Mr. S. MORRIS (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to improve the Roads in and about the said place.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.
Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD acquainted the House that he had a Message from his Excellency the Governor, signed by his Excellency, and he presented the same to the House, and the said Message was read by Mr. SPEAKER (all the Members being uncovered) and is as follows :

MESSAGE.

J. HARVEY.

Message from Governor with Despatches and Documents relative to Copper Coinage Act.
In laying before the General Assembly the copy of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating the grounds upon which the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury have been induced to recommend that the Royal Allowance should be withheld from the Act passed during the last Sessions of the General Assembly of this Island, "to make provision for a good and sufficient Copper Coinage,"—the Governor suggests to the House to take into its consideration how far important advantages might not be gained by the recognition, by a Local Act, of the value of British Coins circulating in this Colony, at the rate suggested by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Government House, }
March 31, 1845. }

J. H.

To be printed.
Ordered,—That the said Message and Documents be printed for the use of Members.

Petition of W. Sheppard, St. John's.
A Petition of William Sheppard, of St. John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying compensation for injury to his Dwelling-house and premises in Queen's Street, caused by the alteration and lowering of the Road.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.
Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Road Petitions.
The following Petitions for grants towards making and repairing Roads, were presented by Mr. CARTER (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read as follow :

Joseph Stuckey and others, Herring Neck.
A Petition of Joseph Stuckey and others, inhabitants of Herring-neck.

Edward Downton & others, Exploits, Burnt Island.
A Petition of Edward Downton and others, inhabitants of Exploits, Burnt Island.

Joseph Baggs and others, Salvage.
A Petition of Joseph Baggs and others, inhabitants of Salvage.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The following Petitions for Grants of money towards repairing Roads and Bridges were presented by Mr. PRENDERGAST (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read as follow :

Road Petitions presented,

A Petition of the Revd. Edward O'Keefe and others, inhabitants of Holyrood,

Rev. Edward O'Keefe and others, Holyrood.

A Petition of John Murphy and others, inhabitants of Chapel's Cove.

J. Murphy and others, Chapel Cove.

A Petition of Philip Mahony and others, inhabitants of Cats' Cove and Bacon Cove.

Philip Mahony & others, Cats cove.

A Petition of the Rev. J. M. Martine and others, inhabitants of Brigus.

Rev. J. M. Martine and others, Brigus.

A Petition of Thomas Kitchen and others, inhabitants of Harbor Grace.

Thomas Kitchen & others, Harbor Grace.

A Petition of John Colbert and others, inhabitants of Job's Cove.

John Colbert and others, Job's Cove.

A Petition of John Brine and others, inhabitants of St. John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant to open a Road from Freshwater to Oxen Pond.

John Brien and others, St. John's

Mr. PRENDERGAST gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubt as to the Law of Dower.

Notice of Bill as to Law of Dower.

The Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN gave notice that he would to-morrow move, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges.

Notice of Committee of whole on Roads and Bridges

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the further consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

House in Committee of Supply

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. CARTER took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Progress and leave.

A Petition of Messrs. Thorne, Hooper & Co., of Harbor Grace, Merchants, was presented by Mr. MUNN, and the same was received and read, setting forth, that after the great fire of 1832 regulations were made for the line of the Main Street of the town; that these regulations were confirmed by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1833, whereby the width and limits of another portion of the said street then unconsumed were prospectively determined, as set forth in the third section of the said Act; that in consequence of the fire of June last, the whole of the premises of Petitioners and of the houses on the line of street embraced in the said section are in ruins, and Petitioners beg to call the attention of

Petition of Thorne, Hooper & Co. Harbor Grace, amendment of Harbor Grace Street Act,

the House to circumstances which must have been unknown to the Legislature at the time of the passing of the Act, and which if now disregarded will cause great loss, disappointment, and expense; that petitioners have at great expense made extensive excavations protected and secured by firm masonry which would be embraced in the new line of street at a great loss to Petitioners as well as expense in filling them up; that the new line of street would embrace these excavations; that no advantage would be gained by persisting in the said line as must appear on the most casual inspection; that these objections may be prevented by a slight deviation from the line by which the full width of the street will be preserved, and it will be made to run in the direction conformable to the natural curvature of the Harbour; which line will be more convenient and beneficial to the public and private interests,—and praying the House to adopt such measures in the premises as they may deem fit and proper.

On motion of Mr. MUNN, seconded by the Hon. Mr. RIDLEY,

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to a Select Committee to enquire into and report upon.

Ordered,—That Mr. MUNN, the Hon. Mr. RIDLEY, Mr. HANRAHAN, Mr. PRENDERGAST, and the Hon. Mr. NOAD do form such Committee.

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS gave notice that to-morrow he would move that an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that he will direct that there be laid before the House a Return of the number of Summary Convictions before the Stipendiary Justices of the Peace for the Central District, since the 18th day of November, 1837, specifying the description of offence and the particular Statute under which the offender may have been convicted, with a copy of Return of the same to the Court of Sessions.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1845.

A Petition of the Rev. Thomas F. H. Bridge, Master of Arts, and Superintendent of the Newfoundland and British North American School Society, was presented by the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read) setting forth that the Society whom the Memorialist represents, are now in the Twenty-Second Year of their existence and benevolent labors in this colony;—that during that period they have expended not less than Thirty Thousand Pounds sterling, raised in England, in conferring the blessings of a religious and useful Education upon upwards of fifteen thousand scholars, adults and children, of all denominations; they have at this moment between forty and fifty schools in operation from Twillingate in the North to Bay St. George in the far West, in which about four thousand children are being instructed, and for the maintenance of which between Eleven and Twelve

Referred to Select Committee to Report upon.

Notice of Motion for Return of Summary Convictions.

Petition of Rev. T. F. H. Bridge Superintendent of Newfoundland School

Hundred Pounds sterling, in salaries alone, are annually contributed from the Mother Country ; that in all but one of the principal settlements in the Island, and in a great many smaller harbours, to the number of between thirty and forty, they possess school-premises, which were originally built, and have been since kept in repair, chiefly at their cost.

That Your Honourable House, during the session of 1844, granted the sum of Three Hundred and Eighteen Pounds sterling towards the reparation of the Society's property, in consideration of an equal amount having been previously voted for repairing and adorning the single school-premises in the town of St. John's known as "The Orphan Asylum."

That Your Honourable House, in the same session, voted a further sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds sterling, towards the said Orphan Asylum School-property, and that during the present session a vote of Three Hundred Pounds sterling has passed for the erection of a school-room in connexion with the Presentation Convent,—thus making the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds sterling granted to two Educational Institutions in the Capital, while considerably less than a moiety of that amount has been granted for repairing between thirty and forty different sets of school-premises belonging to the society, many of which having been long built and "done the State some service" are in need of a large outlay, and others of them are unfinished for want of funds to complete them.

That the Memorialist begs to refer Your Honourable House to the Report of the Inspector of Schools, recently printed by your order, as a Document bearing ample testimony to the beneficial labors of the society in the great and holy cause in which they have been so long engaged, as well as to the sadly dilapidated condition of some of their property,—a statement respecting which the Memorialist ventures to observe "Ex uno disce omnes."

That under these circumstances, the Memorialist again respectfully approaches Your Honourable House, with the humble and earnest request that you will place at the disposal of the society such a sum as will enable them to accomplish that necessary reparation of their extensive school-property, which cannot be effected at a moderate estimate for less than One Thousand Pounds sterling.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

To be printed.

A Petition of the Rev. Thomas F. H. Bridge, M. A., Lessee of the St. John's Charity School House, was presented by the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to repair the said School-house which is merely held by the said Society as Lessee of the same.

Petition of Rev. T. F. H. Bridge, Lessee of Charity School House St. John's

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS by command of his Excellency the Governor presented to the House a copy of the account of the Receipts and Disbursements account of the rents of Crown Lands and Ships Rooms to the 30th of June, 1844.

Account of Rents of Crown Lands and Ships Rooms presented.

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Document do lie on the table.

On table.

Rev. W. Faulkner and others, Cupids, for a grant for a School House.

A Petition of the Rev. William Faulkner and others, inhabitants of Cupids, in Conception Bay, was presented by Mr. MUNN [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, setting forth, that the Wesleyan Day School at Cupids was established nearly twenty years ago; that they are desirous of erecting a more commodious and convenient School-room as well as a Dwelling-house for the Master to be attached to it; that the Petitioners are ready to the extent of their means to contribute to the said erections, and praying the House to grant them a sum of money to aid them.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Petition of E. J. Dwyer.

A Petition of Edward James Dwyer, was presented by Mr. MUNN [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, setting forth, that Petitioner was a Member of the last House of Assembly for the District of Fogo; that in the first Session of the present Legislature, the House granted the arrears of pay to Members of the late Assembly for three sessions, but omitted to grant the extra allowance for expenses of Outport Members not resident in St. John's, that the House have made a similar allowance to outport members of the present Assembly, thereby confirming the principle of the propriety of granting the same; and praying the House to grant the said extra allowances which forms now the only unpaid claim on account of the last House of Assembly.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Road Petitions presented.

The following Petitions for grants of money towards making and repairing Roads and Bridges were presented by Mr. MUNN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read as follows:

C. Cozens and others, Brigus.

A Petition of Charles Cozens and others, inhabitants of Brigus, for a Road to the woods.

Jonas Soper and others, Cupids.

A Petition of Jonas Soper and others, inhabitants of Cupids, for repair of sundry Roads there.

Rev. D. Macken and others, Conception Bay.

A Petition of the Rev. Denis Macken and others, inhabitants of Conception Bay, for repair of the Road from Gasters, Salmon Cove Bridge, to Brigus.

W. T. Stentaford and others, Brigus.

A Petition of William T. Stentaford and others, inhabitants of Brigus, for repairs of the Road on the South Side of the Harbour.

R. Miller and others, Topsail.

A Petition of Robert Miller and others, inhabitants of Topsail and Chamberlains, for repair of the Road leading to St. John's.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Ordered,—That the said several Petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Petition of Grand & Petty Jurors for alterations of Court House.

A Petition of Peter M'Bride and others, members of the Grand and Petit Jury Panels of the Central District, was presented by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, and the same was received and read, setting forth, the very great inconvenience and discomfort which they suffer from the want of proper accommodation in the Court-room, and the defective ventilation of it, preventing the Petition-

ers not only from properly discharging their duties, but seriously endangering the health of themselves and all having business in the Courts during term time, from the very impure state of the atmosphere; and praying that measures may be adopted by proper alterations and repairs to remedy the same.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

On Motion of the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, pursuant to notice, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. KENT.

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, viz—

Address to his Excellency for Return of Summary Convictions before Justices of Central District.

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that there be laid before the Assembly a return of the number of summary convictions before the Stipendiary Justices of the Peace for the Central District since the 18th day of November 1837, specifying the description of offence in each case, and the particular Act under which the offenders have been convicted, and whether before one or more Justices of the Peace; together with a copy of a return of the same to the Court of Sessions.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed, and that the Hon. Mr. MORRIS and the Hon. Mr. KENT, be a Committee to present the same to His Excellency the Governor.

Committee to present the same.

The following Petitions for grants of money towards repairing Roads and Bridges, were presented by the Hon. Mr. RIDLEY (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read as follow:

Road Petitions presented.

A Petition of Stephen O. Pack and others, inhabitants of Bay Roberts, for repairs of Roads there.

S. Pack and others, Bay Roberts.

A Petition of Simon Levi and others, praying for a grant of money to make a Road through Coley's Point to join the Main Road round the Bay.

S. Levi and others, Bay Roberts.

A Petition of James Norman and others, inhabitants of Brigus, praying for a grant to make a Road from the River head of Brigus to the Main Road round the Bay.

James Norman & others, Brigus.

A Petition of the Rev. John Chapman and others, inhabitants of Bryant's Cove for a Road from Bryant's Cove to Upper Island Cove.

Rev. J. Chapman & others, Bryant's Cove.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Petition of Mary Parsons
Harbor Grace.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the Petition to His Excellency from Mary Parsons, of Harbor Grace, Spinster, and the same was received and read, setting forth the circumstances under which her house was pulled down in order to prevent the spread of the conflagration which devastated the town of Harbor Grace on the fifth day June last, whereby the Petitioner, for the public benefit, had incurred a loss of Two Hundred Pounds, and praying His Excellency to recommend to the Legislature the granting her compensation for the same.

Referred to Committee of
Supply.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Notice to question as to
St. John's Academy Bill.

Mr. GLEN gave notice that to-morrow he would put a question to the Honourable Mr. SPEAKER, as to when the Commissioners under the St. John's Academy Act would be appointed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, seconded by Mr. S. MORRIS.

House in Committee on
Roads and Bridges.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. DILLON took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Progress and leave.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. KENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. THOMAS,

Committee to prepare Ad-
dress in reply to Message
on Copper Coinage Act.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare the draft of an Address to His Excellency the Governor, in reply to His Excellency's Message transmitting to the House the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and correspondence on the subject of the Copper Coinage Act.

Committee.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. KENT, the Hon. Mr. THOMAS, and the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, do form such Committee.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1845.

Petition of W. Gordon and
others for Court of Justice
&c. at Labrador.

THE Hon. Mr. NOAD, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a petition to His Excellency from William Gordon and others, Ship-owners, Shipmasters, and Planters, in behalf of themselves and others, trading from Newfoundland to the Coast of Labrador, and the same was received and

read) setting forth, that not fewer than Two Hundred sail of vessels annually proceed from Conception Bay, St. John's, and other parts of Newfoundland, to the Coast of Labrador to prosecute the Cod and Salmon Fisheries:—that at the lowest estimate these vessels employ Five Thousand hands, supported by a very heavy outlay in Capital on the part of the Merchants and Outfitters:—That in common with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects prosecuting their trade in remote settlements of the empire, the Petitioners respectfully claim a common share, only, of that protection which has never yet been withheld, when a fair statement has been put before Her Majesty's Government.

The Petitioners beg leave humbly to state that their Houses, Fishing Rooms, Flakes, Stages, and Oil Casks, have been erected at very considerable expense—that upon returning to the Labrador in the Spring they have found in very many instances, which they are prepared to prove, that their Stages, Flakes, Houses, &c., have not only been damaged but cut down, and in some cases burnt by the Winter residents there, to the heavy and serious loss of the Petitioners, and that too without the remotest chance of redress; there being no Magistrate, not even a Constable, on the whole coast of Labrador.

The Petitioners also complain that the French Fishermen annually catch and haul great quantities of Cod Fish at the Island of Bellisle off Cape Charles, to the great detriment and injury of the British Fishermen generally, and particularly to some of the Petitioners, who were considerable sufferers last Summer, by what they conceive to be an infraction of the Treaties between France and England. The occasional visitation of a Man-of-War to that Island, would be productive of much permanent benefit to our Fisheries, and Fishermen.

The Petitioners always lamenting the abolition of the late Labrador Court, humbly pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to constitute a Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction for the Coast of Labrador, with power to try and decide in a summary way, all suits and complaints of a Civil nature arising on the said Coast of Labrador and Islands adjacent thereto; with an appeal to the Northern Circuit Court, in all Conception Bay cases, (from whence three-fourths of the trade is conducted) and to the Central Circuit Court in all St. John's cases. It would be advisable that the said Court should have a Criminal Jurisdiction in a summary way concurrent with the Jurisdiction as at present exercised in practice by the Magistrates in Newfoundland.

The Petitioners in making this prayer apprehend that an application may be necessary to be made to the Honourable the Legislature now in Session; in which event your Petitioners most respectfully implore the attention of that Honorable body to their case. The Petitioners likewise pray that his Excellency will use his high influence in the proper quarter to obtain the protection of a Ship-of-War on the Labrador, from the commencement to the ending of the Fishery.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. RIDLEY, seconded by the Hon. Mr. NOAD,

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to a Select Committee to enquire into and report upon.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. RIDLEY, the Hon. Mr. NOAD, and Mr. MUNN, do form such Committee.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of his Excellency the Governor, also presented to the House Reports from the Education Boards at Ferryland, Fermeuse, Harbor Grace, and Brigus.

Referred to Select Committee to report on.

Reports from Education Boards laid before the House.

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Documents do lie on the table.

Petition of John Dwyer.

A Petition of John Dwyer, of St. John's, Farmer, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for compensation for injury done to the entrance to his farm by the alteration of a Road by the Central Board of Road Commissioners.

Motion to refer it to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by Mr. PRENDERGAST, moved that the said Petition be referred to the Committee of the whole House on Roads and Bridges.

Moved and lost.

Which being put passed in the negative.

Road Petitions presented.

The following Petitions for grants of money towards making and repairing Roads and Bridges, were presented by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read, as follows—

R. Flavan and others Flavan's lane.

A Petition of Rodger Flavan and others, inhabitants of St. John's, for repairs of the Road from Gower-street towards the Barrens called Tarrahan's Town.

R. Whelan and others, St. John's.

A Petition of Robert Whelan and others, inhabitants of St. John's, for a grant to build a Bridge across the river at Job's Mill.

Thomas Power & others, Shoe Cove.

A Petition of Thomas Power and others, inhabitants of Shoe Cove, for a branch Road to meet the main Road from St. John's to Cape St. Francis.

J. Ryan and others, Long Pond.

A Petition of Joseph Ryan and others, inhabitants residing in the vicinity of Upper Long Pond, for a branch Road in that vicinity.

J. Hutchings and others, Lazy Bank.

A Petition of James Hutchings, Jr. and others, inhabitants of St. John's, for repairs of the Lazy Bank Road.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Ordered,—That the said several Petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Road Petitions presented.

The following Petitions for grants towards making and repairing Roads and Bridges, were presented by Mr. PARSONS [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same were received and read as follows:

R. Quick and others Quidi Vidi.

A Petition of Richard Quick and others, inhabitants of Quidi Vidi, praying for a grant to make a Road on the South-side of the harbor of Quidi Vidi.

David Foley and others, Colliers.

A Petition of David Foley and others, inhabitants of Colliers, Conception Bay, for a grant to repair the Road in that vicinity.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Ordered,— That the said Petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

On motion of Mr. PRENDERGAST, seconded by Mr. PARSONS,

Petition of John Dwyer withdrawn.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. NOAD have leave to withdraw the Petition for John Dwyer, this day presented by him to the House.

A Petition of John Bemister and others, inhabitants of New Perlican, was presented by Mr. BARNES [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to make a Road through the said place.

Petition of J. Bemister & others, New Perlican.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of Robert Alsop and others, inhabitants of St. John's and Bay Bulls, was presented by Mr. GLEN [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to complete the Road between Saint John's and Bay Bulls.

Petition of R. Alsop and others, Bay Bulls Road.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

In reply to a question from Mr. GLEN, the Hon. Mr. SPEAKER stated that circumstances had appeared to the Governor to render it expedient to delay the adoption of the preliminary measures for carrying into effect the Saint John's Academy Act, but that his Excellency has reason to hope he may be enabled to proceed to the appointment of the Board of Commissioners shortly.

Question answered as to appointment of Commissioners under Academy Act.

Mr. PRENDERGAST, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to explain and amend an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, entitled "an act for declaring all landed property in Newfoundland Real Chattels," and the same was received and read a first time.

Bill to explain doubts as to Law of Dower.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time on Saturday.

2nd reading fixed.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be printed for the use of Members of the House.

To be printed.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges in the Colony.

House in committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. DILLON took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Progress and leave.

Ordered,—That the Committee of the whole House on Roads and Bridges be the first order of the day for Saturday next.

Roads and Bridges first on order of the day for Saturday.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1845.

THE Hon. Mr. NOAD, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Petition to His Excellency of William H. Ellis, and the same

Petition of W. H. Ellis, for protection to property at Labrador.

was received and read, setting forth, that the Petitioner has for Five years past conducted business at Labrador, both on his own account and as an agent, during which period Petitioner has seen the great want of some judicial establishment to restrain acts of lawless character, and afford protection to persons and property; that in a case lately tried in the Supreme Court, between parties at the Labrador, although a Judgment for the Plaintiff has been obtained, it is impossible to carry the same into effect from the absence of a Magistrate, or even a Constable at the Labrador; that many of the respectable inhabitants of the said Labrador Court are looking to the issue of the said cause to see how far their persons and property are protected; and praying that measures may be adopted for the protection of the persons and property of Her Majesty's subjects in the said Court.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of William Gordon and others.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD also presented, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, a Petition to his Excellency from Patrick Flood of Holyrood, praying for a grant of money to establish a Ferry-boat to ply across the Harbour of Holyrood and the allowance of an annual salary to a Ferryman there.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER acquainted the House that his Excellency the Governor would receive the Committee to present to him the Address of the House, praying for a return of summary convictions before the Justices of the Peace for the Central District, to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that to-morrow he would move an Address to his Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that there be laid before the House, a copy of any opinion which the Judges of the Supreme Court may have furnished to His Excellency, on the subject of the right of Fishing Servants to a lien on the produce of the voyage for their wages.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. CARTER took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1845.

ON motion of Mr. GLEN, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Referred to Select Committee on Petition of W. Gordon.

Petition of P. Flood of Holyrood for a Ferry there

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Time for reception of Address fixed.

House in committee of Supply.

Progress and leave.

Ordered,—That the two Petitions of Thomas Hickey, Ferryman at Great Placentia, now lying on the table of the House, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Petitions of T. Hickey, Ferryman, Placentia, referred to Committee of Supply

Mr. CARTER gave notice that on Friday next, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the regulation of Ferries.

Notice of Bill to regulate Ferries.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a letter from the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs on the subject of the more regular remuneration of the Sub Collectors for collecting the Colonial Revenue. Also a letter from the same officer on the subject of the appointment of an additional clerk for the collection of Colonial Duties.

Letter of Collector of H. M. Customs as to remuneration of Sub Collectors and appointment of additional clerk.

The said Documents were read by the Clerk, for which

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Documents be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Referred to ways and means.

Ordered,—That the said Documents be printed for the use of Members.

Ordered to be printed.

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Message of his Excellency the Governor on the subject of the Bank Fisheries, and the best mode of reviving and encouraging that branch of our Fisheries, reported that they had considered of the matters to them referred, and had prepared the draft of a Bill for the encouraging of the Bank Fishery by granting a bounty thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was read a first time.

Report of Select Committee on Bank Fisheries, read a 1st time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

2nd reading.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be printed for the use of the Members of the House.

To be printed.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that to-morrow he would put a question to the Hon. the SPEAKER, as to whether or not any opinions had been furnished to the Governor by the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Law Officers of the Crown, on the subject of the Law in reference to the lien of fishing servants for their wages on the produce of their voyage.

Notice of question as to opinion of Judges and Crown officers in Law of lien.

Pursuant to order, a Bill to explain and amend an Act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of his late Majesty, entitled "an Act to declare all landed property in Newfoundland Real Chattels," was read a second time.

Law of Dower Bill read a 2nd time

On motion of Mr. PRENDERGAST, seconded by Mr. GLEN,

and

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Committed.

The Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN from the Select Committee appointed to prepare the draft of a Bill for regulating the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges, reported that the Committee had prepared the draft of a Bill for that purpose, and he presented the same to the House; and the said Petition was read a first time.

Report from Committee to prepare Road Bill & Bill to regulate the making of Roads, read a 1st time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that to-morrow he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee to prepare a Petition to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying the intervention of her Majesty's Government in obtaining a direct Communication by steam vessels between this Colony and Great Britain.

A Petition of Nicholas Gill, of St. John's, Merchant, was presented by Mr. BARNES, and the same was received and read, setting forth, that a Petition has lately been presented to the House from Richard Glavin and others, for a road from Meeting House-hill to Tarrahan's Town.—That if a Road be made in the direction prayed by the said Petitioner, it must necessarily pass through the Petitioner's land in such manner as to reduce the value of the same and prejudice the Petitioner's pecuniary interest to the extent of £300.—That such Road is wholly unnecessary, and if opened would be a private and not a public way for the use of Mr. Tarrahan's tenants.—That if proper attention had been paid to the order of building on Tarrahan's Town, no necessity would have existed for the Road petitioned for, even for the uses to which alone it would be appropriated, and that to grant money for such a road would be to encourage proprietors of land to cover their own ground with buildings in such manner and with the expectation that the adjoining land of others will necessarily be taken for providing the means of approach thereto.—That as under these circumstances, by acceding to the prayer of the Petition referred to, the House will only confer a benefit on one or two individuals at the expense of Petitioner, and would as Petitioner respectfully submits, sacrifice his reasonable interests to the cupidity of others petitioner trusts the House will not by a grant of a sum of money sanction the opening of the said road.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. DILLON took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

2nd reading.

To be printed.

Notice of Petition on direct steam.

Petition of N. Gill against Road through his ground to Tarrahan's Town.

On table

House in Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Progress and leave.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1845.

A PETITION of Peter M'Bride and others, Inhabitants of St. John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. KENT [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, setting forth, that there is a great necessity for a public landing or breast work in the fire-break called M'Bride's Cove for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the town in that vicinity, and of farmers and others in general, and praying for a grant of money to improve the said Cove and erect a breast work therein.

Petition of P. M'Bride & others, St. John's, for improvement of M'Bride's Cove.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the copy of a letter from the Magistrates at Harbor Grace, setting forth the necessity for an additional grant for the relief of the Poor in Conception Bay.

Copy of a letter from Magistrates, Harbor Grace, as to additional grant for the poor.

The said Document was read by the Clerk, for which

(See Appendix.)

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by the Hon. Mr. RIDLEY moved,

That the said letter be referred to the Committee of Supply, whereupon

Notice to refer it to committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. KENT, seconded by Mr. NUGENT, moved in amendment—

Amendment moved thereon.

That all the words of the said motion after the word "that" be expunged, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof—"it is not expedient to increase the sum already appropriated for the support of the poor as the system of distribution requires revision:"—which being put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, *one*; against it *eleven*.

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

Hon. Mr. Kent.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

Hon. Mr. Noad.

- " " Bennett.
- " " Robinson.
- " " Ridley.
- " " Carter.
- " " Prendergast.
- " " Barnes.
- " " Dillon.
- " " Hanrahan.
- " " Nugent.
- " " Benning.

So it passed in the negative.

Amendment lost.

The question upon the original motion was then put, and it passed in] the affirmative, and

Original motion carried.

Ordered,—That the said Letter be referred to the Committee of Supply.

In reply to a question from Mr. NUGENT, the Hon. Mr. SPEAKER said that he was directed by His Excellency the Governor, to state that His Excellency had

Reply to the question as to opinions of judges on law of lien.

been furnished with the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject of the Law affecting the lien of Fishing Servants on the produce of the voyage for their wages.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that to-morrow he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, praying that copies of the said opinions may be laid before the House.

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, moved, pursuant to notice, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. RIDLEY,

That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare the draft of a Memorial to the Right Hon. Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying the intervention of Her Majesty's Government towards obtaining direct Steam Communication between this Colony and Great Britain, whereupon

Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, moved, that the words "the Right Hon. Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies" in the said motion be expunged, and that the words "Her Majesty and the Houses of Parliament" be substituted in lieu thereof; which being but, passed in the affirmative.

And the question being put upon the original motion as amended, it passed in the affirmative, and

Resolved accordingly

Ordered,—That the Select Committee upon the subject of Steam Navigation do prepare the said Memorial.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at three of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1845.

A PETITION of James L. Prendergast, Esquire, Member of the District of Conception Bay, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Town of Harbor Grace, was presented by himself (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to encourage and support a School recently established at Harbor Grace under a Female teacher, for the Education of young females.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

A Petition of Agnes, H. Keith, of St. John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to compensate her for injury done her dwelling-house situate on Meeting-House hill, in the town of St. John's, by the alteration

Notice of address for copies of them.

Notice for committee to prepare Petition to Colonial Secretary for direct Steam Communication.

Amendment moved that the Petition be to the Queen and two Houses of Parliament.

Amendment carried.

Original motion, as amended carried.

Committed.

Adjourned

Petition of L. Prendergast, for support of Female school at Harbor Grace, Referred to Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Petition of Agnes Keith, St. John's.

of the lane leading over the said hill.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

A Petition of Hugh Hamlin and others, inhabitants of St John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to repair the cross Road connecting the Freshwater and Pennywell Roads.

Petition of Hugh Hamlin and others, Pennywell Road.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A Petition of William Brazil and others, inhabitants of St. John's, was presented by Mr. NUGENT (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to connect Duckworth and Water-street, near Carrol's well, and to repair the road leading thence towards Pokeham-path.

Petition of W. Brazil and others, Pokeham Path.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by Mr. HANRAHAN,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, viz—

Address moved and adopted for copies of the Judges opinion on the Law of Lien.

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that there be laid before the House, copies of the opinions furnished to your Excellency by the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Law Officers of the Crown in this Colony on the subject of the Law affecting the lien or claim of Fishing servants upon the produce of the voyage for their wages.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed, and that Mr. NUGENT and Mr. HANRAHAN, be a Committee to present the same to His Excellency.

Committee to present.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges in this Colony.

House in Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1845.

A PETITION of Edward Byrne and others, inhabitants of St. John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to make a Road from Harding's on the White Hills towards Small Point.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD gave notice that to-morrow he would move for a Select Committee to enquire into and report upon the contingencies of the present Session, and further stated that his Excellency the Governor had been pleased to give his assent to the House making such grant for defraying their contingencies as they should think proper.

The following Petitions for grants towards making and repairing Roads were presented by Mr. PARSONS [who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose] and the same were received and read as follows, viz:—

A Petition of John Kehoe and others, for a grant to repair the Road towards Fresh Water from the town of St. John's.

A Petition of William Goss and others, inhabitants of Torbay, for a grant of money to repair a Cross Road from the Main Torbay Road towards Northern Pond.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the Bill to explain the Act for extending the Criminal Law of England to this Colony being read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, seconded by the Hon. Mr. RIDLEY,

Ordered,—That the said order of the day be postponed until Monday next.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Bill for ascertaining the Census of the Population of this Colony.

Progress and leave.

Petition of Edward Byrne and others, Small point.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Notice of Committee on Contingencies.

Road Petitions.

John Kehoe and others, Freshwater.

William Goss and others, Torbay.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Order of day on Criminal Law Bill postponed.

House in Committee on Census Bill.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. GLEN took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Progress and Leave.

Ordered,—That the said Committee be the first on the order of the day for to-morrow.

First order of day for to-morrow.

A Petition of John Hutchings and others, inhabitants of St. John's, was presented by the Hon. Mr. KENT (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to build a bridge over the River running into the Harbour of St. John's at Job's Mill.

Petition of John Hutchings and others, bridge at Job's Mill.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. MUNN reported from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Messrs. Thorne, Hooper & Co., of Harbor Grace, and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read as follows:

Report of Select Committee on Petition of Thorne, Hooper & Co.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Messrs. Thorne, Hooper & Co. of Harbor Grace, praying that an alteration may be made in the line of the Main Street of Harbor Grace, as laid down and established by the Act of the Legislature passed in the year 1833, to regulate the Streets of the Town of Harbor Grace, beg leave to report that they have enquired into the allegations contained in the said Petition, and are of opinion that the line of the said street should be altered in the manner suggested by the said Petitioners, and the committee recommend that a Bill should be introduced into the Legislature to amend the said Act accordingly.

Committee Room, April 10, 1845.

JOHN MUNN, Chairman.

Ordered,—That the said Report be received.

Report received.

Mr. MUNN gave notice that to-morrow he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Harbor Grace Street Act, in compliance with the recommendations contained in the said Report.

Notice of Bill to amend Harbour Grace Street Act.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MORRIS,

Ordered,—That the Returns from the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District, now lying on the Table of the House, be printed for the use of members.

Returns from Road Commissioners to be printed.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER acquaints the House, that His Excellency the Governor will receive the Committee to present to him the Address for returns of Summary Convictions, to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Time for receiving address fixed.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1845.

THE Hon. Mr. NOAD, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following Petitions, and the same were received and read as follows:—

A Petition of the Rev. Richard Williams, Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions and Schools in Newfoundland, setting forth the extent and great utility of the Wesleyan Day School in St. John's, and the desirableness of a separate establishment for female pupils in connection with the said school.—That the grant made by the Legislative last session, for which Petitioner is thankful, has not been adequate to the completion of a suitable building for the said school; and praying the House to grant a further sum for the same purpose.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Also a Petition of Joseph Templeman, of St. John's, Esq., to his Excellency the Governor, expressing his thankfulness for the grant made by the Legislature last session to aid him in the expense of the publication of the "Newfoundland Almanac," and representing the inadequacy of the said grant to defray the expenses incurred by the Petitioner. That the Petitioner had this year reduced the price of the Almanac from 1s.9d. to 1s. 3d. in the hopes of increasing the circulation, but had been disappointed in his expectations.—That he had devoted much of his time and trouble to the completion of the said Almanac in order to render it a useful and convenient work of reference to the various public departments and the public in general, embracing as it does much statistical and other valuable information;—and praying his Excellency to recommend to the Assembly the remunerating Petitioner for the expenses incurred by him, and compensation for the time and talents devoted by him to the said undertaking.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Also, a Petition of Peter Brown, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the St. Patrick's Free School at Harbor Grace, setting forth that the School House of the said School is attached to, and part of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Harbor Grace, and as the said Chapel is to be shortly taken down, the Petitioner prays that a grant may be made for the erection of a School-house for the said St. Patrick's Free School.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. NUGENT, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John Stuart and others, praying for an alteration of the Law for the encouragement of the Whale Fishery, reported that the Committee had considered of the matter to them referred, and had prepared the draft of a Bill for the amendment of the Law for the encouragement of the Whale Fishery, and he presented the same to the House, and the said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Petition of Michael Jackman, Renewse, was presented by Mr. PARSONS and the same was received, for which

(See Appendix.)

Petitions presented.

Rev. R. Williams for additional grant for Wesleyan Day School House.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Joseph Templeman for compensation for compiling and publishing Newfoundland Almanac.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Petition of Peter Brown, Chairman of St. Patrick's Free School, for a grant for building a school house.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Report of Committee on Petition for alteration of Law for encouragement of Whale Fishery.

Bill presented and read 1st time.

2nd time.

Petition of M. Jackman, Renewse.

Mr. PARSONS, seconded by Mr. NUGENT, moved that it be

Motion of Address recommending the Petition of M. Jackman to the consideration of his Excellency the Governor.

Resolved,—That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully recommending to the consideration of His Excellency the Petition of Michael Jackman, this day presented to the House.

Which being put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion eight; against it, six:

FOR THE MOTION

AGAINST THE MOTION.

Division.

The Hon. Mr. Morris
 " " Mr. Kent
 Mr. Parsons
 " Nugent
 " Dillon
 " Benning
 " Prendergast.
 " S. Morris.

The Hon. Mr. Row.
 " " Mr. Bennett
 " " Mr. Robinson
 " Barnes
 " Glen
 " Carter

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Motion for Address carried.

Resolved accordingly.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed, and that Mr. PARSONS, and Mr. NUGENT, be a Committee to present the same to His Excellency.

Committee to present. Bill to amend Harbor Grace Street Act presented and read a 1st time.

Mr. MUNN, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to amend an act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, entitled "an Act to amend an Act of the General Assembly, entitled an Act to regulate the Streets of the Town of Harbour Grace, and the same was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

2nd time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Printed.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Bill for ascertaining the Census of the Population of this Colony.

House in Committee on Census Bill.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. GLEN took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Progress and leave.

The Hon. Mr. KENT reported from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Message of his Excellency the Governor, transmitting to the House the Despatch from the Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Correspondence on the subject of the Act passed during the last Session

Report of Select Committee on Message relative to Copper Coinage Act.

of the Legislature for the establishment of a Copper Coinage in this Colony, that the Committee had considered of the matter to them referred, and had prepared the draft of a Bill for the regulation of the Currency which they had directed him to report to the House; and the said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be printed for the use of Members of this House.

On motion of Mr. NOAD, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the contingent expenses of the Legislature during the present session.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. NOAD, Mr. NUGENT, and Mr. GLEN, do form such committee.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1845.

THE Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House accounts from the Commissioners of Light Houses for the past year, for which

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Documents do lie on the table.

Mr. NUGENT reported from the Committee to present to his Excellency the Governor the Address of the House praying for copies of the opinions of the Judges and Crown Officers on the subject of the Law relating to the lien or claim of fishery servants for their wages on the produce of the voyage, that in reply to the said Address his Excellency had been pleased to direct that the Committee be furnished with copies of the said opinions; and he handed them in at the Clerk's table.

And the said Documents were read by the Clerk, for which

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Documents be printed for the use of Members of this House.

A Petition of Samuel Prowse and others, inhabitants of St. John's, was presented by Mr. NUGENT (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to open a Road from the River Head near George Palk's House to the Pokeham Path,

Bill for regulation of the Currency read 1st time.

2nd reading.

Printed.

Committee on Contingencies appointed.

Light House accounts presented.

Report of Committee to present Address for copies of opinions of Judges and Crown Officers on Law of Lien.

Opinion of Judges and Crown officers read.

To be printed.

Petition of S. Prowse & others, River Head.

Ordered.—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges

A Petition of William Hurley and others, inhabitants of St. Mary's, Placentia, and Holyrood, was presented by Mr. DILLON (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying that a grant of money may be made to induce some suitable person to establish a house for the accommodation of travellers in the interior midway between Holyrood and Salmonier, and for the purpose of establishing there the nucleus of an agricultural settlement.

William Hurley & others St Mary's, for house of refuge for travellers.

Ordered.—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Bill to enable the Trustees of Charitable Societies to hold and transmit to their successors in office land and other property.

House in committee on Charitable Societies Bill

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. MUNN took the Chair of the committee,

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

And the Committee rose without making any report.

Committee rise without reporting

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Bill to continue the Act for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's.

House in committee on Pilots continuation Bill Progress and leave

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. BENNING took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Progress and Leave.

The Hon. Mr. KENT gave notice that he would, on Monday next, put a question to some Members of the Executive Council, as to whether or not it be the intention of His Excellency the Governor to alienate for private purposes any portion of the ground attached to Government House, and reserved for the use of the Governor and his successors.

Notice of question as to alienation of Government House ground.

Pursuant to Order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Bill to amend the law relating to the empannelling of Juries in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

House in Committee on Jury Bill.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair,

The Hon. Mr. NOAD took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair,

And the Committee rose without making any report.

Pursuant to order, a Bill for the encouragement of the Bank Fishery was read a second time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, seconded by Mr. DILLON,

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, a Bill to regulate the making and repairing of Roads, Streets, and Bridges in this Island, was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by Mr. CARTER,

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, a Bill for amending the Law for the encouragement of the Whale Fishery was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT,

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER acquainted the House, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, that it was his Excellency's intention to prorogue the present session of the Legislature on Saturday next the 19th instant.

The order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Bill for ascertaining a Census of the population being read,—

Mr. BARNES, seconded by the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, moved

That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the said Bill, whereupon—

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS, seconded by Mr. NUGENT, moved

That the House do now adjourn : which being put, passed in the negative.

And the question upon the original motion being again put,

Mr. NUGENT, seconded by Mr. KENT, moved

That the House do now adjourn : which being put, passed in the affirmative.

And the House adjourned accordingly.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1845.

THE following Petitions for grants of money towards repairing Roads and

Committee rise without reporting
Bank Fishery Bill read 2nd time

and

Committed.

Road making Bill read 2nd time

and

Committed.

Whale Fishery Bill read 2nd time and committed.

Notice of Prorogation.

Order of day read for House in committee on Census Bill.

Motion made that the House go into Committee.

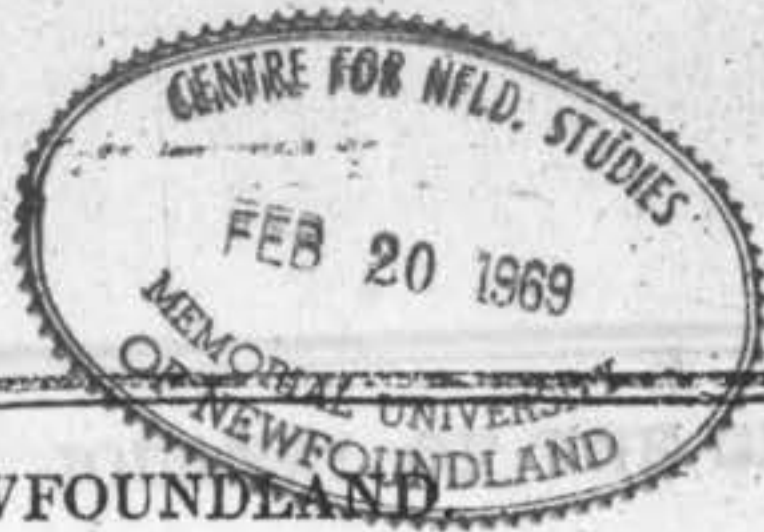
Motion of adjournment thereon made and lost.

Question again put.

Second motion of adjournment

carried.

Road Petitions.



Bridges, were presented by the Hon. Mr. NOAD (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same were received and read, viz:

From William Evans and others, inhabitants of Grand Bank for repair of the Road from Grand Bank to Fortune.

W. Evans & others, Grand Bank.

From Giles Evans and others, inhabitants of Grand Bank, for repair of the Road through the said settlement.

Giles Evans and others, Grand Bank

Ordered,—That the said Petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by command of His Excellency the Governor, also presented to the House, in compliance with an Address of the House, a Return of all summary convictions before the Magistrates of the Central District since the 18th November, 1837, for which

Return of Summary Convictions laid before the House.

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Return do lie on the table.

A Petition of Robert Munday and others, inhabitants of Pouch Cove, was presented by Mr. BARNES (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to repair the Road and build a Bridge in the said settlement.

Petition of Robert Munday, and others, Pouch Cove.

A Petition of Francis C. K. Hepburn and others, inhabitants of Trinity, was presented by Mr. BARNES (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to establish and maintain a Ferry across the North-west arm of Trinity.

Petition of F. C. K. Hepburn, Trinity, for a ferry.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Supply.

In reply to a question from the Hon. Mr. KENT, the Hon. Mr. SPEAKER said that His Excellency having seen in the Journals a notice of the intended question, had desired him to state that it was not His Excellency's intention to alienate for private purposes any portion of the ground attached to Government House and for public purposes, only with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

Reply to questions as to alienation of Government House ground.

Pursuant to order, the house resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Bill for ascertaining the Census of the population.

House in committee on Census Bill.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. GLEN took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had agreed to the same with amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he delivered the Bill with the amendments in at the Clerk's table:

Bill reported with amendments.

Amendments adopted.
Engrossed

And the said amendments having been read throughout a first and second time were, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Engrossed.

Ordered,—That the said Bill with the amendments be engrossed and read a 3rd time to-morrow.

House in Committee on Pilots Act.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the further consideration of the Bill to continue the Act concerning Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. BENNING took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Progress and leave

The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Ordered,—That the said Committee have leave to sit again.

Reports that amendments proposed be printed.

The Chairman further reported that the Committee were of opinion that it is desirable that the amendments to the said Bill submitted in Committee, being very lengthy, be printed for the use of Members ;

And thereupon on motion,

Amendments to be printed.

Ordered,—That the said amendments be printed for the use of Members.

Report of Committee of Audit.

The Hon Mr. BENNETT reported from the Select Committee appointed to audit the public accounts, and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read and is as follows :

W Evans and others, Gran Bank.

The Committee of Audit of Treasurer's accounts having completed their labors, consider it their duty to make a few observations so as to render more complete and satisfactory future investigations into the receipt and expenditure of public monies. So far as the ministerial duties immediately connected with the Treasurer's Office are concerned, the Committee are happy to report most favorably. The want the Committee wish to have supplied is, the absence of proper returns from public officers receiving in different parts of the Island, monies by which the public Treasury is annually replenished, and further in the expenditure of public monies, to have laid before the Committee in detail, classified under the different heads of service for which the votes were appropriated, all monies disbursed by warrants from the Secretary's Office.

In order that the House may more fully comprehend the objects of the Committee, they have arranged under their different heads those items of receipt and expenditure which annually appear in the Treasurer's Accounts, and under each head they have made explanatory remarks illustrative of the reform they suggest ; should the House concur in their suggestions, they would recommend immediate steps to be taken to give them practical operation.

Warrants—

A Book into which shall be copied a detailed statement of all matters contained in every Warrant issued to the Treasurer for payment of all monies appropriated by Acts of the Legislature—Accounts for every service to be kept separately, and each item charged to the service to which it belongs, specifying in such accounts respectively the sums appropriated and disbursed for every such service; this Book to be furnished annually to the Legislature.

Monies paid by Collector to Treasurer—

This Account perfectly satisfactory.

License Fund—

The parties authorised to collect this fund to pay in their receipts on the First Day of May, and on the First Day of November, making up their accounts to the First of the preceding Month, said accounts to contain the names of all parties contributing in any way to said fund.

Fees of Office—

Officers whose Fees have been commuted, to pay such fees into the Treasury on the first day of May, and on the first day of November, making up their accounts to the first of the preceding month, with names of all parties contributing to the said fund.

Loans---

This account to exhibit the Loans raised or authorised to be raised, the time when borrowed, the interest paid, and the interest due, all in detail, with names of parties thus contributing.

Crown Rents—

A Rent Roll of all property under this head---a specific account of Rents received and outstanding, a detailed account of all expenditure appertaining to this department.

Crown Lands---

All Receipts under this head specifying every item in detail, with a detailed account of expenditure.

*Note---*All Accounts of Receipt and Expenditure to be furnished the Colonial Secretary in duplicate.

C. F. BENNETT.

JOHN KENT,

THOMAS GLEN.

Committee-Room, }
14th April, 1845. }

Attached to the said Report was a statement and account of the Receipts and disbursements by the Treasurer shewing the balance in his hands, for which

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Report be adopted.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. KENT,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor—Viz :

To His Excellency Major-General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to adopt such measures as may be best calculated to carry into effect certain suggestions contained in a Report of the Audit Committee and adopted by this House, a copy of which they beg leave to lay before Your Excellency, for the purpose of ensuring a more effectual Audit of Public Accounts.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed, and that the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, and the Hon. Mr. KENT, be a Committee to present the same to His Excellency.

A Petition of Patrick Ryan, of Logy Bay, was presented by Mr. NUGENT (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to compensate him for land of his taken for the making of a Road.

Mr. NUGENT, seconded by Mr. MUNN, moved—

That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Which being put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, four; against it, five.

FOR THE MOTION,

The Hon. Mr. Ridley
Mr. Nugent
“ Carter
“ Munn

AGAINST THE MOTION.

The Hon. Mr. Morris
“ “ Mr. Noad
“ “ Mr. Bennett
“ “ Mr. Kent
“ “ Mr. O'Brien.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. NUGENT reported from the Select Committee appointed to prepare the draft of a Bill to regulate the building of houses in the Streets and Lanes of St. John's, and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

Address to his Excellency

Committee to present it.

Petition of P. Ryan, for compensation for land.

Motion to refer it to Committee of Supply.

Negated.

Report of Committee on building of houses in St. John's.

Your Committee having applied much consideration to the matter given them in charge, and having sought such means of information as was available, have been compelled to come to the conclusion that, in order, effectually, to accomplish the desired object, it would be expedient to defer all legislation upon it until the now next ensuing Session; save, only, in so far as to authorize the Governor to appoint Commissioners to co-operate with the Surveyor General in preparing a plan of the Town to extend within the limits hereinafter referred to—such plan, if approved of by His Excellency and the Legislature, to form the basis of an Enactment for the future embellishment of St. John's.

The rapid increase of erections in this town—houses starting up in every direction without the slightest reference to order or regularity,—renders it absolutely requisite to stem such a course of proceeding; while in most of the localities chosen for this purpose the houses are so thickly grouped, that particularly from the inflammable nature of the material used in their construction, the greatest danger of conflagration arises.

It will be remembered, too, that in pursuing the course of improvement for the principal Streets, within the last few years, commanded by the Legislature, the inconvenience arising from the absence of any previous regulation to determine a proper level at which to lay the Sills of Houses was proved, especially in the King's Road and Gower Street; for when these streets were levelled, under the provisions of the Road Acts, some houses were left perched at a height of several feet above the level of the Street—while even in Water Street, the Main Street of the Town, we find that in bringing it to a convenient level, several Houses have been with their Sills left considerably lower than that level—thus greatly inconveniencing their inhabitants.

Your Committee think that some course ought immediately to be pursued to prevent as much as possible the recurrence of a similar difficulty, with reference to Houses about to be erected prior to the passing of an Act for the general improvement of the Town; and therefore they would respectfully suggest that a power ought temporarily to be vested in the Governor and Council to require that all Houses hereafter to be erected should be built in regular order, and that the spaces intended as Streets, Lanes, Avenues or Passages, between them, should not be less in any case than Twenty-feet wide, and also to determine the level at which to lay their several Sills.

To carry out this proposition it might be deemed necessary for all parties intending to erect Houses, that prior to any excavation being made for the same, they should make application in writing to the Colonial Secretary, stating their intention, and the locality in which they proposed building; whereupon, the Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners, should be required to see that the foundation was laid so as to conform with the intentions of the Legislature; and this should be done without subjecting such Parties to any expense whatever, and to the least possible delay.

Your Committee beg leave to annex to their Report a Plan showing the Lands at the North-side of the Town, and upon this plan they have drawn a line to mark the future boundaries of the Town, at that side of the Harbor, that appear to them proper to have adopted; and they would suggest that the limits of the town should on the South-side of the Harbor extend and be defined by the Ordnance boundary line.

In drawing a boundary line at the North-side it will be seen that they have

shaped their course in such a manner as to render it easy to mark that line throughout by a continuous road ; for it will be observed that by passing it through several Roads that already exist, the quantity of private property to be cut through to continue the line would be comparatively small, and at the same time the great value to the grounds in question of such a Road, would render the amount of compensation requisite to be paid very moderate indeed. They beg leave finally to subjoin the following description of the line in question, and most respectfully submit their report.

Commencing at a Road on the North side of the River running into the Harbor of Saint John's,—which said road separates lands granted to Denis Kirwan from land granted to the Honble. Bryan Robinson ;—thence running in a straight line (crossing lands owned by George Palk) to a road leading through lands late in the possession of the Heirs of the late Janet Cormack ; thence following the direction of the last mentioned road North-westerly to the Pokeham Path ;—thence from the said Pokeham Path in a straight line North-easterly to a Bridge over the stream running from Monday's Pond and near lands granted to the late Mr. Patrick Brazil ;—thence, North-easterly, in a straight line to a Road leading Westerly from St. John's towards Monday's Pond, and to a line of fence separating lands granted to Mrs. Johanna Burke from lands granted to Thomas Bates ; thence following the said line of fence Northerly to the Pennywell road and to the Northern point of lands known as Bulley's Plantation ;—thence in a straight line to the Fresh-water road, and to the Southern point of a lot of land originally granted to A. H. Brooking, Esq., and lettered A.S ;—thence running North-Easterly through lands granted to William Hennebury, and along the Southern boundary line of lands granted to Matthew Morris, William Bevill Thomas, and Sarah Street, to the Arundel Cottage Road ; thence North-easterly, crossing property belonging to Hugh Emerson, Esq., and lands belonging to David Tasker, Esq., to the road leading towards Upper Long Pond, and to the Southern point of a lot of land granted to Mrs. Rebecca Hayward ;—thence Northeasterly in a straight line to the Circular Road, and to the Northern angle of a lot of land granted to George Winter, Esq. ;—thence, Easterly, following the direction of the said Circular Road to the main Road leading to the King's Bridge ;—thence, Easterly, in a straight line, to the junction of the roads leading to Quiddy Viddy ;—thence, following the direction of the last named road Easterly, to the stream running from George's Pond ;—thence up the said stream, Southerly, to the Ordnance boundary line ;—thence following the direction of the same Westerly and Southerly to the Shore ;—and thence following the windings of the said Shore, Westerly, to the place of commencement.

On the South Side,—to include all the space between the Shore on the North and the Ordnance boundry line on the South ; on the East by the said Ordnance boundary line, and on the West by the old Petty Harbor road.

Ordered,—That the said Report be received.

Ordered,—That the said Report be printed for the use of Members.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that he would, the day after to-morrow, move an Address to his Excellency the Governor on the subject of the said Report.

A Petition of Richard Perchard, Jr., of St. John's, Merchant, was presented by Mr. BARNES, and the same was received and read, setting forth, that in the month of June 1843 your Petitioner recovered in the Supreme Court, against a

Printed.

Notice of Address to his Excellency thereon.

Petition of R. Perchard Jr. to be heard at the bar of the House on alleged injury done him by an Act of the Legislature.

Mr. John Nash, a person from England, then carrying on business in St. John's, a Verdict of £200, in part compensation for a heavy loss sustained by your Petitioner in consequence of the non-performance by the said John Nash, of a Contract entered into by him with your Petitioner.

"That on the very day succeeding the day on which your Petitioner obtained his Verdict, the said John Nash did fraudulently convey to his Father the only Property of which he was possessed, viz: the sum of about £800, and that after so doing, he endeavoured to obtain his release under the Insolvent Debtors Act, but upon his examination, the Judge refused to release him, stating at the same time that he had never witnessed a case of greater fraud; and he was accordingly remanded to prison as not entitled to the benefit of the said Act.

"That on the meeting of the Legislature in January 1844, the said John Nash petitioned the House of Assembly to interfere on his behalf, and that thereon an Act was passed for the amendment of the Law relating to Insolvent Debtors, by virtue of a particular provision of which, the said John Nash was a few weeks thereafter discharged from Gaol; and immediately left Newfoundland.

"That your Petitioner believes that he has been materially injured in his private rights, by the passing of the said Act; inasmuch as if no such Act had been passed, he would have been paid the amount of his Verdict; as Mr. Nash's father to whom he made the assignment is a wealthy person, and constantly supplied him with money during his imprisonment.

"Petitioner therefore most respectfully claims at your hands, as the protectors of private as well as public rights, a hearing of his case, by Counsel, at the Bar of Your Honourable House.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

To lie on table.

The order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the Bill to regulate the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges, being read.

Order of day read.

The Hon Mr O'BRIEN, seconded by Mr NUGENT, moved

and

That the said order of the day be postponed, and that the Committee of the whole on the said Bill be the first order of the day for to-morrow.

Postponed.

The Hon Mr SPEAKER acquainted the House that his Excellency would receive the Committee to present to him the Address with the Petition of Michael Jackman, to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Speaker acquaints the House of time for reception by his Excellency of Address in M. Jackman's case.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

TUESDAY, APRIL, 15, 1845.

A Petition of John Rorke and others, inhabitants of Carbonear, was presented by Mr. HANRAHAN (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and

Petition of J. Rorke and others, wharf at Carbonear

read, praying for a grant of money to erect a public wharf and landing place at Carbonear.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to committee of Supply.

Petition of A. Allen and others, St. John's.

A Petition of Alexander Allen, and James Savage of St. John's, Masons, was presented by Mr. NUGENT, and the same was received and read, detailing circumstances connected with the performance of a contract entered into by them with the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District, and complaining of the measurement of their work by the Chairman of the said Board; and praying the House to enquire into the matter.

On table.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

Census Bill read 3rd time.

Pursuant to order, an engrossed Bill for ascertaining the Census of the population of this Colony was read a third time.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by Mr. DILLON,

Amendment therein made.

Ordered,—That two columns be added to the Schedule annexed to the act, the one headed "Cod Seines" and the other "Seal Nets."

And the said amendment was made in the bill at the table of the House.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Bill passed.
Title &c.

Resolved—That the said Bill do pass, and that the title be "an Act for ascertaining the Census of this Colony and other statistical information."

3rd reading Bank Fishery Bill postponed.

Ordered,—That the third reading of the Bank Fishery Bill be postponed until Thursday next.

House in Committee of Supply.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the further consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. CARTER took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Progress and leave.

Mr. BARNES gave notice that to-morrow he would move that a time be fixed for hearing Richard Perchard Jr. by his Counsel, at the Bar of the House, pursuant to the prayer of his petition.

Notice of motion to hear R. Perchard Jr. at the Bar

The Hon. Mr. NOAD reported from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the contingencies of the Legislature during the present session, and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

Report of Select Committee on contingencies

The Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the Contin-

gent expenses of the General Assembly during the present Session, beg leave to Report that they have examined into the following accounts submitted to them, and which they find correct, viz—

William Sinnott, Firewood	.....	£1 -1 8
J. B. Barnes & Co., Coal	.....	14 14 8
T. M'Grath, Blacksmith	.....	4 9 3
James Clift, Candles	.....	3 5 10
William Freeman, Carpenter's Account	.....	69 11 1
Ryan & Withers, Printing	.....	302 17 3
T. M'Murdo, Stationery	.....	4 17 10
M'Coubrey ditto	.....	2 7
Newspapers	.....	22 10 11
M'Iver & Co, Stationery	.....	18 18 4
Job Brothers & Co., Oil & Jar	.....	17 4
House Keeper, Sundry Disbursements	.....	6 6 0
Proprietors of Newfoundlander, balance due them from last Session.	.....	147 11 8
Estimate for printing Journals present year	.....	150 0 0
Henry Winton, binding Journals	.....	16 15 0
Housekeeper	.....	20 0 0

Your Committee beg leave further to report that they recommend the following sums as salaries of the undermentioned officers, and allowances to the Members of this House for their attendance during the present session, viz :—

The Hon. the Speaker	£200 0 0
Usher of Black Rod	70 0 0
Clerk to cover Indexing and superintending printing of Journals	200 0 0
Clerk Assistant	100 0 0
Solicitor	150 0 0
Chairman Committee Supply	50 0 0
Sergeant-at-Arms.	100 0 0
Door Keeper	45 0 0
Messenger	40 0 0
Assistant Messenger	35 0 0
Under Door Keeper	35 0 0
Assistant Door Keeper, Messenger, and Attendant	25 0 0
Librarian	25 0 0
Twenty-one Members of the General Assembly (Speaker not included) being £42 each for 15 Members resident in Saint John's, and £63 each for Six Out-port Members not resident in Saint John's.	1008 0 0

The Committee beg leave further to represent that they cannot recommend any larger sum towards compensating the Proprietors of the different Newspapers who have had reporters in the box during this Session for the purpose of publishing the debates of this House, than the amount voted for a similar service last year ; this sum (One Hundred and Eighty Pounds) Your Committee would therefore suggest should be equally divided amongst the Proprietors of the TIMES, MORNING POST, COURIER, MORNING ADVERTISER, and PATRIOT.

JOSEPH NOAD, Chairman.

Ordered,—That the said Report be received.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. NOAD, Mr. NUGENT, and Mr. GLEN, be a Select Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill to provide for the Contingencies of the Legislature during the present Session, pursuant to the Report this day presented.

Mr. NUGENT reported from the Select Committee appointed to present to His Excellency the Governor the Address recommending to His Excellency's consideration the Petition of Michael Jackman, that the Committee had presented the said Address, and that in reply His Excellency was pleased to say he would comply with the request of the House.

Mr. CARTER, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill for the regulation of Ferries, and the same was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Ordered—That the said Bill be printed for the use of Members.

Pursuant to order, a Bill for the Regulation of the Currency was read a second time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. KENT, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, seconded by Mr. GLEN,

Resolved,—That when this House doth adjourn, it adjourn until one o'clock to-morrow, sit thence until four p. m., then adjourn for two hours and meet again at six o'clock p. m.

Then on motion the house adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1845

THE Hon. Mr. NOAD, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a Petition of James Finlay, Assayer of Weights and Measures for the Central District, praying compensation for extra services performed by him, and the re-imbusement of expenses incurred by him in the performance of the duties of his office beyond the amount of fees received by him.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, also presented to the House a copy of a Letter from the Magistrates at Harbor Grace, calling the attention of his Excellency the Governor to the inadequate remuneration there & at Carbonear

Report received.

Committee to bring in Contingency bill:

Report of Committee to present address relative to Jackman's petition.

Ferries Bill read 1st time.

2nd reading,

Printed.

Currency Bill read 2nd time and committed.

Notice of Evening sittings during the remainder of session.

Petition of J. Finlay, Assayer of Weights and Measures.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

Letter from Magistrates H. Grace relating to assayer of Weights and Measures, there & at Carbonear

neration allowed for the services of the Assayers of Weights and Measures at Harbor Grace and Carbonear.

Ordered,—That the said Documents be referred to the Committee of Supply. Referred to supply.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER acquainted the House that his Excellency the Governor would receive the Committee to present to his Excellency the Address of the House relative to report of the Committee of Audit, to-morrow at twelve o'clock. Time for receiving address fixed.

A Petition of John W. M'Coubrey, Proprietor, and Thomas S. Pope, Reporter of the Times Newspaper, was presented by the Hon. Mr. THOMAS, and the same was received and read, praying compensation for their skill and labor in reporting and publishing the debates of the Legislature during the present session. Petition of J. W. M'Coubrey & J. S. Pope for reporting and publishing debates.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Select Committee to prepare the Contingency Bill. Referred to Committee on Contingency bill.

A Petition of William J. Ward and Joseph Woods, Proprietors and Publishers of the Morning Post newspaper, was presented by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, and the same was received and read, praying compensation for their labor, skill, and time devoted to the Reporting and Publishing the debates of the House during the present session, and stating that the amount of matter published by them greatly exceeded that published by any others of the Newspapers. Petition of W. J. Ward & J. Woods for publishing debates.

Ordered,— That the said Petition be referred to the Select Committee to prepare and bring in the Contingency Bill. Referred to Committee on Contingency Bill.

A Petition of Ebenezer Winton, Proprietor and Publisher of the Morning Advertiser newspaper, was presented by Mr. BARNES, and the same was received and read, praying compensation for Reporting and Publishing the debates of the present session. Petition of E. Winton, for reporting & publishing debates.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Select Committee to prepare and bring in the Contingency Bill. Referred to Committee on Contingency Bill.

A Petition of Eleanor Marks, of Harbor Grace, Widow of Thomas Marks, was presented by Mr. PARSONS (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying compensation for ground taken for the opening and making of a road at Harbor Grace after the fire in the year 1832, and also for the loss incurred by the taking down of a dwelling house then recently erected on the ground required for the said road. Petition of Eleanor Marks, land compensation.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply. Referred to Committee of Supply.

On Motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by Mr. DILLON,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor. Address for appointment of commissioners to co-operate with Surveyor General in laying down plan of the Town.

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to appoint three Commissioners to co-operate with the Surveyor General in preparing a plan for laying down the town of St. John's within the limits marked by the yellow line upon the plan annexed, on the north side of the harbor of St. John's, and upon the south side within that space limited by the Ordnance boundary line on the south and east; on the west by the old Petty Harbor road, and the Harbor on the north; and to direct that the said plan be laid before the Legislature at its next session; and the House will indemnify your Excellency for the expenses attendant on the same.

Ordered.—That the said Address be engrossed, and that Mr. NUGENT, and Mr. DILLON, be a Committee to present the same to His Excellency.

On motion of Mr. BARNES, pursuant to notice, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. KENT,

Ordered.—That to-morrow, Thursday, the 17th instant at six o'clock, P. M. be appointed as the time for hearing Mr. Richard Perchard, jun'r., by his counsel, at the Bar of the House, pursuant to the prayer of his petition on the subject of the operation of the Act for the amendment of the law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors taken in execution, passed during the last Session.

The Hon. Mr. Row gave notice that, to-morrow, he would move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the "Newfoundland Bank."

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Bill to regulate the making and repairing of Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit a gain on the further consideration thereof.

At four o'clock the House adjourned for two hours.

Committee to present.

Time fixed for hearing counsel at the Bar for Richard Perchard Jr.

Notice of motion to amend Newfoundland Bank.

House in Committee on Bill to regulate the making & repairing of Roads & Bridges.

At six o'clock P. M. the House met pursuant to adjournment.

Met at 6 P. M.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the further consideration of the Bill to regulate the making and repairing of Roads, Streets, and Bridges, in this Colony.

House in Committee on bill to regulate road making

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the chair of the Committee.

The hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Progress and leave.

Ordered,—That the said Committee have leave to sit again.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1845.

The Hon. Mr. BENNETT reported from the Select Committee to present to his Excellency the Address of the House, with a copy of the Report of the Committee of Audit, that the Committee had presented the said Address, and that in reply thereto his Excellency was pleased to say that he received the Report of the Committee with much satisfaction, the suggestions contained in it were valuable, indeed from the want of such returns as are recommended in their Report, his Excellency was astonished how the Committee could have satisfactorily pursued their investigation. His Excellency further stated that he would adopt the necessary means by which the suggestions of the Committee might be carried into operation.

Report of Committee to present address with report of the Committee of audit.

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON from the Select Committee appointed to prepare the draft of a Petition to her Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, praying a direct communication by Steam Vessels between this Colony and Great Britain, reported that the Committee had prepared the draft of a Petition to her Majesty, and he delivered the same in at the Clerk's table, and the said Petition was read a first time.

Petition to the Queen for direct Steam Communication read 1st. time.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be read a second time to-morrow.

2nd. reading

Ordered,—That the said Petition be printed for the use of the Members of the House.

Printed.

A Petition of Robert Roberts Wakeham and others, shareholders of the Newfoundland Bank, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Row, and the same was received and read, praying that an Act for the incorporation of the said Bank may be amended by extending the period within which the amount of specie is required to be paid up in order to permit the said Bank to commence business.

Petition of R. Wakeham & others, shareholders of Newfoundland Bank.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table.

On table.

The Hon Mr. Row, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to amend an Act passed during the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to Incorporate sundry persons by the name of the "Newfoundland Bank," and the same was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, a Bill to amend an Act passed in the fourth year of his late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the third year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, "an Act to regulate the streets of the town of Harbor Grace," was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. MUNN, seconded by the Hon. Mr. RIDLEY,

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice that, to-morrow, he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, praying him to expend the sum of £800 in the erection of an asylum for Lunatics.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Bill to regulate the making and repairing of Roads, Streets, and Bridges in this Colony.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the said Bill and had made several amendments therein, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he delivered the Bill with the amendments in at the Clerk's Table.

Ordered,—That the said Bill with the amendments be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

And the said amendments having been severally read throughout a first and second time, were upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered,—That the said Bill with the amendments be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, seconded by the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the consideration of the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Bill to amend Newfoundland Bank Act read first time.

2nd reading.

Bill to amend Harbor Grace Street Act read 2nd time.

And committed:

Notice of address for grant to build Lunatic Asylum.

House in Committee on Bill to regulate Road making.

Bill reported with amendments.

Bill engrossed.

Amendments adopted.

House in Committee on Roads & Bridges.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Progress and leave.

Then at four o'clock the House adjourned for two hours.

At six o'clock the House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD reported from the Select Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill to provide for the contingent expenses of the Legislature during the present session, and he presented a Bill for that purpose, and the same was read a first time.

Contingency bill read 1st time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

2nd reading.

Pursuant to order, George Henry Emerson Esq. as Counsel for Richard Perchard Jr., appeared at the Bar of the House, and addressed the House on behalf of the said Richard Perchard Jr. pursuant to the prayer of his petition.

Counsel heard at the bar on the petition of Richard Perchard jun'r.

And then he withdrew.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of a Bill to amend the Law for the encouragement of the Whale Fishery.

House in Committee on Whale Fishery Bill.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. SIMON MORRIS took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the said Bill and had made several amendments therein, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he delivered the Bill with amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Bill reported with amendments.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow

To be engrossed and read a 3rd. time to-morrow.

Mr. MUNN gave notice that to-morrow he would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the encouragement of the summer Seal Fishery.

Notice of Summer Seal Fishery Bill.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1845.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER acquainted the House, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, that his Excellency understanding that the business of the Legislature would not be completed by to-morrow, would postpone the prorogation until Wednesday next, which was the latest day to which he could defer the prorogation, in order to permit arrangements to be made for the sitting of the Court on Friday the 25th instant.

Prorogation of Legislature postponed until Wednesday next.

Address for a grant to build a Lunatic Asylum, presented and read first time.

Mr. NUGENT, pursuant to notice, presented to the House the draft of an Address to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully thanking His Excellency for his message of the 26th February last, on the subject of providing additional accommodation for Pauper Lunatics, and requesting that His Excellency would be pleased to adopt such measures as His Excellency should deem advisable for the erection, at a cost not exceeding £800, of a suitable building for a Lunatic Asylum in some convenient situation, at a distance of not less than one mile from the Court House, and that the House at its next session would make provision for defraying the expense of the same.

And the said Address was read by the Clerk, and thereupon

Motion that the Address be adopted.

Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. NOAD, moved

That the said Address be adopted,—whereupon,

Amendment moved thereon.

The Hon. Mr. KENT, seconded by Mr. GLEN, moved that all the words of the said motion after the word "that" be expunged, and the following words be substituted in lieu thereof:—"it was determined by the Committee of Supply that the procuring of a suitable asylum for lunatics was a fitting subject for separate legislation, and as such a constitutional principle, unless in cases of extraordinary and extreme emergency ought not to be departed from, therefore that the order of the day in reference to the Address be discharged."—

Which being put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, four ; against it, eight :

Division.

FOR THE MOTION.

The Hon. Mr. Kent
 " Glen
 " Simon Morris
 " Parsons

AGAINST THE MOTION.

The Hon. Mr. Thomas.
 " " " Noad
 " " " Bennett
 " " " Robinson
 " " " Carter
 " " " Nugent
 " " " Dillon

Amendment rejected.

So it passed in the negative.

And the question being put upon the original motion ;

Address to be read 2nd time to-morrow.

Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. KENT, moved in amendment thereof that the said Address be read a second time to-morrow.

Which being put, passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered,—Accordingly.

Notice of motion for suspension of rules.

Mr NUGENT gave notice that to-morrow he would move that the rules of the House in reference to the passing of all Bills and Addresses before the House be suspended

Bill to regulate making & repairing of Roads read 3rd time.

Pursuant to order, an engrossed Bill to regulate the making and repairing of Roads, Streets, and Bridges in this Colony was read a third time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Resolved,—That the said Bill do pass, and that the title be “An Act to regulate the making and repairing of Roads, Streets, and Bridges within this Colony.”

Title.

Then at four o'clock the House adjourned for two hours.

At six o'clock P. M. the House met, pursuant to adjournment

The Hon. Mr. THOMAS gave notice that to-morrow he would move that after the close of the present session, it shall not be in order for any member to present to the House any Petition claiming compensation or remuneration for any matter or thing which shall have occurred previously to the first day of January, 1843.

Notice of Resolution against all claims for compensation prior to January 1843.

Pursuant to order, an engrossed Bill to amend the Law for the encouragement of the Whale Fishery was read a third time.

Whale Fishery Bill read 3rd time.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT,

And passed.

Resolved,—That the said Bill do pass, and that the title be “An Act to amend the Law now in force for the encouragement of the Whale Fishery.”

Title &c.

Mr. BARNES reported from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the existing tariff of duties, and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read and is as follows :

Report of Select Committee on the existing Tariff.

The Select Committee on Ways and Means, appointed by the House to take into consideration the operation of the present Tariff, beg leave to report that they have given the matter considerable attention, and taken some valuable evidence which they respectfully submit to the House.

Report:

Your Committee would further Report that their inquiries have led them to the conclusion that very beneficial alterations might be made in the present Scale of Duties, more especially in the impost on articles upon which the present high rates operate as inducements to illicit trade ; which trade, your Committee believe, may be most efficiently prevented by removing as much as possible the temptation to its profitable continuance.

With this object in view your Committee have prepared a new Scale, shewing some reductions on the articles referred to, which they think, if carried into effect, will occasion, ultimately, no loss, but a considerable profit to the Revenue. —But your Committee have not forgotten that sudden reductions of Duty may produce inconvenience to the trade, and apparent immediate disadvantage to the Revenue, which they have thought it advisable to provide against, first, by extending the time for the operation of the principal reductions to the 5th January 1846 ; and second—by so arranging the remaining portion of the Tariff as to make up fully for any possible loss in the aggregate of the Revenue, by a slight impost upon such articles as appear to them best able to bear it.

The latter alterations your Committee think may come into operation without inconvenience to the trade, and with much benefit to the Colony, on the 5th of July 1845.

Your Committee have further had their attention drawn to the necessity for some provision for an improved arrangement for the exportation of Bonded Goods, which your Committee are of opinion should be provided for in the Revenue Bill.

Your Committee beg leave therefore to subjoin the following scale of duties, and most respectfully submit their report.

TABLE 1st.

Articles on which the following rates of Duties may be levied on the 5th January 1846—viz.

Spirits—Brandy, Geneva and Cordials, per Gallon	£ 0 1 0
Rum and Whiskey	0 0 6
Undefined Spirits	0 0 9

TABLE 2nd.

Articles on which the following Rates of Duties may be levied on the 5th July 1845—viz.

Apples	per Barrel	0 1 6
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider, and Perry, Household Furniture	10 per cent	
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not otherwise enumerated or described	5 per cent	
All Wines in Bottles, per Gallon		0 2 6
All other Wines	“ “	0 0 9
Bread or Biscuit, per Hundred weight		0 0 6
Butter	“ “	0 2 0
Meat, salt or cured	“ “	0 1 6
Sugar, refined	“ “	0 5 0
Tobacco	per lb.	0 0 1
Ditto Stems	per cwt.	0 2 0
“ Cigars	per M.	0 5 0
Flour per Barrel of 196 lbs.		0 1 3
Oatmeal per Barrel of 200 lbs.		0 0 6
Molasses per Gallon		0 0 1 1/2
Tea per lb.		0 0 3
Horses, Mares and Geldings, per head		0 10 0
Oxen and Bulls	“	0 7 6
Cows	“	0 5 0
Calves, Sheep and Pigs		0 1 3
Coals per ton		0 1 0
Lumber per M. feet		0 2 6
Timber and Balk of all kinds, including Scantling, per ton		0 0 9
Shingles per M.		0 1 0
Bastard Sugar or Sugar the result of any manufacturing process, not being refined Sugar, and not being subject to duty by the Imperial Tariff	per cwt.	0 5 0

TABLE 3.

Articles still to be Admitted Duty Free—Viz.

Coin and Bullion, Salt, Corn and Grain, unground, and all Seeds	
Potatoes and all other green Vegetables	
Manures of all kinds	
Printed Books, Pamphlets, Maps and Charts	
Coffee	} (Being subject to 5s, per cwt. by the Imperial Tariff.)
Sugar, unrefined or clayed	

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and that it be referred to the Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means.

Report referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Ordered—That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members.

Printed.

Ordered,—That the Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means be the first order of the day for Monday.

Ways and Means 1st order of the day for Monday.

The Hon. Mr. BENNETT gave notice that to-morrow he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend and continue "an Act passed in the Fourth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled an Act to regulate the packing and inspection of Pickled Fish for exportation from this Colony."

Notice of Bill to amend and continue Pickled Fish Act.

Mr. MUNN, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to encourage the Summer Seal Fishery, and the same was read a first time.

Summer Seal Fishery Bill read 1st time.

Ordered—That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

2d reading.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be printed for the use of the Members.

Printed.

Pursuant to Order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

House in Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. HARRAHAN took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Progress and leave.

Mr. BARNES gave notice that to-morrow he would move that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to consent to the House making such compensation to Richard Perchard, in pursuance of the prayer of his Petition, as the House may deem reasonable.

Notice of Address on subject of R. Perchard's petition.

Pursuant to Order, a Bill for the regulation of Ferries was read a second time.

Ferries Regulation Bill read 2nd time.

On motion of Mr. CARTER, seconded by Mr. GLEN.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

And committed.

Pursuant to Order, a Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature during the present Session was read a second time.

Contingency Bill read 2nd time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Ordered,—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

And committed.

Pursuant to Order, a Bill to amend an Act passed during the last Session, entitled "an Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Newfoundland Bank," was read a second time.

Bill to amend Newfoundland Bank Act read 2nd time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Row, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT.

Ordered—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1845.

The Hon. Mr. BENNETT, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to amend and continue an Act passed in the Fourth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled "an Act to regulate the packing and inspection of Pickled Fish for exportation from this Island," and the same was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

On Motion of Mr. NUGENT, pursuant to notice, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT.

Ordered,—That the Rules of the House in reference to the passing of Bills and Addresses now before the House be suspended.

Pursuant to Order, the Petition to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying the intervention of Her Majesty's Government in obtaining direct communication by Steam Vessels between this Colony and Great Britain, was read a first time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Ordered,—That the said Petition be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

And the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the said Petition accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

The Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the said Petition, paragraph by paragraph, and had made some amendments therein which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the Petition with the amendments in at the Clerk's Table.

And the said amendments having been read throughout a first and second time, were upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

And committed.

Bill to amend and continue Pickled Fish Act read 1st time.

2nd reading.

Rules of the House as to Bills and Addresses suspended.

Petition to her Majesty for direct Steam Communication read 2nd time.

and committed.

Reported from Committee with amendments.

Report adopted.

Ordered—That the said Petition with the amendments be engrossed and read a third time on Monday next.

To be engrossed &c.

Ordered,—That the Petition as amended be printed for the use of Members of this House.

To be printed as amended.

The Hon. Mr. THOMAS, seconded by the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, moved that it be

Resolved,—That after the close of the present Session it shall not be in order for any Member to present to the House any Petition claiming compensation or remuneration for any matter or thing which shall have occurred previously to the first day of January Eighteen Hundred and Forty-three—whereupon,

Resolution moved against entertaining claims to compensation for services &c., prior to 1843.

Mr. BARNES, seconded by Mr. CARTER, moved that the word "eighteen" in the sixth line of the proposed Resolution be expunged, and the word "seventeen" substituted in lieu thereof; which being put, passed in the negative.

Amendment moved thereon, and lost.

And the question upon the original motion being put, it also passed in the negative.

Original motion lost.

Mr. BARNES, pursuant to notice, presented to the House the draft of an Address to his Excellency the Governor.

Address praying for leave to compensate Richard Perchard, Jr. presented and read.

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

The House of Assembly beg respectfully to acquaint your Excellency that having had under their consideration a petition presented by Mr. Richard Perchard, setting forth that under the operation of an Act passed in the last Assembly for the amendment of the law relating to Insolvent Debtors, a person named John Nash, a debtor of the petitioner, in prison at the time of the passing such Act, had been discharged from Gaol; that the said petitioner by such discharge had been deprived of his only available remedy for the recovery of his debt, and had thereby been seriously injured in his pecuniary interests, and praying the action of the House in that behalf, they are of opinion, that the claim of such petitioner is well founded, and they humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to authorize the House making such grant as they may deem a sufficient compensation for the injury which Mr. Perchard has sustained.

And the said Address was read a first time,—and thereupon

Mr. BARNES, seconded by Mr. GLEN, moved

Motion for 2nd reading made.

That the said Address be now read a second time,—whereupon

The Hon. Mr. THOMAS, seconded by the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, moved

Amendment thereon that the second reading be postponed till this day six months.

That the word "now" in the said motion be expunged, and the words "this day six months" be substituted in lieu thereof:—

Amendment carried.

Which being put passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered,—That the said Address be read a second time this day six months.

At four o'clock, the House adjourned for two hours.

At six o'clock p. m. the House met pursuant to adjournment.

House in committee on Roads and Bridges.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD took the chair of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

Road appropriations reported.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered of the matters to them referred, and had agreed to certain Resolutions therein, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the Resolutions in at the Clerk's table were they were again read and are as follows:

Reported.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that from and out of such monies as shall from time to time remain in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, and unappropriated, there shall be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the sum of Ten Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, towards defraying the expense of exploring, opening, making, and repairing, Roads, Streets, and Bridges in this Colony.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Two Thousand and Thirty Pounds be appropriated for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges within the District of St. John's, in the manner following:

Towards completing the Pokeham Path Road	£47
For Road leading from Denehey's Gate to meet the Pennywell Road	28
For Road from Carter's Hill to meet the Fresh-water Road	20
For Road from Thomas Costello's, Torbay, to meet the new main Road	30
For Repairing Bridge and Road leading from Dunscomb's Bridge towards Maggoty Cove	25
For improving the new Street, called James Street, opposite the Theatre	28
For Road leading to Black Marsh and George's Pond	46
For Road leading from Western Point Portugal Cove, towards Broad Cove	95
For Road leading from Torbay Road towards the Major's Path Road	46
For Repairing Road leading from the Episcopal Church towards Fresh-water	71
For completing Road from Ryan's Room leading to School House, Logy Bay	28
For a continuation of the Pennywell Road	95
For the repairing of Oxen Pond Road	28
For Road Branching from Upper Long Pond Road leading towards New town and Fresh-water Road	28
For Road on Barter's Hill to meet the Pennywell Road	47

For Road from Flat Rock Main River to Wind-Gap on Main Road leading to Pouch Cove	£71
For Repairing Road leading from the Military Road to Gower Street, called Flavan's Lane	28
For Bridge across the river from Job's Mill to the South Side	28
For Road leading from Ambrose's Bridge, North side of Long Pond	47
For Repairing Road leading from Apple-tree Well towards Lazy Bank	28
For Road leading from Shoe Cove to meet the main Road leading to Pouch Cove	47
For making Embankment to prevent the floods overflowing the road leading from Brine's Bridge to Portugal Cove Road	15
For Repairing Road leading from Queen's Bridge to Quidi Vidi Bridge	28
For Bridge continuing the Road leading from William Irwin's over the River running from Long Pond	47
For Road leading from said Bridge	43
For Opening and making Road leading from the Goolds toward Petty Harbor	95
To complete the Road from Prendergast's to Martin's White Hills	28
To repair Bridge on Main Road near the Hospital	28
For Road from main Road near Palk's, to Pokeham Path Road	47
To make Street near Warren's Stone Premises	25
To make Bridge over the stream running into Long Pond near the Sand Pit, New-town Road	25
For Road North Side of Monday's Pond	33
For Bridge over the River at Middle Cove	20
For Road from Logy Bay Road through Rocky Hill to Outer Cove Beach	28
For Continuing the New-Town Road towards Oxen Pond road	25
For Road from Upper Long Pond Road to New-town Road	25
For Road through Pouch Cove	28
For Road from Fresh-water road, near Mackesey's & Tubrid's farms, to Oxen Pond road	25
For Road from Main Road, Torbay, towards Northward Point	25
For Road on South side Quidi Vidi Harbor, leading from Mallard's towards M'Carthy's Room	33
To repair Road between Fresh-water road and Pennywell road by Michael Day's	25
For making Road from Harding's farm, White Hills, towards Small Point	95
For a Street leading from Water-street to Duckworth Street, near Carrol's Well	25
Towards making Prescott street commencing at Water-street and leading to the Military road	142
For completing the road from Middle Cove to join the Outer Cove road	28
For Street from Gower-street to Long's, Fresh-water road	25
For completing the Road from Middle Cove to join the Torbay Road	25
Towards repairing the Bridge from the North to the South side of Petty Harbor	28
Towards completing the South Side Road east of Job's Bridge	100
	<u>£2030</u>

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds be appropriated for the making and repairing

of Roads and Bridges within the District of Conception Bay, in the following manner :

Main Road to Hodge's, Kelligrews	£15
Road from main beach Holyrood to Salmonier road	30
Holyrood-street	30
Road from Grant's Marsh to Harbor Main	50
Harbor Main Street	25
Main Road from Holyrood to Salmon Cove	60
Road from Beacon Cove to Cats Cove	45
Collier's Street	45
O'Keefe's Road	15
Road from Salmon Cove to Brigus main Road	60
Brigus Street South Side	25
Road from River Head Brigus to main Road	20
Road from Southern Gut Bridge to Spaniards Bay Bridge main Road	60
Road from Roman Catholic Chapel to William Phelan's River Head	25
Bishop's Hill, South Side Brigus	20
From Grave Hill to North Side	15
From Burnt Head to Cupids Bridge	25
From Cupids Bridge to the Key North side	20
From Cupids to Brigus	15
From Cupids to Main Road thence to North Pond	20
On Main Road towards Caplin Cove through Salmon Cove	20
On Main Road towards the woods South side of the Gut	15
For Port-de-Grave street	10
From Port-de-Grave to Back Cove	10
For Port-de-Grave main Road	45
For Bareneed Street	15
For Main Road leading to John Newell's	10
For Main Road round Northern Gut River	15
For opening a Road to connect Port-de-Grave, Bareneed, and Bay Roberts	70
From Pickey's towards Ship Cove	25
From Cold East Point to Main Road	15
For Bay Roberts Street	15
From French's Cove to Juggler's Cove	25
For the Road from Spaniards Bay Gut Bridge to South Bridge River Head Harbor Grace	100
From Spaniards Bay to Island Cove	30
For Island Cove Street	10
From Island Cove Bridge to Island Cove main Road	15
For Island Cove main Road	30
From Island Cove to Bryant's Cove	30
From South side to Bryant's Cove	30
South Side of Harbor Grace	50
Gully Path Road from Spaniards Bay Road	30
Cooper's Corner Path Road	30
Hard Path Road	30
Thomas Summer's Path Road	15
Cork Road	20
New Town Road	15
Main Street Harbor Grace	100
Mrs. Brown's Road	10
Kitchin's Hill Road	15

Sullivan's Hill Road	20
Musquito, North side, from Doran's Corner to John Ryan's house, thence to main Road from Harbor Grace to Carbonear	30
Broad Cove, South side Street	13
North side of Black Head Bridge	25
Western Bay, through Bradley's Cove	15
Western Bay Point to James King's	13
Southern Bridge, South side Western Bay	13
Western Bay, North side road	26
Ochre Pit Cove Street	20
Northern Bay Beach, North, to main Road	13
Gull Island Street to main Road	13
Burnt Point to main Road	10
Job's Cove Droke to Thomas Murphy's	36
Job's Cove Street towards the Red Lands	20
Main Road from Spout Cove to Island Cove	60
For the Road from Bay de Verds to Old Perlican	50
From the main brook Island Cove to Bay de Verds	50
Low Point from Grave Yard to Main Road	20
For the Valley road in Carbonear	40
For Road from Pin's Beach to Crowley's, thence to Colter's Plantation	30
For the Road from Powell's Brook to Walsh's house, thence Westwardly	45
To continue the London Road	40
From Back's bridge to Talbot's house, thence by brook	25
For the Battery Road	20
For the Bunker's Hill Road	20
For the Road from Leary's to Coombe's plantation	25
For Road from Kinsell's Corner, Colborn's hill, towards the Hearts Content Road	40
For Road from the main Street to the Wesleyan Chapel, thence over the Gulley's Hill	30
For the English Hill road	25
For the Road from Samuel Dowlain's to the Bake Apple Marsh	25
For Hiscock's Hill Road	30
For M'Callister's Road, Crocker's Cove	25
For South side Street	20
For Main Street	20
For Middle Street	25
From Crockers Cove Bridge to Salmon Cove, on the New Road	25
Perry's Cove through Hangman's Cove over the Sculpin High Lands	25
For the Blowmedown Road	25
For the Hearts Content Road, from the main Street Carbonear to Hearts Content	50
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	£2,500
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Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Seven Hundred and Forty Pounds be appropriated for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges within the District of Trinity, in the following manner:—

For the Road from Hearts Content Bridge to New Perlican passing through Hearts Content	£75
Towards making a Road through New Perlican and connecting that settlement with the main line of Road	30
For the main Road through Hant's Harbor towards Seal Cove	30
For a Bridge over Seal Cove River	25

For the Road from Seal Cove to Old Perlican	130
For a Road in New Harbor from the North East end of the harbor to the road leading to Dildo	50
For the Road from Old Perlican to the Grate's Cove	50
For the Road from Hearts Content to Hearts Delight	50
For a Road from Bonaventure to Trinity	75
For a Road from Trinity to English Harbor	50
For a Road from Catalina to Ragged Harbor	50
For a Road from Bird Island Cove to the main road from Catalina to Bonavista	50
For the repairs of Roads in the town of Trinity	25
For the Road from Catalina to Little Catalina	50
	£740

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Five Hundred and Thirty Pounds be appropriated towards the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges within the District of Bonavista, in the manner following :

For a Road from Tickle Cove to Plate Cove	70
For the Road from Keels to Broad Cove	40
For the Road from Broad Broad Cove to Kings Cove	60
For a Road from Kings Cove to Knight Cove	40
For Roads in Tickle Cove	15
For Roads in Salvage	40
For Roads in Greenspond	
“ whereof part shall be expended on the Road from the Church to the	75
“ premises of Messrs. Garland & Co.	
For Roads in Pinchers Island	15
For Roads in Kings Cove	40
For Roads in Bonavista	50
For a Road from Lance Cove towards Bayley's Cove	25
For Road from Bayley's Cove towards Windlass	40
For a Road from Newman's Cove towards Bonavista	20
	£530

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Five Hundred and Thirty Pounds be appropriated towards the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges within the District of Ferryland, in the manner following :

For Roads and Bridges in the Harbor of Bay Bulls	£70	0
For a Road from J. Gatherall's towards Nowland's farm	15	0
For Roads and Bridges to the Harbor of Witless Bay	76	10
For part of a Road made by T. Gordon	3	10
For Roads and Bridges in the harbor of Mobile	35	0
For Roads and Bridges in the harbor of Toad's Cove	65	0
For Roads and Bridges in the Harbor of Renewse	45	0
For Roads and Bridges in the Harbor of Fermuse	45	0
For Roads and Bridges in the harbor of Brigus	40	0
For Roads and Bridges in the harbor of Cape Broyle	45	0

For a Road from Caplin Bay to Ferryland	90	0
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	£530	0
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Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty Pounds be appropriated towards the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges within the District of Burin in the manner following:

For the Road from Spoon Cove to Lawn	45
For the Road from Lawn to Grand Bank	10
For the Road from Lawn to Grand Bank	20
For the Road from Grand Bank to Fortune	20
For a Road or Street in Grand Bank	30
To continue the Road at Lamaline	20
To continue the Road at Lawn	15
To continue the road at St Lawrence	15
To continue the road from Bull's Cove to Jersey Point	10
To continue the road from Burin to Burin Bay	25
To make a road from Corbin Bay to join the Spoon Cove road	15
To continue the road from Olive Point to Great Burin	15
To continue the road from Mortier to Mortier Bay	50
To continue the road from Jean de Bay to Spanish Room	15
To build a Bridge at the Little Salmonier near Burin	25
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	£330
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Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Five Hundred Pounds be appropriated towards the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges within the district of Placentia and St. Mary's in manner following:—

For the Road and Bridge between Point Mall and the line of Road between Great and Little Placentia	15
For finishing a Street through Little Placentia	25
For the Road from Fresh Water in Great Placentia to meet the Little Placentia Road	25
To the Road between the North Side of the North East Arm of Great Placentia and Little Placentia	30
To the Street in Great Placentia by the Water Side from the Old Garrison to the Swans	30
For the Road from St. Mary's to Point La Haye	60
For a Road in Oderin	40
For the Road from Presque to Oliver's Cove	20
For the Road from Great Placentia to Distress Cove	75
For a Road from Baker's Cove across North Harbour Point to Philip Bennett's Cove Placentia Bay	40
For the Road between Beaufort and Mussel Harbour	12
For a Road in the Isle of Vallen	50
For the Road to Harvey Cove Point and to open a path from Limber Grass to Harvey Cove	25
For the Road from Little to Great Placentia	33
For a Road connecting the settlements of Harbour Beaufort	20
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	£500
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Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty Pounds be appropriated towards the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges in the District of Fortune Bay in the manner following, that is to say :

For the Road from St. Jacque's to Jerseyman's Harbor	£200 0 0
For the Road from Harbor Britain to the West side of Connaigre Bay and from the South side of Gonnaigre Bay to Hermitage Cove	100 0 0
For a Road through the Settlements of Bellorem	30 0 0
	<hr/>
	£330 0 0

Resolved,—That the sum of Five Hundred and Ten Pounds be appropriated towards the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges in the District of Twillingate and Fogo in such manner as the Governor may direct.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds be expended on the Road from Holyrood to Topsail.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds be expended on the Road from Holyrood to Salmonier.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Five Hundred Pounds be expended on the Road from Colliers to Ship Harbor.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds be expended on the road from Salmonier to St. Mary's.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds be expended on the road from the Goulds to Bay Bulls.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of One Hundred Pounds be expended on the Road from Conception Bay to New Harbor, to be at the disposal of his Excellency the Governor in Council, to be expended on the line either from Spaniards Bay or from the Hard Path Road, Harbor Grace, as his Excellency the Governor in Council shall think proper.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds be expended on the road from Conception Bay to Hearts Content.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds be expended on the Road from Bonavista to Catalina.

Ordered,—That the said Report be received.

The Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN gave notice that on Monday he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to appropriate a sum of money for the making and repairing of Roads, Streets, and Bridges in this Colony.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole house on the consideration of the Bill for the regulation of the Currency.

Report received,

Notice of Bill to appropriate monies for road service

House in Committee on Currency Bill.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. PRENDERGAST took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Progress and leave.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Bill to continue the Act for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's.

House in committee on Bill to continue Pilots Act

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. PRENDERGAST took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the said Bill and had made several amendments therein which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the Bill with the amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Bill reported with amendments

And the said amendments having been read throughout a first and second time, were upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Amendments adopted.

Ordered.—That the said Bill with the amendments be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Bill engrossed.

Pursuant to order, a Bill to continue and amend an Act passed in the fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to regulate the Packing and Inspection of Pickled Fish for exportation from this Island," was read a second time.

Bill to amend and continue Pickled Fish Act read 2nd time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BENNETT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON,

Ordered.—That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

and committed.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Bill to amend the Act for the regulation of the Streets of the town of Harbor Grace.

House in committee on Bill to amend Harbor Grace Street Act.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. GLEN took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the

Bill reported with amendments.

Pursuant to order, an engrossed Bill for the regulation of Ferries was read a second time in the House of Assembly, and His Excellency might direct, free of charge, and that if His Excellency approved of recommending the same to the consideration of the Legislature, the same should be read a third time in the House with gas for six hours on an average every night of the year, and at the same for the sum of five pounds per annum for each lamp, and that the title be "an Act for the regulation of Ferries."

Ordered, That the said Document be referred to the Committee of Supply. Pursuant to order, an engrossed Bill to amend and continue the Act for the relief of Mr. O'Reilly, servant to Justice and Lord of Mentel, of the Parish of St. John's, was read a second time in the House, and His Excellency might direct, free of charge, and that if His Excellency approved of recommending the same to the consideration of the Legislature, the same should be read a third time in the House with gas for six hours on an average every night of the year, and at the same for the sum of five pounds per annum for each lamp, and that the title be "an Act for the regulation of Ferries."

That the said Bill be now read a second time, and that the title be "an Act to amend the Law for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilots of vessels at the Port of St. John's." The same was read a second time accordingly.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Bill for the encouragement of the Bank Ferry, being read.

That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee, and by Mr. Nugent, seconded by Mr. O'Reilly.

Resolved, That the said Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair. And the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the said Bill. Mr. O'Reilly took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair. Mr. O'Reilly left the chair.

Mr. O'Reilly reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill and made several amendments therein, which they had directed him to bring to the House; and he delivered the Bill with the amendments in at the Clerk's table.

The Chairman reported from the committee that they had reconsidered the amendments having been read throughout a first and second time, and on the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

That the said Bill with the amendments be engrossed, and read a second time tomorrow. And the said amendments having been read a first and second time were, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Pursuant to order, an engrossed Bill to amend an Act passed in the fourth year of the late Majesty George the Fourth, entitled "an Act to amend an Act of the Assembly, entitled 'an Act to regulate the Streets of the town of Har-'" was read a third time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee, and by Mr. Nugent, seconded by Mr. O'Reilly.

That the said Bill be now read a second time, and that the title be "an Act for the relief of the Court of Sessions at St. John's, entitled 'an Act to amend an Act of the General Assembly entitled 'an Act to regulate the Streets of the town of Har-'" Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of Ways and Means.

Pursuant to order, an engrossed Bill for the regulation of Ferries was read a third time.

On motion of Mr. CARTER, seconded by the Hon. Mr. KENT,

Resolved,—That the said Bill do pass, and that the title be “an Act for the regulation of Ferries.”

Pursuant to order, an engrossed Bill to amend and continue the Act for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's, was read a third time.

On motion of NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT,

Resolved,—That the said Bill do pass, and that the title be “an Act to amend the Law for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of vessels at the Port of St. John's.”

The order of the day for the third reading of the Bill for the encouragement of the Bank Fishery, being read,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Resolved,—That the said Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

And the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the said Bill accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

The Hon. Mr. ROW took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the committee that they had reconsidered the said Bill, and had made some amendments therein, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the Bill with the amendments in at the Clerk's table.

And the said amendments having been read a first and second time were, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered—That the said Bill be now read a third time

And the said Bill was read a third time accordingly.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. MORRIS, seconded by Mr. NUGENT,

Resolved,—That the said Bill do pass, and that the title be “an Act for the encouragement of the Bank Fishery.”

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of Ways and Means.

The Hon. Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Carter took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again this day on the further consideration thereof.

Progress and leave.

At four o'clock the House adjourned for two hours.

At Six o'clock the House met, pursuant to adjournment.

Pursuant to order, the engrossed Petition to Her Majesty the Queen, on the subject of direct communication by Steam Vessels between this Colony and Great Britain, was read a third time, and is as follows :

Engrossed petition to Her Majesty on subject of Steam Communication read third time. |

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the General Assembly of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session convened, humbly approach your Majesty with the sincere expression of our attachment to your Majesty's gracious person and Government.

Petition.

Your Majesty's Colony of Newfoundland was amongst the first fruits of the naval enterprize of Great Britain : And for nearly three hundred years she has remained attached to the parent state by the ties of fealty, affection, and blood ; her inhabitants are entirely of British birth and extraction, her laws and institutions are English, the habits and tastes of her people are assimilated to those of Great Britain : She is equal in extent to Ireland, abounds in good harbors, and the chief part of the extensive trade carried on from her shores is conducted by and tends to augment English capital.

Almost from its first settlement to the year 1825, the Revenues raised in this Colony were more than sufficient for the support of its local government ; the surplus (instead of being expended on the improvement of the Country) was each year transmitted to the British Treasury. And notwithstanding that a sum of eleven thousand pounds was annually granted by the Imperial Parliament for the civil services of the Colony between the years 1825 and 1833, Great Britain, even in a pecuniary point of view, may be considered as in debt to Newfoundland.

Whilst other and less important Colonies were enjoying the fostering care and resources of the Imperial Government, the improvement of Newfoundland was for centuries altogether neglected—navy, her colonization was absolutely prohibited—roads were not thought of—political institutions were disregarded,—her civil establishment was kept more upon the footing of that of a Fortress than of an extensive Commercial Country ; and notwithstanding her vast national importance to England, from her Geographical position, the use of the finest parts of her shores was wrested from British industry, and ceded to a rival power ever solicitous to compete with Great Britain for the empire of the Ocean.

The inherent resources of the Colony—its proximity to Great Britain, (from which it is distant not six hundred leagues,)—the enterprising and orderly character of its inhabitants—the salubrity of its climate (evidenced by the unparalleled fact, that amongst your Majesty's troops on this station, the mortality during the last seven years has not amounted to more than one per cent. per annum)—have enabled it successfully to contend against the difficulties and neglects to which it was subjected; and the value of Newfoundland, as well in relation to its Political as to its Commercial importance, is becoming more generally known and appreciated.

Still, your Majesty's loyal subjects in this country have deep cause for disappointment and regret that their interests should have been so unaccountably overlooked in the recent establishment of a Government Line of Steam Packets between Liverpool and Halifax. It is difficult to conceive how the real circumstances of this colony could have been so little regarded as to lead Your Majesty's Government to deem it either expedient or necessary that the Newfoundland Mails should be carried past St. John's in the Atlantic Steamer, to be sent back five hundred miles in another vessel, and thus to occasion a mischievous and useless delay of a week; yet such is the fact:—the Cunard Steamers bound to Halifax pass sometimes within sight, frequently within three hours run of this Port, which lies directly in the line between Liverpool and Halifax, and than which there is not a safer harbor in the world. From Cape St Francis to Cape Race neither rock nor shoal exists to endanger navigation, with the exception of one rock off Renew's which is over water and close to the shore; there are not any tides to prevent the largest ships from entering and leaving this port at all hours: Fogs are not nearly so prevalent along this coast as along that of Nova Scotia, and even when they are most dense, the boldness of our shore permits approach to it with safety. So far from time being lost or risk incurred by the Transatlantic Steamers calling here, and replenishing their fuel, scientific and practical men both in England and in the Colonies [amongst whom we believe may be named the Hydrographer of Your Majesty's Navy, and the celebrated Civil Engineer the late Mr. Nimmo] concur in the conviction that the speed, safety, economy, and comfort of the Transatlantic Steam Vessels would be increased by making the Port of St. John's the first place of call on their outward, and the last on their homeward bound voyages.

We beg permission to remark that some of the Commanders of the Transatlantic Steam Packets have declared, that in their opinion, the voyage to Halifax would be more safely and expeditiously effected by making Newfoundland as far North as Cape Bonavista, [where an efficient light-house is maintained,] since by that course the dangers and delays of running through the number of French and American Vessels that lie fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland, during the summer months would be avoided, and the clear weather which generally prevails along the Northern Coast of this Island, would be substituted for the dense atmosphere that exists over those Banks.

On these points we humbly crave permission to refer Your Majesty to the evidence taken before a Committee of our House, and which we hereunto respectfully append.

We earnestly submit that the Trade of Newfoundland demands more consi-

deration from Your Majesty's Government than it seems hitherto to have received; the extent of it may be estimated from the fact that at the Port of St. John's alone the number of entries and clearances of Registered Vessels during the past year amounted to three thousand one hundred and forty seven; and an idea of its value may be formed from the circumstance that the Cargo of a Vessel of two hundred tons burthen, laden with Newfoundland Oil and Seal Skins, would be equal in value to the Cargoes of Thirty Vessels of the same burthen laden with the ordinary North American Timber that is exported to Great Britain; whilst the Cargo of a vessel of similar size, laden with the other staple production of the Country, viz. Fish, would be equal in value to the cargoes of fifteen vessels of the same burthen laden with such Timber*

* A Vessel of 200 Tons will carry 170 Tons Oil at £30 per ton	.....	£5100
12000 Seal skins	.....	1000
		<u>£6100</u>

A Vessel of 200 Tons will carry 200 Ton Timber at 20s. per ton	£200
Multiplied by	30½
	<u>£6100</u>

A Vessel of 200 Tons will carry 5000 Qtls. Fish at 12s. per Qtl.	£3000
" " 200 Tons Timber at 20s. per ton	£200
multiplied by	15
	<u>£3000</u>

The staple produce of this country opens up commerce between it and Great Britain, Germany, Portugal, Spain, the Mediterranean, the West Indies, South America, the United States of America, and our neighbouring Colonies,—whilst a reference to the official returns hereunto annexed will shew that the greater part of this trade is carried on in British ships.

To enable Your Majesty's subjects in this Colony to compete on equal terms with other of Your Majesty's North American Colonies, it is necessary that greater despatch should be given to the transit of their letters than at present exists. To offer to Your Majesty one instance of the injury We sustain by the present imperfect mode of Post Office Communication, We beg permission to observe that our advices of the state of the West Indian, South American, and United States markets [markets of the greatest importance to this Country,] reach Halifax about twenty-four hours after the Newfoundland Mails are dispatched from that Port for St. John's, in consequence of which our letters are detained in Halifax a fortnight in summer, and a month in winter, and we are thus kept in ignorance of information of which others avail themselves to our prejudice.

Between four thousand pounds and five thousand pounds Sterling are annually expended by Your Majesty on an inefficient Line of Steam Communication between Halifax and St. John's: We are sincerely grateful for even that extension of Imperial support; and we cannot help feeling that such a sum together with the appropriation which this Colony and Nova-Scotia could afford

to make for the purpose, might, if such were necessary, facilitate the establishment and support of a better system of Steam Communication.

We may further be permitted to observe that between St. John's and Cape Race—a distance only of fifty-five miles—there are seven safe Harbors, connected with the Capital by Roads. In the Bays of Placentia and St. Mary's, which are never choked by Ice, there are numerous excellent Ports; and if, at any time, access by sea to St. John's should be obstructed, but little difficulty or delay would be experienced in landing the Mails at such port to the Westward as might be determined upon, between which Port and St. John's we should not fail to cause suitable Roads to be kept in due repair.

We therefore humbly and dutifully pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that such measures be adopted as will confer upon Your Majesty's Subjects in Newfoundland the advantages of direct Steam Communication between this Colony and Great Britain and the neighbouring Colonies.

Resolved,—That the said Petition do pass.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT,

Resolved,—That copies of the said Petition, *mutatis mutandis*, be presented to the two Houses of Parliament; and that Mr. SPEAKER do forward the copy for the House of Lords to the Right Honourable Lord Brougham, with a request that he will present the same, and this copy for the House of Commons, to John S. Pakington, Esq. with a like request.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, seconded by the Hon. Mr. THOMAS,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor:

To His Excellency Major General
Sir John Harvey, Knight Com-
mander of the Most Honourable
Military Order of the Bath,
Knight Commander of the Royal
Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Gov-
ernor and Commander-in-Chief in
and over the Island of Newfound-
land and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

THE House of Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to forward to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne, the Petition of this House on the subject of Steam Communication. The House further beg permission to express their earnest hope that your Excellency will see fit to lend the weight of your Excellency's influence and recommendation to the prayer of the said Petition.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed, and that the Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, and the Hon. Mr. THOMAS, be a Committee to present the same to his Excellency.

Passed.

Copies to be presented to the two Houses of Parliament.

Lord Brougham and Mr. Pakington to be requested to present the same.

Address to his Excellency praying him to forward and recommend the Petition to Her Majesty.

Committee to present.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER acquainted the House by direction of his Excellency the Governor, that his Excellency would receive any Addresses to be presented to him to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Time for receiving Addresses fixed.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of Ways and Means.

House in committee on Ways and Means.

The Hon. Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Carter took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered of the matters to them referred, and had come to a resolution thereon which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the resolutions in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

Resolution reported that the Revenue Bill be continued for another year.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that it is inexpedient to make any alteration during the present year in the existing tariff of duties, and that a Bill should be passed continuing for another year the Revenue Act now in force:—and further that it is expedient that the consideration of the new scale of duties reported from the Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the Tariff should be postponed until the next session of the Legislature, and should then be brought under the attention of the House in the early part of the session, and in sufficient time to enable the House maturely to consider the same.

Resolution adopted

And the said Resolution having been read, was upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

The Hon. Mr KENT gave notice that to-morrow he would move for leave to introduce a Bill to continue for one year the existing Revenue Act, pursuant to the Report of the Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means.

Notice of Bill to continue Revenue Act.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Bill to provide for the Contingencies of the Legislature during the present session.

House in Committee on Contingency Bill.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. CARTER took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the said Bill and had made several amendments therein, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the Bill with the amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Bill reported with amendments.

And the said amendments having been read a first and second time, were upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered,—That the said Bill with the amendments be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

To be engrossed and read 3rd time to-morrow.

Mr. MUNN reported from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of William Gorden and others, merchants and traders from Conception Bay to the Labrador, and also the Petition of William Henry Ellis, praying for the establishment of a Court for the administration of Justice at the Labrador, that the Committee had taken into their serious consideration the matters referred to them, and although most anxious to meet the views of his Excellency the Governor and to carry out the desires of the Petitioners who have addressed the house on this topic, they have not been able to mature such a plan for the prevention of the evils complained of, as they would feel satisfied in submitting to the House for adoption: The Committee therefore at this advanced period of the session, can only recommend that this important subject should receive the earnest attention of the Legislature early in the next session.

Ordered,—That the said Report be received, and that it do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. MUNN, seconded by the Hon. Mr. NOAD,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor:

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having taken into their consideration the subject of the establishment of a Court for the administration of Justice on the Coast of Labrador, as recommended in your Excellency's speech at the opening of the session, and prayed for in the petitions of the inhabitants of Carbonear trading to that Coast, respectfully beg to acquaint your Excellency that they have not been able to mature such a plan as they feel satisfied would affect the object sought. The House therefore at this late stage of their proceedings can only assure your Excellency, that the important subject here adverted to, shall engage their early and earnest attention next session.

Resolved,—That the said address be engrossed, and that Mr. Munn and the Hon. Mr. Noad, be a Committee to present the same to his Excellency.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Bill to amend an Act passed during the last Session of the Legislature, entitled "an Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Newfoundland Bank."

The Hon. Mr. Speaker left the chair.

The Hon. Mr. Robinson took the chair of the committee.

Report of Select Committee on Petition of W. Gorden & others, for Court house at Labrador.

Report received.

Address moved to the Governor thereon.

Committee to present.

House in committee on the Bill to amend Newfoundland Bank Act.

The Hon. Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the said Bill and had made an amendment therein, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the Bill with the amendment in at the Clerk's table.

Bill reported with amendment.

And the said amendment having been read throughout a first and second time, was upon the question put thereon agreed to by the House.

Adopted.

Ordered—That the said Bill with the amendment be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one o'clock.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1845.

THE HON. MR. NOAD reported from the Select Committee to present to His Excellency the Address of the House on the subject of the petitions for the establishment of a Court of Justice at the Labrador, that the Committee had presented the said Address, and in reply thereto that His Excellency said he had much pleasure in receiving the said Address.

Report of committee to present Address relative to Court at Labrador.

A Petition of Robinson, Brooking & Co, and others, Merchants interested in the trade of this Island, was presented by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of His Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying that in the passing or amending any act for the regulation of the exportation of Pickled Fish, a clause may be added to prevent the exportation of any salted, pickled or fresh Herring or Caplin, except in barrels or tierces to be duly inspected and regularly cleared at the Custom House; and also that provision be made for the employment of a fast sailing vessel under the controul of the Governor for the protection of the Fisheries and Revenue of the Colony.

Petition of Robinson, Brooking & Co. & others, for protection of the Revenue and Fisheries.

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to committee of Supply.

A Petition of the Reverend Edward Troy, was presented by Mr. NUGENT (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying that a Grant of money may be made for the support of two Schools one at Merasheen and the other at Presque in Placentia Bay.

Petition of Rev. E. Troy for Schools in Placentia Bay.

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Referred to Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON reports from the Select Committee appointed to present to his Excellency the Address praying his Excellency to forward the Petition to Her Majesty on the subject of direct Steam Communication, that a Com-

Report of Committee to present Address for transmission of Petition for Steam Communication.

mittee had presented the said Address and that in reply thereto His Excellency was pleased to say he would forward the said petition with the addition of his strenuous recommendation to her Majesty's Government of the prayer of the said Petition.

Mr. NUGENT reported from the Committee to present to His Excellency the Address praying His Excellency to appoint Commissioners to co-operate with the Surveyor General in laying down a plan for the building of the Town, that the Committee had presented the said Address to His Excellency, and that in reply thereto His Excellency was pleased to say he would comply with the wishes of the House.

The Hon. Mr. KENT, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to continue an act passed during the Sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled "an Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies," and for repealing from and after the Fifth Day of July next an act passed in the present Session of the Legislature, entitled "an Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies," and to revive certain parts of an act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of Her said Majesty, entitled "an act for granting to her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies," and the same was read a first time.

Ordered—That the said Bill be now read a second time.

And the said Bill was read a second time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

And the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the said Bill accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Carter took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the said Bill and had made several amendments therein, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the Bill with the amendments in at the Clerk's table.

And the said amendments having been read throughout a first and second time, were upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered,—That the said Bill with the amendments be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, an engrossed Bill to provide for the Contingencies of the Legislature during the present session was read a third time.

Report of Committee to present Address relative to Commissioners for laying down plan of the town.

Bill to continue Revenue Act read first time.

Read second time.

and

Committed.

Reported with amendments.

Engrossed.

Contingency Bill read 3rd time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. NOAD, seconded by Mr. CARTER,

Resolved,—That the said Bill do pass, and that the title be “An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature during the present Session.” and passed

A Petition of Sarah Gill and others, Executors of Sarah Harris, was presented by Mr. NUGENT (who stated in his place that he had obtained the consent of his Excellency the Governor for that purpose) and the same was received and read, praying compensation for a piece of Ground taken by the Road Commissioners for the widening of a Road. Petition of Sarah Gill and others, Executors of S. Harris

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie on the table. On table

Pursuant to order, an engrossed Bill to amend an Act entitled “an Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Newfoundland Bank, was read a third time. Bill to amend Newfoundland Bank Act read third time

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Row, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BENNETT,

Resolved,—That the said Bill do pass, and that the title be “an Act to amend an Act passed during the last session of the Legislature entitled “an Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Newfoundland Bank.” and passed.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the Supply granted to her Majesty. House in committee of Supply

The Hon. Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Carter took the chair of the committee.

The Hon Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again this day on the further consideration thereof. Progress and leave

At four o'clock P.M. the House adjourned for two hours.

At six o'clock P.M. the House met pursuant to adjournment.

Pursuant to order, an engrossed Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges in this Island, was read a third time. Bill granting money for Roads and Bridges read 3rd time

On motion of the Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN, seconded by Mr. CARTER,

Resolved,—That the said Bill do pass, and that the title be “an Act for granting to Her Majesty the sum of Ten Thousand and Five Hundred Pounds Sterling towards defraying the expense of making and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges in his Colony.” and passed Title

Bill to continue Revenue
Act read 3rd time,

Pursuant to order, an engrossed Bill to continue an Act passed in the sixth year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled "an Act for granting to her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies, and for repealing from and after the fifth day of July next, an Act passed in the present session of the Legislature entitled "an Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into this colony and its dependencies," and to revive certain parts of an Act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of Her said Majesty, entitled "an Act for granting to her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies," was read a third time.

On motion of the Hon: Mr. KENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. NOAD,

Resolved,—That the said Bill do pass, and that the title be "an Act to continue an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of Her said Majesty, entitled "an Act for granting to her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies."

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of the supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. CARTER took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered of the matters to them referred and had agreed to certain resolutions therein, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the said Resolutions in at the Clerk's table.

And the said Resolutions were read by the Clerk and are as follows:

1. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding Two Hundred Pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, for the year ending the Thirtieth day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Six

2. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Clerk of the Council for the same period.

3. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding four hundred pounds be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salaries of Two Clerks in the Secretary's Office for the same period.

4.—*Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding sixty pounds be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Office Keeper to the Secretary's Office for the same period.

5. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding sixty pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Messenger in Secretary's Office for the same period.

and passed

House in committee of
whole on Supply

Resolutions reported from
the Committee of Supply

Salary of Private Secretary
200l.

Clerk of the Council 200l.

Two Clerks at the Secretary's
office 400l.

Office Keeper at Secretary's
office 60l.

Messenger in the Secretary's
office 60l.

6. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Colonial Treasurer for the same period. Colonial Treasurer 500l.
7. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Clerk of the Northern Circuit Court for the same period. Clerk of Northern Circuit Court 200l.
8. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Clerk of Southern Circuit Court for the same period. Clerk of the Southern Circuit Court 200l.
9. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding 500 pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salary of Clerk and Tipstaff of Supreme Court for the same period. Clerk and Tipstaff of Supreme Court 500l.
10. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Gaoler of Saint John's in lieu of all fees of office which are to be accounted for and paid over to the Colonial Treasurer for the same period. Gaoler at St. John's 150l.
11. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding nine hundred pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salaries of three Police Magistrates at Saint John's for the same period. Three Police Magistrates St. John's 900l.
12. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding eighty pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Chief Constable at Saint John's for the same period. Chief Constable St. John's 80l.
13. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding three hundred and sixty pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salaries of eight Police Constables for Saint John's for the same period. Police Constables 360l.
14. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding forty pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Gaol Surgeon at Saint John's for the same period. St. John's Gaol Keeper, 40l.
15. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding thirty pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Gaol Surgeon at Harbor Grace for the same period. Gaol Surgeon, Harbor Grace 30l.
16. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding twenty six pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salary of a Gate-keeper at Government House for the same period. Gate Keeper at Government House 26l.
17. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum not exceeding fifteen pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the salary of Gaol Barber at St. John's for the same period. Gaol Barber St. John's 15l.
18. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the fees of office of the Attorney General for the same period. Attorney General's fees 250l.

Solicitor General's fees
200l

19. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty for defraying the fees of office of the Solicitor General for the same period.

District Surgeon, St John's
150l

20. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the District Surgeon at St. John's for the same period.

Surgeon, St. John's Hos-
pital 150l

21. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Surgeon of the St. John's Hospital for the same period.

Fog Guns at Fort Amherst
36l 10s

22. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding thirty six pounds ten shillings sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of Fog Guns at Fort Amherst for the same period.

Outport Stipendiary Ma-
gistrates 2030l.

23. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding two thousand and thirty pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salaries of Stipendiary Magistrates in the Outports for the same period, as follows :

A Magistrate at Harbor Grace, one hundred and eighty pounds.

A second Magistrate at Harbor Grace, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Carbonear, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate for Brigus and Port-de-Grave, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Ferryland, one hundred pounds.

A Magistrate at Bay Bulls, one hundred pounds.

A Magistrate at Burin, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Lamaline, one hundred and thirty pounds.

A Magistrate at St. Mary's, one hundred and thirty pounds.

A Magistrate at Harbor Britain, one hundred pounds.

A Magistrate at Grand Bank, one hundred and thirty pounds.

A Magistrate at Trinity, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Bonavista, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate for Twillingate and Fogo, one hundred and thirty pounds.

A Magistrate at Placentia, one hundred and thirty pounds.

24. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding Five Hundred and Twenty Four pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the salaries of the undermentioned Outport Clerks of the Peace, as follows, that is to say—

Outport Clerks 524l.

A Clerk of the Peace at Harbor Grace, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, sixty pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace at Ferryland, sixty pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace at Placentia, thirty five pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace at Burin, thirty five pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace at Harbor Britain, thirty five pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace at Trinity, fifty nine pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace at Bonavista, forty five pounds.

A Clerk of the Peace at Twillingate, forty five pounds.

Provided that all fees of office received by the said Clerks of the Peace shall be accounted for and paid over to the Colonial Treasurer.

25 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred and ninety pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the salaries of the undermentioned Outport Gaolers, as follows:—

Outport Gaolers 190l.

A Gaoler at Harbor Grace, ninety pounds provided that all fees of office by him received shall be accounted for and paid over to the Colonial Treasurer.

A Gaoler at Ferryland, twenty-five pounds.

A Gaoler at Placentia, twenty-five pounds.

A Gaoler at Burin, twenty-five pounds.

A Gaoler at Trinity, twenty-five pounds.

26 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum not exceeding nine hundred and eighteen pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the salaries of the undermentioned Outport Constables as follows:—

Outport Constables 618l.

Three Constables at Harbor Grace, one hundred pounds.

Three Constables at Carbonear, seventy-five pounds.

Two Constables at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, fifty pounds.

A Constable at Ferryland, twenty-five pounds.

A Constable at Bay Bulls, twenty-five pounds.

- A Constable at Burin, twenty five pounds.
- A Constable at Lamaline, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at St. Mary's twenty-five pounds.
- A Constable at Harbor Britain, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Grand Bank, twelve pounds.
- Two Constables at Trinity, thirty seven pounds.
- A Constable at Bonavista, twenty five pounds.
- Three Constables at Twillingate and Fogo, forty nine pounds.
- A Constable at Placentia, twenty five pounds.
- A Constable at Bay de Verdes, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Harbor Main, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Cats Cove, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Western Bay, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at South Shore, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Brigus South, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Witless Bay, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Renewse, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Toads Cove, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Cape Broyle, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Caplin Bay, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Aqua Fort, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Fermuse, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Barren Island, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Merasheen, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Little Placentia, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at St. Lawrence, twelve pounds,
- A Constable at Trepassey, twelve pounds
- A Constable at Catalina, twenty five pounds.

- A Constable at Perlican, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Hearts Content, twelve pounds,
- A Constable at Hants Harbor, twelve pounds
- A Constable at New Harbor, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Greenspond, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Exploits Bay, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Petty Harbor, twenty pounds.
- A Constable at Portugal Cove, twenty pounds.
- A Constable at Torbay, twenty pounds.
- A Constable at King's Cove, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Tickle Cove, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Salvage, twelve pounds.
- A Constable at Hermitage Bay, twelve pounds.

27 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of Printing, Advertising and Stationery for the same period.

Printing, Advertising, and Stationery 500l.

28 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding three hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions for the same period.

Civil and Criminal prosecutions 300l.

29 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expenses of Gaols for the same period.

Gaols 500l.

30 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the Coroners' accounts for the same period.

Coroners' Accounts 150l.

31. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding four hundred & fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of fuel and light for public buildings for the same period.

Fuel and light 450l.

32. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding seven hundred and fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of Circuit Courts for the same period.

Circuit Courts 750l.

33. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of postages and other incidentals for the same period.

Postages &c. 120l.

Repairing Court Houses
200l.

34. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of ordinary repairs of Court Houses and Gaols for the same period.

Permanent paupers 1200l.

35. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding twelve hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of paupers on permanent list for the same period.

Casual poor 1000l.

36. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of the support of casual poor for the same period.

Outport permanent paupers 300l.

37. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding three hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of the support of out-port permanent poor for the same period.

Lunatic paupers 500l

38. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of lunatic paupers for the same period.

Sick poor 250l

39. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty for defraying the expense of sick poor in the Hospital for the same period.

Registering voters 150l

40. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of registering voters for the same period.

Shipwrecked Sealers 100l

41. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the Relief of Shipwrecked Sealers for the same period.

For carrying out Crown land act 300l.

42. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding three hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards carrying into effect the provisions of the Crown Lands Act for the same period.

Clearing Roads and Streets St. John's 100l.

43. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards clearing Roads and Streets in the District of St. John's from snow—such sum to be expended by contract under the superintendance of the Board of Road Commissioners for the same period.

Widow of the late James Blaikie 50l.

44. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the annual allowance to the Widow of the late James Blaikie.

Annual allowance to M. Stevenson 26l.

45. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding twenty six pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the annual allowance to Mathew Stevenson late Clerk of the Peace at Harbor Grace for the same period.

46. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding ten pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty to be paid to William Andrews as a gratuity for past services, for the same period. Compensation to William Andrews 10l.
47. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding twenty five pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of the office rent of the Deputy Post-master, provided that such office be kept in a stone building, for the same period. Office rent of Deputy Post Master 25l.
48. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding thirty six pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of fog guns, for the same period. Fog Guns 36l.
49. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty to be appropriated to the payment of duties upon wines imported or purchased for the use of the Military stationed in this Colony, for the same period. Duty on Wines imported for use of Military 50l.]
50. *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding ten pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards remunerating the services of a Ferryman at Little St. Lawrence, for the same period. Ferryman at Little St. Lawrence 10l.
51. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding ten pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards remunerating the services of a Ferryman at Emanuel's Gut, for the same period. Ferryman at Emanuel's Gut 10l.
52. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding twenty-five pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards remunerating the services of a Ferryman at Great Placentia, for the same period. Ferryman at Great Placentia 25l.
53. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding twenty-five pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards remunerating the services of a Ferryman at Salmonier, for the same period. Ferryman at Salmonier 25l.
54. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding twenty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards remunerating the services of a Ferryman at Burin and Spoon Cove, for the same period. Ferryman at Burin and Spoon Cove 20l.
55. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of unforeseen contingencies, for the same period. Unforeseen Contingencies 500l.
56. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty in aid of the funds of the Agricultural Society, for the same period. Agricultural Society 200l.
57. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the completion of the Court House at Bonavista. Court House Bonavista 200l.
58. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the completion of a Grammar School at Carbonear. Grammar School Carbonear 200l.

59 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding nineteen hundred and fifty three pounds four shillings and a penny stg. be granted to her Majesty towards compensating persons for lands taken for Roads in St. John's and Trinity, pursuant to the report of the commissioners on that subject. Provided nevertheless, that on the tender or payment to the parties respectively entitled to the same, of the sums to be appropriated under such report in compensation for land marked out, taken, or required for Prescott Street, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Roads for St. John's, to enter upon such land and appropriate the same to the public service.

60 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred and sixty one pounds ten shillings and tenpence sterling be granted to her Majesty towards compensating persons for land taken for Roads in Conception Bay.

61 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the erection of a lock-up house at Greenspond.

62 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying arrears of salary due to Schoolmasters under the late Act.

63 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding nineteen hundred and eighty one pounds sixteen shillings and seven pence sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expenses incurred in the cause of Kielley versus Carson and others.

64 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding sixty six pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards discharging arrears of salary due to the late Richard Gorman, gaoler at Ferryland.

65 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding forty five pounds fourteen shillings sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying expenses incurred under a Road Contract by James Toole and Edward Gorman.

66 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding twelve pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Ferryman at Salmonier for the past year.

67 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding three hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards remunerating the Criminal Law Commissioners for their services.

68 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the erection of a Public Wharf at Warren's Cove.

69 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the erection of a Wharf at Keels.

Compensation for lands taken for roads in St. John's & Trinity 1953l 4s. 1d.

Compensation for lands taken for roads in Conception Bay 161l. 10s. 10d.

Lock-up house, Greenspond, 50l.

Arrears of salary due Schoolmasters under the late Act 150l.

Cause of Kielley vs. Carson 1981l. 16s. 7d.

Richard Gorman, gaoler at Ferryland, 66l.

James Toole and Edward Gorman, Road Contract 45l. 14s.

Ferryman at Salmonier 12l.

Criminal Law Commissioners 300l.

Public Wharf at Warren's Cove 100l.

Wharf at Keels, 50l.

- 70 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding three hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the erection of a School-house in connection with the Presentation Convent. School-house in connection with the Presentation Convent 300l.
- 71 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding ten pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty for extra remuneration to the Poll Clerk at Trinity in 1836. Poll Clerk at Trinity, 10l.
- 72 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards compensating the widow of John Currie late Gaoler at Harbour Grace, for expenses incurred by him in clearing a piece of land attached to the Court House, and for building a cellar thereunder. Compensation for land cleared for Harbor Grace Court House 100l.
- 73 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the erection of a School House in connexion with the branch of the Church of Scotland established in St. John's, such sum to be appropriated by the Trustees of that denomination. School House in connection with the Church of Scotland, 200l.
- 74 *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the erection of a public wharf at Hunter's Cove. Wharf at Hunter's Cove 100l.
- 75 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding Forty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the support of the St. John's Reading Room and Library. Reading Room and Library, 40l.
- 76 *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding forty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the establishment of a Commercial School at Great Placentia. Commercial school at Great Placentia, 40l.
- 77 *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding twenty five pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the maintenance of a Ferry between Portugal Cove and Belle Isle. Ferry between Portugal Cove and Belle Isle, 25l.
- 78 *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the support of the St. John's Factory. St. John's Factory, 100l.
- 79 *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards the support of the Dorcas Society. Dorcas Society, 50l.
- 80 *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards the completion of the Harbor Grace Grammar School. Harbor Grace Grammar School, 200l.
- 81 *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding seventy five pounds stg. be granted to Her Majesty towards the completion of the Wesleyan School House at Carbonear. Wesleyan School House, Carbonear, 75l.
- 82 *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds stg. be granted to her Majesty towards the erection Wesleyan School-house, Port-de-Grave, 100l.

of a School House at Port-de-Grave, in connexion with the Wesleyan Body at that place.

83 *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards the erection of a School house in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church at Carbonear.

84 *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding three hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the repairs of the School-houses of the Newfoundland School Society throughout the Colony.

85 *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the erection of a School House at Cupids in connexion with the Wesleyan Body of that town.

86 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding thirty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the support of a female school at Harbor Grace.

87 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the erection of a school house for the St. Patrick's school at Harbor Grace.

88 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards enlarging the school room in connection with the Wesleyan Methodists in St. John's.

89 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding forty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the support of the school to be erected by the Presbyterians of St. John's.

90 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the contingent and travelling expenses of the Inspector of Schools.

91 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the repairs of the Court House in St. John's.

92 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds *stg.* be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Chairman of the Board of Control for the year ending on the fifth July next.

93 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the salary of the Clerk of the said board for the same period.

94 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding sixty nine pounds and six shillings sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the contingent expenses of the said board.

Protestant School House,
Carbonear, 100l.

School-houses of Nfld:
School Society, 300l.

School house, Cupids, 100l.

Female School, Harbour
Grace 30l.

St. Patrick's School, Har-
bor Grace 100l.

Wesleyan Methodist
School room 100l.

Presbyterian School 40l.

Expenses of Inspector of
Schools 200l.

Repairs of Court house St.
John's 250l.

Chairman Board of Control
100l.

Clerk of Board of Control
100l.

Contingent expenses of
Board of Control 69l. 6s.

- 95 *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding thirty pounds stg. be granted to her Majesty towards compensating Ruth Sydney Holbrook in consideration of the services of her late husband. R. S Holbrook 30l.
- 96 *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding fifteen pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the support of a Ferry at Biscay Bay. Ferry at Biscay Bay 15l.
- 97 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards erecting a public wharf at Harbor Grace. Public Wharf at Harbor Grace 150l.
- 98 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding nine pounds two shillings and sixpence sterling be granted to her Majesty being at the rate of six pence per diem, to be paid to Patrick Burke as compensation for injuries sustained by him in the public service. Compensation to Patrick Burke for injury sustained 9l. 2s 6d
- 99 *Resolved*---That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty to be paid to Mary Parsons, in compensation for loss sustained by her by the pulling down of her house on the occasion of a fire in Harbor Grace in the month of June last. Compensation to Mary Parsons 100l
- 100 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding four hundred and sixty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the travelling charges of out-port members of the late Assembly, being to eight members for two years, and to seven members for one year. Travelling expenses of out port Members 460l
- 101 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding fifteen pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards the support of a Ferry at Holyrood. Ferry at Holyrood 15l
- 102 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding fifteen pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the support of a Ferry at Aqua Forte. Ferry at Aqua Forte 15l.
- 103 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the support of permanent outport poor. Permanent Out-port poor 100l
- 104 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the erection of a public wharf in Mc Bride's Cove. Public Wharf in M'Bride's cove 50l
- 105 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the construction of two landing slips at the ferry at Great Placentia, and towards the repair of the ferry boat at that ferry. Slips at Great Placentia 50l
- 106 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds stg. be granted to her Majesty towards the erection of a public wharf at Carbonear. Public Wharf at Carbonear 150l.
- 107 *Resolved*,---That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding ten pounds stg. be granted to her Majesty towards compensating Compensation to A Keith 10l.

Agnes Keith for injury sustained by her by the improvement of the Meeting-house hill.

Publishing Almanack 25l.

108 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding twenty five pounds stg. be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of publishing an Almanack.

Midway house between Holyrood and Salmonier 50l.

109 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards remunerating such persons as may be induced to settle midway between Holyrood and Salmonier; that is to say, twenty five pounds for the erection of a house, and twenty five pounds towards supporting the same, as a place of accommodation for travellers.

For support of Ferry at Trinity 25l.

110 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding twenty five pounds stg. be granted to Her Majesty towards the support of a ferry at the north west arm of Trinity.

Compensation to Ellen Marks 50l.

111 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards compensating Ellen Marks for ground taken for roads in Harbour Grace.

School in Tilton Harbor 20l.

112 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding twenty pounds sterling be granted to Her Majesty towards the support of a school in Tilton Harbor.

Ferry boat for Aqua Forte 10l.

113 *Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding ten pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty towards the purchase of a Ferry boat for Aqua Forte.

Additional salary to Colonial Tide Surveyor 50l.

114 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty in addition to the salary of the Colonial Tide Surveyor for the year to the 5th July 1845.

Additional salary to Clerk to Collector 50l.

115 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty in addition to the salary of the Clerk to the Collector in the Colonial department of the Customs, for the same period.

Imperial Sub-Collectors 50l.

116 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding ninety pounds sterling be granted to her Majesty as additional remuneration to the Imperial Sub-Collectors employed in the collection of Colonial Duties in the outports—Provided that no one of such Sub-Collectors shall receive more than two and a half per cent on the amount of Colonial Revenue by him collected.

Lighting town of St. John's with Gas 43l. 6s. 8d

117 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding forty three pounds six shillings and eight pence sterling be granted to her Majesty towards defraying the expense of lighting the town of St. John's with Gas.

Two school houses, one at Presque, one at Mersheen 25l. each.

118 *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum not exceeding fifty pounds stg. be granted to her Majesty towards the erection of two

school houses, one at Presque and one at Merasheen, being twenty five pounds for each.

And the said several Resolutions having been read throughout were, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Report adopted.

The Hon. Mr. NOAD presented a Bill for granting to her Majesty a sum of money towards defraying the expense of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, and the same was read a first time.

Supply Bill brought in & read 1st time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be now read a second time.

read 2nd time.

And the said Bill was read a second time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

To be engrossed and read 3rd time to-morrow.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Address to his Excellency on the subject of the erection of a Lunatic Asylum, being read,

Order of day read for 2nd reading of Address relative to lunatic asylum, and discharged.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by the Hon. Mr. NOAD.

Ordered,—That the said order of the the day be discharged.

On motion of Mr. NUGENT, seconded by Mr. SIMON MORRIS,

Address moved and adopted on the same subject.

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor:

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having taken into consideration your Excellency's Message of the 5th February, recomendatory of a provision for increased accommodation for Lunatics in this Colony, beg leave to express their regret, that they feel themselves debarred from legislating upon this interesting subject during the present session in a manner suited to its importance.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and that Mr. NUGENT and Mr. SIMON MORRIS, be a Committee to present the same to his Excellency.

Committee to present.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Bill to continue the Act for regulating the Packing and Inspection of pickled fish for exportation from this Colony.

House in committee on Bill to continue Pickled Fish Act,

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

The Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the said Bill and had made several amendments therein, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the Bill with the amendments in at the Clerk's table.

And the said amendments having being read throughout a first and second time, were upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered,—That the said Bill with the amendments be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Bill for the regulation of the Currency.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. PRENDERGAST took the chair of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. SPEAKER took the chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered of the said Bill to them referred, and were of opinion that a copy of the said Bill should be transmitted through his Excellency the Governor for the consideration of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary for the Colonies.

Ordered,—That the said Report be adopted.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent, seconded by Mr. Nugent,

Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor:

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit a copy of the Bill for the regulation of the Currency of this Island to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to obtain his opinion thereon for the guidance of the House in Legislating on this important subject.

Bill reported with amendments

Adopted.

Engrossed.

House in Committee of whole on Currency Bill.

Report thereon.

Address to his Excellency praying him to transmit copy of Currency Bill for consideration of H. M. Government.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed, and that the Hon. Mr. Kent and Mr. Nugent be a Committee to present the same to his Excellency.

Committee to present.

Mr. GLEN gave notice that to-morrow he would move that the House do appoint one competent person as the Reporter of the Debates in the House.

Notice of motion for appointment of Reporter:

The Hon. Mr. KENT gave notice that to-morrow he would move for the appointment of an agent in London for this Colony, to be a Member of the British House of Commons.

Notice of motion for appointment of Colonial Agent.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1845.

PURSUANT to order, an engrossed Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money towards defraying the expense of the Civil Government of the Colony for the year ending the thirtieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six, was read a third time.

Supply Bill read 3rd time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morris, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Noad,

Resolved,—That the said Bill do pass, and that the title be “an Act for granting to her Majesty a sum of money towards defraying the expense of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty six.”

Passed and Title,

Pursuant to order, an engrossed Bill to continue and amend an Act passed in the fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign entitled “an Act to regulate the Packing and Inspection of Pickled Fish for exportation from this Island,” was read a third time.

Bill to continue & amend Pickled Fish Act read 3rd time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Robinson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Thomas,

Resolved,—That the following sections be added to the said Bill as a Ryder.

Sections added by way of Ryder.

And be it further enacted,—That there be granted and paid to Her Majesty Her Heirs and Successors, out of such monies as shall be in the Treasury of this Colony and unappropriated, the sum of five hundred pounds, towards defraying the expenses of procuring and maintaining suitable Revenue Cruisers for the protection of the British Fisheries and the Revenue.

And be it further enacted,—That the duties by this Act imposed, shall be paid by the exporter or exporters of such articles to the Collector or Sub-Collectors of Her Majesty's Customs, and shall be collected and secured by means and under the regulations and penalties, and in the way and manner directed by an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland in the 3rd and 4th years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled “an Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad,” and by another

Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the Reign of his said late Majesty entitled "an Act to amend the law relating to the Customs." And all goods exported contrary to the provisions of this Act shall, together with the Ship or Vessel in which they shall have been laden, be forfeited.

And be it further enacted,—That nothing herein contained shall be of any force or effect until Her Majesty's pleasure herein be made known

And the said section having been again read a second and third time, was added as a Ryder to the said Bill accordingly.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Bennett, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Thomas,

Resolved,—That the said Bill do pass, and that the title be "an Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of her present Majesty entitled "an Act to regulate the Packing and Inspection of Pickled Fish for exportation from this Colony."

Mr. Glen, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Kent, moved that it be

Resolved,—That one Reporter be appointed and paid to report and publish the Debates of this House, at least three times a week, during the session of the Legislature and that Mr. Ambrose Shea be appointed the said Reporter:—which, being put, passed in the affirmative, and

Resolved,—Accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. Kent reported from the Committee appointed to present to his Excellency the Address of the House praying his Excellency to transmit to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of the Bill for the regulation of the Currency, that the Committee had presented the said Address, and that in reply thereto his Excellency was pleased to say he would comply with the wishes of the House.

Mr. Nugent reported from the Committee appointed to present to his Excellency the Governor the Address of the House on the subject of his Excellency's Message relative to the erection of an Asylum for Lunatics, that the Committee had presented the same to his Excellency.

Mr. Nugent reported from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill to provide for supplying the town of St. John's with Fresh Water, that the Committee had considered of the matters to them referred, and had agreed to a report thereon, which with the minutes of evidence taken by the Committee, he handed in at the Clerk's Table, for which

(See Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Report be received, and that it do lie on the table.

Ordered,—That the said Report and evidence be printed for the use of the House.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Bennett,

Adopted.

Bill passed.

Title.

Resolution appointing A. Shea Reporter.

Report of committee to present Address relative to Currency Bill.

Report of Committee to present Address relative to Lunatic Asylum.

Report of Select Committee on St. John's Water Bill.

To lie on table.

To be printed.

Resolved,—That the better to promote the general interests of this Colony, and most particularly with reference to the subject of the encroachments of Foreign nations upon the Fishing interests of the Country, it is highly expedient that a member of the House of Commons be nominated as Parliamentary agent of Newfoundland, but that the consideration of the individual to be selected be deferred until the next session of the Legislature.

Resolution that a Parliamentary Agent be appointed, but selection of individual deferred until next session.

At two o'clock, P.M. the House having retired to the principal Committee Room, a Message from his Excellency the Governor was delivered by Joseph Templeman, Esq., Usher of the Black Rod.

Message from his Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Speaker, Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,—

Commanding attendance of the House.

His Excellency the Governor commands your attendance immediately in the General Assembly.

Accordingly, the Hon. Mr. SPEAKER and the Members attended His Excellency in the General Assembly Room, when his Excellency was pleased to give his assent to several Bills following—viz :—

The House attend his Excellency.

A Bill entitled an Act for the protection of Wild Fowl in this Colony.

Bills assented to by his Excellency.
Wild Fowl Bill.
Pilots Bill,

A Bill entitled an Act to amend the Law for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of vessels at the Port of St. John's.

A Bill entitled an Act for the regulation of Ferries.

Ferries Bill.

A Bill entitled an Act to amend the Law now in force for the encouragement of the Whale Fishery.

Whale Fishery Bill.

A Bill entitled an Act to continue an Act passed in the third year of the Reign of Her present Majesty entitled "an Act to amend the several Acts now in force respecting Light-houses, and to make further provision for the said Light-houses, and to consolidate the Laws respecting the same."

Light House continuation Bill.

A Bill entitled an Act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of his late Majesty entitled "an Act to amend an Act of the General Assembly entitled an Act to regulate the Streets of the town of Harbour Grace.

Bill to amend Harbour Grace Street Act.

A Bill entitled an Act to regulate the making and repairing of Roads, Streets, and Bridges in this Colony.

Road Bill.

A Bill entitled an Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of her present Majesty, entitled an act to regulate the Packing and Inspection of Pickled fish for exportation from this Colony.

Pickled Fish Bill.

A Bill entitled an Act for ascertaining the Census of this Colony and other statistical information.

Census Bill.

A Bill entitled an Act for the encouragement of the Bank Fishery.

Bank Fishery Bill.

Bank Act amendment Bill.

A Bill entitled an Act to amend "an Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Newfoundland Bank."

Crown Lands Act amendment Bill.

A Bill entitled an Act to amend an act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria entitled "an Act to make provision for the disposal and sale of ungranted and unoccupied Crown Lands within the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, and for other purposes.

After which the Hon. Mr. SPEAKER addressed his Excellency the Governor as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

ON behalf of the General Assembly, I now respectfully present to your Excellency a Bill for continuing the Revenue Act,—a Bill granting money for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges,—a Bill granting supplies for the support of the Civil Government of the Colony,—and a Bill to provide for the Contingent expenses of the Legislature, and humbly crave your Excellency's assent to the same.

Whereupon his Excellency was pleased (in her Majesty's name) to give his assent to the said Bills as follows:—

Bill to continue Revenue Act.

A Bill entitled an Act to continue an act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of her present Majesty entitled "an Act for granting to her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into this Colony and its dependencies, and for repealing from and after the Fifth day of July next, an act passed in the present session of the Legislature entitled an Act for granting to her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies, and to revive certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourth year of the Reign of her said Majesty entitled an Act for granting to her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies."

Bill granting Road money Supply Bill.

A Bill entitled an Act for granting to her Majesty ten thousand five hundred pounds for the making and repairing of Roads, Streets, and Bridges in this colony

A Bill entitled an Act for granting to her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expense of the Civil Government of the Colony for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, A.D. 1846, and for other purpose

Contingency Bill.

A Bill entitled an Act to provide for the Contingent expenses of the Legislature.

His Excellency's Speech

After which his Excellency was pleased to deliver the following Speech:

Mr. Speaker, Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,—

Your assiduous attention to the business of the Session and the liberality of your grants in aid of the public service have entitled you to the thanks of our Gracious Sovereign, which I accordingly tender to you in her Majesty's name.

The present is not the proper occasion upon which to sum up the many benefits which Newfoundland has derived from its experimental Constitution—such a recapitulation will more properly belong to the close of the final Session of

its Amalgamated Assembly—but it may not be irrelevant to the occasion upon which I address you, to remark that, if no other advantages had flowed from it than those which connect themselves with the creation of good and practicable Roads and Bridges throughout the more populous Districts of a Colony in which few or none existed before—with the support of a great number of Elementary Schools throughout the Island—with the establishment and endowment of Grammar Schools in the principal outports, together with an Academical Institution in the Provincial Capital, in all of which the higher branches of education are proposed to be taught—with an unprecedented extension of Agricultural pursuits, and consequent augmentation of comforts to the inhabitants—with an increased provision for the poor and destitute generally; and I may add, with the removal of alleged complaints and grievances by the payment of all the contingent and other charges which were unavoidably left unsatisfied by the late General Assembly.—If, I repeat, no other benefits than these had resulted from the Legislative labors of the body which I now address, surely no reasonable doubt can exist that many, great, and substantial are the advantages which it has conferred upon Newfoundland.

The actual number of Bills which have been presented for my approval, as well at the close of the present as former Sessions, is comparatively small—but they are all of a character to be substantially useful to the colony, and I deem the present a not unfitting occasion upon which to state to you (and to the country) that I have never felt desirous of urging any legislative action upon the General Assembly as at present constituted, beyond what was obviously called for by a due regard to the immediate and pressing interests of the colony—but on the contrary I have seen with satisfaction the postponement of many measures of undoubted weight and lasting interest, for future legislative decision, under, it may be, very different circumstances.

With these observations I relieve you from further attendance upon your legislative duties, until the period may arrive for convening you to hold the final Session of the General Assembly as at present constituted.

After which, the Hon. WILLIAM THOMAS, by command of his Excellency, said

Mr. Speaker, Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,—

It is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until Tuesday the tenth day of June next; and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday the tenth day of June next.

Assembly prorogued until
the 10th June next.

EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD,

Clerk of the General Assembly.

END OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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APPENDIX.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

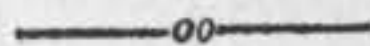


ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

ESTIMATE.

Of the Charge of defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of Newfoundland for the Year ending the 30th June, 1846.

£15,418 10s.



PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAID SUM OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS STERLING.

Salary of the Governor's Private Secretary	£200	0	0
Clerk of the Executive Council	200	0	0
Two Clerks in Secretary's Office	400	0	0
Office Keeper of ditto	60	0	0
Messenger of ditto	60	0	0
Colonial Treasurer	500	0	0
Clerk of Northern Circuit Court	200	0	0
" Southern Circuit Court	200	0	0
Crier and Tipstaff	60	0	0
Three Police Magistrates (St. John's)	900	0	0
High Constable (ditto)	80	0	0
Eight Police Constables (ditto)	360	0	0
Gaoler (ditto)	150	0	0
Gaol Surgeon (ditto)	40	0	0
" Barber (ditto)	15	0	0
" Surgeon (Harbour Grace)	30	0	0
District Surgeon	150	0	0
Hospital ditto	150	0	0
Gate Keeper (Government House)	26	0	0
Stipendiary Magistracy, Police, &c., in the Outports, as per detail	3543	0	0
Fees of the Attorney General	250	0	0
Solicitor General	200	0	0
	£7774	0	0

APPENDIX.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

DETAIL

Of Salaries and Allowances to Stipendiary Magistrates and Constables, Clerks of the Peace, and Gaolers, at the undermentioned Outports.

OUTPORTS.	Magistrates.	Clerks of the Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers.	Total.
			No.	Salary.		
Harbour Grace	£180	£150	1	£50	£90	} £670
Ditto	150		2	50		
Carbonear	150		3	75		225
Brigus and Port-de-Grave	150	60	2	50		260
Ferryland	100	60	1	25	25	210
Bay Bulls	100		1	25		125
Burin	150	20	1	25	25	220
Lamaline	130		1	12		142
St. Mary's	130		1	25		155
Harbour Britain	100	20	1	12		132
Grand Bank	130		1	12		142
Trinity	150	20	2	37	25	232
Bonavista	150	20	1	25		195
Twillingate	130	20	1	25		175
Fogo			2	24		24
Placentia	130	35	1	25	25	215
Bay de Verds			1	12		12
Harbour Main			1	12		12
Cat's Cove			1	12		12
Western Bay			1	12		12
South Shore			1	12		12
Brigus South			1	12		12
Witless Bay			1	12		12
Renewse			1	12		12
Toad's Cove			1	12		12
Cape Broyle			1	12		12
Caplin Bay			1	12		12
Aquafort			1	12		12
Fermeuse			1	12		12
Barren Island			1	12		12
Merashcen			1	12		12
Little Placentia			1	12		12
St. Lawrence			1	12		12
Trepassey			1	12		12
Catalina			1	25		25
Perlican			1	12		12
Heart's Content			1	12		12
Hant's Harbour			1	12		12
New Harbour			1	12		12
Greenspond			1	12		12
Exploits Bay			1	12		12
Petty Harbour			1	20		20
Portugal Cove			1	20		20
Torbay			1	20		20
King's Cove			1	12		12
Tickle Cove			1	12		12
Salvage			1	12		12
Hermitage Bay			1	12		12
Total	£2030	£405	54	£918	£190	£3543

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT.

QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1844.

DR.

To Balance from last Quarter	£8309	6	9½
Amount of Bill on Paymaster General for £274 12s.7d. at 19 per cent. being amount expended in repairs to Fort William	283	4	8
Received from John Peyton, Twillingate, account License Fund	4	10	0
“ from Robert Carter, Ferryland, Account License Fund	2	5	0
“ from Aaron Hogsett, Esq., St. John's, Clerk of the Peace, Account Licence Fund 1842-3	26	19	10
“ from A. Hogsett, Esq., St. John's, Account Clerk of the Peace, Fees Quarter ending March 31st	9	3	4
“ from the High Sheriff, Account Fees 1843	83	17	1
“ from R. Perchard, Gaoler's Fees	4	13	4
“ from the High Sheriff, Fees Qr. ending March 31st	9	18	2
“ from A. Mayne, Clerk of the Peace Harbour Grace	4	2	0
“ from the High Sheriff, Account Fees 1843	269	15	9
“ from T. E. Gaden, License Fund Harbour Britain	6	15	0
“ from W. T. Stentaford, Clerk of the Peace Brigus	2	4	1
“ from the Hon. J. M. Spearman, Account Colonial Revenue present Qr.	4,725	4	7
“ from the Hon. J. M. Spearman, Account Light dues present Quarter	117	6	3
“ from C. Cozens, Account Fines, Brigus		3	0
“ from H. G. Clow, Clerk of the Peace, Ferryland, Fees	5	0	2
	£13,864	9	0½

CR.

Jan. 22.—By Sundries	Warrant No. 447	£206	7	6
“ Light Houses, paid Edward M. Archibald, Esq.				
6 months Interest, account Estate of Robert Brown		12	11	2½
“ Hon. James Tobin Interest on loan		82	7	11
30 “ Roads and Bridges	161	75	0	0
“ Ditto Ditto	162	85	13	10
“ Ditto Ditto	163	14	6	2
“ Sundries	448	67	3	4
Feb. 1. “ Roads and Bridges	164	21	5	4
“ Sundries	449	365	2	7
“ Ditto	450	45	19	10
6. “ Roads and Bridges	165	43	12	8
20. “ Ditto Ditto	166	93	5	6
“ Ditto Ditto	167	36	3	8
March 1. “ Sundries	451	275	0	0
		£1423	19	6½
To amount carried forward		£1423	19	6½

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT.

QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1844.

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CR.

		By amount brought forward	£1423	19	6½
		Warrant No.—452	49	17	5
March—1.	“ Sundries		168	32	10 8
5.	“ Roads and Bridges		453	80	4 0
8.	“ Sundries		454	257	10 0
20.	“ Education		455	175	15 0
	“ Ditto		456	455	0 0
	“ Ditto		457	61	5 0
26.	“ Sundries		458	43	2 4
	“ Roads and Bridges		169	18	18 8
	“ Gaol Expenses		459	98	5 3
	“ Civil and Criminal Prosecutions		460	46	11 4
	“ Sundries		461	26	5 2
	“ Ditto		462	20	8 0
	“ Printing and Stationery		463	59	12 10
	“ Sundries		464	48	8 9
28	“ Ditto		465	11	2 9
April 1.	“ Salaries		466	361	10 0
	“ ditto		467	452	10 0
	“ ditto		468	345	0 0
	“ ditto		469	183	15 0
	“ ditto		470	91	5 0
	“ ditto		471	160	0 0
	“ ditto		472	102	0 0
	“ ditto		473	62	5 0
	“ ditto		474	33	10 0
	“ ditto		475	33	10 0
	“ ditto		476	36	10 0
	“ ditto		477	42	15 0
	“ Sundries		478	486	5 0
	“ ditto		479	54	14 8
	“ Roads and Bridges		170	183	0 0
	“ ditto ditto		171	127	8 0
	“ ditto ditto		172	35	7 0
	“ ditto ditto		173	3	12 3
	“ Sundries		480	13	2 0
	“ ditto		481	19	14 10
	“ Roads and Bridges		174	24	11 4
	“ Sundries		482	15	6 0
	“ ditto		483	95	0 0
	“ Roads and Bridges		175	13	8 8
	“ Sundries		484	519	2 2
	“ ditto		485	582	8 10
Amount carried forward			£6986	7	5½

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT.

QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31 1844.

CR.

	By amount brought forward	£6986	7	5½
" Sundries		486	35	16 8
" Roads and Bridges		176	36	7 8
" ditto ditto		177	124	12 0
" ditto ditto		178	17	12 2
" The Poor		487	20	16 8
" Sundries		488	164	6 8
" Contingencies Legislative Session 1844		489	761	0 0
" ditto ditto ditto		490	672	0 0
" ditto ditto ditto		491	670	0 0
" ditto ditto ditto		492	330	2 1
" ditto ditto ditto		493	581	19 4
	Balance to next Quarter		3463	8 4
		£13864	9	0½

QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1844.

DR.

To Balance from last Quarter	£3463	8	4
Received from W. T. Stentaford, Clerk Peace, Brigus, fee to 30th June		1	18 6
" from C. Cozens Esq., Account Fines and Forfeitures		0	10 0
" from A. Hogsett Esq., Clerk Peace, Saint John's, account Fees		9	11 9
" from B. G. Garrett Esq., High Sheriff, Fees		59	0 0
" from ditto Account Fees 1843		79	3 1
" from R. Perchard, Gaoler, Fees, Quarter ending 30th June		6	0 0
" from William Sweetland, Esq., License Fund Bonavista		16	0 0
" from James Bayly Esq., Acting Collector, account Revenue for this Quarter	3250	0	0
" from James Power, Loan to the Colony	250	0	0
" from Catherine Quinn ditto	200	0	0
" from John Murphy ditto	200	0	0
" from J. Winter, Greenspond, ditto	200	0	0
" from H. W. Hoyle ditto	150	0	0
" from James Purcell ditto	350	0	0
" from William Mason Esq. ditto	350	0	0
" from John Kelly ditto	1000	0	0
" from James and John Cantwell ditto	400	0	0
" from Robert Hunt ditto	650	0	0
" from John O'Mara ditto	450	0	0
" from A. Mayne Esq., Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, Fees Quarter ending June 30th		1	5 6
	Amount carried forward	£11036	16 8

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT.

QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1844.

—000—

DR.

	To amount brought forward	£11086 16 8
Received from B. G. Garrett Esq., High Sheriff, Account fees Harbor Grace, Quarter ending June 30th		22 7 8
“ from A. Mayne Esq., Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, Account License Fund and Fines		66 4 0
“ from James Bayly Esq., Acting Collector, Account of this Quarter's Revenue	3575 0 0	
“ from E. M. Archibald Esq., Account Fees	77 12 6	
“ from Luke Collins, Clerk Peace, Placentia, Account Fees	2 8 6	
“ from James Bayly Esq., Acting Collector, Account Light Dues	579 1 0	
“ from Savings Bank on loan to the Colony	500 0 0	
“ from the Hon James Crowdy, Colonial Secretary, Account Crown Rents and Lands for the Year ending June 30th 1844.	826 6 4	
		<u>£16,735 17 2</u>

CR.

May 1.—By Roads and Bridges	Warrant No. 179	£91 6 8
Ditto ditto	180	11 13 8
6 Ditto ditto	181	35 6 4
Ditto ditto	182	38 4 2
Light Houses	494	37 10 0
The Poor	495	6 18 8
7 Roads and Bridges	183	25 16 1
Ditto ditto	184	21 19 1
Ditto ditto	185	44 18 3
8 Ditto ditto	186	60 1 9
Sundries	496	92 13 4
10 Roads and Bridges	187	69 10 3
Ditto ditto	188	23 13 5
Ditto ditto	189	39 12 0
Ditto ditto	190	17 11 0
Sundries	497	197 13 3
Ditto	498	144 0 10
Ditto	499	14 3 1
11 Roads and Bridges	191	90 15 3
Ditto ditto	192	125 3 6
14 Ditto ditto	193	30 2 4
Ditto ditto	194	69 8 11
	Amount carried forward	<u>£1288 12 10</u>

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT.

QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1844.

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CR.

		By amount brought forward	£1268	1	8
		Warrant No. 195	35	4	10
May 14.	By Roads and Bridges	196	44	6	7
	Ditto ditto	197	14	4	7
	Ditto ditto	500	49	5	0
	Sundries	198	16	8	3
	Roads and Bridges	199	22	7	5
16	Ditto ditto	200	25	2	11
17	Ditto ditto	201	40	10	1
	Ditto ditto	202	26	19	4
18	Ditto ditto	501	363	12	8
	Sundries	203	32	5	8
22	Roads and Bridges	204	46	16	4
	Ditto ditto	205	28	2	6
	Ditto ditto	502	39	4	7
	Sundries	503	33	18	0
23	Ditto	504	275	0	0
	Education	206	24	9	0
24	Roads and Bridges	207	13	8	6
	Ditto ditto	505	257	10	0
	Education	506	195	15	0
	Ditto	507	386	5	0
	Ditto	508	112	10	0
25	Sundries	509	37	14	7
28	Roads and Bridges	208	57	10	7
	Ditto ditto	209	79	14	11
	Sundries	510	9	6	0
30	Roads and Bridges	210	49	12	7
	Ditto ditto	211	39	6	9
	Ditto ditto	212	30	1	4
	Ditto ditto	213	56	17	5
	Sundries	511	192	12	11
31	Roads and Bridges	214	77	1	6
	Ditto ditto	215	39	0	2
1	Civil and Criminal Prosecutions	512	2	8	0
4	Roads and Bridges	216	51	8	11
	Ditto ditto	217	72	12	0
	Ditto ditto	218	39	5	0
6	Sundries	513	47	7	10
7	Roads and Bridges	219	55	15	10
	Ditto ditto	220	15	4	9
8	Ditto ditto	221	50	19	0
	Ditto ditto	222	54	4	0

Amount carried forward

£4429 12 2

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT.

QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1844.

—000—

CR.

		By amount brought forward		£4429	12	2
June 8	Roads and Bridges	Warrant No. 223		44	9	1
	Ditto ditto	224		8	12	3
	Sundries	514		84	10	0
12	Ditto	515		386	14	0
	Roads and Bridges	225		41	19	6
	Ditto ditto	226		50	6	2
13	Ditto ditto	227		22	11	6
14	Ditto ditto	228		50	6	9
	Ditto ditto	229		14	0	0
15	Ditto ditto	230		74	12	0
17	The Poor	516		6	18	8
18	Roads and Bridges	231		25	10	4
20	Sundries	517		144	2	8
	Roads and Bridges	232		96	2	10
	Ditto ditto	233		41	2	11
	Ditto ditto	234		70	16	8
	Sundries	518		188	15	0
	Ditto	519		68	3	3
	Roads and Bridges	235		89	9	7
	Ditto ditto	236		78	14	2
30	Thomas Dunford, Interest on Loan			31	6	3
	Salaries	520		361	10	0
	ditto	521		352	10	0
	ditto	522		345	0	0
	ditto	523		185	19	0
	ditto	524		91	5	0
	ditto	525		260	0	0
	ditto	526		102	0	0
	ditto	527		62	5	0
	ditto	528		33	10	0
	ditto	529		33	10	0
	ditto	530		36	10	0
	ditto	531		42	15	0
	Sundries	532		486	5	0
	ditto	533		118	14	10
	ditto	534		107	5	0
	ditto	535		33	19	9
	Roads and Bridges	237		198	4	7
	Michael Dunphy, 12 month's Interest, Debenture No. 7			9	0	0
	Valentine Merchant, 6 month's Interest on Debenture No. 11			18	0	0
	Michael Power, 6 month's Interest on Debenture No. 12			9	0	0
	Roads and Bridges	238		22	17	1

Amount carried forward

£8958 16 0

TREASURY ACCOUNTS. ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT. ACCOUNT.

QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1844. QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1844.

CR.

	By amount brought forward	£8958	16	0
June 30.—H. W. Hoyles, Interest on Loan		47	10	3
Thomas McGrath ditto		12	0	0
Elizabeth Chancey ditto		9	0	0
Representatives of George Crane, ditto		21	0	0
Andrew Hannon, ditto		39	0	0
Honourable James Tobin, ditto		75	0	0
Sundries	Warrant 536	124	8	4
Hon. James Crowdy, Interest on Loan		70	10	0
Felix McCarthy, ditto		12	14	5
Kenneth McLea, ditto		30	0	0
William Walsh ditto		30	0	0
Roads and Bridges	239	111	0	10
Sundries	537	26	15	7
Thomas Lynch, Interest on Loan		6	6	10
Maurice Fitzgerald, ditto		12	0	0
Hon. W. B. Row, ditto		40	10	0
John Gregory, Interest on ditto to 30 June		57	0	0
Margaret Whelan, D. Mackin, and Robert J. Pinsent, 12 months and 17 Days Interest to the 30th June		50	4	8
John Murphy, 6 Months Interest on Loan		13	10	0
A. W. Desbarres, Interest on Loan		7	10	0
A. W. Desbarres, Interest on Loan to Bonavista Light House		9	0	0
Roads and Bridges	240	124	8	1 1/2
Ditto ditto	241	44	10	9
Sundries	538	232	18	8
Ditto	539	77	18	1
Roads and Bridges	242	56	6	10
ditto ditto	243	34	16	10
ditto ditto	244	61	5	4
ditto ditto	245	163	14	10
Sundries	540	26	8	8
Civil and Criminal Prosecutions.	541	26	10	4
Printing and Stationery	542	149	6	10
Sundries	543	36	10	7
ditto	544	203	17	11
ditto	545	177	9	1
ditto	546	543	19	10
Roads and Bridges	246	82	12	3
ditto ditto	247	78	19	7
ditto ditto	248	96	15	0
Sundries	547	95	11	8
ditto	548	334	0	0
	Balance to next Quarter	4233	18	8
		£10,735	17	2

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT.

QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1844.

DR.

	To amount from last Quarter		£4,223	18	9
Sept. 17—	Received from Hon. J. M. Spearman, Collector	£2166	13	4	
“	from ditto	3250	0	0	5416 13 4
“	from ditto				5416 13 4
“	from ditto				2166 13 4
“	from B. Sweetland Esq., Trinity, Account License fund				10 17 6
“	from B. G. Garrett Esq., Account Sheriff's Fees Central District, Quarter ending September 30th				149 17 11
“	from William Evans, Esq., Grand Bank, Account License Fund and Fines to June 1st 1844				5 10 0
“	from Richard Perchard, Gaoler's Fees Quarter ending September 30th				5 6 8
“	from A. Hogsett Esq., Clerk Peace St. John's, Fees Quarter ending Sept. 30th				6 15 10
“	from W. T. Stentaford, Clerk Peace Brigus, Fees Quarter ending September 30				1 2 0
“	from A. Mayne Esq. Clerk Peace Harbor Grace, Fees to 30th Sept.				4 3 0
					<u>£17407 11 8</u>

CR. B

August 3—	By Roads and Bridges	Warrant No. 249	60	8	7
6	Sundries	549	184	3	8
	Roads and Bridges	250	65	17	1
	ditto ditto	251	79	6	11
7	ditto ditto	252	30	10	5
Sept. 3.	ditto ditto	253	104	14	2
	ditto ditto	254	80	8	2
	ditto ditto	255	158	5	3
	ditto ditto	556	12	17	1
4.	ditto ditto	257	167	4	7
	ditto ditto	258	134	4	5
	ditto ditto	259	88	3	10
	ditto ditto	260	24	6	5
	ditto ditto	261	58	9	5
	ditto ditto	262	115	5	11
10.	ditto ditto	263	31	2	0
					<u>£1395 7 11</u>

TREASURY ACCOUNTS. ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT. ACCOUNT.

QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1844. 30, 1844.

		—000—			
		CR.		CR.	
		Amount brought forward		£1395 7 11	
Sept. 10.	Roads and Bridges	Warrant No. 264	59 10 8		
	Sundries	551	245 4 0		
	ditto	550	59 1 3		
12.	Roads and Bridges	265	39 19 11		
	Education	552	257 10 0		
	ditto	553	195 15 0		
	ditto	554	386 5 0		
	ditto	555	133 15 0		
	ditto	556	212 10 0		
13.	Roads and Bridges	266	104 12 10		
	ditto	267	85 9 5		
	ditto	268	118 19 7		
	Sundries	557	149 14 4		
	ditto	558	80 13 8		
19.	Roads and Bridges	269	23 4 2		
	ditto ditto	270	123 3 7		
	ditto ditto	271	94 4 6		
	ditto ditto	272	40 6 1		
	ditto ditto	273	94 3 4		
	ditto ditto	274	74 12 8		
24.	ditto ditto	275	41 17 0		
	ditto ditto	276	43 13 5		
	Sundries	559	99 7 4		
30.	Salaries	560	361 10 0		
	ditto	561	452 10 0		
	ditto	562	345 0 0		
	ditto	563	183 15 0		
	ditto	564	96 5 0		
	ditto	565	160 0 0		
	ditto	566	125 0 0		
	ditto	567	62 5 0		
	ditto	568	36 10 0		
	ditto	569	33 10 0		
	ditto	570	36 10 0		
	ditto	571	42 15 0		
	Sundries	572	486 5 0		
	ditto	573	176 12 6		
	ditto	574	60 0 0		
	Roads and Bridges	277	158 18 10		
	ditto ditto	278	15 0 7		
		Carried forward	£6991 9 2		

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT.

QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1844.

—000—

CR.

		Amount brought forward	£6991	9	2
Sept. 30.	Roads and Bridges	Warrant No. 279	34	18	10
	ditto ditto	280	44	5	7
	Sundries	575	43	1	6
	Roads and Bridges	281	69	5	2
	ditto ditto	282	20	15	0
	ditto ditto	283	41	15	4
	ditto ditto	284	30	4	9
	Sundries	576	100	19	7
	Roads and Bridges	285	40	8	0
	Light Houses paid administrators of the late Robert Brown 12 Months interest on £170 16s.		10	5	0
	Do paid do. per E. M. Archibald Esq., 6 Months interest on £418 14 8		12	11	2½
	Roads and Bridges	286	160	4	0
	Gaol Expenses	577	80	10	2
	Gaol Repairs	578	43	18	2
	Printing and Stationery	579	31	1	9
	Sundries	580	28	16	0
	ditto	581	14	4	4
	ditto	582	37	19	6
	ditto	583	117	0	4
	Roads and Bridges	287	195	12	8
	ditto ditto	288	48	10	11
	ditto ditto	289	71	18	9
	ditto ditto	290	57	13	4
	ditto ditto	291	25	4	9
	ditto ditto	292	65	10	3
	ditto ditto	293	71	1	4
	Sundries	584	694	6	3
	Roads and Bridges	294	72	18	9
	ditto ditto	295	28	4	4
	Sundries	585	53	16	10
	Circuit Courts	586	200	0	0
	Sundries	587	27	13	8
	Roads and Bridges	296	50	6	9
	ditto ditto	297	80	4	0
	ditto ditto	298	81	13	8
	ditto ditto	299	28	7	11
	ditto ditto	300	70	17	6
	ditto ditto	301	40	13	3
	ditto ditto	302	68	15	4
	ditto ditto	303	47	10	0
	ditto ditto	304	118	17	4

Carried forward

£10,040 19 II½

TREASURY ACCOUNTS. ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT

QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1844.

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CR.

		By amount brought forward	£10,040	19	11½
Sept. 30.	Roads and Bridges	Warrant No 305	81	12	6
	ditto ditto	306	87	13	11
	ditto ditto	307	28	16	0
	ditto ditto	308	65	6	5
	ditto ditto	309	83	15	0
	ditto ditto	310	30	9	7
	ditto ditto	311	188	3	0
	Sundries	588	107	2	11
	ditto	589	116	6	8
	Roads and Bridges	312	22	1	6
	ditto ditto	313	54	12	7
	ditto ditto	314	11	15	4
	ditto ditto	315	64	14	6
	ditto ditto	316	87	18	6
	ditto ditto	317	108	4	6
	ditto ditto	318	20	12	8
	ditto ditto	319	124	18	2½
	ditto ditto	320	95	12	7
	ditto ditto	321	56	13	4
	ditto ditto	322	62	17	4
	ditto ditto	323	109	9	6
	ditto ditto	324	103	6	3
	ditto ditto	325	151	11	0
	Sundries	590	84	6	8
	Special Votes	591	885	1	7
	Roads and Bridges	326	54	16	8
	ditto ditto	327	44	2	0
	ditto ditto	328	34	7	6
	ditto ditto	329	28	16	4
	ditto ditto	330	31	3	0
	ditto ditto	331	51	3	0
	Sundries	592	207	3	5
	Balance to next Quarter		3969	11	9½
			£17407	11	8

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT

QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1844.

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DR.

To Balance from last Quarter	£3969 11 9½
Received from Hon. J. M. Spearman, Collector	1083 6 8
from ditto	2166 13 4
from Benjamin Sweetland, Esq., Trinity, Account Hospital Dues for that District	105 6 3
from A. Hogsett, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, Ac- count Licence Fund	187 0 0
from B. G. Garret, Esq., High Sheriff, Account Fees for that Quarter	75 0 0
from Charles Cozens, Esq., Brigus, Account License Fund and Fines.	3 13 6
from W. T. Stentaford, Clerk of the Peace, Brigus, Account Fees	4 2 6
from Hon. J. M. Spearman, Collector,	1300 0 0
from ditto, ditto,	2166 13 4
from ditto, ditto,	1300 0 0
from A. Hogsett, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, Ac- count Fees	11 0 6
from A. Hogsett, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, Ac- count Fines and Forfeitures	10 12 6
from Benjamin Sweetland, Esq., Trinity, Account Hospital Dues, Collected from Robert Slade	95 5 2
from A. Mayne, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, Harbour Grace, Account Fees	5 0 6
from Richard Perchard, Gaoler, St. John's, Account Fees	4 0 0
from E. M. Archibald, Esq., Chief Clerk and Registrar South- ern Court, Fees Half-year ending December- 31st.	167 8 11
from Josiah Blackburn, Esq., St. Mary's, Fines	2 6
from Hon. J. M. Spearman, Collector,	2383 6 8
from ditto, ditto,	2641 17 4
from ditto, ditto,	4983 6 8
from ditto, ditto, Account Light Dues	773 18 11
	<hr/>
	£23437 7 0½

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT.

QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1844.

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CR.

Nov. 8.	By Sundries	Warrant No. 593	£979	15	0
	Light Houses	594	107	10	0
13.	Roads and Bridges	332	52	11	4
	ditto ditto	333	83	14	2
	ditto ditto	334	38	0	0
	ditto ditto	335	134	16	10
	ditto ditto	336	91	14	4
	ditto ditto	337	44	6	4
	ditto ditto	338	51	1	6
	ditto ditto	339	34	14	4
	ditto ditto	340	48	13	4
	ditto ditto	341	36	4	8
	Sundries	594	56	3	0
	ditto	595	57	14	10
14.	Roads and Bridges	342	35	16	0
	ditto ditto	343	132	9	9
	ditto ditto	344	49	12	9
	ditto ditto	345	29	3	5
	ditto ditto	346	26	16	11
	ditto ditto	347	43	14	0
	ditto ditto	348	148	0	8
	ditto ditto	349	64	16	4
	ditto ditto	350	18	15	9
	ditto ditto	351	65	3	2
	ditto ditto	352	50	14	2
	ditto ditto	353	58	10	11
	ditto ditto	354	68	8	9
	ditto ditto	355	81	12	9
	ditto ditto	356	91	9	1
21.	ditto ditto	357	41	7	3
	ditto ditto	358	51	4	6
	ditto ditto	359	71	14	11
	ditto ditto	360	25	17	8
22.	Sundries	596	155	13	2
23.	Roads and Bridges	361	47	11	4
	Gaol Expenses	597	52	14	3
	Sundries	598	39	11	3
	ditto	599	28	12	10
	ditto	600	21	6	0
	ditto	601	41	3	1
	ditto	602	40	7	3
	Registration of Voters.	603	30	2	4
	ditto	604	35	19	4

Carried forward £8463 19 3

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT

QUARTER ENDING December 31, 1844.

QUARTER ENDING December 31, 1844.

000

CR. CR.

Amount brought forward

20074 19 3

Amount brought forward

23463 19 3

Date	Particulars	Warrant No.	Amount
			362 100 4 6
Nov. 25.	Roads and Bridges	363 17	363 86 5 1
	ditto ditto	364 112	364 16 19 5
	ditto ditto	365 532	365 20 11 7
	ditto ditto	366 474	366 29 1 5
	ditto ditto	367 80	367 36 2 2
28.	ditto ditto	605 82	605 23 0 6
	Sundries	606 63	606 20 34 8
	ditto	607 40	607 62 3 4
	ditto	608 40	608 257 10 0
29.	Education	609 92	609 195 25 0
	ditto	610 82	610 386 5 0
	ditto	611 82	611 94 16 1
30.	Roads and Bridges	612 23	612 51 0 6
	ditto ditto	613 23	613 77 10 1
	ditto ditto	614 139	614 19 2 5
	ditto ditto	615 42	615 89 6 11
	ditto ditto	616 50	616 28 12 8
	ditto ditto	617 87	617 42 11 6
	ditto ditto	618 35 10	618 108 15 0
	Education	619 48	619 362 10 0
	ditto	620 215 15	620 26 11 6
Dec. 3.	Roads and Bridges	621 34	621 31 19 14
	ditto ditto	622 10 18	622 48 6 3
	ditto ditto	623 28	623 54 4 11
	ditto ditto	624 400 7	624 64 19 2
5.	ditto ditto	625 10 10	625 26 11 4
	ditto ditto	626 1000 0	626 25 4 2
	ditto ditto	627 119 3	627 27 13 5
	ditto ditto	628 65 10	628 20 9 11
	ditto ditto	629 74 2	629 24 15 10
	ditto ditto	630 43 0	630 24 9 3
	ditto ditto	631 42 7	631 18 13 2
	ditto ditto	632 20 2	632 35 15 0
	ditto ditto	633 37 12	633 108 19 0
	ditto ditto	634 71 6	634 114 5 6
	Sundries	635 53 12	635 125 17 10
	ditto	636 41 3	636 40 17 10
6.	Roads and Bridges	637 41 11	637 84 7 2
	ditto ditto	638 20 18	638 179 13 11

Carried forward Carried forward 26004 19 3

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT.

QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1844.

—000—

CR.

		Amount brought forward	£6634 19 8		
		Warrant No.			
Dec. 6.	Roads and Bridges	392	112	15	9
	ditto ditto	393	90	19	1
	ditto ditto	394	59	16	2
	ditto ditto	395	17	12	0
	ditto ditto)	396	112	2	3
7.	Sundries	615	532	7	7
9.	Roads and Bridges	397	476	16	7
11.	ditto ditto	398	80	6	11
	ditto ditto	399	63	13	8
	ditto ditto	400	68	14	9
13.	ditto ditto	401	48	18	3
	ditto ditto	402	40	15	8
14.	Sundries	616	92	3	9
16.	Roads and Bridges	403	69	14	6
	ditto ditto	404	62	15	9
	ditto ditto	405	23	18	2
	ditto ditto	406	38	12	0
	ditto ditto	407	139	10	11
	ditto ditto	408	42	13	9
20.	ditto ditto	409	66	13	7
	ditto ditto	410	57	1	7
	ditto ditto	411	35	10	7
	ditto ditto	412	42	1	5
	ditto ditto	413	215	12	6
	ditto ditto	414	34	9	3
	ditto ditto	415	10	15	4
	ditto ditto	416	28	4	8
	Sundries	617	460	7	11
21.	Roads and Bridges	417	13	10	10
24.	Special Votes (Grant for Steamer)	618	1000	0	0
26.	Roads and Bridges	418	115	2	2
	ditto ditto	419	66	10	1
	ditto ditto	420	24	3	10
	ditto ditto	421	43	6	8
28.	Sundries	619	42	9	7
	Roads and Bridges	422	30	8	4
	ditto ditto	423	37	15	0
	ditto ditto	424	71	5	4
	ditto ditto	425	38	18	8
	ditto ditto	426	41	3	6
	ditto ditto	427	41	11	10
31.	ditto ditto	428	20	16	3

Carried forward £11227 5 1.

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT

QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1844.

—000—

CR.

		Amount brought forward	£11227	5	1
Dec. 31.	Roads and Bridges	Warrant No. 429	125	0	0
	Salaries	620	361	10	0
	ditto	621	337	10	0
	ditto	622	345	0	0
	ditto	623	283	15	0
	ditto	624	111	5	0
	ditto	625	160	0	0
	ditto	626	125	0	0
	ditto	627	62	5	0
	ditto	628	36	10	0
	ditto	629	33	10	0
	ditto	630	36	10	0
	ditto	631	42	15	0
	Sundries	632	486	5	0
	ditto	633	201	12	6
	Roads and Bridges	430	43	14	9
	ditto ditto	431	38	1	4
	Sundries	634	83	17	1
	Roads and Bridges	432	42	3	4
	ditto ditto	433	13	12	6
	ditto ditto	434	12	8	9
	Sundries	635	110	6	7
	Roads and Bridges	435	66	1	5
	ditto ditto	435	48	3	10
	Andrew Hannon, 6 Months interest on Loan		39	0	0
	William Mason, 6 Months and 20 days interest to 31st December		11	13	11
	Elizabeth Chancey, 6 Months interest on Loan to Bonavista Light House		9	0	0
	Representatives G. Crane, 6 Months Interest on Loan		21	0	0
	Thomas McGrath, 6 Months interest on ditto		12	0	0
	Kenneth McLea, 6 Months interest on ditto		30	0	0
	Hon. James Tobin, 6 Months interest on ditto		75	0	0
	Michael Power, 6 months interest on ditto		9	0	0
	John and James Cantwell, 6 months interest on ditto		14	7	4

Carried forward £14,650 3 5

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT.

QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1844.

	Brought forward	£14650	3	5
Dec. 31.—John Gregory, 6 months interest on Loan		57	0	0
Commissioners of Pilots, 12 months interest on ditto to Light Houses		6	0	0
William Walsh, 6 months interest on ditto		30	0	0
Hon. W. B. Row, 6 months interest on ditto		40	10	0
Christopher Ayre, 6 months interest on ditto		28	10	0
John Grist, 6 months interest on ditto		18	0	0
Honourable James Crowdy, 6 months interest on ditto		24	0	0
Susan Eales and Sisters per H. W. Hoyles, 6 months interest on ditto		30	0	0
Lucretia Hoyles per H. W. Hoyles, 6 months interest on ditto		10	10	0
Valentine Merchant, 6 months interest on ditto		18	0	0
James Purcell, 6 months interest on ditto		10	10	0
Savings Bank, 12 months interest on account Colonial Building		12	0	0
ditto, 12 months interest account Bonavista Light House		30	0	0
ditto, 12 months interest account Harbor Grace Light House		60	0	0
ditto, 12 months interest account Cape Spear Light House		18	12	6
ditto, 12 months interest on Loan for general purposes of the Colony		15	0	0
Roads and Bridges	437	189	18	4
ditto ditto	438	69	8	1
ditto ditto	439	18	0	3
Sundries	636	509	17	11
Roads and Bridges	440	102	10	5
ditto ditto	441	45	16	8
ditto ditto	442	55	7	6
ditto ditto	443	23	6	1
Error in Warrant No. 449, Quarter ending March 31st, 1844		0	0	4
Balance to next Quarter		7,248	14	6½
		£23,437	7	0½

Balance in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer Seven Thousand Two Hundred and Forty Eight Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Sixpence Half-penny on the 31st December 1844.

T. BENNETT,
JOHN KENT,
THOMAS GLEN, } Auditors.

*Port of St. John's, Newfoundland.***A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT**

Of the Goods imported in the Year ended 5th day of January, 1845, shewing the aggregate Quantities and Values of the Various Articles, with the Amount of Duty collected thereon.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	VALUE.			DUTY.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wine, <i>videlicet</i> :—							
in Bottles	250 $\frac{3}{4}$ Gallons	179	5	6	31	6	11
not in bottles	13,624 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2,987	2	5	1,021	17	2
Spirits, <i>videlicet</i> :—							
Brandy, Geneva, and Cordials	15,531 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons	2,909	8	1	1,941	8	9
Rum and Whiskey	31,281 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3,364	16	4	1,955	1	11
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider and Perry		2,841	12	0	284	3	5
Apples	5,051 Barrels	1,960	14	6	378	16	6
Bread or Biscuit	109,120 1 16 Cwts.	62,186	4	10	1,364	0	3
Butter	17,424 0 3 "	40,293	16	1	1,742	2	7
Coals	18,465 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tons	12,713	14	3	923	5	9
Flour	93,688 Barrels	94,331	11	9	7,027	7	0
Furniture (household)		2,117	18	1	211	15	9
Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, not otherwise enumerated or described		346,454	11	7	17,322	19	9
Lumber	4,635,537 Feet	9,282	13	1	579	9	1
Meat (salted or cured)	54,889 3 4 Cwts.	51,656	1	2	4,116	15	5
Molasses	632,210 Gallons	33,457	19	5	3,951	6	7
Oatmeal	1,996 $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrels	1,480	5	8	49	18	3
Timber (Ton) and Balk, of all kinds, including Scantling	1,626 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tons	1,473	4	0	122	0	4
Tobacco (Manufactured and Leaf)	239,859 Lbs.	3,289	5	0	1,997	19	10
Stems	21 Cwts.	5	0	0	2	2	0
Cigars	240,750	333	16	10	120	7	6
Shingles	4,015,764	1,897	11	3	201	5	9
Sugar (refined)	1,613 1 13 Cwts.	2,500	9	7	403	6	2
(unrefined or clayed)	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tea	332,141 Lbs.	19,757	16	11	4,151	15	4
Undefined Spirits	246 Gallons.	25	10	0	30	15	0
	Totals	£697,500	8	4	£49,931	7	0

Custom-House,
The 24th January, 1845. }

J. M. SPEARMAN,

Collector.

Port of St. John's.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT
A CURRENT ACCOUNT
CURRENT

Of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended the 5th day of January, 1845.

Of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended the 5th day of January, 1845.

DR.

1845.—To Out-Bay Balances, viz:

By 5th July, 1843	£85	12	8	
Trinity, 10th October, 1843	190	13	2	
Carbonar " "	68	17	7	
Harbour Grace " "	496	6	3	
Little Bay " "	245	4	5	

Out-Bay Receipts, viz:—

5th January, 1844, brought forward	2152	12	10	
5th April, " "	370	4	10	
5th July, " E. L. Moore, Landing Wagon,	4056	14	6	
10th October " William Lilly, Tide Surveyor,	1998	5	9	
John Canning, Clerk,				

January 5.—Duties on Goods Imported this Date

Outstanding Bonds	41344	9	1	
Surcharge on Little-Bay Accounts, 5th January, 1844	5905	5	6	
Net Proceeds of Sample Sale	10	0	16	
	10	3	4	

£56,806 6 6

I do hereby declare that the foregoing accounts are just and true, in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. SPEARMAN,
Collector.

Custom-House, St. John's,
The 25th day of January, 1845.

CR.

1845.—By Out-Bay Balances, viz:—

Greenpond, 16th October, 1844,	£331	11	8	
Carbonar, " "	334	10	2	
Trinity, " "	223	6	3	
Harbour Grace, " "	691	12	6	
Little Bay, 5th July, 1844,	64	16	3	
Incidents	32	19	6	
Returned Duties	85	14	3	
Drawbacks	68	1	2	
Over Entries	126	13	9	

Carried forward £1709 4 10

Port of St. John's.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT

Of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended the 5th day of January, 1845.

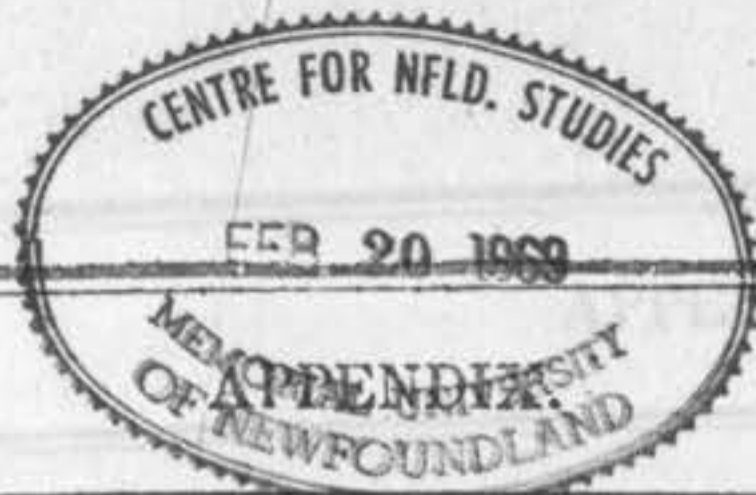
CR.

1845.—By amount brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	£1709	4	10
Salaries, viz. :—								
E. L. Moore, Landing Waiter,	-	-	-	-	£200	0	0	
William Lilly, Tide Surveyor,	-	-	-	-	150	0	0	
John Canning, Clerk,	-	-	-	-	130	0	0	
								480 0 0
J. M. Winter, Sub-Collector, Fogo,	-	-	-	-	100	0	0	
L. Moore, " Greenspond,	-	-	-	-	100	0	0	
J. L. McKie, Preventive Officer in Bay Bulls	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	
J. Winter, Sub-Collector, Lamaline,	-	-	-	-	100	0	0	
T. Read, " LaPoile,	-	-	-	-	75	0	0	
								425 0 0
Tide Waiters' Day-pay,	-	-	-	-				266 14 4
Boatmen	-	-	-	-				156 13 4
Remuneration to Imperial Sub-Collectors,	-	-	-	-				110 0 0
Reserved Salaries	-	-	-	-				6787 5 6
Allowance to Collector,	-	-	-	-				50 0 0
Outstanding Bonds	-	-	-	-				8047 0 0
Paid Treasurer	-	-	-	-				38,833 19 6
								£56,896 6 6

We do hereby certify that we have duly Audited the foregoing Accounts and that we have finally settled and closed the same.

C. F. BENNETT,
LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,
THOMAS GLEN, } Auditors.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
The 10th day of February, 1845. }



Estimate

SHEWING THE PROBABLE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COLONY ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1845.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance in Treasurer's hands	£7000 0 0	Unpaid of last Year's Appropriation Act	£9500 0 0
Bonds Unpaid in last Quarter	5700 0 0	Education	2700 0 0
Estimated amount of Revenue for half year ending 5th July next, (assumed to be the same as in the corresponding Quarter of last Year)	21,160 0 0	Salaries by Special Acts	4350 0 0
Add Half Year's Collection due from Harbour Britain, and a Quarter of a year from La Poile	800 0 0	Custom House Salaries (Colonial)	800 0 0
Probable Surplus of Fund under the Crown Lands' Act.	700 0 0	Grammar-Schools (Harbor-Grace and Carbonear)	200 0 0
		Contingencies of the Legislature	3200 0 0
		Interest	1000 0 0
		Road Grants remaining unpaid	12,300 0 0
			£34,050 0 0
		Balance in favour of the Colony	1,310 0 0
	£35,360 0 0		£35,360 0 0

Estimate

SHEWING THE PROBABLE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COLONY ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1846.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance from previous Year	£1300 0 0	Estimate	£15,400 0 0
Colonial Revenue, (£50,000, probably, but set down at)	49,000 0 0	Reserved Salaries	8700 0 0
Fines, License Money, Fees, &c.	1500 0 0	Education	5400 0 0
	£51,800 0 0	Steam Navigation	1000 0 0
		Whale Fishery, Wolves, &c.	650 0 0
		Interest on Loans	2000 0 0
		Academies	850 0 0
		Contingencies of the Legislature	3200 0 0
		Collecting Colonial Duties	1600 0 0
		Loan to be returned	2000 0 0
			40,800 0 0
		Balance in favor of the Colony*	11,00 0 0
			£51,800 0 0

N. B.—The Light-Houses (which are not included in this Estimate) produce about £1400 a Year, nearly the whole of which is expended in Salaries, Interest on Loans, Supplying Oil, and Repairing the various Light-Houses.

*On this Balance there will be demands for the following Services, viz :

- Statute Labour Acts
- Criminal Law Commissioners
- Census
- Extra for Court-Houses, &c.
- Board of Controul
- Charitable and other Societies
- Schoolmasters, &c. &c.

THE RECEIVER OF CROWN RENTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND IN ACCOUNT FOR
CROWN RENTS RECEIVED AND FOR THE NETT PROCEEDS OF CROWN
LANDS SOLD AND REDEEMED.

—000—

FROM 1ST OF APRIL, 1843, TO 30TH JUNE, 1844.

—000—

DR.

1844.	June 30—To	balance of last account	£360	6	10
		Cash being the amount of Rents received to this date of Crown Lands Leased and Granted.	731	4	7
		Ditto being Nett proceeds of Crown Lands Sold and Rents redeemed in the same period	220	3	6
		Fine for the renewal of a Lease	45	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£1856	14	11

Declared to be just and true before me,
(Signed)

CHARLES SIMMS, J. P.

CR.

1843.	July 12—By	Cash paid Robinson and Brooking for a Kitchen Range imported for the Government House.	£84	9	4
	Aug. 1.	Ditto paid M. Foley for Coals for the Surveyor General's Office.	4	4	6
	Sept. 29.	Ditto paid P. Kough his account for incidental works and repairs on the Government Building, Fences, &c. in the Quarter ending 30 June last.	121	19	7
	Nov. 10.	Ditto paid ditto ditto for Quarter ending 30th September last.	98	14	0
		Ditto paid ditto his Salary as Superintendent of the Government Buildings for the year ending 31st October last.	50	0	0
	21.	Ditto paid R. Flahavin his account for making and gravelling Roads on the Government grounds.	15	6	8
1844.	Jan. 6.	By Cash paid Ryan and Withers for printing for the Secretary's and Surveyor General's Offices.	8	9	9
	18.	Ditto paid P. Kough his account (as above) for the Quarter ending the 31st ultimo.	92	1	9
	April 1.	Ditto paid Surveyor General's Salary for the year ending 31st ultimo.	300	0	0
		Ditto paid ditto allowance for a horse for one year at 2s. per diem	36	12	0
		Ditto paid Chainman for his services for the same period.	20	0	0
	18.	Ditto paid P. Kough his account (as before) for the Quarter ending 31st ultimo.	62	1	3
	30.	Ditto paid ditto ditto to 29th Instant.	33	5	6
		Ditto paid ditto Half Year's Salary to same date.	25	0	0
		Ditto paid Surveyor General's Salary to same date	23	18	0
		Ditto paid ditto allowance for a horse to same date.	2	18	0
		Ditto paid Chairman to same date	1	11	10
		Receiver's commission (5 per cent) on amount of Rents, &c. collected	49	16	5
		Ditto paid the Colonial Treasurer as the balance of this account.	826	6	4
			<hr/>		
			£1856	14	11

(Signed)

JAMES CROWDY, Colonial Secretary.
Receiver of Crown Rents.

BOARD OF CONTROL, }
24TH FEBRUARY, 1845. }

SIR,—

In transmitting to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the enclosed Statements of the amount of Money expended by the various Boards of Road Commissioners under the several Acts, as particularized in the margin, together with an Account of the Incidental Expenses of the Board, for the past year, with a view to the same being laid before the Legislative Assembly, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to bring under the favourable consideration of His Excellency, the very inadequate remuneration which has hitherto been extended to Mr. J. B. BULLEY, the Clerk of the Board, for his zealous and unremitting attention in the faithful discharge of the laborious and responsible duties entrusted to his care. In soliciting an equitable compensation for the very efficient services of this meritorious Public Officer, the Board have instructed me to state that without reference to the various other duties incidental to the Office of Clerk, Mr. BULLEY is required minutely to examine all the Documents connected with each and every contract made by the several Boards of Road Commissioners, and to check the calculations of the work completed, previous to the orders for the payment of the last Instalment being sanctioned by the Board. In addition to these arduous duties, Mr. BULLEY has been necessitated, during the past year, to keep two distinct and separate Books of Account, so as to distinguish the Amounts of Expenditure under the Act 6 Vict., cap. 4., from those of Vict. 7, cap. 9.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

THOMAS BENNETT,

Chairman.

The Hon. JAMES CROWDY,
Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money paid and Work performed on Contracts passed by the Board of Control from November 1843, to 31st December, 1844, connected with and paid for out of previously unappropriated funds of Grants under the Acts of Vict. 1, cap. 2, and Vict. 2, cap. 3.

St. Mary's to Holyrood Pond—			
3 Contracts.—120 Perches, 14 Feet wide, Gravelled 7 Feet	-	-	£36 6 3
St. Mary's to Salmonier—			
10 Contracts.—60 Perches opened	-	-	7 15 0
53½ ditto drained, levelled, and gravelled	-	-	41 13 0
1 Bridge	-	-	5 10 0
			<hr/>
			54 18 0Cy. 47 11 7
			<hr/>
			Carried forward £83 17 10

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money paid and Work performed on Contracts passed by the Board of Control from November 1843, to 31st December, 1844, connected with and paid for out of previously unappropriated funds of Grants under the Acts of Vict. 1, cap. 2, and Vict. 2, cap. 3.

	Amount brought forward	£83 17 10
<i>Lance Cove, to meet River-head Road, St. Mary's—</i>		
3 Contracts.—34½ Perches, repairs	-	8 0 4
<i>Musquito Valley Road—</i>		
1 Contract.—25 Perches, at £52 currency per Mile	-	2 16 4
<i>Spaniard's Bay to New Harbour—</i>		
1 Contract.—Balance of cutting and staking Road, and building 4 Bridges	-	7 8 0
<i>Heart's Content to Heart's Delight—</i>		
3 Contracts.—574½ Perches, 1 Bridge Made and levelled, 6 Feet centre fit for gravelling.	-	42 8 0
<i>Brigus by South—</i>		
1 Contract.—1 Bridge	-	7 10 8
<i>Baleen Branch Road—</i>		
2 Contracts.—3½ Perches, 2 Bridges	-	32 4 9
<i>Tickle Cove to Open Hall—</i>		
6 Contracts.—800 Perches cut open 18 Feet Wide	14 13 3	
A Bridge 240 Feet long	26 0 0	
	40 13 3	
<i>Open Hall to Plate Cove—</i>		
6 Contracts.—880 Perches cut open 18 Feet wide	-	31 0 5
<i>Broad Cive to Keels—</i>		
1 Contract.—Laying out Road	-	3 4 9
<i>Fogo—</i>		
12 Contracts.—247 Perches	-	133 11 0
<i>Twillingate—</i>		
3 Contracts.—248 Perches	-	160 8 0
3040¾ Perches, 6 Bridges.	£553 3 4	
52 Contracts, 9½ Miles Road, 6 Bridges.		

THOMAS BENNETT,

Chairman.

Board of Control,
24th February, 1845.

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money Expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

—000—

St. John's District

<i>Road from King's Bridge to Portugal Cove—</i>					
1 Contract.—2944 Perch Road Repaired	-	-	-	-	£265 15 6
<i>Goff's Bridge to Western Point—</i>					
3 Contracts.—246½ Perch Road	-	-	121	5	7
Compensation paid by the Executive	-	-	6	6	4
			<hr/>		127 11 11
<i>Goff's Bridge to Public Wharf—</i>					
2 Contracts.—29½ Perch, from Cochlan's to the Wharf	-	-	58	18	8
Compensation paid by the Executive	-	-	11	1	4
			<hr/>		70 0 0
<i>Broad Cove, to join the Portugal Cove Road—</i>					
1 Contract.—200 Perch	-	-	95	6	8
Compensation	-	-	2	3	4
			<hr/>		97 10 0
<i>Road from King's Bridge to North side Torbay—</i>					
5 Contracts.—445 Perch	-	-	216	4	9
1 Bridge	-	-	49	8	0
Compensation	-	-	49	18	0
			<hr/>		315 10 9
<i>North side Torbay to Biscayan Cove—</i>					
4 Contracts.—422 Perch Road	-	-	104	6	11
473 ditto, cut and cleared	-	-	13	13	3
Compensation	-	-	25	18	10
			<hr/>		143 19 0
<i>Torbay Road to Outer Cove by Bally Hally—</i>					
6 Contracts.—646 Perch	-	-	219	10	9
Compensation	-	-	7	7	4
			<hr/>		226 18 1
<i>Outer Cove Road to Dyer's Room, Logy Bay—</i>					
1 Contract.—96 Perch	-	-			35 0 3
<i>Road from North side Logy Bay to Ryan's Room—</i>					
1 Contract.—101 Perch	-	-			50 6 7
<i>Ryan's Room to School House—</i>					
2 Contracts.—70 Perch, 1 Bridge	-	-			45 0 0
<i>Fresh Water to Wigmore's Gully—</i>					
7 Contracts.—120 Perch, 5 Bridges	-	-			253 17 8
<i>Fresh Water to Ken Mount—</i>					
2 Contracts.—320 Perch	-	-			138 1 9
<i>Major Green's to W. Irvin's, and thence to Mill Road—</i>					
1 Contract, and a portion of another, 143 Perch	-	-			90 0 0
			<hr/>		Carried forward £1859 11 6

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money Expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

—000—

St. John's District.

	Brought forward	£1859 11 6
<i>Waterford Bridge to the Goulds—</i>		
5 Contracts.—742 Perch, and repairs and cross drains	-	473 17 0
<i>Bay Bulls Road to Petty Harbour—</i>		
2 Contracts.—227 Perch	156 7 11	
Compensation paid by the Executive	12 19 0	
	<u> </u>	169 6 11
<i>Jeremiah Merrigan's to George's Pond—</i>		
1 Contract.—125 Perch	-	74 18 7
<i>Road from James Fergus's to John Carroll's, by the Barking Kettle—</i>		
1 Contract.—39 Perch	32 19 1	
Compensation paid by the Executive	8 13 4	
	<u> </u>	41 12 5
<i>Road from John Carroll's to Pokeham Path—</i>		
1 Contract.—47 Perch, and 2 walled drains	-	43 6 8
<i>Upper Long Pond to Three Ponds—</i>		
1 Contract.—111 Perch	-	37 13 6
<i>Upper Long Pond by East side Dr. Fleming's Farm—</i>		
1 Contract.—167 Perch	-	59 14 0
<i>Penny-Well Path Road—</i>		
1 Contract and a portion of another, 201 Perch,	69 6 1	
Compensation	0 13 11	
	<u> </u>	70 0 0
<i>From Church over Garrison Hill to meet Upper Long Pond—</i>		
2 Contracts.—173 Perch	77 2 4	
Compensation	4 8 10	
	<u> </u>	81 11 2
<i>Head of King's Road to Brine's Bridge—</i>		
1 Contract.—120 Perch	-	57 4 0
<i>From residence of the late John Perkins to Fresh Water Road—</i>		
1 Contract.—168 Perch	-	50 19 2
<i>White Hills, from Rutledge's towards Byrne's Farm—</i>		
1 Contract, and a portion of another, 159 Perch	70 5 11	
Compensation paid by the Executive	8 13 4	
	<u> </u>	78 19 3
<i>Sinnott's to Sweeney's Marsh—</i>		
1 Contract.—260 Perch	-	83 11 2
	<u> </u>	Carried forward £3182 5 4

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

—000—

St. John's District.

	Brought forward	£3182	5	4
<i>King's Bridge and other Bridges—</i>				
2 Contracts.—King's and Queen's Bridges repaired	158	3	4	
Compensation paid by the Executive	5	18	7	
Ditto ditto for repairing Job's and Waterford Bridges	52	0	0	
				216 1 11
<i>Cockpit Road—</i>				
1 Contract.—122 Perch				61 0 3
<i>From Fort Townshend to Newtown—</i>				
2 Contracts.—196 Perch, 2 Bridges				38 18 3
<i>Brne's Bridge to Portugal Cove Road—</i>				
2 Contracts.—200 Perch	89	11	1	
Compensation in part		8	11	
				90 0 0
<i>Coaker's Farm to Quidi Vidi—</i>				
1 Contract.—124 Perch	45	13	5	
Compensation	4	3	2	
				49 16 7
<i>Bennett's Cottage to Quidi Vidi Bridge—</i>				
3 Contracts.—186 Perch	194	14	6	
Compensation	5	4	0	
				199 18 6
<i>Outer Cove Road to White Hills—</i>				
1 Contract.—153½ Perch				29 7 7
<i>Ordnance Coal Yard to Quidi Vidi Road, through Forest—</i>				
1 Contract.—116 Perch, and 2 drains.				67 10 3
<i>Road South of Monday's Pond to Pennywell Path—</i>				
1 Contract.—60 Perch.				21 13 4
<i>Waterford Bridge to Brookfield School House—</i>				
1 Contract.—129 Perch.				41 9 2
<i>Quidi Vidi Bridge to Martin's, White Hills—</i>				
1 Contract.—124 Perch.				44 15 6
<i>Ordnance Yard to Signal Hill—</i>				
2 Contracts.—194 Perch				105 7 8
<i>Gower Street—</i>				
3 Contracts.—117½ Perch.	210	0	7	
Compensation paid by the Executive	154	18	8	
				364 19 3
<i>Princes' Street—</i>				
2 Contracts.—24 Perch, and drain from Princes' Street to Water Street	43	8	4	
Compensation.	3	16	8	
				47 5 0
				Carried forward £4580 8 7

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

—000—

St. John's District.

	Brought forward	£4580	8	7
<i>Williams's Lane—</i>				
1 Contract—16 Perch			8	2 11
<i>Duckworth Street—</i>				
4 Contracts—221 Perch, and sundry covered and paved drains	258	5	8	
Compensation paid by the Executive.	75	3	9	
	—		333	9 5
<i>Meeting House Lane to Barrens—</i>				
1 Contract—54 Perch	25	10	11	
Compensation	2	11	6	
	—		28	2 5
<i>Waldegrave Street—</i>				
2 Contracts—23½ Perch, and Drain and Road at the head of the Street			43	7 1
<i>Gower Street to Tarrahan's Town—</i>				
3 Contracts—Road and 1 Bridge.			53	14 8
<i>Water Street---</i>				
3 Contracts—299 Perch			270	0 0
<i>Cross Streets and Lanes---</i>				
3 Contracts—80 Perch	43	12	8	
Compensation	14	15	1	
	—		58	7 9
<i>Circular Road, from King's Bridge Road to Long Pond Road---</i>				
2 Contracts, and a } 190 Perch, and portion of Cover Drain			80	0 0
portion of another }				
<i>Military Road, Fort Townshend to Fort William—</i>				
2 Contracts—158 Perch	70	9	2	
Compensation	8	13	4	
	—		79	2 6
<i>Court-House Lane to Orphan Asylum School—</i>				
1 Contract—42 Perch, and a paved drain			16	18 0
<i>King's Road—</i>				
1 Contract—81 Perch			85	19 10
<i>Fort William to King's Bridge---</i>				
1 Contract—104 Perch			44	13 9
<i>Wyatt's Cottage, Portugal Cove Road, to Torbay Road.—</i>				
1 Contract—73 Perch	22	2	10	
Compensation paid by the Executive,	5	17	1	
	—		27	19 11
<i>Bridge at River Head near Thomas Ambrose's—</i>				
—20 Perch, 1 Bridge			19	17 11
			—	
			Carried forward	£5711 4 9

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

St. John's District

	To Amount brought forward	£5711	4	9
<hr/>				
Stone Bridge, Maggoty Cove, to Forrest Road—				
1 Contract—Repairing the whole of the Road with Drains and Cross Drains		20	16	0
Barter's Hill				
1 Contract—20 $\frac{1}{2}$ perch		44	19	2
Goulds, to within Two Miles of Bay Bulls.				
4 Contracts—459 Perch	208	19	11	
Compensation	5	12	8	—214 12 7
Palk's House to Topsail—				
8 Contracts—1247 Perch	448	16	9	
Compensation	1	6	0	—450 2 9
Topsail to Holyrood—				
10 Contracts—318 Perch, 5 Bridges,				236 2 4
Holyrood to Salmonier—				
7 Contracts—1257 Perch				159 8 1
Salmonier Road 16 feet wide—drained and cross-drained—material from drains spread over 8 feet centre of Road				<hr/>
		£6836	6	6

Conception Bay District.

HARBOUR MAIN BOARD.

Holyrood Southern Bridge, to Salmon Cove—				
10 Contracts.—1199 Perch, 4 Bridges	£373	6	6	
Compensation paid by the Executive,	86	6	8	—459 13 2
Chapel's Cove—				
1 Contract—91 Perch,				12 19 1
Harbour Main—				
7 Contracts.—127 Perch, 3 Bridges,				49 19 7
				<hr/>
		£522	11	10
The Main Road from Holyrood to Salmon Cove is made 16 feet wide, Gravelled 7 feet wide.				

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money Expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

BRIGUS BOARD.

<i>Salmon Cove Bridge to Brigus—</i>				
6 Contracts.—416½ Perch, 1 Bridge, and	}			
17 Cross-drains, and repairs of Roads and Bridges				£150 0 0
<i>Brigus to Spaniards Bay Southern Gut.—</i>				
6 Contracts.—2880 Perch repaired from Bride's garden, Brigus to Spaniards Bay Bridge, with cross drains and repairs of Northern and Southern Gut Bridges,	}		145 13 3	
Compensation paid by the Executive			4 6 9	150 0 0
Road from 14 feet to 20 feet wide, Gravelled 7 feet wide.				
<i>Main Road to Colliers---</i>				
1 Contract.—207½ Perch				45 0 0
Road 14 feet, Gravelled 10 feet wide by 6 inches deep, and drained.				
<i>Main Road to Cat's Cove and Bacon's Cove.</i>				
1 Contract.—184½ Perch, drains and cross-drains,				35 0 0
Road 14 feet wide, made fit for gravelling				
<i>Frog Marsh to the Battery---</i>				
8 Contracts.—Estimated 320 Perch ; sundry repairs along this line to Roads and Bridges, Retaining Walls and Blasting for Road, and Road from Wesleyan Burying Ground to Bartlett's Bridge	}			149 14 8
<i>Town of Brigus---</i>				
2 Contracts.—Road and one Bridge in front of N. A. School-house, and repairs of Roads and drains,	}		58 5 2	
Compensation paid by Executive,			1 14 10	60 0 0
<i>Brigus to Bull Cove---</i>				
2 Contracts.—480 Perch,			57 0 0	
Compensation			3 0 0	60 0 0
Road 14 feet wide, Gravelled 6 feet				
<i>Brigus to Cupids---</i>				
3 Contracts.—320 Perch, 1 Bridge,				37 12 3
Road 14 feet wide, made fit for gravelling				
<i>Road from Main Road to Cupids—</i>				
5 Contracts.—495 Perch, 1 Bridge,			131 16 6	
Compensation			8 13 6	140 0 0
Road 14 feet wide, gravelled 7 feet, cross and side drains				
<i>Hibb's Hall to Port de Grave</i>				
3 Contracts.—Estimated 300 Perch repaired and retaining walls		49 2 7		
Compensation		0 17 5		50 0 0
<i>Road from Main Road to Port de Grave</i>				
3 Contracts.—860½ Perch,				150 0 0
Road 14 feet wide, 1 mile Gravelled 7 feet wide, and remainder made fit for Gravelling, side and cross drains.				

Carried forward £1027 6 11

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

	Brought forward	£1027	6	11
<i>French Cove to Bay Roberts' Church—</i>				
2 Contracts.—Estimated 400 Perch, 1 Bridge, } Retaining Walls and Blasting }		70	0	0
<i>Main Road to Juniper Stump—</i>				
1 Contract.—960 Perch, Gravelled, with side and cross drains.		49	19	0
<i>Southern Gut Bridge to Burnt Point—</i>				
1 Contract.—2283 Perch, Road 14 feet wide, fit for gravelling.		30	0	0
<i>Town of Port-de-Grave.—</i>				
4 Contracts—Estimated 160 Perch.		30	0	0
<i>Main Road to Pack's House, Bay Roberts.</i>				
2 Contracts—Estimated 340 Perch, Road 14 feet wide, Gravelled 7 feet		66	10	0
		<u>£1273</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>

—000—

HARBOUR GRACE BOARD.

<i>Spaniards' Bay Bridge to Southern Bridge—</i>		£10	16	8
1 Contract. 1 Bridge		1	6	0
Compensation paid by the Executive.			12	2
<i>Southern Bridge to Bear's Cove Bridge—</i>				
5 Contracts—		110	18	8
Estimated 517 Perch ; 2 Bridges.		53	7	7
Compensation paid by the Executive.			164	6
<i>Bear's Cove Bridge to Keef's Grove—</i>				
1 Contract ; 100 Perch			10	16
<i>Powell's Brook—</i>				
1 Contract ; 1 Stone Bridge.		39	18	0
Part of Compensation		0	2	0
<i>Southern Brook, River Head, to Feather Point—</i>				
2 Contracts ; 812 Perch—			62	7
<i>South Side, Harbor Grace, to Bryan's Cove—</i>				
1 Contract ; 529 Perch—		45	16	11
Compensation repairs Powell's Bridge		2	1	4
<i>Spaniards' Bay Road to Island and Bishop's Cove—</i>				
3 Contracts ; 1316 Perch.		146	12	11
Compensation		1	14	8
<i>Musquitto to North and South Point—</i>				
4 Contracts ; 500 Perch, 2 Bridges		68	5	10
Compensation paid by Executive		1	16	4
<i>Spaniards' Bay, thro' Bishop and Spoon Cove, to Island Cove—</i>				
2 Contracts—997 Perch		92	3	8
Compensation		7	3	0
		<u>£655</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>

Carried forward £655 7 10

A STATEMENT

Showing the Amount of Money Expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

	Brought forward	£655 7 10
<i>Hard Path, Cooper's Path and Fisherman's Road—</i>		
2 Contracts—752 Perch.	57 16 8	
Compensation	3 12 8	61 9 4
<i>Feather Point to Bryan's Cove.</i>		
1 Contract—180½ Perch	14 13 3	
1 ditto 320 Perch	30 6 9	45 0 0
<p>The second Contract was Singleton and Norcott's, the last instalment of which was paid by the Executive at the recommendation of the Board, sworn proof of completion agreeable to Contract, having been received by the Board, to which was affixed a request for payment by five of the Members of the Board of Road Commissioners.</p>		
<i>Lady Pond Road—</i>		
3 Contracts ; 634 Perch	60 19 9	
1 ditto favor William Bray, last Instalment paid by the Executive, 160 Perch	16 9 3	77 9 0
<i>Carbonear Road—</i>		
4 Contracts ; 960 Perch, from Powell's Brook to main Street.		83 5 4
		£922 11 6

Roads under this Board are 14 feet wide, made fit for gravelling.

CARBONEAR BOARD

<i>Pack's Bridge to Crocker's Cove—</i>		
5 Contracts—Road from Pack's Bridge to Harbor Rock Hill	£161 1 4	
Sewer in Main Street	16 0 0	
Repairing Road	10 0 0	187 1 4
<i>Pike's Bridge to William Penny's, South Side—</i>		
2 Contracts—South Side Street	42 9 4	
And 396 yards onward in ditto.	5 17 0	48 6 4
<i>Crocker's Cove Bridge to Lower Island Cove—</i> (Section Crocker's Cove to Spout Cove.)		
7 Contracts—Road from Bridge to Moor's House 6½ Miles and 48 Perch of Road, and Road at Marshall's Folly Hill.		267 17 11
<i>Battery Hill Road—</i>		
3 Contracts, and a } 2 Lots Road and 4 Drains, Retaining Wall, } portion of another } and portion of Work in St. Patrick's Street.. }		70 0 0
<i>Carbonear to Hearts Content—</i>		
10 Contracts, and a } portion of another } Repairing a Bridge.	16 8 6	
3 Lots Road not measured, viz. round Episcopal Church Yard from Ash's Corner to Beaver Pond, and thence to Double Brook Bridge.	67 0 0	
And 9 Miles Road made fit for Gravelling, side and cross drains	316 11 6	400 0 0
		Carried forward £ 973 5 7

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Extract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

	Brought forward	£978	5	7
<i>London Road—</i>				
2 Contracts and a portion of another, } From Ryley's Corner to White's Plantation	£41	11	1	
And proportion of Contract for a Half Mile of Road	5	13	2	47 4 3
<i>Middle Street and Drain—</i>				
2 Contracts—Drain connected with Middle Street, and repairing the Street from Mrs. Beehan's Plantation to Mrs. Barry's House, and Bridge and Drain.				63 0 0
<i>Pike's Bridge and Road—</i>				
1 Contract and a portion of another } Half Mile Road, and Drain	11	13	2	
Contract 34 9 0—Part of the Bridge—Balance of Grant	33	6	10	45 0 0
				<u>£1128 9 10</u>

WESTERN BAY BOARD.

<i>Crocker's Cove Bridge to Lower Island Cove—</i> (Section Spout Cove to Island Cove.)				
61 Contracts—1860½ Perch, 21 Bridges, A first instalment on Peppy's Order paid by the Executive	£521	19	4	
	3	0	8	525 0 0
<i>Black Head, through Gussett's Cove to Adam's Cove—</i>				
5 Contracts, and a portion of 2 others } 1 Bridge, and 4 Lots of Road from New Road to Adam's Cove Beach, estimated at 150 Perch				30 0 0
<i>W. Johnston's, Job's Cove, to Main Road—</i>				
1 Contract, and a portion of another. } 150 Perch, 1 Bridge.				30 0 0
<i>Western Bay, South Side, to Main Road—</i>				
5 Contracts—4 Lots Road in Western Bay, and 1 from Tacker's Cove to King's Brook, estimated at 240 Perch.				33 9 6
				<u>£618 9 6</u>

BAY-DE-VERDS BOARD.

<i>Lower Island Cove to Church, Bay-de-Verds.</i>				
29 Contracts—2302 Perch, 3 Bridges, and 3 Lots in the Town of Bay-de-Verds	376	10	8	
Compensation paid by the Executive.	36	15	0	413 5 8
				<u>Carried forward £413 5 8</u>

A STATEMENT

Showing the Amount of Money Expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

	£413 5 8
<i>Road over Kenneall Hill.</i>	
1 Contract—91 Perch	£41 0 0
Compensation	9 0 0
<i>Caplin Cove to Old Perlican.</i>	50 0 0
5 Contracts—800 Perch	56 17 6
	£430 3 2

The Roads under this Board are 14 feet wide, made fit for gravelling.

Trinity Bay District

OLD PERLICAN BOARD.

<i>Grates Cove to Bay-de-Verds—</i>		
7 Contracts—1120 Perch, 1 Bridge		£50 0 0
<i>Grates Cove to Old Perlican—</i>		
12 Contracts—1920 Perch, 1 Bridge,	142 17 0	
Compensation paid by the Executive,	7 3 0	150 0 0
<i>Bridge over Admiral's River—</i>		
1 Contract—1 Bridge,		50 0 0
<i>Old Perlican to Seals Cove and Hants Harbour.</i>		
10 Contracts—880 Perch, and Sundry repairs to Road and Bridge.		150 0 0
		£400 0 0

HEART'S CONTENT BOARD

<i>Hants Harbour to Scilly Cove.</i>		
5 Contracts—2 Miles of Road from Half-way Brook towards } Hants Harbour, and 1 Lot from thence to Hants Har- } bour Street,—the whole estimated at 880 Perch, 2 } Bridges.		130 14 9
<i>Scilly Cove to New Perlican.</i>		
2—Contracts 508 Perch, 1 Bridge	53 17 4	
Compensation paid by the Executive	10 12 4	64 9 8
<i>New Perlican to Heart's Content.</i>		
4 Contracts—Estimated 613 Perch, 1 Bridge	67 13 9	
Compensation	12 2 8	99 16 5
<i>Heart's Content to Heart's Delight.—</i>		
5 Contracts—951 Perch, 2 Bridges	110 13 5	
Compensation	3 9 4	114 2 9
		£409 3 7

Roads under this Board are 12 feet wide, gravelled 7 feet.

A STATEMENT

Showing the Amount of Money expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

NEW HARBOUR BOARD.		Brought forward	£439 11 3
New Harbour to Dildo Cove—			
3 Contracts—A Wall 50 yards, Road from Hilliard's Plantation to N. A. School-house, thence to New Harbour Bridge, and thence to Road leading round Dildo Cove, Estimated at 510 Perch		£50 0 0	
		70 0 0	
TRINITY BAY, NORTH BOARD.			
Trinity North Side, to Catalina—			
17 Contracts—Roads from one given place to another—distance not given; but comparing with other Roads in the District, may be estimated 2683 Perch and 10 Bridges.		533 8 0	
Compensation paid by the Executive		66 4 2	299 12 2
Trinity to New Bonaventure—			
28 Contracts.—A Stone Wall at Lobster Cove Head, with Rail 326 feet—Roads 3109½ Perch and 9 Bridges		283 2 6	
Compensation		10 10 10	
A first and second instalment on Wm. Percy's contract paid by the Executive		6 6 8	300 0 0
Town of Trinity—			
3 Contracts—Estimated 20 Perch—repairing Simpson's lane, with cover drains, &c.		35 9 0	
Compensation		4 11 0	40 0 0
			£639 12 2

Bonavista Bay District.

Roads and Bridges to King's Cove.
3 Contracts, 2 Bridges

BONAVISTA BOARD.

Town of Catalina Streets—			
4 Contracts—92 Perch, 1 Bridge		£39 13 0	
Bonavista to Catalina—			
25 Contracts—1099½ Perch, 4 Bridges		399 18 3	
			£439 11 3

Carried forward £439 11 3

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money Expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

		Brought forward	£439 11 3
<i>Bonavista to Bird Island Cove—</i>			
7 Contracts—228 Perch made, 960 Perch opened	61 7 2		
Compensation paid by the Executive	8 12 3	-----	69 19 5
<i>Walkham's Bridge—</i>			
1 Contract—1 Bridge.			70 0 0
<i>Connell's Bridge—</i>			
1 Contract—1 Bridge			15 0 0
<i>Canaille Bridge—</i>			
1 Contract—1 Bridge			10 0 0
<i>Canaille to Catalina Main Road—</i>			
1 Contract ; from Robin's Meadow to Main Road } —estimated 100 Perch }	15 12 0		
Compensation paid by the Executive	9 4 7	-----	24 16 7
<i>Walkham's Bridge towards Bayley's and Red Coves—</i>			
7 Contracts ; 193 Perch, 1 Bridge	56 10 8		
Compensation	3 9 4	-----	60 0 0
<i>Lance Cove Beach to Bayley's Cove—</i>			
4 Contracts—250 Perch estimated			73 19 0
			£763 6 3

Roads under this Board are 16 feet wide, gravelled, in some instances the whole road, but generally 7 feet, and drained!

BONAVISTA AND KING'S COVE BOARD.

<i>Road from Bonavista to King's Cove—</i>			
15 Contracts—37 temporary Bridges—3200 Perch, opened and cleared, 100 Perch made and gravelled	£143 9 7		
Laying out the Road from Bonavista to King's Cove, 21 miles Road 16 feet wide.	42 0 0	-----	£185 9 7

KING'S COVE BOARD.

<i>Roads and Bridges in King's Cove.</i>			
2 Contracts, 2 Bridges			£38 1 10

SALVAGE BOARD.

<i>Town of Salvage—</i>			
2 Contracts—34 Perch Road			£25 0 0

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Extract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

GREENSPOND BOARD.

Streets in Greenspond—

4 Contracts—

200 yards Road built as bridge work, 14 feet wide, Planked and Gravelled 14½ Perch

Compensation paid by the Executive

£87 10 8
2 9 4 ———— 90 0 0

KEELS BOARD.

Road from Keels towards Broad Cove—

8 Contracts—70 Perch made, and 154 Perch cut, cleared and laid out,

40 13 1

Twillingate and Fogo District

Town of Twillingate—

5 Contracts—128 Perch

Compensation paid by Executive.

91 4 0
1 0 0 ———— £92 4 0

FOGO BOARD,

Town of Fogo—

3 Contracts—100 Perch Road

Road gravelled 7 feet wide.

£100 0 0

Ferryland District.

BAY, BULLS BOARD.

Bay Bulls to La Manche—

16 Contracts—168 Perch, 2 Bridges

£300 0 0

Carried forward £500 0 0

A STATEMENT

Showing the Amount of Money Expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

	Brought forward	£300 0 0
<i>Bay Bulls Harbour—</i>		
3 Contracts—94 $\frac{3}{4}$ Perch, 1 Bridge	25 10 9	
Compensation paid by the Executive	31 17 0	57 7 9
<i>Roads and Bridges in Toad's Cove—</i>		
2 Contracts—126 Perch	24 14 6	
Compensation	14 6 0	39 0 6
		£396 8 3

RENEWSE BOARD.

<i>Renewse to Trepassey—</i>		
8 Contracts—2 Bridges	135 0 0	
Made and gravelled 378 Perch, 16 feet wide	99 9 8	
Opened from Salmon Pool to Old Woman's River, 160 Perch	14 0 0	£248 9 8

FERRYLAND BOARD.

<i>La Manche to Cape Broyle.—</i>		
3 Contracts—223 Perch, 10 feet wide gravelled 6 feet and 6 inches deep, and 1 Bridge	£44 10 0	
Compensation paid by the Executive	2 14 5	47 4 5
<i>Cape Broyle to Ferryland—</i>		
7 Contracts—1120 Perch, gravelled		98 4 4
<i>Ferryland to Renewse—</i>		
5 Contracts—303 Perch, 1 Bridge		32 2 7
Gravelled 7 feet wide, 6 inches deep		
<i>Roads and Bridges in Renewse—</i>		
2 Contracts—3 Bridges	13 16 0	
Compensation	6 0 0	19 6 0
<i>Roads and Bridges in Fermeuse—</i>		
2 Contracts—18 Perch, 1 Bridge		4 3 3
<i>Stone Island towards Caplin Bay—</i>		
6 Contracts 734 Perch, 1 Bridge	50 15 9	
(Cleared 8 feet, levelled 6 feet, and drained)		
Compensation	4 3 3	54 19 0
		£256 9 7

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Extract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

Placentia and St. Mary's District

LITTLE PLACENTIA BOARD.

<i>Little Placentia to Pond Head—</i>				
10 Contracts—210 Perch, 12 feet wide, gravelled 7 feet		91	13	9
Compensation paid by the Executive		8	6	3

			100	0 0
<i>Little to Great Placentia—</i>				
8 Contracts—102 Perch, 3 Bridges, and 11 drains Through a Bog and gravelled.			75	0 0

			£175	0 0

GREAT PLACENTIA BOARD.

<i>Placentia to Distress Cove—</i>				
16 Contracts—5760 Perch opened and cleared 18 feet wide		139	13	0
Exploring, opening, marking and laying out 26 miles Road		10	7	0

			150	0 0

MERASHEEN, ISLE VALEN, &c. BOARD.

<i>Barren Island—</i>				
4 Contracts—Estimated 41 Perch, 14 feet wide, Gravelled 7 feet, and 80 Perch opened, 1 Bridge.		37	10	0
Compensation paid by the Executive.		12	10	0

			50	0 0
<i>Merashcen—</i>				
3 Contracts—119 Perch, 14 feet wide, Gravelled 7 feet.		48	5	0
Compensation.		1	15	0

			50	0 0
<i>Presque to Oliver's Cove.</i>				
1 Contract—Estimated 400 Perch opened and drained		47	0	0
Compensation.		3	0	0

			50	0 0
<i>Isle of Valen—</i>				
3 Contracts—189 Perch, 14 feet wide, and gravelled, 3 Bridges, 160 Perch opened and cleared.			92	6 8
<i>Woody Island—</i>				
2 Contracts—50 Perch, 14 feet wide, gravelled 7 feet and 160 Perch opened and cleared from Old Cove to Grunter's Cove			11	0 0
<i>Sound Island—</i>				
4 Contracts—427 Perch opened and cleared, 1 Bridge.			20	0 9

			£273	6 8

ST. MARY'S BOARD.

<i>St. Mary's to Holyrood Pond—</i>				
6 Contracts—640 Perch, opened 20 feet wide		£17	2	9
40 Perch made 14 feet, gravelled 7 feet		9	18	5
Compensation paid by the Executive		6	18	8

			33	19 10

			£33	19 10

Carried forward

£33 19 10

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money Expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

	Brought forward	£33 19 10
<i>St. Mary's to Point La Haye—</i>		
7 Contracts—480 Perch opened 20 feet wide	10 6 3	
120 Ditto made 14 feet wide, gravelled 7 feet	31 8 4	
Compensation	9 19 4	51 13 11
		£85 13 9

HARBOUR BUFFETT BOARD.

<i>Roads in Harbour Buffett—</i>		
2 Contracts—89 Perch made 14 feet wide, gravelled 7 feet and drained	23 16 9	
Compensation	1 3 3	£25 0 0

PARADISE BOARD.

<i>Road from Great to Little Paradise—</i>		
5 Contracts—54 Perch Road and 1 Bridge.		£27 7 0

ODERIN BOARD.

<i>Streets in Oderin—</i>		
1 Contract—53 Perch Road.		£20 0 0
Commencing at Spoon Cove, going Easterly and Westerly.		

Burin District.

BURIN BOARD.

<i>Spoon Cove to Corbin and St. Lawrence---</i>		
4 Contracts—555 Perch.		£99 16 8
<i>Olive Point to Great Burin—</i>		
2 Contracts—240 Perch.		48 2 0
<i>Court House to Burin Bay—</i>		
4 Contracts—243 Perch.	81 13 2	
Repairing Road.	1 14 8	
Compensation paid by the Executive .	6 12 2	90 0 0
		£237 18 8

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money expended under the Act Vict. 6, cap. 4, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Extract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 31st Dec., 1844.

<i>Court House to Bull Cove—</i>	Brought forward	£237 18 9
2 Contracts—276 Perch.		64 9 6
<i>Bull Cove to Port au Bras—</i>		
1 Contract—231 Perch.		80 0 0
<i>Port au Bras to Mortier, Beau Bois and Mortier Bay—</i>		
2 Contracts—434 Perch		74 16 1
		£457 4 3
The Roads under this Board are made 7 feet wide at the top, raised 8 inches in the centre gravelled and drained.		

ST. LAWRENCE BOARD.

<i>St. Lawrence to Lameline—</i>		
1 Contract—270 Perch.		£70 0 0
<i>Little to Great St. Lawrence, to and from Bridge Head—</i>		
4 Contracts—277 Perch.		52 13 1
		£122 13 1

Roads under this board are made 7 Feet wide at the top, and gravelled with cross and side drains.

GRAND BANK BOARD.

<i>Fortune to Grand Bank—</i>		
3 Contracts—339 Perch, 7 small Bridges		£99 16 0
Drained and levelled in the centre 7 feet.		
<i>Fortune to Lameline—</i>		
2 Contracts—960 Perch opened 12 feet wide, and erecting beacons of stone and wood.		34 5 0
		£134 1 0
<i>Grant for exploring and opening from Fortune to Placentia Bays, placed under the Burin Board.</i>		
3 Contracts—175 Perch.		£24 18 4

Fortune Bay District.

HARBOUR BRITAIN BOARD.

<i>Harbour Britain to West side Connaigre Bay, &c.</i>		
7 Contracts—3 Contracts for opening a Road from a place named to another, not measured, Estimated 2080 Perch	£88 0 0	
Road from Custom-house to Gaden's fence, Estimated 50 Perch	25 0 0	
299 Perch, 14 feet, made 8 feet, gravelled 5 feet	165 12 6	£278 12 6

BELLORAM BOARD.

<i>Belloram to St. Jacques—</i>		
3 Contracts—Road at Belloram, and 2 Bridges	41 19 8	
358 Perch cleared, and levelled 14 feet wide	50 0 0	
Compensation paid by the Executive	7 0 0	£98 19 8

Digest of Work performed under the Act 6, Vic. cap. 4 as per Statement.

	Bridges.	Roads made and Gravelled.			Roads made drain- ed and levelled fit for gravelling			Roads Repaired or Gravelled.			Roads cut open and Cleared.			Totals.		
		Mls.	Roods.	Perch.	Mls.	Roods.	Perch.	Mls.	Roods.	Perch.	Mls.	Roods.	Perch.	Mls.	Roods.	Perch.
ST. JOHN'S—Repairs King's, Queen's, Job's, and Waterford Bridges,	16	32	3	55½	3	3	57	9	0	64	1	1	73	47	2	9½
CONCEPTION BAY, exclusive of Carbonear	44	13	1	16	44	2	44	15	0	0				72	3	60½
CARBONEAR.—The Contracts are mostly from one given place to another, (the measurement not given), but the work performed, comparing the amount expended with Brigus and Harbour Grace, should be	1													25	0	0
TRINITY BAY,	28	9	0	72	31	3	37½							41	0	29½
BONAVISTA BAY, (37 temporary, and 11 Bridges)	48	6	3	19½							13	0	0	19	3	19½
TWILLINGATE AND FOGO,			2	68										2		68
FERRYLAND,	12	4	1	47½	2	1	14	4	1	63	0	2	0	11	2	44½
PLACENTIA & ST. MARY'S,	9	3	1	27	1	1	0				24	0	27	28	2	54
BURIN, (Small Bridges)	7	8	1	61	1	0	19				3	0	0	12	2	0
FORTUNE BAY,	2	1	0	29	2	2	58				6	2	0	10	1	7
731 Contracts	167													270	0	52½

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount at the Disposal of each Board	Amount Expended by each Board
ST. JOHN'S BOARD,	£15,375 0 0	£6836 6 6
CONCEPTION BAY.		
Harbour Main Board,	610 0 0	522 11 10
Brigus "	1280 0 0	1273 15 11
Harbour Grace "	1425 0 0	922 11 6
Carbonear "	1200 0 0	1128 9 10
Western Bay "	620 0 0	618 9 6
Bay-de-Verds "	590 0 0	530 3 2
TRINITY BAY.		
Old Perlican Board,	400 0 0	400 0 0
Heart's Content "	550 0 0	409 3 7
Trinity Bay, North, Board,	640 0 0	639 12 2
New Harbour, "	50 0 0	50 0 0
BONAVISTA BAY.		
Bonavista Board,	765 0 0	763 6 3
Bonavista to King's Cove Board.	300 0 0	185 9 7
King's Cove "	70 0 0	38 1 10
Salvage "	25 0 0	25 0 0
Greenspond "	90 0 0	90 0 0
Keels "	50 0 0	40 13 1
TWILLINGATE AND FOGO.		
Twillingate Board,	100 0 0	92 4 0
Fogo, "	100 0 0	100 0 0
FERRYLAND.		
Ferryland Board,	555 0 0	256 9 7
Bay Bulls "	500 0 0	396 8 3
Renewse Board and Trepassey,	500 0 0	248 9 8
PLACENTIA AND St. MARY'S.		
Merashen, Isle of Valen, &c. Board	290 0 0	273 6 8
Little Placentia "	175 0 0	175 0 0
Great Placentia "	150 0 0	150 0 0
St. Mary's "	165 0 0	85 13 9
Harbour Buffett "	25 0 0	25 0 0
Paradise "	30 0 0	27 7 0
Oderin "	20 0 0	20 0 0
BURIN		
Burin Board,	470 0 0	457 4 3
Ditto for exploring and opening from Fortune to Placentia Bays	200 0 0	24 18 4
St. Lawrence Board,	130 0 0	122 13 1
Grand Bank "	150 0 0	134 1 0
FORTUNE BAY.		
Harbour Britain Board	300 0 0	278 12 6
Belloram, "	100 0 0	98 19 8
	£2800 0 0	£17440 2 6

T. THOMAS BENNETT, Chairman.

Board of Control,
24th February, 1845.

A STATEMENT

Showing the Amount of Money Expended under the Act Vict. 7, cap. 9, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 22nd Feb., 1845.

St. John's District.

<i>Road from Major Green's to Rennie's Mill-Road—</i>				
1 Contract.—	} 48 Perches			
Portion				£60 0 0
<i>Martin's White Hills, to Byrne's Farm—</i>				
1 Contract.—	} 85 Perches			
Portion of			29 3 9	
Compensation paid by the Executive			0 16 3	30 0 0
<i>Circular Road—</i>				
1 Contract.—	} Covered Drain			
Portion of				1 12 0
<i>Queen's Bridge to Torbay and Outer Cove Roads—</i>				
1 Contract—	74 Perches			19 15 5
<i>Mahon's Lane—</i>				
1 Contract—	12½ Perches			7 6 5
<i>Portugal Cove Road to Friendly Hall—</i>				
1 Contract—	50 Perches			15 3 4
<i>Road to Edghill's Farm—</i>				
1 Contract—	102 Perches			34 19 10
<i>Road from King's Bridge to Old Portugal Cove Road at West's Hill—</i>				
1 Contract—	64 Perches			24 19 2
<i>Quidi Vidi Road, beginning at the Bridge—</i>				
1 Contract—	32 Perches			30 19 4
<i>Penny-Well Path----</i>				
1 Contract.—	} 89 Perches			
Portion of				31 4 7
<i>Rennie's Mill to Upper Long Pond Bridge----</i>				
1 Contract—	326 Perches		34 14 6	
And portion of Contract on Major Green's Road, 10 Perches			12 3 1	46 17 7
				£302 18 6

Conception Bay District

HARBOUR MAIN BOARD

<i>Holyrood Brook to Salmon Cove—</i>				
1 Contract—	1 Bridge		3 18 0	
Compensation paid by Executive			1 14 8	5 12 8
				£5 12 8
Carried forward				

A STATEMENT

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	Brought forward	£5 12 8
<i>Harbour Main—</i>		
1 Contract—28 Perches		6 11 5
		£12 4 1
BRIGUS BOARD.		
<i>Bacon's Cove to Cat's Cove—</i>		
1 Contract—209 Perch—1 Bridge	39 6 0	
Compensation paid by the Executive	5 14 0	45 0 0
Road 14 feet wide, gravelled 8 feet.		
<i>James's Cove to Southern Cove, Colliers—</i>		
2 Contracts—15½ Perch,—1 Bridge	38 11 4	
Compensation	6 2 8	44 14 0
10 feet wide and drained.		
<i>Bull Cove to English Harbour—</i>		
2 Contracts—142 Perch		25 0 0
8 feet gravelled and drained.		
<i>Main Road to Goose Pond—</i>		
1 Contract—320 Perch—cut open 12 feet wide		19 18 5
<i>Juniper Stump Road—</i>		
1 Contract—Walled Drains, 1 Bridge and Road repaired		15 0 0
<i>Salmon Cove Bridge to Brigus—</i>		
2 Contracts—Walled Cross Drains, 3—Repairing Clancey's Brook Bridge		13 7 9
Road for approaches		
<i>Hibb's Hall to Main Road</i>		
6 Contracts—estimated 185 Perch. 1 Bridge and	31 2 8	
Retaining Wall and Walled Cross Drains	14 1 1	45 3 9
Compensation		
<i>Bay Roberts to Spaniards Bay Bridge—</i>		
1 Contract—300 Perch		32 10 0
14 feet wide, and drained		
<i>Cold East Point—</i>		
1 Contract—80 Perch		21 13 4
14 feet wide, gravelled 8 feet and drained		
		£262 7 3

CARBONEAR BOARD.

<i>Valey Road.</i>		£40 2 2
1 Contract and a portion of another, 160 Perch		
<i>Bunker's Hill Road.</i>		
2 Contracts.—318 Perch		25 16 10
		£65 19 0
	Carried forward	

A STATEMENT

Showing the Amount of Money Expended under the Act Vict. 7, cap. 9, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 22nd Feb., 1845.

	Brought forward	£65 19 0
<i>Hiscock's Hill Road</i> —		
1 Contract—320 Perch, 1 Bridge		31 4 0
<i>English Hill.</i>		
1 Contract—Estimated 240 Perch, Repairing Road		17 5 10
<i>Middle Street and Drain</i> —		
1 Contract—Drained from Strickland's Plantation to Parsonage House		16 0 8
<i>London Road</i> —		
1 Contract—and a portion of another, 128 Perch		19 12 3
<i>Blow-me-down-Road</i> —		
1 Contract—480 Perch		26 0 0
<i>Crocker's Cove to Spout Cove</i> —		
4 Contracts—1200 Perch		70 5 0
<i>Bennett's Hill</i> —		
1 Contracts—Estimated 240 Perch, cutting down Hill and Repairing Road		24 4 8
<i>Battery Hill.</i>		
1 Contract 160 Perch		20 0 0
<i>Heart's Content Road</i>		
1 Contract (portion of) 35 Perch		12 9 4
		£300 0 9

WESTERN BAY BOARD.

<i>Spout Cove to Lower Island Cove</i> —		
15 Contracts—818 Perch, 3 Bridges		£75 0 0
<i>Western Bay thro' Bradley's Cove to Adam's Cove</i> —		
4 Contracts—Estimated 60 Perch, 4 Bridges and 2 cross drains		26 10 0
<i>Mulley's Cove Road to Broad Cove</i> —		
3 Contracts—Estimated 108 Perch, 1 Bridge		15 0 0
<i>Job's Cove Street towards Redland's</i>		
4 Contracts—106 Perch, 1 Bridge		14 18 2
<i>Small Point to Main Road</i> —		
2 Contracts, and a portion of 3 others—Estimated 37 Perch		10 10 8
		£141 18 10

BAY DE VERDS BOARD.

<i>Main Road, Bay-de Verds, to Grates Cove</i> —		
5 Contracts—800 Perch		£55 9 0
14 feet wide, made and levelled 7 feet centre.		
<i>Lower Island Cove Brook to Bay de Verds.</i>		
14 Contracts—1234 Perch, 2 Bridges, and clearing 2 Brooks		109 1 9
Gravelled 7 feet, raised 12 inches in centre.		
	Carried forward	£164 10

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money expended under the Act Vict. 7, cap. 9, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Extract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 22nd Feb., 1845.

	Brought forward £164 10 9
<i>Low Point to Main Road—</i>	
3 Contracts—160 Perch, and clearing Brooks	15 10 0
Raised in centre 3 feet, made and levelled 7 feet, road opened 16 feet	<u>180 0 0</u>

Trinity Bay District.

TRINITY BAY, NORTH BOARD.

<i>Town of Trinity—</i>	
8 Contracts—sundry Street work in the Town, estimated 160 Perch, cross drains, rail and blastings	£43 18 4
Compensation paid by the Executive	6 1 8 — £50 0 0
<i>Bonaventure to Trinity—</i>	
21 Contracts—466½ Perch, and 30 Cross drains, } 20 Perch road round Lobster Cove Road, &c. }	75 0 0
<i>Trinity to Catalina—</i>	
10 Contracts—214 Perch, 1 Bridge and approaches to bridges, and 8 cross drains.	43 4 10
	<u>£168 4 10</u>

Roads under this Board drained on both sides.

CATALINA BOARD.

<i>Bird Island Cove to Main Road—</i>	
4 Contracts—1040 Perch cleared and opened 14 feet wide, 16 5-14 Perch drained and houghed	£20 1 0
<i>Catalina to Little Catalina—</i>	
7 Contracts; 200 Perch, 2 Bridges, cut, opened and cleared and made 14 feet wide, raised in the centre, and gravelled 7 feet wide by 9 inches deep, drained	59 15 0
<i>Town of Catalina—</i>	
7 Contracts—233 Perch, 5 Bridges, and 72 Perch opened with 11 drains Road rounded and 7 feet gravelled.	55 0 0
	<u>£134 16 0</u>

A STATEMENT

Showing the Amount of Money Expended under the Act Vict. 7, cap. 9, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 22nd Feb., 1845.

CATALINA & BONAVISTA BOARD.

<i>Road Catalina to Bonavista—</i>	
4 Contracts—114½ Perch 5 Bridges	£53 8 9
Carried to Bonavista Board	<u> </u>

Bonavista Bay District.

<i>Bonavista to Catalina—</i>	
13 Contracts—417 Perch 2 Bridges	£142 19 1
<i>Town of Bonavista</i>	
3 Contracts—77½ Perch, and sundry improvements	18 1 0
Compensation paid by the Executive	14 7 3
	<u>32 8 3</u>
<i>Lance Cove toward Bird Island Cove—</i>	
1 Contract—8 Perch	1 14 8
	<u> </u>
	<u>£159 2 0</u>

Roads 16 feet wide, gravelled 7 feet.

GREENSPOND BOARD

<i>Town of Greenspond—</i>	
5 Contracts—39½ Perch, road or bridge work	93 12 0
Proportion of Compensation	0 5 4
	<u>£93 17 4</u>

KEELS BOARD.

<i>Town of Keels—</i>	
1 Contract—8½ Perch, 1 Stone Bridge	£14 10 0
	<u> </u>

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Amount of Money expended under the Act Vict. 7, cap. 9, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Extract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 22nd Feb., 1845.

Twillingate and Fogo District.

TWILLINGATE BOARD.

Island of Twillingate— 3 Contracts—218 Perch	£95 8 3
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FOGO BOARD.

Island of Fogo— 3 Contracts—143 Perch	£104 11 0
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Roads 7 feet wide at the top, gravelled and drained

Fortune Bay District.

Roads in Fortune Bay not specified, at the disposal of the Governor. 1 Contract. Per Rev. Mr. Blackmore—Road from Burgeo to Grandy Cove, 8 feet wide made and drained	£40 0 0
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Ferryland District.

BAY BULLS BOARD

Cully River Bridge. 1 Contract—1 Bridge	£38 15 2
Harbour of Mobile— 1 Contract—22 Perch	4 13 8
Main Line of Road— 1 Contract—and a portion of another, 32 Perch	21 14 2
	£65 3 0

A STATEMENT

Showing the Amount of Money Expended under the Act Vict. 7, cap. 9, on Contracts completed and approved, with an Abstract of the Work performed on each line of Road, and the proportion of the Expenditure of each Board respectively, from the passing of the Act to the 22nd Feb., 1845.

FERRYLAND BOARD.

Main Lane of Road—

8 Contracts—Estimated 320 Perch from one given place to another, through the Harbour of Ferryland	£61 4 8
Compensation paid by the Executive	8 17 4
	70 2 0

Burin District,

BURIN BOARD.

<i>Burin to Grand Bank—</i>	
5 Contracts—350 Perch	£68 13 0
<i>Port au Bras to Mortier Bay—</i>	
2 Contracts—102 Perch	11 4 6
<i>Road to School house at Rock Harbour—</i>	
1 Contract 79 Perch	23 13 6
<i>Beau Bois to Little Bay—</i>	
1 Contract—155 Perch	40 0 0
	£143 11 0

14 feet, made 7 feet wide, and gravelled.

ST. LAWRENCE BOARD.

<i>Lawn—</i>	
3 Contracts—64 Perch, 14 feet, gravelled 7 feet	£25 0 0
<i>Great to Little St. Lawrence—</i>	
3 Contracts—150 Perch, repaired and to complete 214 Perch	21 19 0
	£46 0 0

LAMELINE BOARD.

<i>Roads in Lameline—</i>	
8 Contracts—164½ Perch, and 63 Perch cross drained	£35 0 0

Placentia and St Mary's District

GREAT PLACENTIA BOARD.

<i>Town of Great Placentia—</i>	
9 Contracts—18 Perch, embankment	45 0 0
Compensation paid by the Executive	2 0 0
	£47 0 0
<i>Great Placentia to Distress Cove.</i>	
8 Contracts—1600 Perch, cut open 18 feet wide	28 10 0
Compensation	9 10 0
	38 0 0
	£85 0 0

LITTLE PLACENTIA BOARD

<i>Point Mall—</i>	
2 Contracts—194 Perch, drained, 14 feet wide, and 61 Perch gravelled	16 15 4
	7 4 3
	£23 19 7

*A Digest of Work performed under the Act 7 Vic. cap 9 as per
prefixed Statement.*

	Bridges.	Roads made and Gravelled.			Roads made drain- ed and levelled fit for gravelling.			Roads Repaired and Gravelled.			Roads cut open and Cleared.			Totals.				
		Mls.	Roods.	Perch.	Mls.	Roods.	Perch.	Mls.	Roods.	Perch.	Mls.	Roods.	Perch.	Mls.	Roods.	Perch.		
<i>St. John's District</i>		1	3	6				1	0	6	...				2	3	12½
<i>Conception Bay District</i>	13	1	3	50½	10	1	43	11	3	6	1	0	0	25	0		19½	
<i>Trinity Bay District</i>	8	1	3	49½	2	0	60½	.....			3	1	72	7	2		21½
<i>Bonavista Bay District</i>	8	2	0	22	.....			.....			.....			2	0		22
<i>Twillingate and Fogo District</i>		1	0	41	.....			.....			.....			1	0		41
<i>Fortune Bay District</i>		1	2	0	.....			.....			.....			1	2		0
<i>Ferryland District</i>	1			54	.....			1	0	0	.....			1	0		54
<i>Burin District</i>		2	0	46		2	4½	2		54	.....			3	1		20½
<i>Placentia and St. Mary's District</i>				79			34	.....			5	0	0	5	3		33
244 Contracts ...	30													51	1		61½	

RECAPITULATION

	<i>Amount at the Disposal of the Board.</i>	<i>Amount Expended by the Board.</i>
ST. JOHN'S BOARD	£2,030 0 0	£302 18 6
CONCEPTION BAY.		
Harbour Main Board	200 0 0	12 4 1
Brigus "	565 0 0	262 7 3
Harbour Grace "	712 0 0	
Carbonear "	625 0 0	300 0 9
Western Bay "	148 0 0	141 18 10
Bay-de-Verds "	250 0 0	180 0 0
TRINITY BAY.		
Old Perlican Board	100 0 0	
Heart's Content "	100 0 0	
New Harbour "	50 0 0	
Trinity Bay, North Board	200 0 0	168 4 10
Catalina	165 0 0	134 16 0
BONAVISTA BAY.		
Bonavista Board, (including £125 } Catalina Road in Trinity Bay } -	300 0 0	212 10 9
King's Cove and Tickle Cove Board	140 0 0	
King's Cove "	45 0 0	
Greenspond "	95 0 0	93 17 4
Fair Island "	15 0 0	
Gooseberry Island "	15 0 0	
Keels "	15 0 0	14 10 0
TWILLINGATE AND FOGO.		
Twillingate Board	370 0 0	95 8 3
Fogo "	140 0 0	104 11 0
FORTUNE BAY.		
Harbour Britain Board	100 0 0	
Belloram "	50 0 0	
At the Governor's disposal	180 0 0	40 0 0
FERRYLAND DISTRICT.		
Bay Bulls Board	300 0 0	65 3 0
Ferryland "	230 0 0	70 2 0
BURIN DISTRICT.		
Burin Board	245 0 0	143 11 0
St. Lawrence Board	50 0 0	46 19 0
Lameline	35 0 0	35 0 0
PLACENTIA AND St. MARY'S.		
St. Mary's Board	132 0 0	
Harbour Buffett Board	58 0 0	
Great Placentia "	122 0 0	85 0 0
Little Placentia "	95 0 0	23 19 7
Merasheen and Isle of Valen Board	63 0 0	
Trepassey Board	30 0 0	
	£8000 0 0	£3533 2 2

THOMAS BENNETT, *Chairman.*

Board of Control, }
24th February, 1845. }

ROAD REPORTS.

A STATEMENT

Of Contracts entered into by the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District, to the 1st January, 1845, Under Act 6 Vic. Cap. 4, and 7th Vic. Cap. 9.

Names of Roads, &c.	Names of Contractors.	Work performed & rate per perch, &c.	Amt. of Contracts Currency.
Road from the King's Bridge to Portugal Cove	Martin Walsh, Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.	2944 perches, at 2s. 1d. per perch.	<p style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</p> <p>306 13 4</p> <hr/> <p>306 13 4</p>
Road from Goff's Bridge Portugal Cove, to Westward Point.	Nicholas Rourke, Lots No. 1 & 3 Patrick Keogh, Lot No. 2.	92½ p. at 26s. 6d. 154 p. at 2s. 3d.	<p>122 II 3</p> <p>17 6 8</p> <hr/> <p>139 17 II</p>
Road from Goff's Bridge to the Public Wharf, Portugal Cove.	James Cudihy, Lot No. 1 } Patrick Ryan, do. do. 2 }	29 5-8 p. at 58s. 3½d.	<p>{ 53 6 8</p> <p>{ 33 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>86 6 8</p>
6 Vic. cap. 4			£80 15 5
7 Vic. cap. 9			17 16 1
			<hr/> £98 11 6
Road from Broad Cove to join the Portugal Cove Road.	Patrick Corrigan, Lot No. 1. Patrick Ryan, lot. No. 2. Nicholas Rourke, lot No. 3.	200 p. at 11s. 338½ p. at 5s 4d. . 240 p. at 4s. 3d.	<p>110 0 0</p> <p>90 6 8</p> <p>51 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>251 6 8</p>
Road from the King's Bridge to the North side of Torbay.	James Purcell, lot No. 1. David Dwan, lot No. 2. John Ellard, lot No. 3. Nicholas Roach, lot No. 4. John Kelley, lot No. 5. Pierce Power, lots No. 6 & 11.	115 p. at 13s. 135 p at 12s. 4½d. 152 p. at 16s. 136 p. at 14s. 93 p. at 9s. No. 6, 144 p. at 16s " 11, 228½ p. 14s. 11d	<p>69 0 0</p> <p>83 10 0</p> <p>121 12 0</p> <p>95 4 0</p> <p>41 17 0</p> <p>285 12 5</p>
6 Vic. cap. 4			£946 3 1
7 Vic. cap. 9			403 16 11
			<hr/> £1350 0 0
	John Murphy, lot No. 7.	76 p. at 10s.	38 0 0
	Michael Delaney, lot No. 8.	92 p. at 13s 11d.	64 0 4
	P. Kenshala, lot. No. 9.	119 p. at 9s. 11d.	59 0 1
	Doyle, Ellard & Co. lot No. 10.	134 p. 8s. 5. bridge 10l.	66 7 10
	Jeremiah Crawly, lot No. 12.	120 p. at 12s.	72 0 0
	Joseph Wheeler, lot No. 13.	95 p. at 6s. 3d.	29 13 9
	Patrick Ryan, lot No. 14.	52 p. at 19s. 5d.	50 9 8
	James Gleeson for building Dooling Bridge.		57 0 0
	William Maning for building bridge over Torbay River.		39 10 0
	James Power, Bridges 1 & 4.		22 0 0
	James Phealan, ditto 2 & 3.		20 0 0
			<hr/> 1214 17 1
Road from the North side of Torbay to Biscayan Cove.	Richard Allan, lot No. 1.	195½ p. at 4s. 11d	
	Ditto, lot No. 6.	186 p. at 4s. 11d.	
	Ditto, lot No. 10.	192 p. at 12s.	
	Ditto, lot No. 12.	Small Bridge	288 17 7
	Ditto, lot No. 16.	53 p. at 4. 11d.	
	Ditto, lot No. 18.	480 p. at 9d.	
	Ditto, lot. No. 22		<hr/> 288 17 7
			<hr/> £1763 11 8

Amount forwarded

ROAD REPORTS.

A STATEMENT

Of Contracts entered into by the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District to the 1st January, 1845, under Act 6 Vic. Cap. 4, and 7th Vic. Cap. 9.

Names of Roads &c.	Names of Contractors.	Work performed & rate per Perch, &c.	Amt. of Contracts, Currency.	
			£1403 11 8	
Brought forward Road from the North Side of Torbay to Biscayan Cove	Patrick Dunphy, Lot No. 2	48 p. at 9s II d	23 16 0	
	George Molloy, Lot No. 3	70 p. at 12s 6d	43 15 0	
	Basil Grace, Lots No. 4 & 19	No 4, 281 p. at 4s 10d } " 19, 122 1/2 p. at 4s 10d }	101 4 0	
	Martin Fitzgerald, Lot No. 5	193 p. at 4s II d	47 8 11	
	Michael Delaney, Lot No. 7	70 p. at 5s II d	20 14 2	
	Edward Fling, Lots No. 8 & 13	No. 8, 473 p. at 8d } " 13, 176 p. at 11s 8d }	117 18 8	
	Michael Dullanty, lots No. 9 & 14	" 9, 392 p. at 7 1/2 d } " 14, 68 p. at 12s 6d }	54 15 0	
	James Walsh, lot No. 11	121 p. at 12s 6d	75 12 6	
	James Phelan, " " 17	Small Bridge	15 2 6	
	James Newall, lots " 20 & 21	No. 20, 480 p. at 7d } " 21, 480 p. at 8d. }	30 0 0	
	William Manning building Bridge } over Torbay River }	-----	39 10 0	
	Costello & Grace (labourers)	-----	0 15 0	
				£859 9 4
	Road from the Outer Cove Road to Dyer's Room Logy Bay.	James Edward, lot No. 1	96 p. at 8s. 6d.	40 8 0
Michael Dwyer, lots " 2 & 3		No. 2, 50 p. at 10s " 3, 110 p. at 6s 2d	53 18 4	
Patrick Ryan, lot No. 4		103 p. at 9s. 6d.	37 16 0	
			-----137 2 4	
6 Vic. Cap. 4	£103 16 11			
7 Vic. Cap. 9.	34 12 3			
			£138 9 2	
Road from the Torbay Road to Outer Cove by Bally Hally.	William Vickars, Lot No. 1	144 p. at 5s. 10d	56 8 0	
	Silvester Kavanagh, " " 2	108 p. at 9s,	48 12 0	
	John Savage, " " 3	112 p. at 13s. 9d.	77 0 0	
	James Walsh, " " 4	120 p. at 9s. 6d.	57 0 0	
	Thomas Knight, " " 5	76 p. at 6s. 6d.	24 14 0	
	John Kelly, " " 6	124 p. at 13s 6d.	83 14 0	
	Lawrence Ryan, " " 10	108 p. at 5s 2 1/2 d.	28 2 6	
	George Cooke, jr. lots " 8 & 9	No. 8, 78 p. at 5s. 4d. } " 9, 88 p. at 6s. 1d. }	47 11 4	
				-----423 1 10
	Road from the North Side of Logy Bay to Ryan's Room.	Patrick Ryan, lot No. 1	101 p. at 11s. 6d.	58 1 6
Road from Ryan's Room to the School-house.	Patrick Ryan, lots No. 1 & 2	No. 1, 70 p. at 9s. 6d } " 2, 101 p. at 6s. 10d }	67 15 2	
Patrick Ryan, Building Bridge		18 13 6		
			-----86 8 8	
6 Vic. cap. 4	£51 18 6			
7 Vic. cap. 9	34 12 3			
			86 10 9	
Amount forwarded,			£3562 5 4	

ROAD REPORTS.

A STATEMENT

Of Contracts entered into by the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District, to the 1st January, 1845, Under Act 6 Vic. Cap. 4, and 7th Vic. Cap. 9.

Names of Roads, &c.	Names of Contractors.	Work performed & rate per perch, &c.	Amt. of Contracts Currency.
Brought forward That part of the Outer Cove Road which leads to the School-house by the farms of Caddigan & others.	Laurence Ryan, lot No. 1	210 p. at 6s, 3d.	£3562 5 4 65 12 6 -----65 12 6
Road from Middle Cove to join the Outer Cove near Savage's Bridge. 6 Vic. cap.4 £103 16 11 7 Vic. cap.9, 34 12 3 ----- £138 9 2	Thomas Cook, lot No. 1 Michael Brenan, " " 2	100 p. at 13s. and Bridge 110 p. at 7s. 11d	80 0 0 43 10 10 -----123 10 10
Road from Moses Neil's at Fresh Water towards Wigmore's Gulley.	John Neil, Lot No. 1 Patrick Grace, lots 2, 3, & 4. Timothy Fitzgerald, lot No. 5 James Grace, lot No. 6 John Henfly, for repairs	Bridge Bridge 64 p. at 31s. 120 p. at 10s 10d. -----	90 0 0 38 15 0 99 4 0 65 0 0 1 0 6 -----293 19 6
Road from Moses Neil's at Freshwater, and leading onwards to Ken Mount.	James Daniel lot No. 1 John Carrol, lots No. 2 & 3	160 p: at 11s, 298 p. at 8s 11d	88 0 0 132 17 2 -----220 17 2
Road from Major Green's to William Irwin's, thence to Rennie's Mill Road. 6 Vic. cap.4, £103 16 11 7 Vic. cap. 9, 69 4 7 ----- £173 1 6	Walter Irwin, lot No. 1 William Irwin, " " 2	108 p. at 8s 4d 98 p. at 29s.	45 0 0 142 2 0 -----187 2 0
Road from the Waterford Bridge to the Goolds.	Quin, Reily & Co. lot No. 1 Philip Murphy, " " 2 James Toole, lots No. 3 & 11 John Skeehan, " " 4 & 10	160 p: at 17s. 262 p. at 17s 6 326 p. at 11s. No.4, 120p. at 8s. } " 10, 11 7 1/2 p at 4s } 23 p. at 17s. 113 1/2 p. at 10s.	136 0 0 229 5 0 179 6 0 71 10 0 19 11 0 56 14 3 -----692 6 3
Road from the Goolds to Bay Bulls.	Thomas Doyle, lot No. 5 Stephen Reddick, lot " 17 William Brenan, lot No. 7 Patrick Day, lot No. 6 Ditto " " 8 Ditto " " 15	I30 p. at 12s. I50 p. at 12s. II0 p. at 12s. } 210 p. at 1s3d. }	78 0 0 274 2 -----274 2 6
Amount forwarded			£5498 16 1

ROAD REPORTS.

A STATEMENT

Of Contracts entered into by the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District to the 1st January, 1845, under Act 6 Vic. Cap. 4, and 7th Vic. Cap. 9.

Names of Roads &c.	Names of Contractors.	Work performed & rate per Perch, &c.	Amt. of Contracts, Currency.
	Amount forwarded	- - - -	£1763 11 8
Road from the Goolds to Bay Bulls.	Martin Williams, lot No. 9	122 p. at 13s 6d.	82 7 0
	David Dwan, " " 11	155 p. at 9s	} 158 7 0
	Ditto " " 13	122 p. at 12s	
	Thomas Doyle, " " 12	125 p. at 9s. 11d.	61 19 7
	P. Day, for building a Bridge,	- - - -	2 8 0
	Dwan & Carrol, for repairs of } Road, Removing a rock &c. }	- - - -	14 2 0
			<u>671 6 1</u>
Road from Bay Bulls Road to Petty Harbour.	Murphy and Layhert, Lot No. 1	121 p. at 8s	48 8 0
6 Vic. cap. 4, £634 12 4	Patrick Kennedy, " "	2161 p. at 26s.	209 6 0
7 Vic. cap. 9, 173 1 6	Thomas Fling, " "	3119 p. at 13s 4d	79 6 8
	James Fling " "	5105 p. at 20s	105 0 0
	Philip Murphy, " "	6106 p. at 24s 11d	132 1 5
	Philip Murphy, " "	712½ p. at 19s	85 1 2
			<u>659 8 4</u>
Road from Petty Harbour to Maddox Cove.	Philip Murphy, lot No. 1	49½ p. at 40s	98 18 6
			<u>98 18 6</u>
Road from Jeremiah Merrihan's to George's Pond	James Dunn, lot No. 1	125 p. at 13s 6d	86 9 2
			<u>86 9 2</u>
Road from James Fergus's to John Carrol's, by the Barking Kettle.	Patrick Brazil, lot No. 1	39 p. at 19s. 6d	38 0 6
	Monier Hutchings, lot No. 2	38½ p. at 66s	100 0 0
			<u>138 0 6</u>
Road from John Carrol's leading along Pokeham Path.	John Cuddihy, lot No. 1	47 p. at 21s 3d	50 0 0
			<u>50 0 0</u>
Road leading from James Fergus's, by Dreelin's Well, towards Casey's Farm.	John Dwyer, lots 2 & 3	No. 2, 70 p. at 54s 11d	230 2 8
6 Vic. cap. 4, £207 13 9		" 3, 41 p. at 18s 6d	<u>230 2 8</u>
7 Vic. cap. 9, 86 10 9			
			<u>294 4 6</u>
Road from Belle Isle Beach to Lance Cove.	Martin Walsh, lot No. 1	24 p. at 5l. 7s 6	129 0 0
	John Quigly, " " 2	218½ p. at 2s 4.	25 10 5
	Paid Boat-hire crossing back & forth,	- - - -	1 5 0
			<u>155 15 5</u>
Road from Upper Long Pond to Three Ponds.	Edward Cahill, lot No. 1.	111 p. at 7s 10d	43 9 6
	Richard Power, " " 2	120 p. at 7s.	42 0 0
			<u>85 9 6</u>
Amt. forwarded	£8325 18 9		<u>£8325 18 9</u>

ROAD REPORTS.

STATEMENT

Of Contracts entered into by the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District, to the 1st January, 1845, Under Act 6 Vic. Cap. 4, and 7th Vic. Cap. 9.

Names of Roads, &c.	Names of Contractors.	Work performed & rate per perch, &c.	Amt. of Contracts Currency.
Road from Upper Long Pond Road by the farm of the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, to meet the Rennie's Mill Road,	Edward Cahill, Lot No. 1.	Amt. forwarded 167 p. at 8s 3d	£8325 18 9 68 17 9 <hr/> 68 17
Pennywell Path Road, commencing at the Fresh Water Road. 6 Vic. cap. 4, £80 15 5 7 Vic. cap. 9, 46 3 1 <hr/> £126 18 0	Denis Ryan, lot No. 1 Daniel Fling, " " 2.	130 p. at 8s 160 p. at 8s	52 0 0 64 0 0 <hr/> 116 0 0
Road from the Episcopal Church, over the Garrison Hill, to meet the Upper Long Pond Road.	Thomas Hartery, lot No. 1 Thomas Walsh, " " 2. Paid for Erecting Steps at the Episcopal Church:	69 p. at 17s 104 p. at 5s 10d	58 13 0 30 6 8 <hr/> 5 2 5 <hr/> 94 2 1
Road leading from the Head of the King's Road to Brine's Bridge.	John Dwyer, lot No. 1	120 p. at 11s.	66 0 0 <hr/> 66 0 0
Road leading from the residence of the late John Perkins to meet the Freshwater Road.	Michael Den, lot No. 1	168 p. at 7s	58 16 0 <hr/> 28 16 0
Road connecting the old Placentia Road through Pearl's Town with the Bay Bulls and Petty Harbour Roads. 6 Vic. cap. 4, £115 7 8 7 Vic. cap. 9, 57 13 10 <hr/> £173 1 0	Patrick Keinery, Lot No. 1 John Walker, " " 2 James Frescy, Bridge.	120 p. at 5s 11½d 100 p. at 7s 6d.	35 15 0 39 3 1 27 10 0 <hr/> 102 8 4
The White Hills Road leading from Rutledge's and crossing the River near Kearney's towards Edward Byrne's Farm. 7 Vic. cap. 9, £34 12 3 6 Vic. cap. 4, 207 13 9 <hr/> £242 6 0	Denis Carew, Lot No. 1 Dennis Carew, Bridge. Jeremiah Crowley, lot No. 2 James Edwards, Lot No. 3.	110 p. at 8s 6d 3 Bridges at 20s. 85 p. at 13s 152 p. at 7s 10d	49 15 0 55 0 0 55 5 0 59 10 8 <hr/> 219 10 8 <hr/> Amount forwarded £10,413 11 2

ROAD REPORTS.

A STATEMENT

Of Contracts entered into by the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District to the 1st January, 1845, under Act 6 Vic. Cap. 4, and 7th Vic. Cap. 9.

Names of Roads &c.	Names of Contractors.	Work performed & rate per Perch, &c.	Amt. of Contracts, Currency.
		Amount forwarded	£1147 13 7
Road leading from Sinnett's to Sweeney's Marsh.	Patrick Merner, lot No. 1	260 p. at 7s 5d.	96 8 4
			£96 8 4
Road leading from the Top-sail Road to Dunscomb's Bridge thro' Pearl Town.	Patrick Walsh, lot No. 1 Robert Walsh for building Bridge and repairing road	120 p. at 7s 320 p. at 11½d	42 0 0 109 0 0
6 Vic. cap. 4, £155 15 5 7 Vic. cap. 9, 34 12 3	Paid for repairing Dunscomb's Bridge		2 12 6
			153 12 6
			£190 7 8
Road from Waterford Bridge to Dunscomb's Bridge.	Patrick Kennedy, lot No. 1.	120 p. at 8s.	48 0 0
			48 0 0
Road from Job's Bridge towards the Narrows on the South Side.	James Edwards, lot No. 1	90 p. at 63s.	283 10 0
			283 10 0
Repairs to the King's Bridge and other Bridges.	Thomas & Daly, (King's Bridge) Coulston & Dwyer, (Queen's do.) Paid for repairing Coaker's Bridge Paid for repairing Job's Bridge and Waterford Bridge, &c.	----- ----- ----- -----	138 0 0 44 10 0 6 16 10 60 0 0
			249 6 10
Cockpit Road.	Dorsey and Brenan, lot No. 1 Charles Riely, " " 2	122 p. at 11s 6½d 161 p. at 7s 11d	70 8 0 63 14 7
6 Vic. cap. 4, £103 16 11 7 Vic. cap. 9, 57 13 10			134 2 7
			161 10 9
Road from Fort Townshend to Newtown.	Daniel Fling, lot No. 1 & 2	No. 1, 114 p. at 5s. " 2, 82 p. at 4s.	44 18 1 44 18 1
			44 18 1
Road from the Torbay Road to Middle Cove.	Savage and Croake, lot No. 1	150 p. at 6s 9d	50 12 6
6 Vic. cap. 4, £51 18 5 7 Vic. cap. 9, 34 12 3			50 12 6
			86 10 8
Road from Coaker's to Quidi Vidi.	Thomas Power, lot No. 1 Paid for Removing Fences	124 p. at 8s 6d	52 14 0 4 19 1
			57 13 1
Road from the Hon. C. F. Bennett's Cottage to the bridge at Quidi Vidi	Power and Hickey, lots No. 1 & 2 Garet Christopher, " Richard Power, " Thomas Mallard, " Richard Voisy, "	No. 1, 57 p. at 39 11d " 2, 64 p. at 22s 6d 372 p. at 13s 432 p. at 22s 4d. 533 p. at 18s 6d 625 p. at 16s	177 17 9 46 16 0 35 14 8 30 10 6 20 0 0
6 Vic. cap. 4, £230 15 4 7 Vic. cap. 9, 92 6 2			310 18 11
			323 1 6
		Amount forwarded	£9476 16 4

ROAD REPORTS.

STATEMENT

Of Contracts entered into by the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District to the 1st January, 1845, under Act 6 Vic. Cap. 4, and 7th Vic. Cap. 9.

Names of Roads &c.	Names of Contractors.	Work performed & rate per perch &c.	Amt. of Contracts, Currency.	
		Amt forwarded	£10,413 11 2	
Duckworth Street.	Michael Dea, Lot No. 1	78 p. at 62s. 11d.	105 0 0	
	Thos. Hartery " " 2	60½ p. 22s	66 11 0	
	John Dwyer, " " 3 & 4	145½ p. at 19s	186 0 6	
	Monier Hutchings " 5	20½ p. at 66s	68 9 6	
	Paid for cleaning and repairing drain in Queen Street			20 0 0
	Paid for erecting Shores to Safety Wall near the Court House.			3 6 3
	Paid for Walls and Drains at Bell's Shute			7 0 0
	Paid Roger Flahavan for filling Cellar		5 0 0	
			£461 7 3	
Waldegrave Street.	Patrick Prazil, Lot. No. 2	23½ p. at 24s 11d } Drans. }	50 0 6	
	" Ditto " " 3		50 0 0	
Road from Gower Street to Tarrahan's Town.	W. Nason, Lot No 1	24 p. at 51s 8d.	62 0 0	
			62 0 0	
Retaining Wall at Pitt's Ground on the Road leading to Fresh Water	Allan and Savage, Lot No 1		50 0 0	
	Paid for erecting railing		4 15 0	
	Dwyer and Dealy, Lot No 2		60 12 0	
6 Vic. cap. 4, £80 15 0				
7 Vic. cap 9 34 12 3				
			£115 7 3	
Water Street.	Patrick O' Brien, Lot No 1	118 p. at 20s 4d } Ditto " " 2	223 4 0	
	John Dwyer	95 p. at 18s 7 1-2d	88 9 6	
			311 13 6	
Repairs of sundry Cross Streets and Lanes in St: John's.	Felix Whealon, for Tubrid's Lane	11 p. at 14s 6 1-2d	8 0 0	
	Patrick Walsh, for Jenning's Lane	16 p. at 8s 11d Cross Drains 40s.	9 2 8	
	Michael Murphy, Bell's Shute and Chapel Lanes,	33 p, at 11s,	18 11 3	
	John M'Lochlan, Street leading by Bulley's to the Catholic Cemetery	33 p. at 14s. 11d.	23 15 9	
	Paid for building a Bridge over the Stream near Cuddihy's premises,		2 5 0	
	John M'Lochlan, for M'Larty's Lane, Gambier and Holloway Streets,	40 1-2 p. at 7s. 5d.	15 1 8	
			76 16 4	
Circular Road from the King's Bridge to Long Pond Road.	Thomas Walsh, Lot No 1	138 p. at 8s 3d.	56 18 6	
	John Stanton, " " 2	52 p. at 7s 5d. } Drain }	37 5 8	
6 Vic. cap. 4, 92 6 2	William Iryin, " " 3	97 1-2 p. at 6s 3d	30 9 4	
7 Vic. cap. 9, 57 13 10				
			£24 13 6	
			£11,615 10 0	

ROAD REPORTS.

STATEMENT

Of Contracts entered into by the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District, to the 1st January, 1845, under Act 6 Vic. Cap. 4, and 7th Vic. Cap. 9.

Names of Roads, &c.	Names of Contractors.	Work performed & rate per perch, &c.	Amt. of Contract, Currency.	
	Amount forwarded		£11615 10 0	
Military Road from Fort William to Fort Townshend.	John M' Lochlan, lot No. 1	120 p. at 9s. 9d	} 81 6 0	
	Ditto " " 2	32 p. at 14s 3d		
Road leading from the Court-House to the Orphan Asylum.	Felix Whealon, No. 1	42 p. at 9s 3½d	19 10 0	
The King's Road.	William Irwin, lot No: 1	31 p. at 24s 6d	99 4 6	
Road from Fort William to King's Bridge.	John Dwyer, lot No. 1	104 p. at 9s 11d	51 11 4	
Beck's Cove.	Alex. M'Auslin, Paid for repairing Pump	- - -	74 0 0	
		- - -	5 15 0	
Road near Wyatt's Cottage from the Portugal Cove Road to the Torbay Road	Thomas Walsh, lot No. 1	73 p. at 7s	25 11 0	
	William Walsh, for making good the entrance to Mrs. Hayward's house.	- - -	1 10 0	
Bridge on the River leading from the Three Ponds to Upper Long Poud	James Wickham, Bridge	- - -	15 0 0	
	Edward Cahill, Road	20 p. at 7s. 10d	7 16 8	
Road from the Stone Bridge at Maggoty Cove to the Forest Road.	John M'Lochlan, lot No. 1	80 p. at 6s. including bridge	24 0 0	
Barter's Hill.	Patrick O'Brien,	20½ p. at 50s	51 17 6	
Road from Brine's Bridge to the Portugal Cove Road.	Roger Flahavan, lot No. 1	50 p. at 12s. 10d	32 1 8	
6 Vic. cap. 4 £103 16 11	Thomas Walsh, " " 2	150 p. at 9s. 6d.	} 104 1 0	
7 Vic. cap. 9, 92 6 1	Ditto " " 3	41 p. at 16s		
196 3 0			136 2 8	
Road from Palk's house to opsail.	Thomas Dunn, lot No. 1	210 p. at 11s 10d	124 5 0	
	Dennis Walsh, lot No. 2	228 p. at 14s 5d	164 7 0	
	Paid for Repairing a Bridge near Judge Des Barres		- - -	1 10 0
	Robert Walsh lot No. 3	112 p. at 14s. 9d	82 12 0	
	Thomas Clooney, lot No. 4	162 p. at 11s 5d	} 208 10 0	
	Ditto " " 5	126 p. at 18s 5d		
	John Norman " " 6	123 p. at 15s 6d.	} 109 10 6	
	Ditto " " 12	48 p. at 5s 11d.		
William Quigly " " 7	120 p. at 6s 5d	} 88 7 6		
Ditto " " 8	114 p. at 8s 9d			
	Amount forwarded		927 2 8	
			£13035 16 8	

ROAD REPORTS.

STATEMENT

Of Contracts entered into by the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District, to the 1st January, 1845, Under Act 6 Vic. Cap. 4, and 7th Vic. Cap. 9.

Names of Roads, &c.	Names of Contractors.	Work performed & rate per perch, &c.	Amt. of Contracts Currency
	Amount brought forward		£13035 16 8
Road from Palk's house to Topsail.	Michael Deneaf, lot No. 9	128 p. at 7s 6d	48 0 0
	Michael Brine, lot No 10	134 p. at 9s. 3d	61 19 6
	James Purcell, " " 11	111 p. at 7s 3d.	40 4 9
	Michael Dorsey, " " 13	176 p. at 7s 4d.	67 13 9
	William Quigley, " " 14	136 p. at 9s 6d	64 12 0
	James Nowlan, " " 15	189 p. at 4s 10½d	46 1 4
	Patrick Kanery, " " 16	176 p. at 5s 3d	46 4 0
			1153 17 4
Road from Topsail to Holyrood	John Maher, lot Not 1	14½ p. at 19s.	13 10 9
	James Nevill, " " 2	144 p. at 13s 5d.	188 19 6
	Ditto " " 3	68 p. at 8s 9	
	Thomas Tobin, " " 4	98 p. at 11s 8d	153 12 1
	Ditto " " 5	68½ p. at 12s 11d	
	Robert Hynes, " " 6	47½ p at 12s	28 10 0
	E. & M. Nugent, " " 7	54 p. at 13s 6d	36 9 0
	John Crowley, " " 8	69½ p. at 13s 4d	222 17 4
	Ditto " " 9	124 p. at 13s 10d.	
	Ditto " " 10	92 p. at 13s 8d	
	Ditto Bear's Cove Bridge & Dunphy's ditto	- - -	- - -
	John Dunn, for Fowler's, Squires', and Manuel's Bridges.	- - -	238 18 0
	Richard Clusle, for Job's Bridge.	- - -	12 10 0
	Thomas Dunn, for Fox Trap and Cables Bridges.	- - -	38 9 0
	Mathew Nugent, for Lower Gullies Bridge,	- - -	5 15 0
Paid on repairs on Seal Cove bridge.	- - -	3 1 10	
Cousins & Tilly, for Long Pond, Upper Gullies, and Kelligrews Bridges.	- - -	86 6 0	
Patrick Strap, lot No. 11	51 p. at 13s 6d.	67 4 0	
John Baldwin, lot No. 12	112 p. at 12s.	144 1 1	
David Ellis lot E.	175½ at 6s 5d	83 6 8	
Joseph Kelly, lot No. 13	160 p. at 10s 5d	1361 19 9	
Road from Holyrood to Salmonier.	Maurice Butler, for opening lot No. 1	9 19 0	138 4 0
	Ditto " " 2	9 18 0	
	ditto " " 3	11 15 0	
	ditto " " 4	3 0 0	
	ditto " " 5	14 12 0	
	ditto " " 6	15 0 0	
	ditto " " 7	15 10 0	
	ditto " " 8	15 10 0	
	ditto " " 9	16 0 0	
	ditto " " 10	17 0 0	
William Power, for opening lots No 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15.	These five lots 4½ miles, 1s 1d. per perch	78 0 0	
			216 4 0
			£14,940 15 9

ROAD REPORTS.

STATEMENT

Of Contracts entered into by the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District to the 1st January, 1845, under Act 6 Vic. Cap. 4, and 7th Vic. Cap. 9.

Names of Roads &c.	Names of Contractors.	Work performed & rate per perch &c.	Amt. of Contracts, Currency.
		Amt brought forward	£14,940 15 9
Road from Holyrood to Salmonier.	John Kennedy, Bridge No. 1		25 11 10
	Daniel Mallowney, Bridge No. 2		18 0 0
	N. Keefe, Bridges No. 3 & 6		48 0 0
	M. Butler, do. 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13		43 4 0
	Patrick Tubrid, Bridge No. 7		7 15 5
	J. Fury, do, No. 12, 14, 15, 16, 17		70 17 0
	William Trimlet, do. do 18 & 19		21 10 0
	Patrick Hurley do. do. 20, 21, & 22		27 0 0
	Patrick Tubrid, (Drains) No. 1	151 p. at 3s 6d.	26 8 0
	Dan. Mallowney ditto do. 2	170 p. at 3s	
	Ditto ditto do. 3	184 p. at 3s 6d	77 10 8
	Ditto ditto do 11	170 p. 2s 4d	
	John Baldwin ditto do. 4	196 p. at 2s 9d	26 19 0
	Williams and Hayes, Lot No. 5	188 p. at 2s 9d	25 17 0
	James Hynes, lot No 6	176 p. at 2s 9d.	27 4 6
	John Murphy, lot No. 7	130 p. at 2s. 8d	
	Ditto " " 8	186 p. at 2s 9d	
	Ditto " " 15	138 p. at 2s. 10d.	142 6 6
	Ditto " " 16	235 p. at 2s 8d	
	Ditto " " 18	165 p. at 2s 11d.	
	Ditto " " 19	178 p. at 2s 9d	
	Patrick Fardy, Lot. No. 9	180 p. at 2s 8d.	24 0 0
	Joseph Kelley, lot. No. 10	180 p. at 2s 8d	24 0 0
	Michael Burne, lot No. 12	207 p. at 2s 7d	
	Ditto " " 17	177 p. at 2s 5d	48 2 10
	John Fury, lot No. 13	86 p. at 2s 5 1-2d	30 3 5
	Ditto " " 14	168 p. at 2s. 4d	
	Philip Dwyer lot No. 20	189 p. at 2s. 11d	51 15 5
	Ditto " " 21	166 p. at 2s 11d	
	Moses Murphy, lot No. 24	177 p. at 2s 10d	25 1 6
	Patrick Hurley, lot No. 25	290 p. at 2s 11d	44 9 2
	Ditto " " 26	40 p. at 1s 1d	
	John Fury, assisting Chaining		3 2 6
	D. Mallowney, for building 2 Tilts.		7 19 0
			1063 2 3
Road from the Head of Conception Bay to Ship Harbor.	Paid sundry Labourers employed in opening Line		115 7 8
	Paid ditto ditto ditto		497 4 4
	Expenses incurred in making Preliminary Survey		262 7 8
	Paid Mr. Page		175 11 6
	" Richard Power		2 6 1
Road from the Portugal Cove Road towards Friendly Hall.	Thomas Walsh	50 p. at 7s	17 10 0
			17 10 0
			1052 17 3
		Amount forwarded	£16,858 1 3

ROAD REPORTS.

STATEMENT

Of Contracts entered into by the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District to the 1st January, 1845, under Act 6 Vic. Cap. 4, and 7th Vic. Cap. 9.

Names of Roads &c.	Names of Contractors.	Work performed & rate per perch &c.	Amt. of Contracts, Currency.
		Brought forward	16,858 1 3
Road from the Queen's Bridge to the Torbay and Outer Cove Roads.	John Dwyer, Lot No. 1.	74 p. at 6s. 2d	22 16 6
			<u>22 16 6</u>
Mahon's Lane.	Michael Murphy.	12½ p. at 13s 6d	8 8 9
			<u>8 8 9</u>
Road from Dennis Nowlan's along the North Side of Monday Pond.	Philip Stamp	73½ p at 9s 5d	34 12 1
			<u>34 12 1</u>
Bridge across the Stream leading to Gill's Shute.	John Walsh, for erecting Bridge		5 15 4
			<u>5 15 4</u>
Road from Ryan's Bridge towards Cardigan's Room	Michael Dyer	96 p. at 12s.	57 12 0
			<u>57 12 0</u>
Buchanan Street.	John O'Brien	28 p. at 18s.	25 4 0
			<u>25 4 0</u>
Road from Portugal Cove Road to One Island Pond,	Clance & Barry.	211 p. at 5s 5½d	51 11 8
			<u>51 11 8</u>
Road leading to Edghill's Farm.	Edward Cahill.	102 p. at 7s. 11d.	40 7 6
			<u>40 7 6</u>
Road from King's Bridge to the Old Portugal Cove Road at West Hill.	Thomas Power	64 p. at 9s.	28 16 0
			<u>28 16 0</u>
Bridge on the Oxen Pond Road over the River running into Long Pond.	James Leary.		34 10 0
			<u>34 10 0</u>
Road from the Topsail Road near Kean's to the Black Marsh.	James Dunn	136¾ p. at 6s 9d.	46 3 1
			<u>46 3 1</u>
Road from Rennie's Mill to Upper Long Pond.	Edward Cahill.	326 p. at 2s 5½d	40 1 5
			<u>40 1 5</u>
Bridge on the Road from Torbay to Middle Cove	Thomas Croke		16 19 6
			<u>16 19 6</u>
		Total Amount of Contracts	£17,270 19 1

ROAD REPORTS.

Detailed Statement

Of Compensation paid by the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District, to February 5th 1845, under Act 6, Vic. Cap. 4, and 7th, Vic. Cap. 9.

NAMES OF ROADS.	PERSONS COMPENSATED.	AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION, CY.
Road from Goff's Bridge to Westward Point.	Peter Harvey	£0 6 0
	Thomas Hamond	0 5 9
	Thomas Hanlon	0 12 9
	Peter Hamond	3 7 0
	James Skeehan	0 8 0
	Michael Hynes	0 5 3
	Nicholas Hynes	2 0 0
		<u>7 5 9</u>
Road from Goff's Bridge to the Public Wharf at Portugal Cove.	Ann Rutledge	5 0 0
	A. Bradbury	8 0 0
	J. Bradbury	4 0 0
		<u>17 0 0</u>
Road from Broad Cove to join the Portugal Cove Road	Thomas Coady	2 10 0
		<u>2 10 0</u>
Road from the North Side of Torbay to Biscayan Cove	Philip Hickey award and expenses	9 6 2
	Philip Grace	1 0 0
	Nicholas Codner	1 0 0
	Cornelius Codlins	1 0 0
	Samuel Field	2 12 6
	Edmund Shea	4 7 6
	William Goff	1 10 0
	Thomas Crow	3 17 6
	William Dodd	4 10 0
	John Thorn	0 15 0
		<u>29 18 8</u>
Road from the King's Bridge to the North Side of Torbay.	Peter Doyle	14 10 0
	William Coady	1 10 0
	Richard Perchard	20 0 0
	Robert John Parsons	7 10 0
	Paid Assessors in the case of Richard Perchard and Robert J. Parsons	2 6 0
	William M'Grath	2 8 9
	James M'Grath	5 2 6
	Martin Carew	2 5 9
	Thomas Downs	1 0 0
	Thomas Roach	10 10 0
	Thomas Costelloe	4 0 0
	John Moore	0 6 3
	Michael Ready	3 5 0
	Samuel Martin	4 0 0
	Samuel Codner	0 15 0
	George Squires	1 0 0
	John Goff	3 15 0
	Philip Grace	3 10 0
	Thomas Carew	10 10 0
	Purcell & Dwan for removing fences	5 0 0
		<u>103 3 6</u>
	Amount forwarded	<u>£159 17 11</u>

ROAD REPORTS.

Detailed Statement

Of Compensation paid by the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District, to February 5th, 1845, under Act 6, Vic. Cap. 4, and 7, h, Vic. Cap. 9.

NAMES OF ROADS.	PERSONS COMPENSATED.	AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION, CY.
	Amount brought forward	£159 17 11
Road from Torbay to Bally Hally	Michael Cooney	8 10 0
	Walter Power and others	5 0 0
		12 10 0
Road from the Middle Cove to the Outer Cove Road.	Nicholas Roach	9 15 0
		9 15 0
Road from the Bay Bulls Road to Petty Harbour.	Edward Angell	2 15 0
	Patrick Kielley	6 0 0
	Philip French	1 0 0
	Paid for three awards	5 3 10
		14 18 10
Road from Petty Harbour to Maddox Gove.	Patrick Howlett	6 10 0
	Philip Bidgood	17 0 0
	Richard Hamerford	3 0 0
	Patrick Kennedy	1 17 6
	Michael Howlett	0 10 0
	John Hamerford	2 5 0
	Philip French	1 17 6
	Stephen Hamerford	10 0 0
	Paid for eight awards	13 16 11
		56 16 11
Road from James Fergus's to John Carroll's by the Barking Kettle.	Monier Hutchings	10 0 0
		10 0 0
Penny Well Path Road, commencing at the Freshwater Road	Dennis Ryan	1 0 0
		1 0 0
White Hills Road, leading from Rutledge's and crossing the river at Kearney's.	Hon. Patrick Morris	10 0 0
	Thomas Moran	0 18 9
		10 18 9
Road from Torbay Road to Middle Cove.	Nicholas Roach	10 13 9
		10 13 9
Road from the Hon. C. F. Bennett's cottage to the Bridge at Quidi Vidi.	Christopher and Power	6 0 0
		6 0 0
Gower Street.	Dennis Nowlan	7 0 0
	Patrick Byrne	14 0 0
	James Lambert	1 0 0
	Robert Carter	7 0 0
	P. W. Carter	2 0 0
	John Boggin	10 0 0
	Assessors' Fees	6 18 5
	Verdict & law expenses of Allen vs. the Commissioners	59 12 6
		107 10 11
	Amount forwarded	£401 2 1

ROAD REPORTS.

Detailed Statement

Of Compensation paid by the Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District, to February 5th 1845, under Act 6, Vic. Cap. 4, and 7th, Vic. Cap. 9

NAMES OF ROADS.	PERSONS COMPENSATED.	AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION, CY.
	Amount brought forward	£401 2 1
Duckworth Street.	J. M'Donald	2 0 0
	Mrs. English and Mrs. Mallowney	18 15 0
	Mrs. Morey	17 10 0
	John Carroll	15 0 0
	Three Awards	5 3 10
		<u>58 8 10</u>
Sundry Cross Streets and Lanes in St. John's.	H. W. Hoyles, Agent for the estate of Hester M'Cauly	10 0 0
	One award	1 3 0
		<u>11 3 0</u>
Road from Brine's Bridge to the Portugal Cove road.	Hon. Bryan Robinson	6 0 0
		<u>6 0 0</u>
Road from the Goolds to Bay Bulls.	John Furlong	6 0 0
	John Delaney	8 0 0
	Martin Williams	8 0 0
	James Drew	5 0 0
	Rev. Mr. Cleary	5 0 0
		<u>32 0 0</u>
	Total Amount of Compensation	£508 13 11

Statement of Amount of Verdicts and Expenses incurred by the Central Board of Road Commissioners in defending the Actions at Law in the cases of Mitchell and Martin—provided for in the Act 7 Vic. Cap. 15.

MITCHELL VS. THE COMMISSIONERS.

Verdict	£43 6 8	
Plaintiff's Attorney	9 5 0	
Defendant's Attorney	7 17 2	
	<u>60 8 10</u>	

MARTIN VS. THE COMMISSIONERS.

Verdict	11 0 0	
Expenses	16 0 6	
	<u>27 0 6</u>	
		<u>£87 9 4</u>

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Chairman.

ROAD REPORTS.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Knight, Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

THE Board of Road Commissioners for the Central District being deeply impressed with the great benefit which would be conferred on the community by the introduction of a more extensive and efficient system of Sewerage ; and sensible, from experience and observation, how exceedingly defective the town of St. John's is in this most essential requisite, have ventured to bring this matter under the immediate consideration of your Excellency, convinced, as they are, of your Excellency's earnest desire not only to ameliorate the moral condition of the colony, but to promote by every means within your Excellency's power the physical well-being and comfort of the population.

Reflecting on the great importance of this subject, not only as involving a general benefit to all classes, but as effecting the diminution of a rapidly growing evil, and inducing important changes in the habits of the labouring classes ; the Commissioners are prompted to bring this matter forward and to state their opinions with an anxious desire that it will meet with the attention which the interests involved demand. Defective drainage, neglect of house and street cleaning when combined with an imperfect supply of wholesome water, will produce impurities in the atmosphere which greatly tend to effect the general health of the population in places where such nuisances exist.

Of the many obstacles which the Commissioners have met with in their endeavours to cleanse and repair the streets and lanes, for which grants of the Legislature have been given, the want of suitable public sewers have been the most difficult to overcome ; as far as possible to remedy this defect, which was found to exist in every lane and street without exception, the Commissioners opened and made as many drains communicating with the harbour, as the limited means at their disposal would admit of, which have proved equally beneficial in carrying off the surface water, and preserving the streets. Although the Commissioners have effected improvements to a large amount, in proportion to the means at their disposal, still, the sewerage of the town is so inadequate to its necessities that the streets and lanes are everywhere overflowed and injured more or less after heavy rains, or the frequent thaws which take place during the winter and spring months—it is principally in the more densely peopled bye-lanes and streets, for the improvement of which no adequate grants of the Legislature have been made that the inhabitants suffer most inconvenience from the want of sewers.

The Commissioners respectfully submit, that were *side channels* properly paved, and deep suitable sewers introduced into the localities referred to, great numbers of the damp and comfortless dwellings of the poor would be rendered clean and healthy, for offensive as are the impurities and putrid matter which meet the eye in almost every street and lane, and which must be alike detrimental to health and comfort, there is also an unseen, and if possible a greater evil affecting the health of numbers of the people arising from confined and stagnated water in cellars and other excavations, where it is allowed to accumulate and remain from the utter want of channels to carry it off,—very few of the lanes and back streets are exempt from these unseen and pernicious accumulations, which every means will fail to remedy, and unless drains of sufficient width and depth are made to discharge not only this but the other underground surface waters.

The Commissioners take leave further to draw the attention of your Excellency to the present scanty supply of pure water available in the town, whether for the purposes of comfort and cleanliness, or for the protection of life and property.—This is a want much felt and very generally acknowledged. While bringing this very important subject (the want of a general supply of water for the town) under the notice of your Excellency, the Commissioners do not mean to allege that there is not an ample supply of water to be had in and about the town for general consumption if proper means were adopted to make it available ; what

ROAD REPORTS.

they are desirous of representing to your Excellency is, that a sufficient supply does not reach the different quarters of the town in a state of purity, fit for domestic purposes, and that at present there is no reservoir either public or private to which access could be obtained in case of fire, the latter in particular, is a want which the many sufferers from fire in this town have had too frequently to deplore.

Although the facilities to obtain an abundant supply of pure water for St. John's are, perhaps, if equally, certainly not surpassed in any town in British North America, yet the inhabitants are frequently driven to the greatest shifts to obtain this indispensable necessary.—In many localities, even when the supply is most plentiful they are obliged to draw their daily provision from pools and streamlets, which are so constantly disturbed and unprotected from neighbouring impurities as to be totally unfit for culinary and other household purposes;—many of the streams which water the town, in their winding courses through its various sections, form not only the source from which the people obtain their supply of water for all purposes, but are also the only drains to receive and carry off all impurities which are carelessly and diffusely consigned to them.

Should the town not receive a general supply of water from a more distant source, a part of the water which at present runs to waste might at proper points be collected into reservoirs at comparatively small cost, in sufficient quantity, not only for general domestic use but for the better security against fire, whose ravages, (frequently unrestrained for the want of water,) would hitherto have been much less disastrous, had the improvements contemplated by the Board in the collection of water, and a systematic arrangement of the streets and lanes been earlier adopted.

In reference to the latter subject the Commissioners beg farther to bring under your Excellency's notice the manner in which the lanes, for they cannot be classed as streets, have been laid out and built upon. However defective and obviously objectionable as are many of the older streets and lanes in the town both in the laying down and building therein, yet are they perfect in order and regularity when compared with some of the more modern additions to the town, and even in most of the very recently opened streets the same manifest defects are still glaringly continued. The lanes which divide the houses are every where too narrow for purposes of wholesome ventilation, and still less to afford either safety or comfort to their inhabitants, and so rapidly is the town extending in every direction that if some decided step be not taken at once to prevent further perseverance in the faulty planing and laying out of streets, and the erection of houses therein, and something like order and regularity enforced, it will eventually and at no very distant date, become an evil of such magnitude as to affect the general health of the population. The growth of towns should not be wholly left to private and interested arrangements. A builder of inferior houses looking to pecuniary profit only, will crowd as many tenements as he possibly can in a given space, depriving a neighbourhood at once of air, light and all opportunities of healthful exercise. Full authority ought to be delegated somewhere to enforce uniformity in the formation of all new streets, or in the material alteration and improvement of the older, not only in linear direction, width and level, but also in the inclination where the ground renders it necessary to be maintained, the great object being uniformity in the level of the sills, where such can be carried out, but whatever arrangement may be made, a safe and sufficient width of street is one that ought not to be lost sight of.

In connection with sewerage, suitable pavements along the side channels of the streets are almost indispensable to confine the water and protect the road way. The vast accumulation of water which rushes down from the high ground surrounding the town on the north side, with such force as to overflow and cut up the best made streets, can only be checked and confined by well constructed side channels.

The Commissioners have deemed it within the range of their public duty respectfully to submit this brief but candid exposition of their views in reference to the state of the streets and lanes in the town, impressed with the conviction that the public health and general condition of the labouring classes, and more especially the salubrity and safety of their dwellings, would be best promoted and property protected by the adoption of such laws and regulations as may be thought best calculated to produce cleanliness, by enforcing a water system in the formation of streets and lanes, so that no one individual will be allowed to build to the prejudice of his neighbour or the community.

ROAD REPORTS.

The Commissioners take leave to add their opinion that so far from such system proving injurious either to proprietor or tenant, it will in the end be mutually beneficial to both, and at the same time the public will be both benefited and protected, and the town greatly improved.

St. Joh'ns. Jan. 31st, 1845.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Chairman.

The Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor to investigate the claims of all persons seeking compensation for Ground taken from them for making and widening Public Streets and Roads under the Statute Labour Act, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT

Agreeably to their instructions the Commissioners proceeded to investigate the various claims for property taken for the use of the public under the provisions of the Statute Labor Acts—adopting as a fixed principle, with regard to the claims of Landlords and Tenants, that when the value of property was ascertained the amount should be divided equitably between the parties as their several interests might appear, making every fair allowance to the Tenant in occupancy, as well as taking into consideration the additional value which would attach to the property in consequence of the improvement of the Roads in its neighbourhood; and that in cases where the Tenant had a considerable term of his Lease unexpired, the said Tenant would be entitled to full compensation, while the improved state of the property in such cases should be considered a sufficient compensation to the Landlord. Exceptions to this general rule, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, have sometimes occurred.

In most cases where arbitrators have been legally appointed agreeable to the Statute, and an award given, the Commissioners after taking evidence on the facts of each particular case and finding that the arbitrators had generally decided on fair and just grounds, have confirmed the said awards, and take leave to recommend that the sums so awarded by the said arbitrators be paid.—The several amounts will be found annexed.

The Commissioners have decided on the valuation of the ground taken at its rate of value in the particular locality in which the ground is situated.—If in a desirable situation for building, of course it becomes of more value than it would be for mere agricultural purposes.

Several claimants having enclosed the ground through which **PRESCOTT STREET** is intended to run, the Commissioners recommend the payment of interest on the sums awarded to parties so situated, only during the time the ground lay unoccupied, but would not even recommend the payment of the said sums until the fences are removed, and the Street opened in the same manner as when the several awards were made.

Several claims have been made for compensation for loss of ground by persons residing in Harbour Grace and Carbonear, which, on investigation, were found inadmissible; the ground so claimed for being appropriated to the use of the public under the operation of the Harbor Grace and Carbonear Street Acts.—Claims for compensation have also been made for ground taken in the District of St. John's, which ground was so taken under the operation of Road Acts passed subsequent to the Statute Labor Acts. Examination into these several claims have occupied considerable time, and been attended with much trouble and labor.

A petition to the Honourable the General Assembly, numerously signed, by persons residing in the Town of Trinity, praying compensation for loss of Ground, having been referred to the Commissioners, they decided on visiting that locality for the purpose of personally investigating the said claims.—They therefore sailed for that place in the month of August last, and were detained there several days taking evidence and in discharge of their other duties. Several claims were disallowed, and others were considered entitled to some small compensation; a detailed statement of each case is subjoined.

ROAD REPORTS.

The matter of Interest on amounts claimed has been urged on the Commissioners by several of the claimants in whose favor compensation has been awarded ; and having given the subject their best consideration, they cannot help coming to the conclusion that the claims in most of the cases alluded to are founded in justice, particularly in cases where the parties derived advantage from the cultivation of the ground previous to its being appropriated to the use of the public ; as it is considered more expedient, as well as politic, that the public should pay rather than an individual should sustain a wrong.—The Commissioners, therefore, strongly recommend a reasonable rate of interest to be paid, commencing at the date of the several awards.

In considering the claims recently made for compensation, the Commissioners do not recommend interest to be paid thereon, it being their opinion that the sum placed opposite the name of each claimant is a full compensation for loss of property sustained.

All claims for loss of property under the Statute Labor Act, with the exception of a few recently made, have been adjusted, which unsettled claims require further investigation, and shall be reported on when finally arranged.

The attendance of William Freeman, John Hanley, and Thomas Holton, (who were arbitrators on several of the cases which have come under consideration) having been frequently required, a small sum is placed in the contingent expenses of the commission to remunerate these individuals for their services.

The Commissioners entered on their duties actuated by a sincere desire to bring these long outstanding claims on the country to a satisfactory settlement, and have made the most diligent enquiries, and used every means in their power to obtain the best evidence and most correct information relative to all claims made for compensation for loss of property which have come under their consideration.—They therefore hope that the recommendation for compensation contained in this Report may be considered by His Excellency the Governor, as well as by the individuals claiming, to be founded in justice.

The Commissioners now beg leave to submit the claims hereunto subjoined to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

JAMES FERGUS.
HANNIBAL MURCH.
JOHN O'MARA.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
18th January, 1845. }

From No. 1 to No. 35, comprise claims which have been arbitrated under the provisions of the " Statute Labor Acts."

No. 1—RICHARD MURPHY—Tenant under lease from Harris and others—ground situate on the road leading towards Quidi Vidi—had 12 years interest when the ground was taken for the use of the public (about 78 perches)—amount of award dated 9th August, 1837, £36 currency:—A Linhay and Cellar attached to the Dwelling-House to be removed, also part of an Out-house on the opposite side of the Road.—When the above obstructions are removed, the said sum of £36 currency, with interest from the date of the said award, is recommended to be paid.

No. 2—HENRY WARD—Sub-tenant under Richard Murphy—Garden-ground taken from him to improve the Road leading towards Quidi Vidi, about 2½ perches—amount of award £7 6s currency ; which sum is

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recommended to be paid with interest on the same from the 9th day of August, 1837, the date of the said award. Had 12 years interest in the land when it was taken for the use of the public.

No. 3.—JAMES McMANIS—Sub-tenant under Richard Murphy. Land situate and the terms same as No. 2—about two perches taken to improve the Roads, for which £5 10s. currency was awarded, which sum is recommended to be paid with interest from the 1st day of August 1837, the date of the said award.

No. 4.—NICHOLAS THOMAS—Sub-tenant under Richard Murphy,—land situate and the terms same as the preceding—about 5½ perches of land taken to improve the road, for which the sum of £8 15s. currency was awarded on the 30th day of August, 1837—which sum is recommended to be paid with interest from that date.

No. 5.—WILLIAM PILLY—Sub-tenant on the same property as stated above : three fourths of a perch of Land taken to improve the Road—amount of award £3 5s. currency, dated 15th August, 1837 ; recommended to be paid with interest from that date.

No. 6.—WILLIAM LACEY—Property situate as No 2, and held on the same terms ; about 5 perches land taken from him to improve the said road,—for which the sum of £8 3s. currency was awarded, which sum is recommended to be paid with interest from the 30th day of August, 1837, the date of the award.

No. 7.—RICHARD McGRATH—Part of the same property as above, held under Richard Murphy—twelve years unexpired when the ground was taken (1½ perches) to improve the said road ; for which the sum of £4 4s. currency was awarded ; which sum is recommended to be paid with interest from the 20th of August, 1837, being the date of the award.

No. 8.—MICHAEL SMIDDOCK—Sub-tenant under Richard Murphy, on the road leading to Quidi Vidi ; twelve years of his lease unexpired, when the ground was taken to improve the said road, say about two perches, for which the arbitrators awarded the sum of £6 currency ; which sum is recommended to be paid with interest from the 15th day of August, 1837—the date of the award.

No. 9.—JOHN SHEEHAN—Leases a property on the road leading towards Quidi Vidi—17 years of said lease were unexpired when the Road Commissioners widened the road ; the quantity of ground taken from him for the said purpose admeasured about 10 perches, for which the arbitrators awarded the sum of £10 1s. currency, which sum, together with interest from the 8th day of August, 1837, is recommended to be paid.

No. 10.—JAMES TRACEY.—A fee-simple property in a field on the road leading to Quidi Vidi ; ten perches of land were taken off the said field for widening and improving the said road, for which he was awarded the sum of £20 currency,—which sum together with interest thereon from the 25th day of August 1837, being the date of the said award, is recommended to be paid.

No. 11.—WILLIAM CADWELL—Holds land in fee-simple on the Road leading to Quidi Vidi ; about 7½ perches taken off his ground for the purpose of widening the said road, for which the arbitrators awarded him the sum of £5 currency ; the said sum is recommended to be paid with interest from the 8th day of August, 1837, being the date of the said award.

No. 12.—JOHN DWYER,—Tenant of a farm under Livingston's estate on the road leading to Quidi Vidi—thirty-five perches of his land were taken by the Road Commissioners for the purpose of improving the said road—£19 currency was awarded as a compensation for the said ground ; which sum is recommended to be paid with interest thereon from the first day of August, 1837, being the date of the said award.

No. 13.—NICHOLAS CROKE—Tenant of ground near the old road leading to Quidi Vidi—had seventeen years interest in the said ground when the Road Commissioners, in 1837, appropriated about 20½ perches to the use of the public, having taken it for the widening and improving the road in that direction : the sum of £16 currency was awarded by the arbitrators duly appointed, which sum is recommended to be paid with interest thereon from the 30th day of August, 1837, being the date of said award.

No. 14.—WILLIAM PARKER—Proprietor in fee-simple of a piece of ground on the road leading to Quidi Vidi, on which there was a Dwelling-house of the yearly value of five pounds currency ; the said

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House was taken down at Parker's expense, and about seven perches of ground taken from him for the purpose of widening and improving the said road: the arbitrators under the statute awarded him the sum of Forty-three pounds currency, with interest thereon at five per cent. to be computed from the 14th day of June, 1837, the date of the said award—which sum is recommended to be paid.

No 15—HENRY P. THOMAS & E. M. ARCHIBALD—Property now in the possession of the Hon. William Thomas and H. P. Thomas, Esq.; held in fee-simple—situate near Fort William on the road leading to Quidi Vidi; the ground taken for the purpose of widening and improving the said road admeasuring about twenty-seven perches, was valued by the arbitrators duly appointed at the sum of £58 11s. 7d currency, per award under date the 14th day of April, 1838; which sum is recommended to be paid with interest thereon from the date of the said award.

No. 16—Hon. C. F. BENNETT—Tenant of property on the line of road leading towards Quidi Vidi; twenty three years of his lease unexpired when the Road Commissioners appropriated about sixty perches of his land for the purpose of opening and improving the said road: a large proportion of the ground was in a high state of cultivation. The arbitrators awarded as a compensation the sum of sixty pounds currency, which sum with interest thereon from the 31st day of May, 1838 the date of the award, is recommended to be paid.

No. 17.—Mrs. REDDY—Held ground in fee-simple in Magotty Cove; quantity taken from her for the purpose of widening and improving the road admeasured 34 feet by 25—in an eligible situation for building; ground in the same neighbourhood now brings three shillings per foot, per annum. The arbitrators awarded the sum of thirty pounds currency, which sum is recommended to be paid with interest thereon from the date of the award, say the 26th day of June, 1837.

No. 18—EDWARD PURCELL—Held fourteen years interest in ground situate in the line opened to form Prescott-street; in 1837 was preparing to erect a dwelling-house, when the Road Commissioners appropriated about eighteen and a half perches of his ground towards forming the said street—had a chimney built and frame prepared when the ground was taken, and his garden under crop; the arbitrators awarded him the sum of Seventy pounds currency as compensation for his loss; which sum is recommended to be paid with interest thereon from the 31st day of May, 1838, being the date of the award.

No. 19—JEREMIAH HOLRAHAN—Held the same interest in ground situate on the line intended to form Prescott-street, as No. 18—the Road Commissioners appropriated about seventy-two perches of the said ground, towards opening that street, for which the arbitrators awarded the sum of Sixty pounds currency; the ground lay unoccupied three years, but is now fenced in; the said sum of Sixty pounds currency is recommended to be paid with interest thereon for three years.

No. 20—JOSEPH AYLESBURY—Held an interest of Nineteen years in a spot of ground on the same line as No. 19—quantity of land taken from him admeasured about two and a third perches, which lay vacant upwards of four years, but is now fenced, and in the occupancy of Aylesbury: the arbitrators awarded the sum of Sixteen pounds currency as a compensation, which sum is recommended to be paid, together with four years interest thereon.

No. 21.—James Brine—and his sub-tenant Thomas Gleeson—claim compensation for about Forty-nine perches of ground taken by the Road Commissioners in 1837 for the purpose of opening Prescott-street, which ground lay unoccupied Four Years, but is now fenced and in his occupancy. The arbitrators awarded the sum of sixty one pounds, eleven shillings currency, which sum is recommended to be paid, together with four years interest thereon. Brine held fourteen years interest in the property.

No. 22—ARTHUR KAVANAGH—Held the same interest in ground taken from him for the opening Prescott-street as No. 21—the quantity of ground taken admeasured sixteen and three quarter perches, which lay unoccupied four years, but is now fenced and in the occupancy of Kavanagh. The arbitrators awarded the sum of £24 13s 6d. currency as a compensation, which sum is recommended to be paid, together with four years interest thereon.

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No. 23—GARRETT HARTERY—Tenant in occupancy of ground in the line opened to form Prescott-street. Held fourteen years interest in the said ground when the Road Commissioners appropriated three and a half perches to the use of the public in 1837. The ground lay unoccupied three years, but is now fenced and in the occupancy of Hartery—The arbitrators awarded the sum of Ten pounds currency as a compensation—which sum, together with three years interest thereon, is recommended to be paid.

No. 24—WILLIAM BARNES—Held an interest of fourteen years in a piece of garden ground on the line opened to form Prescott-street, in 1837. Twenty-six perches of the said ground were taken by the Road Commissioners to form part of the said street.—The sum of thirty-one pounds currency was awarded by the arbitrators as a compensation ; which sum, together with interest thereon from the 31st day of July, 1837, the date of the award, is recommended to be paid.

No. 25.—MRS. CALVER—Tenant of Keans. Fourteen years of her lease were unexpired when the Road Commissioners marked off 22½ perches of her ground for the purpose of opening Prescott-street ; the fences were not removed, and the ground has been ever since in the occupancy of the said Mrs. Calver.—The arbitrators awarded the sum of £60 currency ; part of an Out-house on the western side of the said street to be removed. As soon as the road is opened, and the *obstructions removed*, the sum of £60 currency is recommended to be paid.

No. 26—Christopher Ayre—Held ground near the Military road in fee-simple ; six perches and a half of which taken by the Road Commissioners for the purpose of opening a new line of road, for which the arbitrators awarded the sum of £30 currency ; which sum is recommended to be paid with interest thereon from the 31st day of July, 1837, being the date of the award.

No. 27—Thomas Burke—Held ground in fee-simple, opposite Mrs. Green's property, on the Barrens ; the Road Commissioners appropriated part of said ground on the western boundary, towards widening and improving the road leading north from the Military road ; for which the arbitrators awarded the sum of £30 currency ; which sum is recommended to be paid with interest thereon from the 31st day of July, 1837 being the date of the award.

No. 28—John Hayes—Tenant occupying property near the Commissariat. In 1838 commenced building a dwelling-house ; had cellar walls built, sills and sleepers laid, and part of the frame up, when the Road Commissioners ordered him to remove the building several feet further from the road, which he did at considerable expense ; the quantity of ground taken from him admeasured 22 feet by 9 ; he had thirty-five years interest in the property. The arbitrators awarded the sum of £27 10s. currency, as compensation for his loss ; which sum with interest thereon, from the 31st day of July, 1838 the date of the award, is recommended to be paid.

No. 29—James Fergus, proprietor of property in Duckworth Street. In 1835 the Road Commissioners appropriated 93 feet by 21 of his ground for the purpose of widening the said Street—the ground well situated for building.—The arbitrators valued the said property, and awarded the sum of £86 10s. 9d. currency, which sum is recommended to be paid with interest from the 12th day of April, 1843, the date of the award.

No. 30—Ann Cooksley—owner of property near the Episcopal Church ; ground belonging to her admeasuring 95 feet by 11, was taken for the purpose of widening and improving the road leading to Fort Townshend ; for which arbitrators duly appointed awarded the sum of £30 currency, which sum is recommended to be paid with interest thereon from the 1st day of June, 1838, being the date of the award.

No. 31—Phœbe Undery—claims compensation for ground taken to open a Fire-break in Waldegrave Street, admeasuring 21 feet by 16. The arbitrators awarded the sum of £40 currency, which is recommended to be paid without interest, the said sum being considered its full value.

No 32---James Moore—claims compensation for removing a Linhey for the purpose of widening the road leading to Quidi Vidi ; the arbitrators awarded the sum of £10 Currency, which is recommended to be paid with interest from the 31st day of May, 1838, being the date of the award.

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No. 33—Catherine Power—held possession of ground situate on the Road leading to Quidi Vidi ; 25 perches or thereabouts of said ground were taken for the purpose of widening and improving the said road, for which the arbitrators awarded the sum of £17 currency ; the said Catherine Power engaging previous to the amount of the award being paid, to remove the fences at her own expense. The said sum of 17l. currency is recommended to be paid with interest thereon from the 16th day of May, 1837, as soon as the fence on the South side of the said road is removed.

No. 34—Parsonage House—The Church Wardens claim compensation for damage done to the Parsonage House and Ground as follows :—Lowering the street opposite them so much that access was cut off from the Hall door, except by a steep flight of steps, and for carts and carriages from the back yard altogether ; trees in front destroyed, and a wall of mason work was rendered necessary to retain the earth ; on the front, ground was lost in constructing an inclined plane to the yard—The arbitrators awarded 36l. currency, which sum is recommended to be paid with interest thereon from the 1st day of June, 1838, being the date of the award.

No. 35—Young's Property—The Trustees claim compensation for ground taken by the Road Commissioners to widen and improve the road leading from Church Hill to Fort Townshend. The arbitrators awarded the sum of 17l. currency—which sum is recommended to be paid, with interest thereon from the 1st day of June, 1838, the date of the award.

New Claims for Ground taken under the Statute Labor Acts in the District of St. John's

Stephen Ryan—Held ground in fee-simple, situate in Duckworth Street, near the property of Mr. Ferguson—in 1835 the Road Commissioners appropriated to the use of the public, 55 feet by 20 of the said ground for the purpose of widening and improving the said street. Several witnesses were examined, who pointed out the boundaries and extent of the ground so taken, which agree with the above measurement. The sum of Thirty-five pounds currency is considered a fair compensation and that sum is recommended to be paid.

John Brine—Claims compensation for ground taken to open the road leading towards Coaker's farm—about 51 feet by 7, taken at the commencement of the said Road, valued at Five pounds currency, which sum is recommended to be paid.

John Brine—Also claims compensation for about 74½ perches ground, taken by the Road Commissioners, for the purpose of opening a new line of Road on the North side of Quidi Vidi Lake, leading towards the White Hills ; and after the most mature consideration, the sum of Thirty pounds currency is recommended to be paid as a fair remuneration for the ground so taken.

Henry Pitts—Claims compensation for 42 perches ground, taken by the Road Commissioners in 1837 ; being part of the farm then occupied by John Brine on the North side of Quidi Vidi Lake. The sum of Fifteen pounds currency is considered a fair compensation, and recommended to be paid.

Thomas Cooke—Held land in fee-simple near the new Nunnery ; the Road Commissioners opened a Road through the said land in the direction of Mr. Carter's property, and appropriated to the use of the public 380 feet by 20 of the said land, for which the sum of Ten pounds currency is recommended to be paid.

Francis Galgay—Held 30 years' interest in a piece of ground situate at River Head—had the frame of a House up, when the Road Commissioners, in 1837, directed him to remove the frame further from the road, which deprived him of ground admeasuring 20 feet by 9, and put him to the expense of removing the frame ; four pounds currency is considered to be a fair compensation.

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Martin Bambrick---Held ground adjoining Francis Galgay's---had the same interest, and held the ground on the same terms and conditions as the foregoing, and the same extent of ground was taken from him ; he had also to remove the frame of his House further from the Road. Four pounds currency is a fair compensation.

John Clooney---Situating respecting the ground and frame in all particulars as the foregoing. Four pounds currency is a fair compensation.

Richard Power---Situating in all particulars the same as the foregoing ; four pounds currency is a fair compensation.

Thomas Connelly---Same extent of ground taken from him as from R. Power, but had no frame prepared ; two pounds ten shillings currency is considered a fair compensation.

Thomas Kelly---Situating with regard to his ground, precisely as Connelly ; two pounds ten shillings currency is a fair compensation.

John Shanahan---Ground taken from him, same as from Thomas Kelly ; two pounds ten shillings currency is a fair compensation.

Thomas Clooney---Extent of ground taken from him in a line with the foregoing, 30 feet by 9. £3 15s. currency is a fair compensation.

John M'Guire---Held ground situated at River Head ; 46 feet by 9 taken from him by the Road Commissioners to improve and widen the road ; £5 15s currency is a fair compensation.

Thomas Clooney---Holds a piece of ground at River Head on a lease of sixty years ; extent of ground taken from him for the purpose of widening and improving the road admeasuring 146 feet by 11 ; had the frame of a house up, and a chimney partly built, when the Road Commissioners ordered him to remove the frame back eleven feet, which cost him upwards of five pounds currency ; the property is much depreciated in value---£15 currency is a reasonable compensation, which sum is recommended to be paid.

Henry Pitts---Claims compensation for ground taken from him on the old Road to Quidi Vidi ; [admeasuring about six and a half perches ; he was put to some expense in fencing---£30 currency is a reasonable compensation ; which sum is recommended to be paid.

Samuel Angell---Trustee to his son Richard Angell ; holds a spot of ground in fee-simple, at River Head, west of Newman & Co's. premises, in Water Street ; in 1837, the Road Commissioners directed part of the said ground to be taken for the purpose of widening and improving the said street ; the extent of the ground so taken admeasured 70 feet by 27 ; the ground is situate on the north side of Water-street, and was a valuable building lot ; the Western part of the said ground, admeasuring thirty two feet in length, is now only about ten feet in width, which is too narrow for a building lot ; consequently the property is much depreciated in value ; £50 currency is a reasonable compensation, which sum is recommended to be paid.

Mrs. English---Claims compensation for loss of property at River Head. In 1837 the Road Commissioners ordered an out-house, leased by her to one John Boggin, to be taken down---Boggin at that time held an interest of nineteen years in the property ; a yard fronting on Water street was also appropriated to the use of the public, for the purpose of widening the said street ; the ground so taken admeasured 33 feet by 34 ; also leased to John Boggin. In consequence of the loss of said property, Mrs. English reduced Bogging's rent four pounds currency per annum, and also gave him possession of a piece of ground in the rear of said yard, of equal extent to that taken away by the Road Commissioners ; thirty five pounds currency is considered a reasonable compensation, which sum is recommended to be paid.

Thomas McGrath---Holds ground at the head of King's Road, on a lease of Fifty-nine years, renewable for ever ; in 1837 the Road Commissioners, under the Statute Labor Act, directed the Road Surveyor to mark off part of his ground, for the purpose of widening the said road ; accordingly 107 feet north and

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south by 32 feet east and west, was staked off; at the time the ground was taken, a cellar was nearly completed, and walled round, sewer dug, also the sills of the house laid; McGrath was put to a considerable expense in building another cellar, and removing the sills of the house several feet back; great part of ground lay vacant four years, after which time he was informed by the Road Surveyor that he might again resume possession of it; in consequence of the loss of ground, McGrath refused to pay rent in full, but his landlord sued him, and recovered with costs—the Court informed him that his only remedy was to look to the Road Commissioners. By direction of the Road Commissioners, the sills of the house were twice removed, the second time about three feet. Under all the circumstances of the case, seventy pounds currency is considered a reasonable compensation, and that sum is recommended to be paid.

Mrs. Huie—Tenant in occupancy of ground on the road leading to Quidi Vidi; held an interest of five years in the property at the time the Road Commissioners appropriated 300 feet in length, by 12 feet in width, of the said ground, towards widening and improving the said road; the whole extent at the time under cultivation—after the fences were taken down, cattle belonging to the neighbours entered upon the premises, destroyed the hay crop, and trampled the potatoes, whereby the claimant sustained a considerable loss; the sum of seventeen pounds ten shillings currency is considered a reasonable compensation, which sum is recommended to be paid.

Mrs. Mc Donald (widow of the late Michael McDonald)—claims compensation for ground taken from her for the purpose of widening and improving the road near Newman's meadow. The ground so taken, admeasured fifty-eight feet in length by twenty-nine feet in width. McDonald held twenty-six years interest in the said property when the Road Commissioners staked off the said ground. £7 currency is considered a reasonable compensation, and that sum is recommended to be paid.

Sarah Gill, Hannah Carnell, and Nicholas Harris—claim compensation for ground taken by the Road Commissioners under the Statute Labor Acts through Forrest Farm; of which farm they are the proprietors. The quantity of ground taken is as follows:—To widen the road leading from Magotty Cove towards Quidi Vidi, 924 feet in length by 20 feet in width, and a further distance on the same road, 246 feet in length by 10 feet in width—all which ground was cultivated. The Road Commissioners also opened a new line of road 492 feet in length, by 40 feet in width, across the best cultivated part of the said farm; the farm yard was appropriated to the use of the public; likewise part of the kitchen garden occupied by the aforesaid Nicholas Harris. The lincay and cellar in the rear of dwelling-house occupied by Richard Murphy and Nicholas Harris, also part of an out-house on the opposite side of the road, were ordered by the Road Commissioners to be removed for the purpose of widening the said road;—most of the ground is held under lease by one Richard Murphy; twelve years of the said lease were unexpired when the ground was taken. *As soon as the aforesaid obstructions are removed, the sum of fifty pounds currency is recommended to be paid to the said parties claiming, in proportion as their interests may appear in said property.*

Claims for Ground taken to widen and improve the Roads in the Town of Trinity.

Jacob Christian—Tenant, having an interest of eight years in a piece of ground in a line with Prescott Road; part of a garden admeasuring 25 feet by 6, was taken by the Road Commissioners under the Statute Labor Acts, for the purpose of improving the said road. £1 currency is considered a fair compensation.

Charles White—Held ground in fee-simple on the same line of road as the foregoing; two lots of ground were taken from him to widen and improve the said road. Lot No. 1 admeasuring 135 feet by 13; the other lot admeasuring 96 feet by 6½. £1 5s. currency is considered a fair compensation for the two lots.

Robert Morris—Property held in fee-simple, situate on the line of Prescott road; ground taken from

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him admeasured 98 feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$ —he was put to some expense in fencing, &c. £3 currency is considered a fair compensation

William Welshman—Held property on the same line of road as R. Morris—ground taken from him to improve the said road, admeasured 27 feet by 13. The sum of 1l. 15s currency is a fair compensation.

Ann Bearnès—Held ground in the line of Prescott-street in fee-simple; 41 feet by 13 taken by the Road Commissioners to widen and improve the said road. 2l. 15s currency is a reasonable compensation.

John & Joseph Bryan—Land in fee simple in the line of Prescott road—two lots of ground taken from them to improve the said road:—No. 1 admeasuring 147 feet by 13, No. 2 admeasuring 147 feet by 9. £15 currency is a fair compensation.

James Wiseman—held ground in fee-simple on the line of Prescott road, taken by the Road Commissioners for the purpose of improving the said road; ground admeasuring 94 feet by 13; has to keep up two lines of fencing. £5 15s. currency is a fair compensation, which sum is recommended to be paid.

James Pittman—held land in fee-simple on the line of Prescott road; two lots of ground were taken from him to improve the said road, No. 1 admeasuring 190 feet by 13; No. 2 admeasuring 180 feet by 6; in either case the land not cultivated. £5 currency is a fair compensation.

Joseph Hewett—held ground in fee-simple situate on the line of Prescott road. Garden ground taken from him to improve the said road, admeasuring 72 feet by 14. The sum of £4 10. currency is a reasonable compensation.

John Crocker, jr.—held ground in fee-simple on the line of Prescott road. Extent of ground taken from him to improve the said road, admeasured 61 feet by 6; putting up fences cost him £1 10s. currency. The sum of £2 currency is a fair compensation.

Widow McLaughlan—held ground in fee-simple on the line of Prescott road; 117 feet by ten taken to improve the said road; the ground in a good state of cultivation. The sum of £5 10s. currency is considered a fair compensation.

Mary Hayter—held ground in fee-simple on the line of Prescott-street; 206 feet by 13 of the said ground appropriated to the use of the public, for the improvement of the said road. £5 currency is a reasonable compensation.

Henry Hiscock—held ground in fee-simple on the line of Prescott-road; 99 feet by 7 of said ground taken for the improvement of the said road. 1l. 10s. currency is a reasonable compensation.

John Crocker, Sen.—held land in fee-simple on the line of Prescott road; two lots of ground taken from him under the Statute Labour Act. Lot No. 1 admeasuring 145 feet by 7,—and Lot No. 2, admeasuring 653 feet by 13. Fencing cost Crocker upwards of 10l. currency. The sum of 15l. currency is a reasonable compensation.

Edward Eagan—held land in fee-simple on the line of Prescott-road—279 feet by 14 taken from him to improve the said road; also three feet taken off his porch. The sum of 6l. currency is considered a reasonable compensation.

William Seviør—held ground in fee-simple, on the line of Prescott-road; 187 feet by 7 of his land taken for the purpose of improving the said road; three pounds currency is a fair compensation.

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William Justican—Ground situate in Main street, held by him in fee-simple ; in 1837, 65 feet by 18 of said ground was taken to improve the said road ; fencing cost him upwards of two pounds currency—the sum of six pounds currency is a reasonable compensation.

Thomas Degrish—Held land in fee-simple, situate in Main-street ; ground taken from him for the improvement of the said street, admeasured 79 feet by 21, in a state of cultivation ; fencing cost him about two pounds currency, and some damage done his cabbage garden ; the sum of three pounds ten shillings currency is a reasonable compensation.

Jacob Christian—Tenant in occupancy of ground situate in the line of Main-street ; 78 feet by 10, of said ground, was taken from him to improve the said street ; one pound currency is a reasonable compensation.

Mrs Kelson—Property in fee-simple ; the Road Commissioners opened a new line of street, through her field, called " Simpson's Lane ;" the ground taken from her for that purpose, admeasured 233 feet by 18 ; there was also taken from her ground in a line with Main-street, which admeasured 71 feet by 22—fencing &c. cost Mrs. Kelson fourteen pounds sixteen shillings and ninepence currency ; the sum of twenty-two pounds ten shillings currency, is considered a reasonable compensation.

B. Sweetland—Claims compensation for removing a fence 183 feet in length, occupied by him as tenant ; the ground is situate in the line of Main street. Four pounds currency is a fair compensation.

J. B. Garland—Claims compensation for ground taken from him by the Road Commissioners under the Statute Labor Act, as follows :—Lot No. 1, on the road leading towards the Church, now called " Garland-street," admeasuring 205 feet by twenty-four ; Lot No. 2, ground on a line with Water-street, admeasuring 301 feet by 24 ; Lot No. 3, land taken to form the road called " Simpson's Lane," admeasuring 109 feet by 10 ; fences were all put up at the expense of Mr. Garland. 50l. currency for the three lots is considered a reasonable compensation.

REPORT

On the Petition of MICHAEL ALLEN, praying compensation for loss sustained by him on a contract entered into for making a public road, extending from the Military Road, on the Barrens, to Upper Long Pond. The amount of said contract being One Hundred and Eighty Pounds currency.

The foregoing case, by a resolution passed last Session by the Honourable the General Assembly, was specially referred to the consideration of Commissioners, to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to " investigate claims for compensation for land taken under the provisions of the Statute Labour Acts."

Evidence having been adduced of the number of men and horses employed on the above road, as well as of the length of time they were so employed, the Commissioners made a calculation, at a very moderate rate, per diem, for each laborer, as well as for each horse and cart, and find that the sum expended in the above work, by the said Michael Allen, exclusive of his own personal attendance, considerably exceeds the amount agreed on in his said contract ; they also received the most positive testimony from Mr. Hadson, inspector of Roads, that a considerable quantity of extra work was performed by the said Michael Allen, which fact is corroborated by Mr. Byrne, land Surveyor, who states, that the petitioner not only fulfilled his contract, but in several instances reduced hills, and raised vallies, more than his contract required ; and it is likewise proven, by the most undoubted testimony, that the said Michael Allen was at a considerable expense in mason work, building and covering drains, not specified in his said contract. On hearing the foregoing testimony, the Commissioners decided on measuring the said line of Road, which

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they found to be about four hundred and thirty-five perches. Evidence was taken as to the usual rate per perch for making such a road as the one under consideration, which evidence rated from fourteen shillings to seventeen shillings per perch, as a reasonable charge.

After the most mature deliberation, the Commissioners came to the decision, that a rate of Fifteen Shillings currency, per perch, would be an equitable remuneration to the Petitioner; which would amount as follows:—

435 Perches at 15s.	£326 5 0
Deduct—Amount paid on contract.	180 0 0
	£146 5 0 Currency.

Which said sum of One Hundred and Forty Six Pounds Five Shillings currency, is but a reasonable compensation for the loss sustained by the said Michael Allen on his said contract; and is recommended to be paid.

JAMES FERGUS,
H. MURCH,
JOHN O'MARA.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 18th January, 1845.

Recapitulation of claims which have been arbitrated under the provisions of the Statute Labor Act, and recommended to be paid.

NAMES.		AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
		£ s. d.	
No. 1	Richard Murphy	36 0 0	With Interest from the 9th August 1837.
2	Henry Ward	7 0 6	Ditto from 9th August 1837.
3	James McManis	5 10 0	Ditto " 1st " "
4	Nicholas Thomas	8 15 0	Ditto " 30th " "
5	William Pilly	3 5 0	Ditto " 15th " "
6	William Lacey	8 3 0	Ditto " 30th " "
7	Richard McGrath	4 4 0	Ditto " 20th " "
8	Michael Smiddock	6 0 0	Ditto " 15th " "
9	John Sheehan	10 1 0	Ditto " 18th " "
10	James Tracey	20 0 0	Ditto " 25th " "
11	William Cadwell	5 0 0	Ditto " 8th " "
12	John Dwyer	19 0 0	Ditto " 1st " "
13	Richard Croke	16 0 0	Ditto " 30th " "
14	William Parker	43 0 0	With 5 per cent. Interest from 14th June 1837.
15	H. P. Thomas and E. M. Archibald	58 11 7	With Interest from 14th April 1838.
16	Hon. C. F. Bennett	60 0 0	Ditto " 31st May " "
17	Mrs. Reddy	30 0 0	Ditto " 26th June 1837.
18	Edward Purcell	70 0 0	Ditto " 31st May 1838.
19	Jeremiah Holrahan	60 0 0	With three years interest.
20	Joseph Aylesbury	16 0 0	" four ditto
Brought forward		£486 10 1	

ROAD REPORTS.

Recapitulation of claims which have been arbitrated under the provisions of the Statute Labor Act, and recommended to be paid.

	NAMES.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward	£486 10 1	
No. 21	James Brine, and his sub-tenant, Thomas Gleeson	61 11 0	With four years interest
22	Arthur Kavanagh	24 13 6	" " " "
23	Garret Hartery	10 0 0	" three " "
24	William Barnes	31 0 0	" interest from the 31st July, 1837
25	Mrs. Calver	60 0 0	Without interest
26	Christopher Ayre	30 0 0	With interest from 31st July 1837
27	Thomas Burke	30 0 0	Ditto ditto do.
28	John Hayes	27 10 0	Ditto 31st July, 1838
29	James Fergus	86 10 9	Ditto 12th April, 1843
30	Ann Cooksley	30 0 0	Ditto 1st June, 1838
31	Phæbe Undery	40 0 0	Without interest
32	James Moore	10 0 0	With interest from 31st May, 1838
33	Catherine Power	17 0 0	Ditto 16th May, 1837
34	Parsonage House	36 0 0	Ditto 1st June, 1838
35	Young's Property	17 0 0	Ditto ditto ditto.
		£997 15 4	

Claims on the Road Commissioners under the Statute Labor Act for services performed.

John Canning—balance due him for preparing Assessment Book	£15 7 2
Thomas Byrne—balance due him for Surveying and Plans of Roads	15 15 0
	<hr/>
	£31 2 2

Recapitulation of new claims for Ground taken under the Statute Labor Acts, in the District of St. John's, with the sums recommended to be paid for the same.

Stephen Ryan	£32 0 0
John Brine	5 0 0
Ditto	35 0 0
Henry Pitts	15 0 0
Thomas Cooke	10 0 0
Francis Galgay	4 0 0
Martin Bambrick	4 0 0
John Clooney	4 0 0
Richard Power	4 0 0
Thomas Connelly	2 10 0
Thomas Kelly	2 10 0
John Shanahan	2 10 0
Thomas Clooney	3 15 0
John McGuire	5 15 0
Thomas Clooney	15 0 0
Henry Pitts	30 0 0
	<hr/>
	£175 0 0

ROAD REPORTS.

	Brought forward.	£223	0	0
Samuel Angell		50	0	0
Mrs. English		35	0	0
Thomas McGrath		70	0	0
Mrs. Huie		17	10	0
Mrs. McDonald		7	0	0
Sarah Gill, Hannah Carnell, & Nicholas Harris		50	0	0
		£402	10	0

*Recapitulation of Claims for Ground taken to widen and improve the Roads in the Town of Trinity,—
with the sums recommended to be paid for the same.*

Jacob Christian		£1	0	0
Charles White		11	5	0
Robert Morris		3	0	0
William Welshman		1	15	0
Ann Bearn		2	15	0
John and Joseph Bryan		15	0	0
James Wiseman		5	15	0
James Pittman		5	0	0
Joseph Hewitt		4	10	0
John Crocker Jun'r		2	0	0
Widow McLaughlan		5	10	0
Mary Hayter		5	0	0
Henry Hiscock		1	10	0
John Crocker Senr.		15	0	0
Edward Egan		6	0	0
William Sevier		3	0	0
William Justican		6	0	0
Thomas DeGrish		3	10	0
Jacob Christian		1	0	0
Mrs. Kelson		22	10	0
Benjamin Sweetland		4	0	0
J. B. Garland		50	0	0
		£175	0	0

An Account of the Contingent Expenses of the Commissioners appointed to investigate claims for Property taken under the Statute Labor Act.

Ryan & Withers	Printing	£4	5	0
Ambrose Shea	ditto	1	10	10
John McCoubrey	ditto	1	4	2
Henry Winton	ditto	2	1	4
Ward & Woods	ditto	1	4	3
Ebénézer Winton	ditto	0	6	3
R. J. Parsons	ditto	1	7	6
John T. Burton	ditto	1	2	3
William Beck	ditto	0	6	3
	Amount forwarded	£13	7	10

ROAD REPORTS.

	Bought forward	£13	7	10
Proprietor of Indicator ditto			1	3
William Freeman, John C. Hanley, and Thomas Holton for attendance, £5 5s each.				9
Expenses in Trinity, including passage money		15	15	0
Rent of Office, inclusive of Fuel, Light, Stationery and attendance		15	15	0
		20	0	0

		£66	1	7

JAMES FERGUS,
H. MURCH,
JOHN OMARA

St. John's, 18th January 18, 1845.

St. John's, 28th Feb., 1845.

Sir,—

We have the honor to transmit to you herewith an Appendix to a Report of the claims of persons seeking compensation for loss of property under the operation of the Statute Labour Acts, which you will please to lay before His Excellency the Governor.

We have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient and humble servants,

JAMES FERGUS,
H. MURCH,
JOHN O'MARA.

To the Hon. James Crowdy, &c. &c.

Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor for the investigation of claims under the "Statute Labour Acts."

In conformity with a resolution passed last session by the Honorable the General Assembly, the Commissioners have investigated the claims of *all persons* who petitioned the legislature for compensation for ground taken from them for the use of the public under the operation of the "Statute Labor Acts." "and of all other parties" (who have made application) "having similar claims for land taken under the like circumstances"—and in all cases landlords and tenants have been recommended to such remuneration as in the opinion of the Commissioners, their respective interests in the property under consideration entitle them to, and in no instance has a claim been rejected, except in cases which have been decided on by Arbitrators duly appointed according to the Statute, the said Arbitrators having unanimously agreed that the improvement to the property by the construction of the Roads in their neighbourhood is a sufficient compensation to the parties claiming,—in which several decisions, after due examination, the Commissioners fully concur, and they are strengthened in this opinion by the spirit of the Statute Labour Acts, 5th Will. 4. Cap. 5. Section 10.

From No. 1 to No. 10—comprise claims for ground taken to widen and improve the Road leading from Job's Cottage towards River Head, the details of each case subjoined being certified by the Hon. Robert Job, who states that the ground was taken, and the improvements made, under the authority, and by direction of the Road Commissioners under the Statute Labour Act, he being at the time one of the said Commissioners.

From No. 11 to No. 13—comprise claims for ground taken to widen and improve the road leading from Church Hill towards Fort Townshend.

No. 1—John Culten—Property in fee-simple, in 1837 ground belonging to him situate at River Head admeasuring 68 feet by 7 was taken by the Statute Labor Commissioners for the purpose of widening and improving the Road in the direction above stated. The sum of seven pounds currency is considered a reasonable compensation and recommended to be paid

ROAD REPORTS.

No. 2.—Richard Comerford—Property in fee-simple adjoining No. 1—45 feet by 4½ of his ground taken to improve the road. The sum of five pounds five shillings currency is considered a reasonable compensation.

No. 3.—Peter Dooling—Property in fee-simple adjoining No. 2—34 feet by 5 taken to widen the road, had part of the frame of a house erected which he removed five feet back, by direction of the Road Commissioners. The sum of five pounds currency is considered a reasonable compensation.

No. 4.—Lawrence Power—Property in fee-simple adjoining No. 3—32 feet by 6 of his ground given up to widen the road. The sum of £3 5s. currency is considered a reasonable compensation.

No. 5.—John Blunden—Property in fee-simple adjoining No. 4. Had the frame of a dwelling-house up when the Road Commissioners desired him to remove it back, which he complied with under promise of compensation. 74 feet by 4 of his ground taken to improve the road. The sum of Eight Pounds currency is considered a reasonable compensation.

No. 6.—James English—Property in fee-simple adjoining No. 5.—70 feet by 5 of his ground taken to widen the road. The sum of five pounds currency is considered a reasonable compensation.

No. 7.—David O'Connor—Held ground on a lease of 32 years—in 1836, 31½ feet by 10 of said ground was appropriated to the use of the public, for the purpose of widening the road, he being directed by the Road Commissioners to build his dwelling-house 10 feet back, with which he complied, the house was then built on a level with the old road, but the ground has since been cut down, and the house now stand five feet above the level of the present road, by which he has suffered much inconvenience and loss. The sum of twelve pounds currency is considered a reasonable compensation.

No. 8.—Michael Gorman—Held ground at River Head on lease for an unexpired term of 25 years—in 1836, 40 feet by 12 of said ground was taken to improve the road—he had the frame of a dwelling-house up and a chimney nearly built, when he was directed to remove back twelve feet, which he complied with at a considerable expense. The sum of sixteen pounds currency is considered a reasonable compensation.

No. 9.—Thomas Doyle—Held ground at River Head on lease, for an unexpired term of twenty years, in 1836,—60 feet by 20 of said ground was taken for the purpose of widening the road, he removed the fence back at his own expense. When his Dwelling-house was built it was on a level with the road, but has been since cut down, and it now stands upwards of five feet higher, and is very difficult of access, in consequence of the house being built so far back he has no room left. The sum of fifteen pounds currency is considered a reasonable compensation.

No. 10.—James Hayes—held ground at River Head on lease for an unexpired term of 38 years—36 feet by 10 of said ground was taken to widen the road, for which the sum of four pounds currency is considered a reasonable compensation.

No. 11.—James Tubrid—Held ground on lease for an unexpired term of 20 years on the west side of the road leading from Duckworth-street towards St. John's Church. In July, 1835, James Clift, Esq, one of the Commissioners under the Statute Labor Act desired him to remove the frame of a Dwelling-house which he had put up on the said ground from eight to ten feet further back, which he complied with on promise of compensation, Mr. Clift corroborates the above statement, and says that the ground was taken with the concurrence of other Commissioners. The sum of twelve pounds ten shillings currency is considered a reasonable compensation.

No. 12.—William Haddon—Held ground under lease belonging to the estate of the late James Steward, near the St. John's Church, in 1835 he was preparing to build a dwelling-house opposite the said church when he was notified by the Statute Labour Commissioners that he would not be allowed to build at a less distance from the said church than forty feet, at that time he had the sills of a house laid, some part of the frame erected, and part of the chimney built, but was prevented from proceeding, and obliged to remove

ROAD REPORTS.

the building fifteen feet further back. Haddon has since sold his interest in the above property, but claims compensation for the loss sustained by him, as he would have obtained a larger sum for it had he not been prevented building in a line with the houses adjoining—he also was put to considerable expense in removing the frame &c., under all the circumstances of the case the sum of seventeen pounds ten shillings currency is considered a reasonable compensation and recommended to be paid.

No. 13—Kenneth McLea—Claims compensation on behalf of the Estate of the late James Stewart for ground belonging to the said estate appropriated to the use of the public (in 1835) under the directors of the Statute Labor Commissioners. The ground is situated on the West side of Church-hill on the road leading towards Fort Townshend, the quantity taken admeasured about four and three quarter perches, which was leased to William Haddon and James Tubrid (both of whom claim compensation for their respective interests in the same)—The amount of loss sustained by the parties claiming, inclusive of the expense of removing the frames of Houses &c., amount to the sum of Fifty Five Pounds currency—Thirty Pounds of which sum is divided between the tenants, as will be seen by reference to No. 11 and 12, the remainder, say the sum of twenty five pounds currency is considered a reasonable compensation to the Landlord, which sum is recommended to be paid.

No. 13—Mrs. Brown—On behalf of herself and others claim compensation for ground taken from the farm in her occupancy, near Palk's dwelling house. On enquiry it is found that a considerable part of the ground staked off by the Statute Labor Commissioners is still under fence and in the occupancy of the said Mrs. Brown who now refuses to give it up to the public. The Western angle of her fence projects thirty three feet beyond the line immediately adjoining, and is considered by the woodmen to be a very great nuisance, several serious accidents having happened to persons hauling wood in consequence of the said projection. The Commissioners therefore do not feel themselves in a situation to recommend any remuneration to the said Mrs. Brown until the whole ground staked off under the authority of the Statute Labour Act be given up to the public.

JAMES FERGUS,
H. MURCH,
JOHN O'MARA

St. Johns, 18th January, 1845.

Recapitulation of new claims for Ground taken in the District of St. John's as stated in the subjoined Appendix, with the sums recommended to be paid for the same.

No. 1.—John Cullen.	£7	0	0
2—Richard Comerford.	5	5	0
3—Peter Dooling.	4	0	0
4—Lawrence Power.	3	5	0
5—John Blunden.	8	0	0
6—James English.	5	0	0
7—David O'Conner.	12	0	0
8—Michael Gorman.	16	0	0
9—Thomas Doyle.	15	0	0
10—James Tubrid.	12	10	0
11—James Hayse.	4	0	0
12—William Haddon.	17	10	0
13—Estate of the late J. Stewart.	25	0	0
	£134	10	0

JAMES FERGUS,
H. MURCH,
JOHN O'MARA.

St. John's, Nfld. 28th February, 1845.

ROAD REPORTS.

Examination of the Surveyors BYRNE & TOBIN, taken before the Board of Control respecting the Contract entered into by the St. John's Board of Road Commissioners and Patrick Kennedy, on the Petty Harbour Road

THOMAS BYRNE'S EXAMINATION.

Question—Are you acquainted with the Road contracted for, leading to Petty Harbour, particularly that portion of it contracted for by Patrick Kennedy?

Answer—Yes.

Q.—Was there a specification drawn up and exhibited of the work to be done on that section of the Road previous to the Tenders being advertised?

A.—There was.

Q.—Is the specification now attached to the Contract of Kennedy the one originally drawn up and shewn?

A.—It is not the original one exhibited or contracted for.

Q.—In what does it differ from the original, and what amount of work is required to finish the Road agreeably to the original contract?

A.—Consider that it would take £60 at least to finish the contract as the original specification.

Q.—At how much per perch is the contract entered into for the lot next adjoining Kennedy's?

A.—Between 13s. and 14s.

Q.—Was there any obstacle in the lot contracted for by Kennedy, not anticipated before the work was commenced?

A.—None.

Q.—Are you aware if any alteration is contemplated in any other Contract on that line of Road?

A.—Some alterations have been made by filling instead of cutting down, still preserving the inclination as per specification—not aware of any other alteration. There was also an alteration made in Kennedy's Contract at his own request and for his own benefit.

Q.—Do you not consider that Kennedy's Contract at 26s. per perch is as good as many other Contracts—for instance, comparing Kennedy's lot of road with that of Mahany's leading into Petty Harbour. Is Kennedy's a worse Contract at their respective prices?

A.—Considers Mahany's Contract a worse one than Kennedy's. Considers that Mahany would make better wages per day on Kennedy's contract than on his own.

Q.—In what state is the Road at present? Is it finished in the same manner as other roads in the District, which you have surveyed?

A.—I do not consider it finished at all.

ROAD REPORTS.

EDWARD TOBIN'S EXAMINATION.

Question—You state in your certificate that Kennedy's contract is completed agreeable to the specification annexed? Is that specification which is attached to the contract the one originally shown him?

Answer—It is not.

Q.—Did you ever see the original specification on which Kennedy made his contract?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is there any material alteration between the specification now exhibited and the original one?

A.—It is materially altered, the new one decreasing the work considerably: *Refused to give a certificate for the work on the original specification*, the present one is made to correspond with the work done

Q.—At whose request was the altered specification made by you?

A.—At the request of the Board to meet the work done.

Q.—How much would it take to complete the Road (as it now is) to make it according to the original specification?

A.—Between Fifty and Sixty Pounds.

Board of Control, }
11th Jan. 1845. }

THOMAS BENNETT,
Chairman

Schedule of Contracts entered into, and sums advanced and paid in full to the Contractors on the Road from Reneuss to Trepassey.

Contractors names and work contracted for.	Amount of Contracts.	Advance.	Paid in full.
1844. March 5—Philip Jackman, for building a bridge over the Old Woman's River	£17 0 0		£17 0 0
April 4—James Burn and James Roach, for opening 1½ miles of said Road	14 0 0		14 0 0
" "—Edward Conway & Lawrence Lawler, for opening and completing 98 perches of said road	29 8 0	£9 16 0	
" 23—Michael Jackman and William Strachun for building bridge over the Reneuss River on said line	118 0 0		
" 25—Walter Keating, for opening and completing 60 perches of said Road at 6s.	18 0 0	6 0 0	
Garret Jackman, for completing 20 perches of Embankment on said road at 12s. 6d per perch	12 10 0		

Amount carried forward £203 18 0

APPENDIX

ROAD REPORTS.

Schedule of Contracts entered into and sums advanced and paid in full to the Contractors on the Road from Renewse to Trepassey.

Contractors names and work contracted for.	Amount of Contracts.	Advance.	Paid in full.
Amount forwarded	£208 18 0		
1844. May 3.—James Wicken, for completing 60 perches of said road at 3s. 11½d. per perch	11 17 6		
“ “—Lawrence Garing, W. Garing & John Mallowney, for completing 140 perches of said road at 3s. 11½d. per perch.	27 14 2	9 3 0	
	£248 9 8		
This sum not yet contracted for	1 10 4		
Sum voted as per Account	£250 0 0		

Renewse, June 15th, 1844.

JOHN W. SAUNDERS,
Chairman.

Great Placentia.

— 00 —

General Account of the Expenditure of the Vote of £150 on the Road leading from Great Placentia to Distress Cove.

1844

DR.

To John Conway for exploring, measuring, and marking the Line of Road from Great Placentia to Distress Cove a distance of 26 Miles			£10 7 0
John Doyle, performance of Contract No. 5			9 12 0
Michael Keef ditto ditto 6			10 0 0
Patrick Keef ditto ditto 7			16 0 0
Andrew Tobin ditto ditto 8			12 0 0
Edward Brennan ditto ditto 9			10 0 0
John Tobin ditto ditto 10			10 0 0
James Doyle ditto ditto 11			8 0 0
Thomas Doyle ditto ditto 12			2 0 0
Michael McGrath ditto ditto 13			2 10 0
Patrick McGrath ditto ditto 14			7 0 0
Michael Hartigan ditto ditto 3			12 0 0
Patrick Bowe ditto ditto 4			10 0 0
John Rieley ditto ditto 2			7 16 0
Thomas Reyley ditto ditto 15			8 17 0
Mathew Grace ditto ditto 1			13 18 0
			£150 0 0

CR.

By amount of Vote of the Legislature

Sterling £150 0 0

ROAD REPORTS.

A General Account of the Expenditure of the Vote of £47 on the Road leading through the Town of Great Placentia.

DR.

1844	To paid Thomas Miller for a plot of Ground near the Old Fort for widening the Road through the Harbour					£2	0	0
Lot No.	1—Thomas Ripsley for performance of Contract No. 1					5	15	0
"	2—William Collins ditto ditto	2				6	19	0
"	3—Richard Wise ditto ditto	3				6	10	0
"	4—Thomas Miller Jun'r. ditto ditto	4				4	0	0
"	5—James Miller ditto ditto	5				3	10	0
"	6—Thomas Rieley Jun'r. ditto ditto	6				4	10	0
"	7—William Phippard ditto ditto	7				4	15	0
"	8—James McLelland ditto ditto	8				5	9	0
"	9—Michael Whelan ditto ditto	9				3	12	0
						<hr/>		
						£47	0	0

CR.

By amount of Vote of the Legislature £47 0 0

A General Account of the Expenditure of the Vote of £38 on the Road leading from Great Placentia to Distress Cove.

1844.	To Robert Patterson for a parcel of Land for making the commencement of Road from the Beach of Placentia					£8	0	0
	Certificate for Fees to Assessors					1	10	0
Lot No.	1—Matthew Grace for completion of Contract No. 1, being for a Half Mile of Woods					1	12	0
"	2—John Lamb ditto ditto	2				1	14	6
"	3—James Kneaf ditto ditto	3				1	14	0
"	4—James Green ditto ditto	4				1	17	0
"	5—James Green jun'r. ditto ditto	5				3	7	0
"	6—John Doyle ditto ditto	6				2	0	0
"	7—Thomas Ryley ditto ditto	7				8	5	6
	Bartholomew McGrath for mile No. 19, very hard to be done, consisting of large Timber at Angle's Cove					8	0	0
	Bartholomew McGrath for mile No. 19, very hard to be done, consisting of large Timber and no settlers near.					8	0	0
						<hr/>		
						£38	0	0

CR.

By amount of Vote of the Legislature £38 0 0

ROAD REPORTS.

A STATEMENT

Of work done and money expended (under the Act passed by the Legislative Assembly during the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria) in making and constructing Roads and Bridges in Sound Island in the District of Placentia.

880 Yards of a Road opened by Samuel Bowditch per contract and finished.	
Orders on the Treasurer	£7 0 0
880 Yards of Road opened and finished by Thomas Smith, per Contract.	
Order on the Treasurer	7 0 0
660 Yards of a Road opened and finished by Patrick Walsh, per Contract.	
Order on the Treasurer	5 5 0
	£19 5 0
Leaving a balance of	0 15 0
To be expended out of the grant as soon as Contracted.	

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS,
Chairman.
JOHN HOLLETT,
Commissioner.
PATRICK BROWN,
Commissioner.

Sound Island, 27th June, 1844.

A STATEMENT

Of Work done and money expended (under the Act passed by the Legislative Assembly during the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria) in making and constructing Roads and Bridges in Presque and Oliver's Cove, in the District of Placentia.

1740 Yards of a Road 14 feet wide, opened and cleared of stones and stumps, &c.	
as per Contract by Edward Leonard and Edward Power.	
Order passed on the Treasurer.	£47 0 0
Order in favour of Thomas Sullivan and Thomas Leonard, for the loss of Garden ground and Fences to open said road	3 0 0
	£50 0 0
Amount of Grant	

A. CHAMBERS, Chairman.
His
THOMAS LEONARD, Commissioner.
Mark.

Presque, 28th June, 1844.
James Kough, Witness.

A STATEMENT

Of work done and money expended (under the Act passed by the Legislative Assembly during the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria) in making and constructing Roads and Bridges in the Isle of Valen in the District of Placentia

Three-eighths of a mile of road opened and finished by Peter Dobin, as per contract.	
Order passed on the Treasurer	£40 0 0
Carried forward	40 0 0

ROAD REPORTS.

	Amount forwarded	£40 0 0
Three Eights of mile of road opened and finished by Ambrose Bennett, as per contract	35	0 0
80 Perches opened and cleared by A. Hamilton and John Henly, as per contract.		
Order passed on the Treasurer	17	6 8
		<hr/>
		92 6 8
Leaving a balance of		7 13 4
To be expended out of the Grant as soon as contracted.		

A. CHAMBERS, Chairman.
G. LEMEASURIER, Commissioner.

Isle Valen, June 29, 1844.

A STATEMENT

Of Work done and money expended (under the Act passed by the Legislative Assembly during the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria) in making and constructing roads and Bridges in Merasheen in the District of Placentia

67 Perches of road and bridge opened and finished as per contract, by Daniel Ryan	30	0 0
Order passed on the Treasurer		
30 Perches of a road opened and finished by Philip Power as per contract.	10	0 0
Order passed on the Treasurer		
22 Perches of a road opened and finished by James Cochrane as per contract	4	15 0
Order passed on the Treasurer		
John Whealen, Planter, for land given up to open the road per agreement.	1	15 0
Order passed on the Treasurer		
		<hr/>
Amount of Grant		£50 0 0

A. CHAMBERS, Chairman.
EDWARD HENNESSY, Commissioner.
JOHN MORELL, Commissioner.

Merashen 1st July, 1844.

A STATEMENT

Of the work done and money expended (under an Act passed by the Legislative Assembly during the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria) in making and constructing Roads and Bridges in Barren Island, in the District of Placentia Bay.

139 Yards of a road 14 feet wide from south west end of J. White's Garden to Richard M'Kie's house, opened and finished, also a bridge made by William Flinn, per contract.	£8	0 0
Order passed on the Treasurer		
144 Yards of a road from R. M'Kie's to John Moran's house, opened and finished by W. Pine, per contract. Order on the Treasurer	19	0 0
142 Yards of a road from John Moran's to Shea's Lane, opened and finished by Thomas O'Neal, as per contract, also made a bridge. Order passed on the Treasurer	4	10 0
440 Yards of a road from the Beach at C. F. Bennett's premises to John Prendergast's, opened as per contract. Order on the Treasurer	6	0 0
Thomas Nugent for land given up for road	3	0 0
Lawrence Murphy ditto do.	3	0 0
Richard Murphy ditto do.	3	10 0
Edward Moran ditto do.	1	15 0
James Shea ditto do.	1	5 0
		<hr/>
Amount of Grant		£50 0 0

A. CHAMBERS, Chairman.
NICHOLAS COADY, Commissioner.

Barren Island, 1st July, 1844.

ROAD REPORTS.

A STATEMENT

Of work done and money expended (under the Act passed by the Legislative Assembly during the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria) in making and constructing Roads and Bridges in Woody Island in the District of Placentia.

520 Yards of a road opened and finished by John Williams, per contract	£8 0 0
400 Yards of a road opened by Elias Harris, Planter, per contract.	
Order on the Treasurer for 2s. 3d.	9 0 0
220 Yards of a road opened and finished by William Hollett, Planter, per contract	3 0 0
	<hr/>
Amount of Grant	£20 0 0

A. CHAMBERS, *Chairman.*

LEVI ANDREWS, *Commissioner.*

His

RICHARD WELSH, *Commissioner,*

Mark.

Woody Island, 1st July, 1844.

Patrick Hurley, Witness.

Burin District:

The Road Commissioners for this part of the District of Burin have now the honour to transmit to His Excellency the Governor the following Report, together with a statement of the sums expended on the Roads under their management up to this date.

SPQON COVE.

Five Hundred and Fifty Six Perches have been nearly completed on this Road to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. It lays through a tract of country much frequented, and it is of great importance to the people of Fortune and Placentia Bays, that it should be continued towards Lawn and Lamaline, and thence across to Fortune Bay—this being generally allowed to be the most serviceable manner of connecting these two important Districts—Ten Bridges will be required as far as the work has been carried that will cost about Twenty Pounds.

OLIVE POINT TO GREAT BURIN.

Two Hundred and Forty Perches have been nearly completed on this Road, and it is very desirable that it should be completed to Great Burin, to prevent the necessity of carrying on the intercourse between that harbour and this entirely by boats, which is often attended with great inconvenience, and during the stormy seasons, frequently impossible of accomplishment. Five Bridges will be required on this Road, which will cost about Five Pounds.

COURT HOUSE TO BURIN BAY.

Two Hundred and Sixty Nine Perches have been nearly completed in continuation of this Road, besides some outlay for repairs and encroachments as the accounts will shew.—This Road is a great convenience to the inhabitants of this scattered settlement, but will require a further outlay of Fifty Pounds—Bridges included.

ROAD REPORTS. REPORTS

COURT HOUSE TO BULLS COVE.

Two Hundred and Four Perches have been nearly completed in continuation of this Road, and with the sum remaining from last year's grant, added to the allowance for the current year, can be placed in a tolerable state. It requires one Bridge that will cost about two pounds.

BULLS COVE TO PORT AU BRAS.

This Road has had Two Hundred and Thirty One Perches nearly finished in its continuation, and with the present year's grant can be almost completed.—It requires three Bridges that will cost about four pounds.

PORT AU BRAS TO MORTIER.

Four Hundred and Forty Perches have been nearly completed on this Road, and as it is in its future continuation from Mortier to connect all the settlements of the District laying to the Eastward, the Legislature cannot better apply part of the funds that may be at its disposal from time to time, than by contributing munificently towards the continuation of the Line to Mortier Bay, and thence to and from the numerous settlements Eastward, so as to make it perfectly convenient to communicate with Burin at all seasons without the necessity of employing boats for the purpose.

This settlement being the residence of the Clergy of the different denominations, the Medical gentlemen, the principal Traders, and of nearly all those of the population who are employed as Mechanics, those persons who reside at a distance, are continually travelling to Burin, to seek for their services, and they complain bitterly of the hardships they encounter in those long tracts, where no roads have been as yet attempted,

In addition to the facility of walking which the completion of this line would afford it, would be an inducement with many to keep horses which to Clergymen, and Medical men in particular, would be of great importance in the saving of time, and what is of still more consequence, would enable them to impart spiritual and temporal consolation with promptitude to persons afflicted with sickness. These latter remarks will apply to all the principal Roads in the District—This road will require Fifteen Bridges to Mortier—cost about twenty pounds.

ROAD FROM FORTUNE BAY TO PLACENTIA BAY.

The Board after much investigation and consideration, as to the fitness of the several tracts of country laying between the two Bays, fixed on the line between Spoon Cove, Lawn, Lamaline, and across from either place to Grand Bank or Fortune, as might have hereafter appeared most desirable as the fittest way of connecting these Districts, and determined on laying out the Two Hundred Pounds voted accordingly, and actually contracted with several persons who have performed work to the extent of four hundred and twenty five perches, and amounting to Seventy Seven Pounds Seven Shillings and Ten Pence sterling, which money is still due to the parties, all of whom are very poor men with large families, and who can ill afford to do without what they have so hardly earned—But soon after the contract had been entered into a letter was received from the Chairman of the Board of Control, in reply to a communication from us on the subject, in which letter the Board refused to sanction our proceedings therein, giving as a reason that we had acted in contradiction to the intentions of the Legislature who voted the money for "opening and exploring." But with due deference to the Board of Control, we are still of opinion that we had not departed from the spirit of the Act, when after due investigation we chose a line that had been already more than two-thirds opened by a former Board, and pronounced by the said Board as the only fit way in their opinion to connect the two Bays.

In conclusion, the Commissioners beg leave to call His Excellency's particular attention to the foregoing statement generally, but more particularly to the parts having reference to the two principal lines—that is to say, the connecting line between the two Bays and that leading from Port au Bras to Mortier Bay, the completion of which the Commissioners deem of vital importance to the inhabitants of these parts of the Island.

ROAD REPORTS.

There being a vast quantity of very fine land on the lines, good roads leading through it would tend greatly to the encouragement of agricultural pursuits, now become so necessary as a help to the fisheries, which of late years have not been as productive as heretofore. And as a further inducement to the Executive and the Legislature to complete these Lines, we beg to remark that the speedy administration of justice would be facilitated by giving the inhabitants easy access to those places where the Judges and Magistrates are in the habit of holding their respective Courts.

The foregoing is submitted in the hope that the proceedings of the Board up to this date will meet His Excellency's approval.

By order of the Board,

EDWARD MORRIS,

Chairman.

BURIN, July 1st, 1844.

ROAD FROM SPOON COVE TO CORBIN, AND ST. LAWRENCE.

DR.

		Cy.	Stg.
1843.			
Nov. 22—	To Thomas Walsh and John Quinn, making 106 Perches at 6s. 1d.	£32 4 10	£27 18 10
"	Thomas Walsh and John Quinn, making 106 perches at 5s. 1d.	26 13 9	23 2 7
" 23	Thomas Hayes, making 100 perches at 2s. 11d.	14 11 8	12 12 9
" 24	Edward Mischalla " 206 " at 3s. 5d.	35 3 10	30 10 0
1844.			
May 14.—	Edward Mischalla making 38 perches at 3s. 5d.	6 10 9	5 12 6
	Balance		0 3 4
			<u>£100 0 0</u>

CR.

1843.—By Grant from Legislature

£100 0 0
100 0 0

ROAD FROM OLIVE POINT TO GREAT BURIN.

DR.

		Cy.	Stg.
1844.			
Jan. 9—	To Patrick Fling, making 120 perches at 4s. 5d.	26 10 0	22 19 4
April 23—	Richard Cheasty " 120 " at 4s. 10d.	29 0 0	25 2 8
"	Balance		1 18 0
			<u>£50 0 0</u>

CR.

1843—By Grant from the Legislature

50 0 0
50 0 0

ROAD REPORTS.

ROAD FROM THE COURT HOUSE TO BURIN BAY.

DR.

	Cy.	Stg.	
1843.			
Nov. 16—To James Pope, compensation	£1 10 0	1 6 0	
“ “ James Pope making 10 perches at 7s.	3 10 0	3 0 8	
“ 17—“ Thomas Shea for repairs	2 0 0	1 14 8	
“ “—“ John Comerford, compensation	2 0 0	1 14 8	
“ “—Andrew Evay “	1 0 0	0 17 4	
“ “—Michael Brown “	1 0 0	0 17 4	
“ “—Joseph Hollett “	1 0 0	0 17 4	
1844.			
Jan. 9—To Nicholas Bryan, making 99 perches at 7s. 6d.	37 2 6	32 3 6	
“ “—“ John Grace “ 134 “ at 8s.	53 12 0	46 9 0	
“ “—“ Balance - - - - -		0 19 6	
		<u> </u>	£90 0 0

CR.

1843—By Grant from Legislature			£90 0 0
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ROAD FROM COURT HOUSE TO BULLS COVE.

DR.

	Cy.	Stg.	
1844.			
May 3—To James Hally, making 204 perches at 6s. 6d.	£66 6 0	57 9 2	
“ “—“ Balance		12 10 10	
		<u> </u>	70 0 0

CR.

1843—By Grant from Legislature			70 0 0
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ROAD FROM BULLS COVE TO PORT AU BRAS.

DR.

	Cy.	Stg.	
1843.			
Nov. 3—To Patrick Moore and C. Vanston, making 231 perchs at 8s. 6d.	92 8 0	80 0 0	
		<u> </u>	80 0 0

CR

1843—By Grant from Legislature			£80 0 0
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ROAD REPORTS.

ROAD FROM PORT AU BRAS TO MORTIER, AND BEAU BOIS,
MORTIER BAY.

DR.

1844.

	Cy.	Stg.	
Jan. 9—To Thomas Parle, Thomas Cheasty, and Matthew Keefe making 220 perches at 4s.	£44 0 0	38 2 8	
April 23—To Richard Cheasty, making 220 perches at 3s. 11½d	43 10 10	37 14 8	
“ Balance		4 2 8	
		<u>80 0 0</u>	

CR.

1843.

By Grant from the Legislature 80 0 0

ROAD BETWEEN THE BAYS OF FORTUNE AND PLACENTIA.

DR.

1844.

	Stg.	
To Balance	£200 0 0	200 0 0

CR.

1843—By Grant from the Legislature 200 0 0

BURIN, July 1st, 1844.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Chairman.

REPORT OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS GRAND BANK.

—00—

Return or Statement of work Contracted for, or performed on the line of Road from Fortune to Lamaline.

Contractors Names	When Contract- ed for.	Work to be performed	Amount of Contract	Amount drawn	Amt. pd.
Elias Major and Giles W. Evans.	1st April, 1844.	To erect Beacons or marks of wood or stone at distances of 1 mile on a line of 16 miles ex- tent	4 10 0 Stg.	4 10 0	
John Major, Jr.	10th May, 1844.	To cut and remove all wood, &c. on the above named line of road for a distance of 3 miles and to erect Posts at distance of 400 yards, 5 feet clear of the ground.	29 15 0		
Brought forward			£34 5 0		

ROAD REPORTS.

REPORT OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS GRAND BANK.

— 00 —

Return or Statement of work Contracted for, or performed on the line of Road from Fortune to Lamaline

Contractors Names	When Contracted for.	Work to be performed	Amount of Contract	Amount drawn	Amt. pd.
George Lake, Jr.	15th May, 1844.	Amount brought forward To build three Bridges on the above line of road 18 feet, 16 feet, and 10 feet. Span respectively, all of spruce or hardwood	£34 5 0 15 0 0 stg.		
			£49 5 0 stg.		

Return or Statement of work contracted for or performed on the line of Road from Grand Bank to Fortune

Contractors Names	When Contracted for.	Work to be performed	Probable Amt. of Contract.	Amt. drawn	Amt. pd.
B. Belbin.	30th April, 1844.	To gravel &c. 166 perch of the above line of Road more or less at 4s. per perch, and to build two bridges 12 feet and 10 feet span respectively of hardwood	35 0 0 Stg.		
George Lake, Jr.	13th May, 1844.	To trench, level, and gravel 86 perch of the above line of road, and to build five bridges of 8 feet span each, of spruce or hardwood	51 0 0 Ostg.	17 0 0	
William Penwill.	22nd May, 1844.	To level and gravel 70 perch of the above line of road being more or less, at 3s. per perch & to build one bridge of 8 feet span of hardwood.	12 0 0 stg.		
			£98 0 0		

Grand Bank, 29th June, 1844

WILLIAM EVANS,
Chairman.

ROAD REPORTS.

REPORT, 2nd GRANT.

As Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners from Main Brook, Lower Island Cove, to Bay de Verds—for which the sum of £250 stg. was voted by the Legislature in the last session ; I beg leave to report to you that the Road from Broderick's to Canvas Town, Lower Island Cove, is now in progress. A good substantial bridge has been built over Piss-Mare Brook ; a new road has been made about one and a half mile in length from George Cummins's house to Pinch Gut Island, leading into the main road to Caplin Cove. Four miles of the road from Lower Island Cove, Main Brook, to Bay de Verds have been repaired, and the marshy and boggy places made dry. The road from Caplin Cove to Old Perlican—three miles is now finished, and a good bridge built over Bake Apple Marsh Brook. An excellent bridge has been built over Church Old Brook. A good substantial bridge has been built over a river near Low Point. A half mile of new road has been made from Low Point Cove to Main Road. Two and a half miles of the road from Bay de Verds to Caplin Cove have been opened. Two and a half miles of the road from Bay de Verds Main Road to Grates Cove have been finished, and would have been in a passable state had not the Board of Road Commissioners of Old Perlican misapplied the sum of £50stg. voted for that Road. Two bridges remain to be built over Bonny Brooks—which are about fifteen feet wide and very difficult to cross after heavy rains, so will cost more than we calculated on last year. Kenneal Hill which was impassable for any slide or cart for many years, is now easy of ascent. About 30 perches of a road remain untouched from Caplin Cove to Bay de Verds. Three marshes require to be better drained. Two and a half miles of a road from Bay de Verds Main Road to Grates Cove leading over barrens and marshes are very difficult to be travelled over, and dangerous in consequence of the difficulty of finding the way, remain unfinished. In conclusion, we cannot pass by this opportunity without stating the advantages that have accrued, and will accrue to the North Shore, in consequence of the opening up of roads from settlement to settlement—and further we are constrained to state that great distress would have existed in various districts were it not for the benefits conferred on the Colony by the Road Act.

THOMAS HUTCHINGS,
Chairman.

2nd GRANT CONTRACTORS—BRODERICK'S TO CANVAS TOWN, LOWER ISLAND COVE, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

1844.		DR.	
Jan. 1.—To Balance			£20 0 0 Stg
		CR	
1844	By Grant from the Legislature		£20 0 0 Stg.

CONTRACTORS, LOWER ISLAND COVE, MAIN BROOK, TO BAY DE VERDS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

1844.		DR.	Stg,
Sept. 10—To paid James Dunn, for building a bridge across Low Point Brook			£5 10 0
" " " " " " " " clearing the bank each side			5 0 0
" " " " Thomas Hyde, for opening, clearing, and making a half mile road Lot No. 7			12 15 0
" " " " Michael White, making a half mile of road Lot No. 13			14 0 0
" " " " Michael Murphy " " " " " " 14			15 0 0
	Amount carried forward		£52 5 0

ROAD REPORTS.

DR.

1844.		Amount brought forward	£52	5	0
Sep. 10—	To paid	Stephen Dehy, making a half mile road Lot No. 15	16	0	0
" "	" "	Whalen & White for clearing 2 brooks	5	0	0
" "	" "	Patrick Keefe, for building a bridge over Island Pond River	6	15	0
" "	" "	Thomas Rice, repairing 80 perches of a road	2	19	0
" "	" "	Cornelius Burne, for repairing 120 perches of a road	7	0	0
	" "	" " " " 60 " " "	6	0	0
" "	" "	John Terrant " " 50 " " "	3	19	0
" "	" "	Patrick Rice " " 140 " " "	6	15	0
	" "	" " " " 40 " " "	2	8	0
Nov. 10.—	" "	Ambrose Sparks, for building a bridge over Pissmare Brook	8	4	8
			£117	5	8
		Balance to be appropriated	41	15	4

CR.

1844.				Stg.
	By grant from the Legislature	-	-	£130 0 0
	" Balance due from Low Point Cove Road	-	-	9 10 0
	" Balance due from Grates Cove Road	-	-	19 11 0
				£159 1 0

CONTRACTORS LOW POINT TO MAIN ROAD, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

DR.

1844				Stg.
Oct 10—	To paid	James Dunn for opening and making quarter mile of road Lot No. 1.	£5	10 0
" "	" "	Thomos Whealen, opening and making Qr. mile road lot No. 2	5	0 0
" "	" "	Whelan & White " " " " " "	5	0 0
			£15	10 0
		Balance transferred to Main Road	9	10 0
			25	0 0

CR.

1844.	By Grant from the Legislature	-	-	£25 0 0
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CONTRACTORS MAIN ROAD BAY DE VERDS, TO GRATES COVE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

1844				Stg.
Oct 10—	To paid	Michael Fleming for opening and making half mile of Road lot No. 1	6	19 0
		Amount carried forward	6	19 0

ROAD REPORTS.

CONTRACTORS MAIN ROAD BAY DE VERDS, TO GRATES COVE
IN ACCOUNT WITH THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

DR.

		Stg.
1844.	Amount brought forward	6 19 0
Oct. 20—	To paid John Burke, for opening and making half mile road Lot No. 2:	10 10 0
" "	" " Denis Hickey " " " " 3.	12 0 0
" "	" " Stephen Daley " " " " 4.	13 10 0
" "	" " Patrick Keefe " " " " 5	12 10 0
		<hr/>
		55 9 0
Balance transferred to Main Road		19 11 0
		<hr/>
		75 0 0

CR.

1844—	By grant from the Legislature	75 0 0
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1st GRANT—CONTRACTORS FROM MAIN BROOK, LOWER ISLAND COVE TO
THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH BAY DE VERDS, IN ACCOUNT WITH
THE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS

1844.

DR

		Stg
Dec 27.—	To paid Nathaniel Garland for building a bridge over Church old Brook	13 19 0
	Balance to be appropriated	31 7 1
		<hr/>
		£45 6 1

CR.

1844.

Jan. 1—	By balance due from account	45 6 1
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CONTRACTORS FROM CAPLIN COVE BRIDGE TO OLD PERLICAN, IN
ACCOUNT WITH THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

1845

DR.

Jan. 1—	To paid James Kavanagh for completing	8 14 7 Stg.
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1844

CR

Jan. 1—	By balance due from account	8 14 7 Stg.
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Bay de Verds, Jan. 6, 1844.

E.E.

THOMAS HUTCHINGS,
Chairman.

ROAD REPORTS.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS HEARTS' CONTENT.

HEART'S CONTENT, 26th June, 1844.

SIR,—I beg leave to transmit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the Accounts and first Annual Report of the proceedings of the Board of Road Commissioners for this District.

I deem it proper to commence at Hant's Harbor, the Eastern boundary, and proceed onward to Heart's Delight, the defined limits under the superintendance of the Board.

The Road from Hant's Harbor to Half-way Brook, a distance of three miles, was opened about five years ago, and a tolerably good Road is now made with the exception of one mile not quite finished, for which the contract is still open, and a bridge has been constructed over the Half-way Brook, highly valuable in its usefulness and accommodation to travellers.

From the Half-way Brook to Scilly Cove, a distance of two miles and a quarter, a road was made four years ago, some parts of which will now require repair to put it in the same improved condition with the other part of the road—it will have the earliest attention of the Board.

From Silly Cove to New Perlican, a distance of three Miles and a quarter, the Road has undergone a general repair, and a substantial Bridge has been constructed over Turk's Cove Brook, which is not at present available to travellers in consequence of the obstruction of private property in the line of Road, one of the contracts is not completed from the same cause, but measures have been taken by the Board to effect a continuation of the line.

The Road from New Perlican to Heart's Content, a distance of nearly two miles and a half, has been substantially repaired, and a Bridge has been constructed over Jeffrie's Brook, which completes this part of the line.

The connecting line between New Perlican Road and Heart's Content Bridge, passing through Heart's content, is in some parts merely a path-way and much inferior to any part of the line of Road.

The Road from Heart's Content to Heart's Delight, a distance of nine miles has been very considerably improved by repairing those parts which most required it, and making some parts of the Road which had before been only opened—also two Bridges have been constructed over Terence's and Bulton's Brook, and the whole line continued without interruption to Heart's Delight Bridge—there are parts in this Road which still require repair, and the attention of the Board will be directed towards its further improvement in the course of the present year.

I submit the accounts and this brief report very respectfully, and

I have the honour to be sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. OLLERHEAD.

Chairman.

To the Hon. JAMES CROWDY, Colonial Secretary.



ROAD REPORTS.

EXPENDITURE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES—HANT'S HARBOUR TO SCILLY COVE.

		DR		Cy			
1843.							
	Nov. 8—To J. Cumbey full amount of contract			£17	19	0	
	Dec. 5—“ H. Martin first instalment of 2-3 amount of contract			30	0	0	
	7—“ T. Soper, full amount of contract			40	3	2	
1844.							
	May 10—T. Smith full amount of contract			28	0	0	
				<hr/>			
				£116	2	2	Stg. £100 12 7

CR.

By Amount of Grant to be expended on the road from Hants Harbor to Scilly Cove £150 0 0 stg.

SCILLY COVE TO NEW PERLICAN

		DR.		Cy.			
1843.							
	Dec. 5—To G. Follett full amount of contract			42	3	2	
	“ T. Coubrey, full amount of contract			20	0	0	
	6 H. Martin, first instalment of about 2-3 amount of contract			38	0	0	
	“ J. Grant compensation money			2	10	0	
	“ B. Snook, “ “			0	15	0	
	“ W. Snook “ “			2	10	0	
	“ S. Cotter “ “			2	10	0	
	“ William Pinsent “ “			0	10	0	
1844							
	May 6—J. Coubrey, compensation money			5	0	0	
	“ T. Coubrey “ “			3	0	0	
				<hr/>			
				£116	18	2	Stg. £101 6 5

CR.

By amount of grant to be expended on the road from Scilly Cove to New Perlican £150 0 0

NEW PERLICAN TO HEARTS CONTENT.

		DR.			
1843					
	Nov. 13—To M. Northover, full amount of contract			£27	0 0
	“ “ “ J. Lockyear “ “			34	3 7
				<hr/>	
	Amount carried forward			61	3 7

ROAD REPORTS.

NEW PERLICAN TO HEART'S CONTENT (CONTINUED.)

1843	DR			Cy.		
	Amount brought forward			61	3	7
Dec. 6	To	H. Martin.	full amount of contract	34	0	0
"	"	G. White,	compensation money	5	0	0
"	"	W. Stefford	ditto do.	2	0	0
"	"	J. Seward	ditto do.	1	10	0
"	"	S. Rockwood	ditto do.	3	0	0
"	"	A. Rockwood	ditto do.	1	0	0
"	"	M. Rockwood	ditto do.	1	10	0
				<hr/>		
		CR.		109	3	7
						Stg. 94 12 5
By amount of grant to be expended on the road from New Perlican to Heart's Content						100 0 0

HEART'S CONTENT TO HEART'S DELIGHT.

	DR.					
1843.						
Nov. 8	To	F. Cumbey,	full amount of contract	£11	12	0
"	"	E. Hopkins,	ditto ditto	11	19	0
9	"	H. Row,	ditto ditto	42	2	9
"	"	J. Hanrahan,	first instalment on his contract	15	0	0
Dec 5	"	J. Hanrahan,	final instalment on his contract	20	11	7
"	"	C Bryant,	compensation money	4	0	0
1844.						
May 6	To	P. Worthman,	full amount of contract	26	8	11
				<hr/>		
		CR.		131	14	8
						Stg. 114 3 1
By amount of Grant to be expended on the road from Heart's Content to Heart's Deilght						£150 0 0

Heart's Content, 26th June 1844. R. OLLERHEAD, *Chairman.*

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES:

1843.	DR.			Cy.		
Dec.	To	J. Wiseman,	Surveyor	£8	0	0
1844.						
May	To	J. Quints,	Surveyor	8	0	0
"	"	M'Coubrey,	Brothers, for stationery	1	2	6
"	"	Sundry persons	as Messengers per account	1	12	0
"	"	R. Ollerhead,	Chairman	14	11	8
				<hr/>		
		CR.		£33	6	2
						Stg. 28 17 4
By 9 per cent on the sum of 550l. stg. the amount under the direction of the Board						49 10 0 stg.
Heart's Content, 26th June, 1844.						R. OLLERHEAD, <i>Chairman.</i>

ROAD REPORTS.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS TRINITY.

TRINITY HARBOUR.

DR.

1843.

Sept. 11.—James Grant, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary - - - £1 1 8

CR.

Sept. 11.—By land taken to improve Simpson's Lane - - - 1 1 8

DR.

Sept. 11.—William Warr, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary - - - £2 3 4

CR.

Sept. 11.—By land taken to improve Simpson's Lane - - - 2 3 4

DR.

Sept. 11.—John Gallivan, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary - - - £1 6 0

CR.

Sept. 11.—By land taken to improve Simpson's Lane - - - £1 6 0

DR.

Sept. 9.—Benjamin Sweetland—To amount of orders on the Colonial Secretary - - - 25 0 0

CR.

Oct. 4.—By performance of contract in Simpson's Lane - - - 25 0 0

DR.

Nov. 9.—John Gallivan—To amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary - - - 3 18 0

CR.

Nov. 9.—By covering drains in Simpson's Lane - - - 3 18 0

DR.

Nov. 10.—John Locus—To amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary - - - 6 11 0

CR.

Nov. 10.—By repairs on Main Street, Trinity Harbour - - - 6 11 0

ROAD REPORTS.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS TRINITY.

BONAVENTURE LINE

1843.	DR.		1843.	DR.	
Oct. 5—Sampson Morris, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary		£2 12 0	Nov. 7.—George Churchill, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary		£0 12 6
	CR.			CR.	
Oct. 5—By land taken into the Bonaventure Line		2 12 0	Nov. 7—By land taken into the Bonaventure line.		0 12 6
	DR.			DR.	
Oct. 4—Jacob Christian, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Treasurer		0 12 6	Nov. 13.—John Frampton, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary		1 6 4
	CR.			CR.	
Oct. 4—By Land taken into the Bonaventure line		0 12 6	Nov. 13.—By land taken into the Bonaventure line		1 6 4
	DR.			DR.	
Oct. 16—Edward Hunt, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary		0 12 6	Dec. 5—Sabina Janes, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary		3 10 0
	CR.			CR.	
Oct. 16—By Land taken into the Bonaventure line		0 12 6	Dec. 5—By land taken into the Bonaventure line		3 10 0
	DR.			DR.	
Oct. 12—Joseph Pittman, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Treasurer		0 12 6	Dec. 5.—Richard Maidment, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary		0 12 6
	CR.			CR.	
Oct. 12—Land taken into the Bonaventure line		0 12 6	Dec. 8—By land taken into the Bonaventure line		0 12 6

ROAD REPORTS.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS TRINITY.

BONAVENTURE LINE (CONTINUED.)

DR.		DR.	
1843		1843	
Oct 4—John Hurdle, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary	£11 3 8	Oct 7—Thomas Ryall, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary	£27 0 0
CR.		CR.	
Nov. 7.—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	11 3 8	1844	
		Nov. 30.—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	27 0 0
DR.		DR.	
Oct. 4.—Matthew Miller, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary	12 17 10	1843	
CR.		Oct. 9—John Morris, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary	25 0 0
Nov. 10.—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	12 17 10	CR.	
		1844.	
DR.		May 21—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	25 0 0
Oct. 6—John Carberry, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary	22 0 0	DR.	
CR.		1843.	
1844		Oct. 9—John Morris, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary	13 9 6
May 21—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	22 0 0	CR.	
		1844	
DR.		May 21—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	13 9 6
1843		DR.	
Oct. 6—Charles Bird, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary	13 0 11	1843.	
CR.		Oct. 10.—William Verge, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary	14 14 6
1844		CR.	
May 21—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	13 0 11	1844	
		May 21.—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	14 14 6

ROAD REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS TRINITY.

BONAVENTURE LINE. [CONTINUED.]

DR.		DR.	
1843. Oct. 10—George Christian, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary - - - -	£18 5 3	1844. May 21.—Thomas Clark, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary - - - -	£3 10 0
CR.		CR.	
Dec. 8—By performance of contracts on the Bonaventure line	18 5 3	May 21.—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	3 10 0
DR.		DR.	
Oct. 17—John Gower, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary	26 0 0	May 21.—William Fleet, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary - - - -	2 10 0
CR.		CR.	
Nov. 20—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	26 0 0	May 21.—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	2 10 0
DR.		DR.	
Nov. 10—Robert Paul, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary - - - -	3 0 0	May 21.—Richard Clark, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary - - - -	4 10 0
CR.		CR.	
Nov. 10—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	3 0 0	May 21.—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	4 10 0
DR.		DR.	
Nov. 10.—Richard Dooling, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary - - - -	23 5 0	May 21.—John Carberry, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary	4 10 0
CR.		CR.	
1844 May 1.—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	23 5 0	May 21.—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	4 10 0
DR.		DR.	
1843. Dec 11—Francis Collins, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary - - - -	6 18 8	June 21.—Robert Clarke, to amount of Order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary	4 15 8
CR.		CR.	
1844 Dec. 11—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure line	6 18 0	June 21.—By performance of Contract on the Bonaventure Line	4 15 8
DR.		DR.	
		21—John Carberry, to amount of order on the Hon. Col. Secretary.	12 16 6
		CR.	
		21—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure Line.	12 16 6

ROAD REPORTS.

BONAVENTURE LINE—(CONTINUED)

DR.	CR.
June 21—Richard Clarke, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 1 15 0	21—By performance of contract on the Bonaventure Line 1 15 0

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS TRINITY.

ENGLISH HARBOUR LINE.

1843.	DR.	DR.
Nov. 23—David Ryan, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 6 18 8	CR.	Nov. 30—John Etheridge, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary £6 18 8
Nov. 23—By Land taken into the English Harbor Line 6 18 8	DR.	Nov. 30—By Land taken into the English Harbour Line 6 18 8
DR.	CR.	DR.
Nov. 23—Jonas Jones, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 12 0 0	DR.	Dec. 8—Thomas Meadows, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 2 0 0
CR.	CR.	CR.
Nov. 23—By land taken into the English Harbour Line 12 0 0	DR.	Dec. 8—By Land taken into the English Harbor Line 2 0 0
DR.	DR.	DR.
Nov. 23—Richard Barnes, to amount order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 4 0 0	CR.	Dec. 8—Patrick Christopher, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 1 6 0
CR.	DR.	CR.
Nov. 23—By Land taken into the English Harbor Line 4 0 0	DR.	Dec. 8—By Land taken into the English Harbor Line 1 6 0
DR.	DR.	DR.
Nov. 23—John Ash, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 3 0 0	CR.	1844
CR.	DR.	March 1—Martin Brine, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 4 0 0
Nov. 23—By Land taken into the English Harbor Line 3 0 0	CR.	CR.
DR.	DR.	March 1—By land taken into the English Harbour line 4 0 0
Nov. 23—Mary Bennister, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 2 13 4	CR.	DR.
CR.	DR.	April 13—John Randle, Sen., to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 4 0 0
Nov. 23—By Land taken into the English Harbour Line 8 13 4	CR.	CR.
	DR.	April 12—By land taken into the English Harbour line 4 0 0

ROAD REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS: TRINITY.

ENGLISH HARBOUR LINE (CONTINUED.)

<p>DR.</p> <p>May 7—John Butler, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary £1 0 0</p> <p>CR.</p> <p>May 7—By land taken into the English Harbour line 1 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>DR.</p> <p>June 21—Robert Boreman, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 0 5 0</p> <p>CR.</p> <p>June 21—By land taken into the English Harbour line 0 5 0</p> <hr/> <p>DR.</p> <p>April 13—Benjamin Sweetland, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 0 10 0</p> <p>CR.</p> <p>April 13—By Arbitration on Ryan's ground 0 10 0</p> <hr/> <p>DR.</p> <p>April 13—Charles Granger, to amount of order on the Hon Colonial Secretary 0 10 0</p> <p>CR.</p> <p>April 13—By Arbitration on Ryan's ground 0 10 0</p> <hr/> <p>DR.</p> <p>April 13—John Barber, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 0 10 0</p> <p>CR.</p> <p>April 13—By Arbitration on Ryan's ground 0 10 0</p>	<p>DR.</p> <p>Sep 28—John Handlen, to amount of order on the Hon Colonial Secretary £14 0 0</p> <p>CR.</p> <p>Sep. 28—By performance of contract on the English Harbour line 14 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>DR.</p> <p>Nov. 10—Giles Smith, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 10 0 0</p> <p>CR.</p> <p>Nov.—10—By performance of contract on the English Harbour line 10 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>DR.</p> <p>Nov. 10—George Ivanny, to amount of orders on the Hon Colonial Secretary 8 0 0</p> <p>CR.</p> <p>1844 May. 21—By performance of contract on the English Harbour line 8 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>DR.</p> <p>1843 Nov. 10—Amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 2 13 4</p> <p>CR.</p> <p>1844 May 21—By work in progress on the Eng-Harbour line 8 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>1843 Oct. 18—Giles Smith, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 11 18 0</p> <p>CR.</p> <p>1844. May 21.—By performance of contract on the English Harbour line 11 18 0</p>
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ROAD REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS TRINITY.

ENGLISH HARBOUR LINE (CONTINUED.)

DR.	DR.
1843. Nov. 20—John Gover, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary £26 13 4	1843 Dec. 7—John Ash, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary £13 3 4
CR.	" " ditto ditto 13 3 4
1844. May 21—By work in progress 40 0 0	Jonas Jones 26 6 8
DR.	CR.
1843. Nov. 20—Matthew Evely, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 23 0 0	May 21—By work in progress on the English Harbour line 39 10 0
CR.	" " By work in progress on the English Harbour line 8 0 0
1844 May 21—By performance of contract on the English Harbour line 23 0 0	DR.
DR.	1844
1843 Nov. 20.—Michael Power, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 32 0 0	Jan. 21—Robert Boreman, to amount of or- der on the Hon Colonial Secretary 8 0 0
CR.	CR.
1844. May 21—By performance of contract on the English Harbour line 32 0 0	Jan. 21—By performance of contract on the English Harbor line 8 0 0
DR.	DR.
1844. May 24—John Barber, to amount of orders on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 7 10 0	Jan. 21—George Ivanny, to amount of order on the Hon. Colonial Secretary 2 0 0
CR.	CR.
May 21—By performance of contract on the English Harbour line 7 10 0	Jan. 21—By performance of contract on the English Harbor line 2 0 0

ROAD REPORTS.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS TRINITY.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

TRINITY HARBOUR.

James Grant	£1	1	8
William Warr	2	3	4
John Gallivan	1	6	0
B. Sweetland	25	0	0
John Gallivan	3	18	0
John Locus	6	11	0
Total	£40	0	0

ENGLISH HARBOUR LINE.

David Ryan	£6	18	8
Jonas Jones	12	0	0
Richard Barnes	4	0	0
John Ash	3	0	0
Mary Bannister	8	13	4
John Etheridge	6	18	8
Thomas Meadows	2	0	0
Patrick Christopher	1	6	0
Martin Brine	4	0	0
John Randle, Sen.	4	0	0
John Butler	1	0	0
Robert Boreman	0	5	0
Benjamin Sweetland	0	10	0
Charles Granger	0	10	0
John Barber	0	10	0
John Handlen	14	0	0
Giles Smith	21	0	0
George Ivanny	18	0	0
John Gover	40	0	0
Matthew Evely	23	0	0
Michael Power	32	0	0
John Barber	7	10	0
Jonas Jones	8	0	0
Robert Brennan	8	0	0
John Ash	39	10	0
Total	£267	9	8

BONAVENTURE LINE.

Samson Morris	£2	12	0
Jacob Christian	0	12	6
Edward Hunt	0	12	6
Joseph Pittman	0	12	6
George Churchill	0	12	6
John Frampton	1	6	4
Sabina Janes.	3	10	0
Richard Maidment	0	12	6
John Hurdle	11	3	8
Matthew Miller	12	17	10
John Carberry	26	10	0
Charles Bird	13	0	11
Thomas Ryall	27	0	0
John Morris	38	9	6
William Verge	20	14	6
George Christian	18	5	3
William Piercey	8	17	0
John Gover	26	0	0
Robert Paul	3	0	0
Richard Dooling	23	5	0
Francis Collings	6	18	8
Thomas Clarke	3	10	0
William Fleet	2	10	0
Richard Clarke	4	10	0
Robert Clarke	4	15	8
John Carberry	12	16	6
Richard Clark	1	15	0
Total	£276	10	4

We the undersigned have inspected the above accounts and find them to be correct

W. STONEMAN
W. R. GILL
R. W. BAYLY
A. GRAHAM.

Trinity, June 21, 1845.

ROAD REPORTS.

Return of Money expended on the Line of Road from Walkham's Bridge Bonavista to Bayley's Cove and Red Cove, under Colonial Act 6, Victoria cap. 4

No 1—John Way, making 21 1-2 perches at 6s. sterling	Stg. £6 9 0
2—Thomas Fitzgerald, ditto 23 ditto 4s. 4d.	4 16 11
3—Richard Abbot, ditto 14 ditto 4s. 4d. currency	2 12 0
4—Joseph Abbot, ditto 20 1-2 ditto 4s. 11d.	4 7 4
5—Robert Bagden, ditto 42 ditto 5s.	9 2 0
6—William Phillips, ditto 70 ditto 5s.	15 3 4
7—Robert Strathie, Cove Bridge £13 sterling	13 0 0
Paid the removal of sundry Fences	3 9 4
Unappropriated.	1 0 1
	Grant—£60 0 0

At a general meeting of the Board of Commissioners, specially convened for the purpose, the above Return was agreed to and approved of.

JOSEPH SHEARS.
A. ARNOTT.
A. BREMNER.
WM. SWEETLAND.

Chairman of Commissioners of Roads

BONAVISTA, 11th June, 1844.

RETURN FOR ROAD FROM BONAVISTA TO CATALINA.

11TH JUNE, 1844.

No. 1—Abel Rolls, making 39 Perches at 3s. 4d.	Cy.—£6 10 0
Ditto " 24 ditto at 10s.	12 0 0
	18 10 0—Stg. 16 0 8
2—Thomas Tilly, finishing 58 perches at 3s. 3 1-4d stg.	8 5 4
Ditto making 31 ditto at 9s. 10d. stg.	13 4 10
Ditto extra work	1 2 11
3—Joshua Trimlet, finishing 21 perches at 3s. 4d.	3 10 0
Ditto making 19 perches at 10s.	9 10 0
	11 5 4
4—Thomas Rider, finishing 50 ditto at 3s. 3 1-4d.	8 3 6
Ditto making 26 ditto at 9s. 10d.	12 15 8
Ditto extra work thereon	2 12 10
	20 9 0
5—Charles Hix, making 23 1/2 perches at 8s. 8d. stg.	10 3 8
6—John Wills, finishing 36 perches at 2s. 8d.	4 16 0
Ditto making 44 ditto at 10s.	22 0 0
Ditto extra work	3 0 0
	25 16 8
	Carried forward £106 8 5

ROAD REPORTS.

RETURN OF ROAD FROM BONA VISTA TO CATALINA.

11TH JUNE, 1844.

	Brought forward	£106	8	
No. 7—John Romaine, making 42 Perches at 10s.	Cy.—£21	0	0	18 17 9
8—Matthew Mason, ditto 42 ditto at 9s.		18	18	0
Ditto 2 Bridges		5	0	0
				20 14 8
9—John Mason, making 34 perches at 9s.		15	16	0
10—James Thomson, ditto 37 ditto at 8s.		14	16	0
11—Joseph Akerman, Long Pond Bridge, £11 Stg.		12	13	10
12—John Fennell, Bridge at Rocky Pond 16 do.				16 0 0
13—Matthew Kielley, finishing 48 perches at 3s. 4d.		8	0	0
14—Wm. Ryan Jun'r. making 42 1-2 ditto at 11s.		23	7	6
15—Swires & Lander, ditto 46 1-2 ditto 9s. Cy.				19 2 11
16—John Wills, 2nd Contract ditto 40 1-2 ditto at 10s.		20	5	0
17—John Cummins, making 58 1-2 ditto at 11s.		32	3	6
18—Richard Fennell, ditto 32 ditto at 8s. stg. and extra work 8s. 8d.				12 16 0
19—Edward Miles, ditto 40 ditto at 10s.		20	0	0
20—Thomas Hayward, ditto 20 ditto at 8s. stg.				8 0 0
21—Wm. Jeans, draining 114 ditto at 5s.		28	10	0
22—Thomas Pearce, finishing 40 ditto at 4s. 6d.				24 14 0
23—Stephen Abbot, making 34 1-2 ditto at 9s.		15	10	6
Ditto finishing 6 ditto at 3s. 4d.		1	0	0
Ditto Cross and Tail Drains		3	10	0
				20 0 6
24—John Sutton, making 43 1-2 perches at 9s.		19	1	6
25—T. Hayward, ditto 10 perches at 8s. stg.				16 10 8
				4 0 0
				£399 8 4

At a General Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, specially convened for the purpose, the above Return was agreed to and approved of.

JOSEPH SHEARS

A. ARNOTT.

A. BREMNER.

WM. SWEETLAND.

Chairman of Commissioners of Roads.

BONA VISTA, 11th JUNE, 1844.

ROAD REPORTS.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON REPAIRS OF CATALINA STREET.
 BONAVISTA, 11th June, 1844

No. 1—Richard Noonan, making 42 perches "at 10s.	Cy.—£21 0 0	Stg.—£18 4 0
" " " extra work thereon		1 14 8
2—Thomas Noddy, making 20 perches at 9s.	9 0 0	7 16 0
3—Thomas Brown, making 20 perches at 9s.	9 0 0	7 16 0
4—John Mason, making 11 perches at 9s.	4 19 0	4 2 4
Unappropriated		0 7 0
		£40 0 0

At a General Meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Roads, specially convened for the purpose, the above Return was agreed to and approved of.

JOSEPH SHEARS.

A. ARNOTT.

A. BREMNER.

WM. SWEETLAND.

Chairman of Commissioners of Roads

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON THE LINE OF ROAD FROM BONAVISTA
 TO BIRD ISLAND COVE.
 11TH JUNE, 1844.

No. 1—Orlando Hollett, cutting open 1 mile	Cy.—£6 17 4	Stg.—6 1 4
2—John Fennell, cutting open 1 mile	8 0 0	5 19 0
3—John Abbot, cutting open 1 mile	14 8 0	6 18 8
4—John Way, making 72 perches at 4s.	15 0 0	12 9 6
5—William Burton, making 60 perches at 5s.	11 14 0	13 0 0
6—Thomas Tilley, making 52 perches at 4s. 6d.	7 16 8	10 2 10
7—Robert Powell, making 40 perches at 3s. 11d.	9 18 9	6 15 9
Paid sundry persons for removal of fences, loss of ground &c.		8 12 11
		Grant—70 0 0

At a General meeting of the Board of Commissioners, specially convened for the purpose, the above Return was agreed to and approved of.

JOSEPH SHEARS.

A. ARNOTT.

A. BREMNER.

W. SWEETLAND.

Chairman of Commissioners of Roads.

ROAD REPORTS.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON THE LINE OF ROAD FROM CANNAILE TO
CATALINA ROAD, CANNAILE BRIDGE, CONNELL'S BRIDGE,
WALKHAM'S BRIDGE.

11th June 1844.

Paid sundry persons for the removal of fences and loss of ground	Cy—£10 13 0	Stg—£9 4 7
No. 1—Charles Saint, repairing and improving Cannaile road to its junction with Main Road to Catalina	18 0 0	15 12 0
	Unappropriated	0 3 5
		Grant—£25 0 0

ON CANNAILE BRIDGE.

No. 1—James Saint, building a bridge and improving the approaches thereinto	Cy—£11 10 9	Stg—£10 0 0
		Grant—£10 0 0

ON CONNELL'S BRIDGE.

No. 1—Michael Connell, enlarging stone abutments, building new bridge and railing the same		Stg—15 0 0
		Grant—15 0 0

ON WALKHAM'S BRIDGE.

No. 1—Robert Strathie, erecting stone abutment and building a neat substantial Wood Bridge		Stg—70 0 0
		Grant—£70 0 0

At a general meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Roads, specially convened for the purpose, the above Return was agreed to and approved of.

JOSEPH SHEARS.

A. ARNOTT.

A. BREMNER.

W. SWEETLAND.

Chairman of Commissioners of Roads

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON THE LINE OF ROAD FROM WALKHAM'S
BRIDGE TO BAYLEY'S COVE AND RED COVE.

No. 1—John Way, making 21½ perches at 6s. stg.	Stg—6 9 0
2—Thomas Fitzgerald, making 23 perches at 4s. 11d. stg	4 16 11
3—Richard Abbot, making 14 perches at 4s. 4d. cy.	2 12 0
4—Joseph Abbot, making 20½ perches at 4s. 11d. cy.	4 7 4
Amount carried forward	£16 5 3

ROAD REPORTS.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON THE LINE OF ROAD FROM WALKHAM'S
BRIDGE TO BAYLEY'S COVE AND RED COVE.

	Amount brought forward	£16 5 3
No. 5---Robert Bugden, making 42 perches at 5s. cy.	Cy---10 10 0	9 2 0
6---William Phillips, ditto 70 ditto at 5s. cy.	17 10 0	15 3 4
7---Robert Strathie, Cove Bridge		13 0 0
Paid the removal of sundry fences	4 0 0	3 9 4
	Unappropriated	1 0 1
	Grant—	£60 0 0

At a general meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Roads, specially convened for the purpose, the above Return was agreed to and approved of.

JOSEPH SHEARS.
A. ARNOTT.
A. BREMNER.
W. SWEETLAND.

BONAVISTA, 11th June, 1844.

Chairman of Commissioners of Roads.

Return of Monies expended on the Line of Road from Lance Cove Beach to Bayley's Cove under Colonial
Act 6th Victoria cap. 4.

No. 1—Charles Abbot and Thomas Hicks, making 54 perches at 6s. Cy	£19 17 0	£16 15 0
2—James Carroll, clearing and making 44 1-2 ditto at 7s.	15 11 6	13 9 10
3—Samuel and Solomon Abbot, ditto 83 ditto at 5s. 11d. stg.		28 14 1
4—P. White and J. Coughland, ditto the Road up Lance Cove Bank, 15l. stg.		15 0 0
	Unappropriated	1 1 1
		£75 0 0

At a General Meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Roads, specially convened for the purpose, the above Return was agreed to and approved of.

JOSEPH SHEARS.
A. ARNOTT.
A. BREMNER.
WM. SWEETLAND.

Chairman of Commissioners of Roads.

ROAD REPORTS.

An Account of the Expenditure of Monies on the Main Line of Road in the Town of Greenspond.

1843—To Robert Saunders	50 Yards	£21 13 4	} Contracts com- pleted.	
1844—To Thomas Strotten	50 ditto	21 13 4		
Saunders and Grunter	80 ditto	34 13 4		
Robert Saunders	60 ditto	26 0 0		
Thomas and John Burny	56 ditto	24 5 4		
George Allen	40 ditto	17 6 8		
Froome and Stark	50 ditto	21 13 4		
Samuel Kelloway	10 ditto	5 4 0		
Benjamin Burny	20	8 13 4		} In progress.
Benjamin Barrow	(Compensation)	1 14 8		
George Butler	ditto	1 0 0		
		£183 17 4		
	Unappropriated	1 2 8		
		£185 0 0		

CR.

1143.—By Grant of the Legislature	£90 0 0
1844—Ditto ditto ditto	£95 0 0
	185 0 5

BONAVISTA, 11th June, 1844.

Sir,—

THE Commissioners for Roads and Bridges at Bonavista beg leave to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that with the grant of £400 placed at their disposal for the service of the line of Road leading from hence to Catalina, they have made considerable improvement thereon. That at Rocky Pond and Long Pond having built two good substantial Bridges, and perfected the approaches to them, and having gravelled one hundred and forty eight perches of deep swamp seven feet in width along the eastern edge of Long Marsh, the road is now practicable to where it enters upon the march to cross it four miles from Bonavista for a loaded cart. Within the centre division of the line of Road, namely, from the south side of Long Marsh the Board has perfected six hundred and twenty seven perches with a gravelled face, also of seven feet in width, and drained one hundred and fourteen perches of deep bog preparatory to further operations thereon, and which when completed (with an addition of a few short bridges, covered drains, and some further slight improvements at different points thereof) will render that part of the road also passable for a cart.—That on the southern extremity of the road, that is, from Bonavista's Bridge to Catalina, the road has been very considerably improved—two hundred perches of gravel and sand has been added to what had previously been completed of it and gravelled seven feet. The addition of six short Bridges will render that portion of it also passable for loaded carts.

That although there still remains a very considerable portion of labor to be performed, to render the road practicable throughout for general purposes, the Commissioners fully expect that the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty pounds voted for the further progressing that work during the last session of the Legislative Assembly will remove very many of the difficulties existing thereon for the present, and make considerable progress towards its completion.

ROAD REPORTS.

Within the town of Catalina ninety three perches of the principal street therein has been so much improved with the small sum of Forty Pounds allotted to that service as to render the inhabitants impatient to witness the recommencement of the improvement. It is a growing place, and with its neighbor Catalina the less, filling up with inhabitants very rapidly and bids fair to become in a little time a very considerable and important settlement.

That within the town of Bonavista and its suburbs very considerable improvement has already been the result of the Grant placed at the disposal of the Board for that purpose.

The road connecting West Street, Cannaille, with the main or Catalina Road has been widened up, and West Street considerably improved. The stream of water intersecting the western extremity thereof has received a neat substantial bridge in lieu of the old decayed Corduroy one, which for a considerable time, has been dangerous to passengers after night and not wholly free from it by day.

With the sum of Seventy pounds allotted to the service of a Road from Lance Cove to Bayley's Cove an excellent road has been excavated at a comparative small expense up the high bank which bounds the Beach on the west, which has enabled us to continue the improvements from thence towards Bayley's Cove to within a few perches of the garden fences in the rear of that portion of the town, and although not wholly complete proves the utmost utility to the inhabitants of Bayley's Cove.

From Walkham's Bridge to Bayley's Cove and Red Cove considerable improvement has been made with the sum of Sixty pounds appropriated to that service.—Commencing at the end north of Walkham's Bridge the road leads over Walkham's Hill which although not of any magnitude was rather abrupt leading up from the Bridge. This has been considerably reduced and the ascent rendered more easy, and the improvement continued along High-street and a portion of Main-street towards Bayley's Cove in all one hundred and twenty-two perches. At the junction of Main-street with Bayley's Cove Beach, the Board has substituted a neat substantial bridge to replace the former decayed corduroy Bridge which seem to afford a passage across a small stream which drains from the marches, low grounds, and a pond in the rear of the northern portion of the town.

From the road leading off Bayley's Cove Beach towards Lance Cove the Board has commenced their improvements upon the road to Red Cove via. Eastern White Rock. It leads through Fleming's-street which has been thrown open and improved for the space of seventy perches, very much to the gratification of its inhabitants.

At Connell's is a deep and dangerous portion of the Brook which discharges from the ponds in the interior and Beaver Pond into the Harbor Pond. At this point stood an old, narrow, and dangerous description of Bridge, instead of which the Board has substituted a neat substantial Bridge fourteen feet in width with stone buttresses or rather abutments and well protected by strong railings. The contractor suffers considerably by this contract it being a very much heavier undertaking than he anticipated. Over the brook at the foot of Walkham's Hill the Board has substituted a neat substantial bridge with stone abutments, in all eighty four feet in length and sixteen in width to replace the very old Corduroy Bridge which has hitherto served to afford the inhabitants a passage across the stream which is at times very rapid and a large body of water. As it is the first and most considerable erection of that description within this town, at the expense of Her Majesty's Government, it will for the future be known as the Queen's Bridge.

On the line of Road leading from hence to Bird Island Cove, to the service of which the sum of seventy pounds were appropriated, considerable improvement has been made on that portion of it leading thro' Coster-street, thence towards Middle Pond in the direction of Spillar's Cove as far as the same would avail for the purpose. The Spillar's Bridge over which the present line of road passes is of considerable height and very steep on either side where the road approaches it. The Road Surveyor, Mr. A. Strathie, endeavours to lead the road round the extreme of the Bridge or the eastern point thereof to avoid the steep ascent which never could be made available for general purposes, and after a fruitless search of many days was obliged to relinquish the attempt, being brought up almost at every ten paces by deep rents, gulshes, precipices, and huge boulders heaped upon each other, or collected into groups by the mighty effort of some great convulsion of nature, the effects of which were more than sufficient to render a pass in that direction

ROAD REPORTS.

wholly impracticable. Upon his report and a due examination of the ground, the Board were compelled to abandon all attempt at improvement beyond Middle Pond upon the old line, and therefore directed their Surveyor to examine the north side of the Ridge nearer Bonavista, and in doing so discovered a natural causeway commencing near Middle Pond and running up in a southerly direction towards a low hollow in the Ridge, and upon further investigation found to terminate at a valley which led in between two hills to the crown of that portion of the Ridge offering us on the north face of the Ridge a Road, when completed, practicable for every general purpose. A walk of a few minutes across the Ridge brought him in view of the settlement at Bird Island Cove, bearing from about S. S. E. distant one mile and a quarter only—a vale of considerable extent opening upon it from where he stood and continuing down to the waters edge. The causeway is about one and a quarter mile in extent from its rise at Middle Pond to its junction with the crown of that part of the Ridge—along the crown of this causeway the Board caused a new line to be thrown open, and also down through the vale on the other side in the direction of the settlement—and upon examination of the ground have every reason to be pleased with the alteration, inasmuch as it lessens the distance between the two places fully one and a half mile, and gives the public a short and easy access to either place. The descent into the vale is very gentle, and the ground is favourable for Road making or for agricultural purposes. After winding through this vale it crosses the stream of water which divides the North from the South-side of the settlement, and which falls into the sea at the foot of Crawler's Hill, over which the old road leads, a most difficult and dangerous pass in the winter season. To avoid this difficulty, the line after crossing the stream above the settlement bends more Southerly, leading thro' a valley at the back or South-west of that hill, from whence it emerges and enters the settlement between the Church and Wesleyan Chapel, 3 1-4 miles distant from Bonavista.

The settlement at Bird Island Cove is of about Thirty Years growth, contains upwards of four hundred Inhabitants who, notwithstanding its rugged and exposed situation, have done much within the last year or two towards its external improvement. Nevertheless much remains to be done to bring them upon a level with others similarly situated upon the coast.

These form the general outlines of the improvements made under the direction of the Board of Commissioners for Roads, upon whom has devolved the charge of carrying out the wishes and intentions of His Excellency the Governor, and in their progressing the Board begs you to assure His Excellency that the most strict economy has been adhered to in their disbursements thereon.

The foregoing Returns are made in obedience to the provisions of the Road Act, and the Board trusts they will be found correct and meet the approbation of His Excellency the Governor, and all others concerned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WM. SWEETLAND,

Chairman of Commissioners of Roads

Final Report on the Surveying and Opening-up the Ship Harbour line of Road, between Cat's Cove, near the Head of Conception Bay, and Ship Harbor, in Placentia Bay; being part of a Great Western Main Line, extending 34 Miles in length; which has been firmly and strongly Bridged throughout, and every incumbrance removed, preparatory to the perfecting of the Road, by which every facility of intercommunication between the Western Shores and the Metropolis of the Island will be thoroughly effected.

In my former Report I laid at some length before the Central Board of Road Commissioners, the result of my first Survey of the Ship Harbour Line of Road; and having, in the course of the past summer, carefully re-examined the Road as laid down in the Map which I had the honour to submit to the Board, I have discovered nothing to induce me greatly to alter or modify the views and opinions stated in that Report. I think it desirable at present to confine my remarks to a brief recital of the nature and ex-

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tent of the work performed, and the alterations made in the course of opening and bridging the Road, as now completed, between the head of Conception Bay and the Bottom Arm of Ship Harbour, in Placentia Bay.

On the 4th June I left St. John's, and, together with the party under my charge, proceeded to Placentia, and having reached Ship Harbor on the 11th, commenced opening the Road from the Placentia side, proceeding homeward to Conception Bay; and in the prosecution of the work my first object was to effect such an opening and clearing of the Road as would most effectually secure to travellers and others a safe and easy communication between the two points previously mentioned; namely, Ship Harbour and Colliers. In doing so, however, I thought it necessary to extend the opening, [more especially through the tall woods] to a greater width than was at first contemplated by the Commissioners, or than I myself had thought necessary. The better to enable me to keep the party under my direction constantly employed to the best advantage, and without interruption I preceded them in examining and carefully tracing out the line of Road, and in making the best and most suitable sites for the erection of Bridges, &c., and also in making such alterations as I considered necessary and desirable by a slight divergence from the Road as laid down in my Map of last year.

To have re-examined the former line of Road as traced on the Map, and to have opened a path to a very narrow width, would have cost but little time and labour, and the expense would have been, in such case, of comparatively small amount. It will therefore, appear evident to the Commissioners, that by far the largest portion of the money which has been paid was not, strictly speaking, incurred in completing the preliminary Survey, but in rendering the Road actually passable, not merely by opening it throughout to the width of ten feet, and removing all loose stumps and timber, but by the erection of firm, strong, suitable Bridges, which will last for many years;—also, in erecting tilts, of which there are twelve in number.—These may for a short time afford temporary accommodation to Travellers.

That the Commissioners and the Public may have a more accurate knowledge of the benefits derivable to the colony from the Bridges which have been built, I take leave to subjoin a statement of their number and size, and the probable value of each; by which it will be found that the construction of the Bridges alone over so many streams, which would otherwise have been impassable, and altogether apart from the Survey and opening of the Road, is nearly equal in value to the sum total which has been expended upon this valuable and beautiful line of communication between two of the most important Bays in the Island, not to mention their junction also with Trinity Bay.

In no part of the line have any material alterations been made, except in the immediate vicinity of Spread Eagle Peak, at which place the Road has been carried considerably to the South and West, mainly with a view to avoid a steep ascent on the North-east side of Monument Hill, and to make it more straight and level where a considerable bend and uneven ground existed, as previously laid down; as also at the head of the South-west end of the Three Island Pond, near Colliers, where sundry wet marshes are avoided, and a fine woody country chosen,—at the same time shortening the distance.

As regards the apparent fertility and richness of the soil, and the quantity and quality of the timber along the line of Road, after more minute and careful observation of both, and after mature reflection, I am glad that I have it in my power now to corroborate, to the fullest extent, my former statements on this head.

A more precise knowledge of the alterations which I have deemed it advantageous to make, by the adoptions of slight deviations, will be best obtained by a reference to the Map, on which those deviations will be seen at a glance.

I trust it will not be considered beyond the scope of my duty to draw the attention of the Commissioners to the great convenience and benefit that would be afforded to travellers were branch Roads or Paths opened from the Bays of Trinity and Conception, communicating with the main line at such points as may be thought the most desirable. For example:

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A Branch Road to Brigus, leaving the Ship Harbour Line at 8 miles, 40 chains, near the Brigus Great Pond, branching out a little to the S. W. of the Goulds Farm, whence a good Carriage Road to Brigus has been already made,—probable distance, 3 miles.

A Branch Road to South Dildo Arm, at the head of Trinity Bay, leaving the Ship Harbor line near the Arm of South Dildo Brook, at 17 miles 60 chains, being midway between the extreme points,—probable distance, 4 1-2 miles.

A Branch Road to the two Placentias, leaving the Ship Harbour line in the vicinity of Howard's Droke, and entering the Road between Great and Little Placentia at Fenecy's Bridge,—probable distance, 7 miles

A Branch Path to Long Harbour, leaving the Ship Harbour line at a Gully called and known as the First Steady, leading out to the foot of the Rattling Brook near Fleece Cove Point,—distance by admeasurement $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

A Branch Road from the Bottom Arm of Ship Harbour, [where the Road now terminates] to Conway's Cove, being the place of anchorage, and which is also inhabited,—distance about 1 mile and a-half.

There is another subject to which I beg to direct the especial attention of the Board, and one which I have considered of vast importance: I mean the expediency of making provision for the establishing of two families—one near the Gripes Nest Wigwam, and the other at or near the head of Shell-Bird Pond, being equi-distant from each other and the two ends of the line of Road;—the object being the convenience and accommodation of Travellers—the cultivation of the soil in those parts of the interior, and the protection of the young Timber. With respect to which latter I would venture to suggest, that no wood should be allowed to be cut within twenty-five feet of either side of any Road, thus affording shelter to the traveller and at the same time distinctly marking his route.

Having, upon a former occasion, adverted to the state of the Road between Cat's Cove Bridge and a Hill situate about midway between Collier's Bridge and Emberly's Gully, I will conclude the present Report by reminding the Board that that Road still remains in the same impassable state; and I beg leave to reiterate my former observation that several parts of it should be abandoned, and a new line chosen by which the distance may be shortened nearly a mile, without incurring any greater expense than would be required to put the present line even in a tolerably passable state; and this observation, I may add, is equally applicable to several parts of the Road round the head of Conception Bay, more especially on the South Shore.

I am not aware that I have omitted any point upon which it is of importance that the Board should be made acquainted, but I shall be most happy to be in attendance for the purpose of communicating any further particulars upon which they may be desirous of being informed.

FREDERICK R. PAGE,

Surveyor.

EDUCATION.

REPORT

OF THE PROTESTANT BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S, JULY, 1844.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Knight, Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

ON submitting the first REPORT of their proceedings in conformity with the VIII Clause of the Act 6 Victoria cap. 6. the Protestant Board of Education for the District of St. John's have the satisfaction of informing your Excellency that they have established and have now in operation three daily schools in which 143 children are receiving the benefit of education—viz.

	Boys.	Girls.
St John's,—G. Webber, Master	50	22—72
Lance Cove—J. Johnston, "	14	21—35
Broad Cove—P. Tocque, "	18	18—36
Total	82	61 143

One evening School for *Adult children* was also kept during the last winter at Lance Cove, the average attendance at which was 12.

The Board as empowered by No. 6 of their Rules and Bye Laws, have entered into an arrangement with the Superintendent of the N. S. Society by which they aid that institution in supporting their school at Quidi Vidi by paying one third of the Masters salary.

The expense of instituting and maintaining these Schools has up to the present date amounted to £160 15 4 currency, for the detailed statement of which Your Excellency is respectfully referred to the Treasurer's account annexed to this Report.

From the short time the Schools have been established and in operation, the Board do not feel themselves justified in saying more of them generally than that they hope they will prove efficient and realise the benevolent intention of the Legislature, through whose liberality the blessings of education are being so widely diffused.—But of the School at the east end of St. John's, they may speak more particularly and inform your Excellency that the experiment of opening one in that quarter appears to have succeeded beyond their expectations.—From its commencement it has been well attended, and the Board have to regret that the only accommodation they have hitherto been able to procure for the Scholars is so contracted that numbers of applicants for admission have been necessarily refused.—Under these circumstances, and it being impossible to obtain by hire a larger and more commodious apartment for a school-room, the Board have come to the unanimous determination of erecting a suitable building for their purposes, and with this object they have rented a piece of land on lease renewable for ever on the payment of a small fine at the expiration of each term of thirty years.

In conclusion the Board beg to observe that should the small number of schools they have established in this the central and most populous District of the colony, seem to call for explanation, they found on entering on their duties, the ground almost everywhere preoccupied by the Newfoundland School Society with

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Schools well and efficiently managed for educating the Protestant poor, and this being the case they were at the same time unwilling to interfere with such institutions as well as thankful that by such means they were enabled to offer sufficient salaries for the masterships of their Schools to induce men of respectability both for their character and attainments to present themselves as candidates for them.

It would be premature to express any judgment on the effects of what has been attempted in this District, but the Board cannot close this their first Report without expressing a confident hope that, under the Divine blessing, each succeeding year will furnish fresh proofs to the wisdom of the Legislature, in having at your Excellency's suggestion, given such generous encouragement in the cause of popular Education, in the increasing intelligence, loyalty, and goodness of the rising generation.

THOMAS F. H. BRIDGE,
Chairman

THE PROTESTANT BOARD OF EDUCATION WITH H. P. THOMAS.

DR.

1843.	Dec. 5—To cash paid T. Sarrel, salary	£4	10	0
	Nov. 8—“ “ gratuity to ditto	5	10	0
1844.	Jan. 11—“ “ paid Henry Winton, advertising	1	5	8
	24—“ “ “ Ryan & Withers, printing bills, &c.	3	15	0
	Feb. 3—“ “ “ John Wright for repairs to Broad Cove School	5	15	0
	19—“ “ “ P. Tocque, Qr. salary	12	10	0
	28—“ “ “ William Jenkins ditto	2	10	0
	“ “ “ G. Webber, “	20	0	0
	April 18—“ “ “ G. Old, for sundries for the St. John's School	4	7	6
	23—“ “ “ John Johnston, salary	11	0	0
	25—“ “ “ P. Tocque, “	12	10	0
	“ “ “ G. Webber, “	20	0	0
	May 15—“ “ “ J. Johnston, “	11	0	0
	28—“ “ “ W. Jenkins, “	2	10	0
	June 4—“ “ “ J. B. Barnes & Co., for sundries for repairs of Schools	14	7	2
	“ “ “ Mark Coxon, funnelling	1	7	0
	“ “ “ Joseph McLarty “	1	3	0
	14 “ “ “ G. Vary, School requisites	2	4	9
	22 “ “ “ James Pitt, s half year's rent of house at Bell Isle	6	0	0
	July 2 “ “ “ Treasurer of N. S. Society for school requisites	14	9	6
	“ “ “ Ditto ditto June 22nd	4	0	9
	“ “ “ Balance remaining in Treasurer's hands	93	1	6
		£253	16	10

CR.

1843.—Dec. 21—By Legislative Grant	£190	7	7
1844.—April 9—By Legislative Grant	63	9	3
	£253	16	10

Audited the 3rd July, 1844. Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, Ninety-Three Pounds One Shilling and Sixpence currency.

(E. E.)

(Signed)

W. B. ROW,
J. F. TRIMINGHAM. } Auditors.
H. P. THOMAS, Treasurer.

St. John's Nfld., July 2nd, 1844.

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REPORTOF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARD OF EDUCATION, DISTRICT
OF ST. JOHN'S.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

THE Commissioners of the Roman Catholic Board of Education for the District of St. John's, beg leave to present their first REPORT, being for the year ending the 5th July, 1844.

The Commissioners beg leave to state for His Excellency's information, that on their accession to office with which he was pleased to honor them, they found committed to their charge but four school-houses erected at the public expense, in all the other localities the schools being held in tenements provided by the teachers, mostly in their own residences or in offices attached.

These in general being confined, ill-lighted, and otherwise quite unfit for the business of a school, it behoved them to provide as soon as possible buildings suitable for the purpose, the chief cause of delay arising from the difficulty of procuring sites on situations sufficiently central. In the mean time the people with becoming zeal had volunteered to bring from the woods the timber required for the frames and other rough work necessary for such buildings.

Having these prepared, and the doors, windows, and other furniture which have been contracted for ready, the Commissioners hope that before the termination of the next year they will have commodious houses for schools erected in most of the places as yet unprovided with them.

The inattention and carelessness of the parents are the greatest evils complained of by all the teachers, but the Commissioners are happy to observe that this cause of complaint is gradually diminishing, and hope it will soon entirely disappear as the benefits of education come to be better understood and more fully appreciated, and as the schools shall be kept constantly open throughout the year.

They have at present under their care Elaven Schools according to the reports last before them, viz.

At Petty Harbour	1	with	78 Pupils
Brookfield	1		106
Black Head	1		26
Logy Bay	1		29
Outer Cove	1		45
Torbay	1		61
Flat Rock	1		31
Pouch Cove	1		29
Windsor Lake	1		37
Portugal Cove	1		35
Belle Isle	1		24

Making an aggregate of 501 Pupils.

EDUCATION.

The Commissioners hope that when they shall have established a more uniform system, and a superior class of books, the schools will be found much more effective.

Subjoined is the Treasurers' Account, shewing a balance in his hands of Two Hundred and Sixty five pounds Ten shillings and Five pence half-penny currency, the Board having practised the closest economy to enable them to meet the expense which the erection of several new schools will necessarily entail on them, and which the funds at their disposal will barely enable them to meet.

On behalf of the Board,

T. WALDRON, Chairman.

St John's Nfld., Jan. 27th 1845.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARD OF EDUCATION ST. JOHN'S IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURER.

To amount paid Schoolmasters	£478	18	4
Paid for Printing Rules	5	0	0
For Repairs of Brookfield School-house	4	6	4½
1 year's rent for School-house at Portugal Cove	8	0	0
For repairs of School-house at Windsor Lake	10	0	0
For Materials and repairs of Logy-Bay, Outer Cove and Brookfield Schools.	30	9	7
For Stationery	4	6	0
Secretary's salary	30	0	0
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	265	10	5½
	£836	10	9

CR.

By amount of Grant for half year ending 22nd Nov. 1843.	£300	0	0	£304	12	3	Cy.
ditto for Qr. ending February 22nd 1844.	145	0	0	167	6	2	
ditto " ditto May 22nd 1844	145	0	0	167	6	2	
ditto " ditto August 22nd 1844	145	0	0	167	6	2	
				£835	10	9	

PATRICK MORRIS, Treasurer of the R.C.B. Education.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
July 5th, 1844. }

EDUCATION

BAY BULLS, Jan. 21, 1845.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit you herewith a report of the money granted for education in this District, which I have received from the Colonial Treasurer, which you will please lay before His Excellency the Governor.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your very obedient humble servant,

PATRICK CLEARY, *Chairman.*

The Hon. JAMES CROWDY.

Teachers and School Houses in Account with PATRICK CLEARY, Chairman of the Roman Catholic Board of Education Bay Bulls.

DR.

1843.

Nov. 25—To cash paid for repairs of Bay Bulls School House	-	-	£20	0	0
Ditto for erecting Witless Bay School House	-	-	20	0	0
Ditto for erecting Mobile ditto	-	-	9	0	0
Ditto for erecting Toads Cove ditto	-	-	12	0	0
Ditto for erecting Caplin Cove ditto	-	-	9	0	0
1844, Feb. 24—Ditto paid Bay Bulls Teacher	-	-	7	10	0
Ditto for School House	-	-	2	10	0
Ditto paid Witless Bay Teacher	-	-	7	10	0
Ditto for School House	-	-	2	10	0
Ditto paid Mobile Teacher	-	-	3	7	6
Ditto for School House	-	-	1	2	6
Ditto paid Toads Cove Teacher	-	-	4	10	0
Ditto for School House	-	-	1	10	0
Ditto paid Caplin Cove Teacher	-	-	3	7	6
Ditto for School House	-	-	1	2	6
May 24—Ditto paid Bay Bulls Teacher	-	-	7	10	0
Ditto for School House	-	-	2	10	0
Ditto paid Witless Bay Teacher	-	-	7	10	0
Ditto School House	-	-	2	10	0
Ditto paid Mobile Teacher	-	-	3	7	6
Ditto for School House	-	-	1	2	6
Ditto paid Toads Cove Teacher	-	-	4	10	0
Ditto for School House	-	-	1	10	0
Ditto Caplin Cove Teacher	-	-	3	7	6
Ditto for School House	-	-	1	2	6
Aug. 24—Ditto Bay Bulls Teacher	-	-	7	10	0
Ditto for School House	-	-	2	10	0
Ditto Witless Bay Teacher	-	-	7	10	0
Ditto for School House	-	-	2	10	0
Ditto Mobile Teacher	-	-	3	7	6
Ditto for School House	-	-	1	2	6
Ditto Toads Cove Teacher	-	-	4	10	0
Ditto for School House	-	-	1	10	0
Ditto Caplin Cove Teacher	-	-	3	7	6
Ditto for School House	-	-	1	2	6

Amount carried forward

£175 0 0

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	Amount brought forward	£175	0	0
Nov. 24—Ditto Bay Bulls Teacher		7	10	0
Ditto for School House		2	10	0
Ditto Witless Bay Teacher		7	10	0
Ditto for School House		2	10	0
Ditto Mobile Teacher		3	7	6
Ditto for School House		1	2	6
Ditto Toads Cove Teacher		4	10	0
Ditto for School House		1	10	0
Ditto Caplin Cove Teacher		3	7	6
Ditto for School House		1	2	6
		£210	0	0

CR.

1843.						
Nov. 25—By Cash received from the Colonial Treasurer				£70	0	0
1844—Feb 24—Ditto ditto from ditto				35	0	0
May 24—Ditto ditto from ditto				35	0	0
Aug. 24—Ditto ditto from ditto				35	0	0
Nov. 24—Ditto ditto from ditto				35	0	0
				£210	0	0

PATRICK CLEARY,

Chairman Board of Education Bay Bulls.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND.

The Protestant Board of Education for the District of Ferryland, in presenting to His Excellency the Governor their Annual Report, beg leave to apologize to His Excellency for not having forwarded said Report at an earlier period, which they were prevented from doing by circumstances which they trust will not again occur to prevent in future the transmission of their Report in the month of July in each year.—The schools established by the Board at the commencement of their proceedings were three in number—viz—one at Ferryland, one at Acquaforte, and one at Renewes. The School at Ferryland after it had been in operation about six months was discontinued. Much irregularity prevailed on the part of the Scholars in regard to their attendance at school hours—Situating as were, in some instances, their own homes at a distance from the School-room, and being further impeded by those obstacles which invariably present themselves during the autumn and winter seasons in this country to the travelling of young persons. Add to this, that the Teacher of said school, who had hitherto resided at Ferryland, removed about the same time to a neighbouring settlement, and the school consequently has not since been re-opened. The Board, however, indulge the hope that a competent person, as Teacher, will be procurable by them in a months time, when they purpose again establishing a School at Ferryland.

In the School established by the Board at Acquaforte, there have been instructed, until very recently, seven children. The removal of a Protestant family thence to St. John's has reduced this number to four—of which number of Scholars said school at present consists.

Four pupils only are now being taught in the School at Renewes. This school at its first opening numbered eight children; and the Board are of opinion that its numbers will shortly be increased.

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The sum allotted to the Board for the support of their Schools is Twenty Five Pounds annually.— From this sum they have paid salaries to the Teachers respectively of the above named schools, after the rate of Eight Pounds yearly. Owing to the School at Ferryland having been in operation for so short a time there is now at the disposal of the Board a sum amounting to Eleven Pounds five shillings, out of which they have given to the Teacher of the School at Renewes the sum of Five Pounds—thus leaving in the hands of their Treasurer a balance of Six Pounds, to be appropriated for the payment of any contingent expenses at present unforeseen, but which may be hereafter incurred in the management of their Schools.

W. S. HOYLES,

Chairman of the Protestant Board of Education for the District of Ferryland

Ferryland, 27th August, 1844.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARD OF EDUCATION, FERRYLAND.

Ferryland, 23th January, 1845.

SIR,—

In compliance with the request in your letter of the 16th Inst., I hasten by the first opportunity to send you on for the information of the Governor, the Report required according to the 8th section of the Education Act, and would have done so ere this but wanting from time to time the visit of the Inspector.

Some of the principal Resolutions entered into at our first meeting [as you may remember] being submitted to you for His Excellency's approval, were to the following effect. "That a census be taken of the number of children to be educated in the Harbors and Coves of the District, and that the money be divided accordingly." "And that there be female as well as male schools established where it could possibly be accomplished," and the sequel will shew how far we have acted in conformity with these rules and the means put in our hands—

	Cy.	Pupils.
Amount for the Male and Female Schools in Brigus, according to the Census	£15 0 0	
For ditto ditto in Cape Broyle, both schools, established	16 0 0	50
For male school in Admirals Cove established	8 0 0	25
For male and female school in Caplin Bay ditto	16 0 0	50
For male school in Stone Island ditto	8 0 0	20
For " in Ferryland ditto	20 0 0	50
For a female school ditto ditto	12 0 0	30
For male and female schools in Aquaforte do.	16 0 0	40
For school in Fermuse ditto	20 0 0	50
For female ditto in ditto not established	12 0 0	40
For male ditto on the south side Fermuse ditto	12 0 0	30
For ditto in Renewse, established	20 0 0	60
For female ditto ditto do.	12 0 0	40
For male ditto do. on South side Renewse do.	12 0 0	30
For ditto do. in Broad Cove do.	8 0 0	30

Equal nearly to, I believe, the £180 stg. allowed for the District.

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We have not drawn any money from the Treasury since the 22nd August last, and up to that time the entire amount drawn by us was

1st instalment	£143 15 4 Cy.
2nd do.	103 16 11

£247 12 3

The entire amount expended on the Schools, &c. up to that time is— £220 15 0

Balance on hands £26 17 3 Cy.

Occasioned by the schools in some of the localities not being established from the commencement, and wherever that occurred we have, and are expending the money in aid of the erection of school-houses in these places, that they may have the benefit of their share of it in some way.

And now hon. Sir, in conclusion of this Report, which I have endeavoured to make as satisfactory as time and space would permit, allow me through you, and on the part of the poor flock committed to my care, to sincerely thank the Legislature and Executive for this benevolent grant, by means of which many, and many of "the little ones" are receiving education which otherwise they should be deprived of, and if it were a little more increased, so as to afford the means of erecting suitable school-houses, and founding a few more female schools, with an increase in the salary of the Teachers, a greater blessing could not possibly be bestowed on the rising generation, by its rules, (for one it is,) "That knowledge is wealth and power, and the source of every good." And hoping hon. Sir, that you (in accordance with your usual benevolence) will advocate those views that I have taken the liberty of respectfully suggesting.

Believe me, I remain your's sincerely,

Obedient servant,

J. MURPHY, *Chairman.*

The Hon. JAMES CROWDY.

Fermeuse, February 14, 1845.

SIR—

I hasten to inform you by the first opportunity, that I have omitted (through forgetfulness.) to insert, in addition to the first instalment of the money mentioned in my Report of the 28th ult, an order of £12 cy. which I gave the teacher of the Renewse school, by name of Jackman, previous to any amount being drawn for the district, or even I believe you signing a warrant for the same, and which order I think was presented to yourself and subsequently paid by the Treasurer.

And being now writing, I beg leave, hon. sir, to remark to you, on the part of the Board of Education here, that it is utterly impossible for us to hold a meeting at the season of the year mentioned in the Act—viz—The 1st Wednesday in July, it being a time that most of the members are so intensely engaged in prosecuting the fishery that they could not attend without great loss and inconvenience, and besides some of them living a distance of twenty miles asunder.

The only season that would be most convenient for all members to meet is the present, that is to say, any time during the winter from late in the fall till the spring, and hoping that the suggestion and arrangement will meet your approbation.

I remain, Hon. Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

J. MURPHY.

The Hon. JAMES CROWDY.

P. S.—Should the Report which I have lately sent you on, appear not satisfactory nor sufficient in detail, signify so to me hon. Sir, and I shall be most happy and willing at any time to comply with your wish and suggestion.

N. B. In proportion to the salary of the male teachers we are obliged to allow them to attend the fishery in the summer for a few months, as otherwise their salaries would not near support them.

EDUCATION

Minutes of the first Annual Meeting of the Protestant Board of Education for the District of Placentia, held at the Court House, 12th October, 1844.

At the annual meeting of the Protestant Board of Education for the district of Placentia held this day at the Court-house.

PRESENT—

Rev. William Jeynes (in the chair,)
Francis Lodge Bradshaw,
William G. Bradshaw,
William Taylor,
Alexander Chambers.

A Report of the proceedings of the past year was then read and adopted. It was also unanimously

Resolved, 1st—That the thanks of this Board are due to the Chairman and Secretary for their attention to the duties of their office, and that they be solicited to continue their services for the present year.

Resolved, 2ndly—That the amount of nine pounds be given towards erecting a school-room at Harbour Buffet, and the sum of six pounds to each of the following places for the same purpose—viz—Woody Island, Sound Island, Burgeo, Oderin, and Placentia.

Resolved, 3rdly—That the sum of Nine Pounds stg. be given to the Newfoundland and British North America School Society, toward the maintenance of a school in Harbour Buffet, and the sum of six pounds towards the maintenance of the Society's school at the Isle of Valen; and that thirty pounds be appropriated to the remuneration of a teacher to organize and conduct four schools in the following localities, namely—one school for Sound and Woody Island, and one each for Burgeo, Oderin, and Placentia, and that he spend not less than three months in each place, commencing first at Sound Island, and Woody Island, secondly Oderin—thirdly, Burgeo—fourthly, Placentia, and that the Chairman be authorized to carry out these measures.

WILLIAM JEYNES,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT BOARD OF EDUCATION, FOR THE DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA; 1843-4

THE Board in accordance with the sentiment expressed in the 10th Resolution, passed at their first meeting, regret that the inadequacy of the sum granted has prevented them from appropriating the money with any degree of advantage to any locality in this district, and the various sums assigned to the subdivisions thereof have during the past year been unappropriated, with the exception of the sum granted to the British North America School Society's school at the Isle of Valen.

The number admitted into this school during the past year is thirty-three, and the improvement of the children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, such as to reflect credit on their teacher.

The Board feel gratified that the amount given to that truly philanthropic institution has been properly applied. It is however, the opinion of the Board, that during the present year they will be enabled to

EDUCATION.

effect a little in other parts of the District with the accumulated sum now at their disposal, and so promote the benevolent intentions of the Legislature in imparting instruction to the poor and destitute in some of the places, though nothing can be effected in by far the greater portion of this District.

WILLIAM JEYNES,
Chairman.

St. John's, 1st October, 1844.

Received from the Rev. W. Jeynes, Chairman of the Protestant Board of Education for the District of Placentia, the sum of Six Pounds stg. to the Newfoundland School Society's School in the Isle of Valen

(Signed) THOMAS F. H. BRIDGE,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARD OF EDUCATION, PLACENTIA.

Great Placentia, October 2nd, 1844

The Catholic Board of Education met this day at the Court House.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Rev. James Walsh,—Rev. P. Nowlan.—Messrs. Nicholas Hayes, Anthony Phelan, John Reilly, Patrick Hogan.

It was moved by the Rev. James Walsh, seconded by Anthony Phelan—That the Rev. Pelagius Nowlan be called to the chair, and to act as Chairman for the ensuing year—carried unanimously.

When the Chairman took the Chair, Mr. P Hogan, (late Chairman) left the meeting, after which the following resolutions were unanimously carried.

Moved by the Rev. James Walsh, seconded by Mr. N. Hayes, that Mr. Anthony Phelan do act as Secretary.

Moved by A. Phelan, seconded by the Rev. James Walsh, that the Chairman send to Mr Hogan for the papers &c. belonging to the Board.

The papers &c. having been received and read, it was

Moved by the Rev. James Walsh, seconded by Mr. Nicholas Hayes, that the Chairman be authorized to pay the following sums—viz—

Richard O'Dwyer's, account for Stationery	£13	12	10
Patrick Hogan's, ditto repairs of School	3	5	0
Patrick Power, Rent for School-house	3	0	0
Rev. P. Nowlan, ditto ditto, Little Placentia	2	0	0

£21 17 10 Cy.

EDUCATION.

Mrs. Ann Walsh, teacher at	Great Placentia	£17	10	0
John Kean, ditto	Little Placentia	8	15	0
William Walsh, ditto	Marasheen	17	10	0
John Hickey, ditto	Presque	6	5	0
Thomas Conoway, do.	Lestress	6	5	0

£56 10 0 Stg.

John Hickey to compensate him for the loss he says he sustained during the interval between his dismissal from the office of teacher in Great Placentia and his appointment to that office in Presque

3 0 0 Stg.

Moved by A. Phelan, seconded by John Reilley, that the sum of Fifty Pounds currency be set a part for the erection of School Houses in the following places—viz :

Great Placentia, £12 0 0	—	Lestress, £6 0 0
Little Placentia, 8 0 0	—	Presque, 6 0 0
Merashéen, 12 0 0	—	Rams Island 6 0 0
£32 0 0		£18 0 0

And that the Chairman do draw the same from the Treasurer, and dispose of it as soon as possible.

Moved by Mr. Nicholas Hayes, seconded by John Reilley—That the Revd. P. Nowlan be authorised to procure a teacher, and open a School at the Rams Islands, to be opened on the first May next.

Moved by the Rev. James Walsh, seconded by John Reilly—That the salary for the teacher at the Rams Islands be twenty five pounds sterling per annum.

Moved by A. Phelan, seconded by Nicholas Hayes—That the sum of Thirty pounds sterling be appropriated to the purchasing of School Books, Stationery &c. for the use of the different schools subject to this board.

Moved by John Reilley, seconded by Nicholas Hayes—That for the better regulation of the Board we in future hold a meeting once each quarter, say on the Wednesday's of the first weeks in July, October, January, and April, and that those meetings be held in Little or Great Placentia as may best suit the convenience of the members, excepting the Annual or General Meeting which is already provided for by the Act.

PELAGIUS NOWLAN, *Chairman.*
ANTHONY PHELAN, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the Board of Education held at St. Mary's on the first Wednesday of July, agreeably to the Colonial Act 6th Victoria, the following Annual Report was unanimously adopted.

In the School District of St. Mary's, as defined under the Education Act, including the Bays of Trepassey and St. Mary's, the number of children capable of permanently attending exceeds four hundred, yet, until the passing of the Act mentioned, they have not had in any locality, except St. Mary's and Trepassey, a single school, nor any means of attaining an education of the humblest order extended to them.

The present Board have placed at their disposal the sum of £75 sterling, and this small amount they have distributed through four localities, in order to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of the Legislature by stretching to the greatest extent their humble means, leaving the difference between sterling and currency for contingent expenses, such as stationery, &c.

The places where the Schools have now been established are St. Mary's, where a salary of £23 is given to the Teacher, Trepassey, 22l., Salmonier, 18l., and Holyrood, 12l.

EDUCATION.

These sums are wretchedly insufficient to remunerate or procure proper Teachers, and in the latter place we have found it impossible to get any one, nor are we at present desirous to succeed, but are inclined to let that sum accumulate for one or two years, to enable us then to give them a better Teacher than would now be available.

Besides these places, however, Schools are sadly wanted at the other side of Salmonier, at River-head of St. Mary's, John's Pond, North Harbour, Branch; at present all we can do is in establishing the School at Salmonier, to leave the Teacher six months at one side the river and six at the other. But it is a sad thing to reflect upon the unhappy consequences of withholding from so many of God's creatures the means of improving their minds, and rendering them as useful as possible as members of society. We perceive that in every school, humble as their schools are, and although merely the elements of education—Viz—Reading, Writing, and a limited knowledge of Arithmetic, are imparted to them. The children are rapidly improving, clearly shewing that the interests of society are greatly injured by having the educational advantages of so many of the children of the country so miserably contracted.

The number of children fit to go to school at St. Mary's, including Point La Haye, is 130—being male 57, female 73—There it will be seen are too many for one school, and as whenever it is practicable it is most promotive of morality to have the male and female children educated apart from each other; it would be highly advantageous to have two schools here.

In Trepassey the number being nearly 90, the same observations may be in some measure applicable.

In Salmonier we have at the North-side males 24, females 19—South-side, males 16, females 14, so that here there would be abundant materials for a large school, but the great breadth of the River renders it impossible to continue both populations in one School, and at Holyrood there are 25 children, males 15, females 10.

We beg leave to subjoin a list of the population in each of the other localities mentioned, and sincerely hope the Legislature will once more take the condition of the people into consideration with reference to this subject, and endeavour to enlarge the grant for the purpose of education.

River Head—Males 17, Females 14.

John's Pond—Ditto 8, Ditto 18.

North Harbor—6, Ditto 6.

Branch—Number not yet ascertained owing to the difficulty of communication.

KYRAN WALSH, *Chairman.*

 REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARD OF EDUCATION, BURIN

Burin, July 2nd, 1844.

THE Catholic Board of Education for this District, beg to transmit to His Excellency the Governor, for his information, and the information of the Legislature, the following Report, appertaining to schools under their Control, and to the general state of the Catholic population as regards mental culture.

BURIN.

This School has been in operation since the month of May, 1843, and has been conducted to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners.

EDUCATION

GREAT ST. LAWRENCE.

This School has also been in operation since May Eighteen Hundred and Forty Three, and there is no such establishment of which the Board have any knowledge, that is conferring more benefits. It is attended by sixty-five children, male and female.

BEAU BOIS, AND LITTLE BAY.

This school has been established since November, and has been conducted in such a manner as to satisfy the Board that the children attending it have been greatly benefitted, but for want of a good road between the two settlements the time of the teacher is divided—Beau Bois having his service in summer, and Little Bay in winter.—There are twenty-eight children attending at Beau Bois, and during last winter there were from thirty to forty at the Little Bay school, male and female.

SUNDRY PLACES.

The Commissioners are extremely desirous to establish schools in the following places—In Lamaline, Lawn, Little St. Lawrence, Mortier, Fox Cove, and *permanently* in Beau Bois, and Little Bay, but are deprived of the power for want of means.

In conclusion, the Commissioners beg leave to impress on his Excellency the entire want of schools in many important settlements within the District; and should the further revenues of the Island offer a more liberal allowance, they feel assured that his Excellency's accustomed consideration, for the wants and wishes of all those whom a gracious Sovereign has committed to his parental sway, will urge his Excellency to impress on the Legislature the educational necessities of this District in particular—a portion of the Colony that has hitherto been backward in obtruding its wants and wishes on the notice of the Executive, and in consequence has obtained much less than its rightful proportion of the Colonial expenditure, as can be seen by a reference to the public accounts of the Island.

(By order of the Board.)

MICHAEL BERNEY. *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT BOARD OF EDUCATION, FORTUNE BAY.

THE First Annual Report of the Board of Education for the District of Fortune Bay.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We the Board of Education for the District of Fortune Bay, in forwarding to your Excellency our First Report, with such particulars relative to the schools in this District as we have been able to collect, desire with humble thankfulness to acknowledge the good hand of God in providing a moral and religious education for the rising generations of the destitute settlers of this district.

EDUCATION.

We are persuaded, that a school with its pious teacher is everywhere valuable ; but we think it becomes incalculably more so, where the inhabitants have no other source whence to derive instruction for themselves or for their children. And this, we regret to say, has been and still is (for the most part) painfully the case in this district where are hundreds and thousands of inhabitants living in small Coves and Harbours without either Church, Minister, School, or Teacher, where years have rolled over without any religious observances or instruction, and where the children have consequently grown up and died uneducated.

The Board rejoice, that to some extent; though as yet very inadequately to the wants of the district, they have been enabled through the grant of the Legislature, to establish schools in some of the largest and most destitute settlements, where many children and adults are now receiving instruction ; the benefits of which, have already become strikingly apparent in the demeanour and conduct of the children and people where the schools have been planted, and in the many applications which are made to the members of the Board from other settlements where the poor people have expressed their readiness to do all they can towards erecting school-rooms, if the Board on their part could furnish them with teachers.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board held at Harbor Britain. Thomas B. Polden in the chair.

The Report having been read by the Chairman it was, on the motion of Mr. John Marshall, seconded by Thomas Gaden, Esq.

Resolved—Unanimously,

1st—That the Report, an abstract of which has been read, be received and forwarded to His Excellency the Governor by the earliest opportunity.

2ndly.—That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Thomas B. Polden, Chairman, Andrew Ellis, Esq., Treasurer, and Mr. Thomas Stephens, Secretary, for the services they have rendered to the Board during the past year :—And that this meeting regret the loss the Board has sustained by the removal of the latter gentleman to a distance.

3rdly—That as the Board has not been able to engage teachers for Garnish and Hermitage Cove during the last half year, their salaries be re-appropriated as follows :—

To the Newfoundland School Societies Teacher at Belloram, to enable him to engage a female to teach the girls needle work for one year, the sum of twelve pounds—the remainder to go towards erecting six school-rooms, &c.

4th—That the following gentlemen be the officers for the ensuing year :

Chairman, Thomas B. Polden—*Treasurer*, Andrew Ellis—*Secretary*, Mr. John Marshall.

In April last the Board finding that several families had left the neighbourhood of English Harbor, and that consequently the number of Children had fallen off considerably, appointed the teacher to spend half his time at English Harbour, and half at St. Jacques ; which regulation we trust will meet with your Excellency's approval.

There are now five daily, and five sabbath schools in active operation in this district, under the management of the Board ; in which schools there are regularly more than 140 scholars attend.

There are also two large principal schools belonging to the Newfoundland School Society, to whose support the Board contributes, as per Act, and in which schools there are about 140 scholars attend regularly

The Board will now call attention to—

EDUCATION

HARBOUR BRITON,

On the 20th of November last, the Board engaged Mrs. E. Trood as School Mistress. She is a competent person, and teaches children of respectable families in Harbor Briton and its neighbourhood. She conducts a daily school and a sabbath school, and has thirty four in the former, and forty-three in the latter.

ENGLISH HARBOR AND ST. JACQUES.

In November last, the Board engaged Mr. Robert May, as School Master for English Harbor, where he kept school regularly until April, at which time nine families left the neighbourhood of English Harbor and went to the Island of Brunet fishing during the summer season, consequently the number of scholars fell off considerably. Finding this to be the case, the Board thought it best to appoint the Teacher to spend half of his time at English Harbor and half at St. Jacques, keeping school a week alternately at each place until the other families return. He has now a daily and sunday school at both places, and 41 scholars attend.

FURBY'S COVE.

On the 15th of April the Board engaged Mrs. Hardy as School Mistress for this place. She is not very efficient though well disposed, and it would be difficult to find a better at the present time to fill the situation. She keeps a daily school, and a sabbath school, and has 26 in the former and 30 in the latter.

PUSH THROUGH.

In November last the Board engaged Mr. John Silley as School Master for this place. He keeps a daily school and a sabbath school, and returns 26 children in the former, and 40 in the latter.

A Return of the schools under the management of the Board with the number of scholars attending the same.

	Daily	Sunday
At Harbour Briton	34	43
English Harbour and St. Jacques	30	41
Furby's Cove	25	30
Push Through	26	30
Garnish, No Teacher		
Hermitage Cove, No Teacher		
Total	115	144

ANDREW ELLIS, ESQ., TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR FORTUNE BAY.

1844.

DR.

April 30—To cash from St. John's } Amount of three orders	£167 5 0 Stg.
	£192 19 Cy.
June 2—To cash from St. John's } Amount of one order	55 15 0
Less by interest	64 6 9 Cy. 2 5 0
	£62 17 0 Cy.
	£255 1 2

EDUCATION

CR.

1844.	May 10.	By cash as per order for Books	£7	4	4
	22	Ditto paid to Mr. May, teacher at English Harbor	20	0	0
	June 6	Ditto do. Mrs. Trood, ditto Harbor Briton	25	0	0
	19	Ditto do. John Silley, ditto Push Through	20	0	0
	29	For Books as per order	2	2	9
			<hr/>		
By Balance in the Treasurer's hands			£74	7	1
			180	14	1
			<hr/>		
			£255	1	2

Examined this account and find a balance of £180 14 1 in the hands of the Treasurer, which sum has been appropriated towards erecting six school rooms, purchasing books &c.

THOMAS B. POLDEN, *Chairman.*

Beloram, July 4, 1844.

REPORT OF PROTESTANT BOARD OF EDUCATION—BRIGUS DISTRICT.

In accordance with the 8th Section of the Education Act, the Protestant Board of Education for the District of Brigus, beg most respectfully to transmit to His Excellency the Governor, the following Report of their proceedings for the past year, with the number of Schools under their management, together with the cost and expenditure attending the same.

Desirous of promoting, to the utmost of their power, the interests of the cause of Education committed to them, the Protestant Board of Education for the District, immediately after the Constitution, met together to deliberate at what places in their extensive district schools were most needed; the result of which was to establish in the whole district four schools—one at each of two settlements in the vicinity of Brigus, viz—Bull Cove and Burnt Head, and two on the South Shore, one of which to be at Topsail, and the other at Middle Bight. In addition to the fee granted by virtue of the 13th Section of the Act, the salaries of two of the masters, those of Burnt Head and Middle Bight, were to be £25 currency; and those of Bull Cove and Topsail £27 10s. Finding however that efficient masters could not be obtained for salaries so very small, the Board deemed it expedient to diminish the number of their schools to three, by which they would be enabled to augment the salaries of the masters. They found that this could be done without making any great sacrifice, and without depriving of the means of education the Protestant inhabitants of that settlement, from which one of their schools was to be withdrawn; inasmuch as in the neighbourhood of Middle Bight there was, and still is, in operation a school under the management of the Newfoundland School Society quite capable of effecting all the purposes contemplated by the Board of Education there. At the expiration of six months this school was discontinued, and the respective salaries of each of the three remaining masters, increased to thirty six pounds. The Board have therefore at this moment three schools in efficient and active operation—one at Bull Cove attended by 35 children—another at Topsail, attended by 31 children—and a third lately established at Burnt Head which will no doubt be also well attended.

From the quarterly returns of the masters, the board have to report very favorably of the state of the schools under their management, and of the progress of the children in the various branches of education taught them.

J. M. MARTINE,
Chairman.

R. BROWN,
Secretary.

EDUCATION.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARD OF EDUCATION BRIGUS.

THE Roman Catholic Board of Education of Brigus, in the Northern District, begs leave respectfully to submit the following Report of its proceedings for the year ending the 22nd May, 1844, for His Excellency the Governor's information.

At the First General Meeting of this Board, it was proposed and passed, that there shall be Ten Schools established under the controul of this Board in the following localities, viz—Cupids, Brigus, Colliers, Bacon Cove, Cats Cove, Harbour Main, Holyrood North-side, Holyrood South-side, and Kelly-grews. But in consequence of this Board having to pay the sum of Fifty Pounds to the Protestant Board for their right to the School House at Brigus, this Board was prevented from carrying out its proposed object as the funds would not afford to open schools in the newly proposed localities at least for the first half year.

This Board have now the ten schools in operation in the above localities, affording education to 450 Children as appears by the annexed list.

This Board begs leave further to add, that great inconvenience is felt for want of School Houses in the newly appointed localities, as the Grant of £210 per annum is scarcely sufficient to pay the Teachers salaries, purchase school books, and other incidental expenses; the Board would therefore respectfully, but earnestly, solicit an advance to their grant, so as to enable the board to carry out its proposed object into effect.

Expenditure for Year ending 22nd May, 1844.

Cash paid Protestant Board	£50 0 0
Ditto Ten Teachers as per annexed list	142 10 0
Ditto for School Books	11 5 0
Ditto for Printing Rules, recording Bill of Sale, &c. &c.	2 16 6
Paid Secretary's Salary, Stationery, Postages, &c.	20 6 0
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	27 5 0
	<u>£253 16 11</u>

CR.

1844.

May 22—By One year's Grant, 210l. sterling

Cy. £253 16 11

Teachers Names.	Locality.	Number of Scholars.	Teachers commencement and amt. paid.
James Power	Brigus.	71	May 22nd, 1843. £25 0 0
Jeremiah Kennedy	Harbour Main.	74	Ditto ditto 25 0 0
Denis O'Neale	Holyrood S. S.	46	Ditto ditto 25 0 0
Vincent Costigan	Cats Cove	48	9 Months 15 0 0
Thomas Walsh	Ditto		March 3d. 5 0 0
Wm. Prendergast	Cupids	44	Nov. 22. 10 0 0
Thomas Foley	Colliers.	47	Ditto 10 0 0
Richard Griffin	Bacon Cove	40	Ditto 10 0 0
Timothy Gorman	Holyrood, N. S.	27	Ditto 7 10 0
James Dinn.	Kellebrews.	22	Ditto 10 0 5
		<u>419</u>	<u>£142 10 0</u>

The School at Chapel's Cove commenced 22nd May, and will appear in next Annual Report.

DENIS MACKIN, *Chairman.*

Dated at Brigus, in the Northern District, this 8th day of July, 1844.

EDUCATION

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CATHOLIC BOARD OF
EDUCATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF HARBOUR GRACE.
31st December, 1844.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

The Commissioners of the Catholic Board of Education for the District of Harbor Grace

REPORT

THAT they have established six schools in the District, in which two hundred and thirty seven pupils male and female are educated, at an annual salary to the teachers of One Hundred and Ten pounds current cy, and situated in the following places, viz—Northern Gut, Patrick Funican, teacher, salary ten pounds, twenty-two males and twelve females attending. Bay Roberts, Patrick Russel, teacher, salary twenty pounds, thirty four males and thirty-six females attending. Spaniards Bay, Richard Cudahey, teacher, salary twenty pounds, ten males and three females attending. Bryan's Cove, Thomas Malone, teacher, salary twenty pounds, twenty two males and eight females attending. River-head, Harbor Grace, Daniel Scott, teacher, salary twenty pounds, twenty four males and thirty three females attending, and Musquitto, John Keefe, teacher, salary twenty pounds, nineteen males and fourteen females attending.

They further beg leave to Report that, from the limited means at their disposal for the encouragement of education, the most beneficial results have been produced, although great inconvenience arises in four of the localities where there are no public school-rooms, the teachers are obliged to use their own dwellings, though of a limited size and remotely situated, or pay rent for schools-rooms out of their small salary of twenty pounds cy. per annum, and as the Commissioners are most anxious to carry out the intention of the Legislature they feel it incumbent to state to your Excellency, that the annual Grant of one hundred pounds is quite inadequate for the promotion and extension of educational purposes in this District, containing a population of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five Roman Catholics.

The Commissioners also beg leave to mention for your Excellency's information, they are unable to establish a school at Island Cove, depriving the children of that locality the benefit of an education. Neither have they the means to have performed the necessary repairs and painting so indispensably at present required to the school-houses under their control.

The duties of the Secretary are performed gratuitously—the salaries of the teachers rate so low that it is only by a promise of a further increase, (depending on the bounty of the Legislative Assembly, through your Excellency's recommendation for a grant of an additional sum,) they are induced to remain, and after paying those salaries there is left annually in the hands of the Treasurer but £5 7. 8 cy. to defray all contingent expenses, such as postage, stationery, repairs of school-houses &c.

The Commissioners therefore most earnestly hope that your Excellency will use your influence with the Legislature, by recommending it to Grant an adequate sum to erect school-houses and meet all other wants, that they may be fully able to dispense the blessings of a sound and useful education to the youth of the District.

PETER BROWN,
Chairman.

Harbor Grace, 31st Dec., 1844.

EDUCATION.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF EDUCATION, CARBONEAR.

THE Protestant Board of Education for the Carbonear District, beg to Report for His Excellency's information, that their First Annual meeting was held on Saturday the 6th instant, for the transaction of business, the following officers were unanimously chosen for the ensuing year—

Rev. John. S. Addy, *Chairman.*
W. W. Bemister Esq., *Treasurer.*
Mr. R. Ayles, *Secretary.*

In the course of the past year the Board in carrying out the provisions of the Education Act have established schools in the following places—

Bay de Verds, Lower Island Cove
Northern Bay, North Side Western Bay.
Ochre Pitts, South Side Western Bay.
Bradley's Cove, Perry's Cove.
Fresh Water, Clowns Cove, and
North Side of Carbonear.

To each of which a Master has been appointed, and though it would be premature to speak on the progress of Education, as the schools have been in operation little more than half a year, yet from the number of scholars already in the schools, the anxiety of the inhabitants to obtain for their children a good education, together with the general efficiency of the masters, induce the Board to believe that the ultimate result will be highly beneficial to the District.

With reference to the school-houses, the Board regret that at Lower Island Cove the opposing party have not given up the school-house, but they entertain a hope that the kind suggestion of His Excellency will lead to the amicable adjustment of that affair without litigation—the school-house at the head of Western Bay has been divided and the parts removed to more suitable sites on the North and South of that locality—recently R. J. Pinsent, Esq. and James Power, Esq. members of the former Board put this Board in possession of the school-house at Crocker's Cove, which was immediately transferred to the Chairman of the Roman Catholic Board, whom it will be seen by our last communication to His Excellency on the subject entered into the arrangement of the Government in the case.

The Board would beg leave to state that the energies of the various schools are cramped for want of suitable places in which to conduct them, and the inhabitants generally too poor to render much assistance, they therefore hope that the Legislature will ere long afford some aid that may supply this desideratum in the Educational system.

The following is a general Schedule of the schools :—

LOCALITIES.		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTALS
No. 1—	Bay de Verds, no Report in consequence of the Masters death			
2	Lower Island Cove	28	20	48
3	Western Bay and Ochre Pit Cove	45	6	41
4	Western Bay and Bradley's Cove	30	10	40
5	Perry's Cove	15	23	38
6	Northern Bay	15	10	25
7	Fresh Water and Clowns Cove	38	40	78
8	South Side Carbonear	42	25	67
Total		203	134	337

EDUCATION.

Of the 337 Pupils in attendance at the seven schools, from which Reports have been received—the course and extent of study is as follows:—

Engaged in learning Reading and Spelling	- - -	161
Ditto Reading and Writing	- - -	110
Ditto Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic	- - -	66

Carbonear, July 10, 1844.

THE PROTESTANT BOARD OF EDUCATION, CARBONEAR, IN ACCOUNT WITH W. W. BEMISTER, TREASURER.

DR.

1843.		Cy.
October 20—	To paid the British and Foreign School Society for Books &c.	£19 0 9
	Ditto Printing, Postage, and Stationery	1 0 9
1844.		
January 1.—	To 2 Stoves and fixings	8 6 1
Feb. 14—	Paid Expenses sending notices &c. relative to the Lower Island Cove School-house	7 18 0
July 6—	Ditto Postages	0 7 6
	Ditto School-Masters services	149 5 5
	Ditto Mr. Robert Ayles, Secretary	10 11 0
		£196 9 6
	Balance due the Board	63 19 1.
		£260 9 4

CR.

1843.		Cy.
Oct. 27.—	By Cash from the Colonial Treasurer	120 16 8
1844.		
May 24—	Ditto ditto ditto	129 16 2
Jan 25	Ditto for Books sold	0 16 6
		£260 9 4

We have this day audited the accounts of the Protestant Board of Education for the past year, and find the balance in the Treasurer's hands of sixty-three pounds nineteen shillings and ten pence currency to be correct.

(Signed)

J. C. HARVEY } Committee of
J. S. ADDY } Audit.

Carbonear, July 9, 1844.

EDUCATION.

A Statement of the number of Schools and Pupils attending under the Catholic Board of Education for the Carbonear District, together with the Cost and Expenditure attending the same, for the Year ending May 22nd, 1844.

Residence.	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils.	Salaries, &c.
Carbonear	1	92	£55 17 6 Currency.
Broad Cove.	1	41	13 11 3
Western Bay	1	34	30 0 0 including £5 Rent.
Job's Cove	1	40	30 0 0 5 ditto
Low Point	1	16	17 10 0 2 10 0
Bay de Verd	1	52	30 0 0 5 0 0
Grates Cove	1	27	19 16 1 2 10 0
Turks Cove, T. B.	1	33	9 5 2
Amount expended on the Carbonear School House			85 11 1
Secretary.			17 5 0
Balance reserved for the purpose of purchasing the Crockers Cove School House.			20 0 11
			£328 17 0 Currency.

CR.

1844

May. 22—By amount of Cash received from the Colonial Treasurer for the year ending this date. £328 17 0 Currency.

In addition to the above the Board have established two Schools for the current year, one at Crocker's Cove and another at the South Side Carbonear.

BERNARD DUFFY,
Chairman.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARD, TRINITY BAY.

At a Meeting held at Trinity on the 26th September, 1844, of the Roman Catholic Board of Education, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best method of appropriating the money granted for the District of Trinity Bay North.

Proposed by the Rev. Matthew Scanlan, and seconded by Patrick Murphy and unanimously carried.

Resolved,—That Twenty pounds be appropriated to Ragged Harbor, Catalina, and Bird Island, for the benefit of a Catholic school in the former place.

Resolved,—That the sum of Ten pounds be paid to the Rev. David Martin for the term of one year as a compensation for the Catholic children attending his school on the West side of Trinity.

Resolved,—That Five pounds be paid David James as a compensation for the Catholic children attending his school on the North side of Trinity.

EDUCATION.

Resolved,—That Five pounds be paid James Moore for the benefit of the Catholic children receiving their education at his school in Ship Cove.

Resolved,—That Patrick Murphy act as Chairman in the Rev. Matthew Scanlan's absence, or until a Catholic clergyman be appointed to reside in Trinity.

MATTHEW SCANLAN, *Chairman*.
 MARTIN BRINE, *Secretary*
 RICHARD SPENCE, *Treasurer*
 PATRICK MURPHY, *Deputy Chairman*.
 JOHN POWER
 JOHN MURPHY.

TRINITY BAY, PROTESTANT BOARD.

Trinity, Newfoundland, July 24th, 1844.

SIR,—

I beg to lay before you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, an account of the proceedings of the Protestant Board of Education for Trinity North, at its Annual Meeting held at Trinity on Wednesday the 3rd day of July, 1844. On this occasion the Rev. H. J. Fitzgerald, M. A., and W. Kelson, Esq. were respectively re-elected Chairman and Treasurer of the Board for the ensuing year—and Francis C. K. Hepburn, Esq. was requested to act as Honorary Secretary to the Board. At a subsequent meeting the following Report was unanimously agreed to by the Board.

Report of Schools under the direction of the Protestant Board of Education for Trinity Bay North.

Number of Schools.	Where situated	Salary in Sterling	Number of children admitted up to May 1, 1844.	Daily average attendance (winter) for 6 months ending May 1, 1844.	Money expended towards completing school houses, and in stoves	Money expended for School requisites.
1	Catalina.	30	62	22	£12 0 0 cy.	£2 2 6 cy.
2	North side Trinity.	30	38	21	32 10 0	2 0 6
3	Cuckholds Cove.	25	24	13	3 15 9	2 5 6
	Trouty.		23	13		

Upon its first meeting for the transaction of business, the Board found that after setting apart the sum of £60 pounds sterling for the Newfoundland and British North American School Society, and the further sum of £25 stg. claimed by the Wesleyan Methodists, there remained only 95l. stg. at its disposal. With this sum the Board established four schools at the several places mentioned in the Report. From want of larger funds it was found necessary to unite the schools at Cuckhold's Cove and Trouty under one master; and in order to provide school requisites, and to meet other contingent expenses the sum of 10 pounds stg. was set apart for a contingency fund, for at least one year.

This Board found two School-houses, one at Catalina and the other on the North side of Trinity Harbor, both needing a considerable expenditure in order to make them comfortable for the teachers and

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pupils. Accordingly the monies stated in the report were expended on the two school-houses, and a store in Cuckhold's Cove, which a respectable planter kindly lent for the purpose of education. The school-house on the North side of Trinity required by far the largest outlay, as the teacher and family lodged in one end of the building which was not the case in any other settlement, where the teacher lived in his own or private house. The funds for these expenses were furnished from a balance received from the former Board of Education—from the excess of monies remaining over and above the salaries of the teachers for the present year—and from a balance of the contingency fund.

The sum expended this year for school requisites it is hoped will not again be needed, as by a little exertion the parents of the children may easily pay for the books &c. used by them.

The school houses are still in a very unfinished and uncomfortable condition, and this Board deplore the want of funds necessary for completing and painting the buildings.

This Board also deeply laments the smallness of the sum appropriated to education in this Bay, and would greatly rejoice if it were enabled to extend a helping hand to the numerous Coves and Harbors all around, which are loudly calling for the blessings of a sound education.

I have the honor to remain Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

HENRY JAMES FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Report of the Protestant Board of Education, Trinity Bay.

THE Board of Education for Trinity Bay South have the honour of making this Report to His Excellency the Governor of their proceedings, number of schools, and children, and expenditure of the same. The number of Schools in this District are four, including that of Old Perlican, which is to be a Wesleyan School, in which teaching has commenced. The School House in Grates Cove is nearly completed. The School at Hant's Harbor is still progressive, with a daily average of Pupils in the summer months of forty, and in the winter months fifty. The School at Scilly Cove has a daily average in the summer months of thirty-five, and in the winter months forty-six pupils, for the past year. At the Annual Meeting of this Board, held at Old Perlican the 3rd July inst., were made four new Resolutions, all the others remain the same as reported after the meeting held at Old Perlican on the 15th September 1843—That is to say, 1st—That Old Perlican shall be a Wesleyan School Station, and that the ten pounds twelve shillings and eleven pence currency, balance due from the late Board of Education for Trinity Bay North, be appropriated towards the completion of the Wesleyan School House in Old Perlican—2ndly—That this Board agrees to allow the sum of two pounds sterling annually to Old Perlican Wesleyan School and its share in the Fund for Contingencies. 3rdly—That Mr. Thomas Cooper be appointed Teacher of Grates Cove for the ensuing year. 4thly—That the School Masters be allowed one month in the summer season for Fishing, and that the one month's pay of Mr. Thomas Cooper shall be deducted from his year salary and paid to Mr. Wm. Meadows, towards defraying his account against the School House in Grates Cove. The sum of five pounds one shilling and two pence sterling granted by this Board out of contingencies are to be expended in the purchase of Elementary Books for the use of the schools at Hants Harbor and Scilly Cove.

Signed on behalf of the Board,

JABEZ INGHAM, Chairman

July, 1841.

EDUCATION.

Account of the Expenditure of a Grant of the Legislature for Educational purposes for the District of
Trinity Bay South—Act 6th Vic. cap. 6th.

DR

1844.
April 13—To Cash received from Colonial Treasurer £67 9 11

CR.

April 20—By William Meadows for site of School House, Grates Cove	£3 9 4
29—Mr. James Quints, half years' salary	12 0 0
May 1—Mr. John Husson, half years' Salary	13 10 0
July 3—Mr. James Quints, half years' salary	12 0 0
Mr. John Husson, half years' salary	13 10 0
Old Perlican School, Grant from Board.	2 0 0
Ditto ditto from Contingencies	2 13 7
Hant's Harbor School, from ditto	2 13 7
Scilly Cove ditto from ditto	2 7 7
Postages, and Registering Grates Cove Site for School House	0 17 2
Stationery	1 10 0
William Meadows on account Grates Cove School	0 18 8
	<hr/>
	£67 9 11

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR BONAVIDA SOUTH.

Year 1843-4—ending 3rd July.

THE first meeting of the Board was on the 19th December last. It was then resolved that Schools should be opened in the following places, and with salaries to masters as annexed.

BONAVIDA £60 — KNIGHT'S COVE £15
OPEN HALL, 25 — NEWMAN'S COVE 10
TICKLE COVE 25.

The business of this Board has been much impeded, owing to failures in different attempts to assemble a sufficient number of members to form a quorum. The two Out-harbor members can seldom or never be present; and from the bare number of five residing in the settlement some of the members have repeatedly suffered loss of time without effecting any good.

Schools have been established (as may be seen from statements already forwarded) in Bonavista, Tickle Cove, and Open Hall.

The amount of money in the Treasurer's hands at the end of the first years' expenditure per account furnished is £41 4 1½.

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Of the Bye-Laws, Rules and Regulations it may be necessary only to state as follows, viz.

1—The Stations unoccupied will have their allotted portion of the grant reserved in aid of the erection of School Houses when a master can be obtained.

2—The Masters with the smaller salaries are permitted to go to the Cod Fishery for six weeks as heretofore.

3—The Schools are supplied with all necessary materials and the children have stationary gratis.

4—The Books used are those selected by the Newfoundland S. Society ; and selections from the Irish National School may also be used.

5—The hours for School are the same as in other schools of like description.

6—Masters are to send copies of the journals quarterly, and to wait in person with their year's journal, if required, at the annual meeting.

REMARKS.

From the overwhelming numbers attending the Newfoundland School Society's School at Bonavista in the winter season, and the still great number of children untaught, the Board were persuaded that a second school was necessary in this populous place ; and believed that the sum of money set apart for the purpose was no more than might be reasonably given.

The School at Bonavista is in a flourishing state. It is full of children, and they appear to make quick progress in the different branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic. But out of nearly 100 children there are but 30 fresh taught. The rest have changed from the other school.

It remains to be proved during the ensuing winter whether they are not enough applicants to fill both schools.

To judge hastily it may be said that for one-half of the expenditure a greater number of fresh children could be taught at one of the extremities—say, the Cove, which is the most destitute. And were this hasty conclusion right, we may at once be relieved respecting the difficulties complained of by the praiseworthy Teacher of Tickle Cove, and also the inhabitants of Open Hall who are yet without any school-house—add to which, some further encouragement which might be offered to opening schools at Newman's and Knight's Coves where the least number of schoolable children is 30, who are without any means of instruction.

THOS. M. WOOD
Chairman

Bonavista, 13th November, 1844.

Statement of the Schools under the Protestant Board of Education for the Southern of Bonavista, from the 21st August 1843 to the last of June 1844.

Settlements where the Schools are situated.	Masters Names.	Date of Appointment.	Salaries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bonavista.	Samuel Rowsell	1st Jan. 1844.	£60 0 0	56	15	71
Tickle Cove.	John Skiffington	21st Aug. 1843	25 0 0	26	10	36
Open Hall.	Joseph Glenham	Ditto	25 0 0	12	11	23
Newman's Cove.	No Master					
Knight's Cove.	No Master					
			£110 0 0	94	36	130

Bonavista, 4th July, 1844.

THOS. M. WOOD, Chairman

EDUCATION

The Schools in the Southern District of Bonavista in Account with the Protestant Board of Education from 21st August, 1843 to the last of June.

DR.

1844.				
March 16.—	To sundries from Joseph Shears for fitting up the school-house at Bonavista for Board, Nails, and paid for labor		£5	11 6
	Mr. James Saint, for board, nails, and paid for labor		3	3 9
	School Requisites as per bills		13	1 1
June 30—	Paid Joseph Akermein, half-years rent		3	10 0
	Samuel Rowsell, half-years salary		30	0 0
	John Skiffington, school-master at Tickle Cove for 10 months and 9 days.		21	9 0½
	Joseph Glenham, School-master at Open Hall for 10 months and 9 days		21	9 0½
	Paid Secretary		5	15 8
	Paid for School-house, Tickle Cove		5	0 0
	Balance in Treasurer's hands		41	4 6½
			£150	4 7½

CR.

1844.				
March 16.—	By Balance due from last Board		£0	4 7½
	Cash received from the Colonial Treasurer 130l. stg.		150	0 0
			£150	4 7½

(E. E.)

THOMAS GAYLERY, Treasurer
THOS. M. WOOD, Chairman.

Bonavista, July 14, 1844.

Report of the Protestant Board of Education, Bonavista Bay North.

The Annual Report of the Board of Education for the District of Bonavista Bay North, to His Excellency the Governor, for the year ending the first of November, 1844.

May it please Your Excellency—

In presenting to your Excellency a Report of the proceedings of the Board of Education for the District during the past year, the Board desire to state in the first place, that throughout the entire District, comprehending Nine different settlements, not a single school-house was to be found, save in Greenspond where is one belonging to the Newfoundland School Society. The Board therefore had an ample field of labor to occupy their attention, and finding it impossible to set about any system of Education likely to be of permanent benefit, until buildings fit and proper for the purpose should be first erected, they have directed their primary attention to this essential object. Four school-houses having apartments for the masters to dwell in are now in operation,—viz—in Flat Island, Gooseberry Island, Pinchard's Island, and Cape Freels. To this last place (the school-house being at the point of completion) a master has just been appointed. One has also been appointed to Pinchard's Island who will make his own house a temporary

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school-house until the new one be erected. The salaries of these masters are 20*l.* cy. respectively for 8 months with the remaining funds the Board are resolved to carry on the work of building ; and as the settlers in the respective places are rendering considerable assistance, it is imposible to say at present what will be the expenditure on the part of the Board, ultimately. A carpenter is employed in working at these buildings : and it is hoped that ere long some systematic mode of education will be established, which will afford general satisfaction. It is hoped also that the proceedings of the Board will meet with the approbation of Your Excellency, and be judged as more likely to be of permanent benefit both to the present and future generation than any other measures in their power to adopt.

JAMES GILCHRIST,
Chairman to the Board.

PROTESTANT BOARD, TWILLINGATE

Twillingate, September 16, 1844.

SIR—

IN compliance with the Act relating to the Schools established by the Board of Education in this Colony. I beg to transmit for the information of His Excellency the Governor and of the Colonial Legislature, a Report of the proceedings of the Board appointed for Twillingate. The schools which had been established by the former Board and which had been kept open after that Board had ceased to act, it was resolved to continue ; and it was agreed that the salaries of the School-masters belonging to those schools should commence after the 31st of December, 1843. The schools were, one at Exploits, Burnt Island, and another at Morton Harbor. The school master at Exploits, and Burnt Island, could not be informed in sufficient time of the manner in which the Registers were to be kept, it was not till the spring that I had an opportunity of explaining to him those particulars which would be required to be studied in the list to be sent to me ; and as it is incomplete I have not sent it. In the account he has given me there are 38 children varying from 6 to 14 years of age, 13 of whom learn the alphabet and read monosyllables, the rest read in the bible and testament and 2nd class books, 15 are learning to write, and 8 write and sypher, one of whom is in the Rule of Three (as is usually called) and the others in Division, Reduction, and one in Addition. With some the improvement appears to be great, with others very small.

The School in Morton Harbor appears to be more flourishing, the register of which I transmit to his Excellency and the Colonial Legislature for their inspection. It will be seen that most of them have as yet made but little progress in knowledge, but I hope after a year or two with the sedulous attention of the master, a marked improvement will be observed. There are or have been this year 56 in the school—viz—34 males and 22 females. It will be seen that some have left, and judging from their age with the exception of one, and the time of year in which they left, I think it probable their absence from school will only be during the summer. In this school a very small number write, and only two are taught Arithmetic.

There were only two schools appointed by the former Board, in addition to these it was resolved that a School be opened at Herring Neck, and on the application of a respectable man, viz, Mr. John Moss, it was agreed to appoint him, but owing to the season of the year we found it impracticable to send him before the month of May. I am happy to inform His Excellency that the school has hitherto succeeded beyond our expectation, and I hope when the inhabitants see the improvements of their children they will appreciate the value of Education, and give the school that support which is expected from them. The number is about 40, all of whom are in their letters, there may be four or five beyond that, putting together letters to make monosyllables. The school is established on that side of Herring Neck which is called

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In the month of May it was in contemplation to open a school in Tizzard Harbor, but the establishment of it was deferred until it was seen whether the one opened at Herring Neck would be encouraged by the inhabitants generally; when this was ascertained it was resolved to appoint a Schoolmaster for Tizzard Harbor, and a respectable man offering himself we accepted him as Chairman, I directed him to go to Tizzard Harbor in the month of September. There is at present a difficulty in the way of accommodating the master with a dwelling-house, and we know not how to obviate it at present, but if he can manage to pass the winter I rely upon the zealous co-operation of the people to make his residence comfortable.

Of the fourth settlement in which schools have been established, there is only one in which there is a school-house, and that is in Exploits, Burnt Island. I have taken care to impress upon the people the necessity of their coming forward and exerting themselves every one according to his means, to erect school-houses if they wish the benefits now conferred upon them to be continued. Already they have made arrangements for the erection of a school-house this fall, and I have no doubt after a reasonable time the rest will follow their example. But I must beg to observe to His Excellency that this cannot be accomplished without some help, and as we have a small surplus I only wait for His Excellency's approval to assist them with that surplus in giving nails or glass, or in giving the assistance of a carpenter for a month or so, or in any other way connected with the building of school-houses which the Board may think most useful.

Until we see how those schools are supported we think it advisable not to establish an other, we are of opinion if His Excellency would sanction the disposal of the surplus in this way, that it will be better to place the present schools upon a firm basis than to direct our attention to other settlements for the present.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,

THOMAS MOORE,
Chairman.

The Hon. James Crowley, Colonial Secretary.

P. S. I beg to transmit to his Excellency the Treasurer's account, by which it will be seen that the school-masters are engaged at £35 a year currency.

DR.

The District of Twillingate Board of Education in Account with John Peyton, Treasurer.

1844.			
May 23—	To paid Joseph Bartlett, school-master Morton's Harbor, one Qr. salary from 1st January to 30th March	£7	11 8
July 1—	Ditto Joseph Bartlett, as above for amount of salary ending 30th June	7	11 8
	Ditto Edward Dowton, two Qrs. salary ending 30th June	15	3 4
	Ditto John Moss, one Qr. salary ending 30th June	7	11 8
	Balance in the Treasurer's hands at this date	27	1 8
		£65	0 0
		CR.	
	By Balance on Colonial Treasurer.	£65	0 0

ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARD, FOGO.

At the Annual meeting of the Roman Catholic Board of Education for the District of Fogo, holden at Fogo August 8, 1844, it was proposed and unanimously carried, that the Rev. Patrick Ward do act as Chairman for the ensuing year.

EDUCATION

That in compliance with the eight section of the Act, the Roman Catholic Board for the District of Fogo, respectively beg leave to submit the following Report.

That the Board not having succeeded in obtaining a Teacher for the School at Fogo for the past year, have deemed it expedient and necessary to appropriate the sum of Fifteen Pounds stg. towards the erection of a School-house at Fogo.

That at Fogo a School-house is now established, and in operation, the number of pupils attending the same varying from fifteen to twenty, the salary of the Teacher being Fifteen Pounds stg.

That at Joe Bat's Arm, a school has been established, and in operation, the number of pupils attending the same varying from ten to fifteen, the salary of the Teacher being Five Pounds stg.

That at Tilton Harbor a school has been established, and in operation, the number of pupils attending the same varying from thirty-five to forty, the salary of the Teacher being Twenty Pounds stg.

That at Fortune Harbor in the District of Twillingate, a school has been established and in operation, the number of pupils attending the same varying from twenty to twenty-five; the salary of the Teacher being Fifteen Pounds stg.

PATRICK WARD,
Chairman of the Roman Catholic
Board of Education for the Dis-
trict of Fogo and Twillingate.

Dated at Fogo, August 8, 1844.

FIRST

REPORT

UPON THE

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

DISTRICT OF FORTUNE BAY.

My object being to commence the Inspection at the Southward extremity of the Educational District of the Island, I sailed on Tuesday, the 6th of August, for Fortune Bay, where, owing to calms, fog, head winds, and rough weather, I did not arrive until Saturday evening, the 24th of that month, having been obliged to touch at Renew's, Burin, St. Lawrence, and St. Peter's, in my course.

On landing at Harbour Briton, to which port I sailed for the purpose of obtaining information of the wishes of the Protestant Board and the location of the several Schools, I learned that the Board had not had a meeting since July, at which time they were not aware of the appointment of an Inspector, and therefore had passed no Resolutions upon the subject; and found that from the remoteness of the resi-

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dences of the Members from each other, the pressure of the Fishery business, and other circumstances, a meeting then would have been utterly impossible. I found but six individuals upon this Board, there being no Episcopalian Clergyman within the District. Of these six only two resided at Harbour Britain—the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. GADEN, and Mr. ELLIS, Agent there for the Mercantile House of Messrs Newman & Co.; the Chairman, Mr. POLDEN, resides at Belleoram, eight leagues distant, and was then at St. John's; the Secretary, Mr. Marshall, lives at Grole, at the entrance of Hermitage Bay; Mr. GALLOP at Gaultois, where he conducts the business of Messrs. Newman & Co., and Mr. STEPHENS had left Harbour Britain, where he had been clerk in the house of Newman, to conduct their business at a new branch of that Firm which they are opening at Burgeo.

Under these circumstances I conceived it my duty to ascertain the sentiments of the individual members of the Board respecting my Inspection, as their aggregate opinion could not be obtained; accordingly, in the course of conversation with Mr. ELLIS, I found him express himself favourably; and the Schoolmaster of English Harbour, ROBERT MAY, having arrived on Monday morning, I learned from him that he had been instructed by Mr. Polden that he was to be prepared for me, for, that I might be every day expected, and that he (Mr. Polden) had given him all the information he required thereon, prior to his departure for St. John's:

I had thus learned the opinions of two members, and as one was Chairman, I naturally concluded that the sentiments of the Board were coincident, and, therefore, without further delay, I on Tuesday called at the School of that Harbor for the purpose of inspecting it, but was at once stopped by the Teacher, Mrs. TRUDE, who objected, saying she referred me to the Board, but, she added, that if introduced by any member of the Board she would have no objection. Mrs. Trude is wife to the Storekeeper under Mr. Ellis, and the school is kept in the premises of Messrs. Newman; and for these reasons I thought I had only to mention the matter to Mr. Ellis to remove the obstacle, but, while he again repeated his former expressions, he declined. "making himself special upon the occasion." Upon this I waited upon Mr. Gaden, Stipendiary Magistrate, another member of the Board, but his reply was the same, though he, too, expressed himself favourably otherwise, but he said that he would feel extreme reluctance to take upon himself to do what may possibly be displeasing to other members.

Conceiving I had done my duty with reference to this school, keeping in view the wishes of his Excellency, as expressed in the instructions I had received upon my appointment, I now resolved at least to present myself at each of the other District Schools.

There was granted under the Education Act, for the use of this District, the sum of £310, of which the sum of £273 was placed at the disposal of the Protestant Board, who had appointed Five Teachers with Salaries of £40 sterling per annum each, respectively; viz, One at Push-Through, one at Furby's Cove, a third at English Harbour and St. Jacques, at Harbour Britain a fourth, and a fifth at Belleoram; and they also determine upon the establishment of a sixth at Hermitage Cove as soon as they should be enabled to procure a proper Teacher at the same amount of salary. There was no Catholic Board formed, and therefore no appropriation of the remaining sum of £37 granted for the use of the Catholics of the District, although there is a considerable Catholic population at Gaultois, and great need there of a School.

On the 28th of August I sailed from Harbour Britain for Push-Through, that being the remotest locality where a School was placed, and I arrived there in the forenoon of that day. Push-Through is situated a mile from the Western entrance into Bay Despair, nearly three miles East of Little Bonne Bay, and a mile South of Great Jervis or Man-of-War's Harbour. The settlement consists of about twelve families, who are scattered among a group of rocky Coves. The School-house (for at present the children are taught in a store belonging to the Teacher) is about to be erected in a pretty central situation, but a small sum would be judiciously appropriated to make a dry footway for the little ones, in order to give them a proper approach to it.

This School is kept by an old Fisherman of the name of JOHN LILLY. He appears a respectable old man in his walk of life, and rather intelligent. There are Twenty-two children in the school, but there are no Catholic children, for there are no Catholics resident at Push-Through, but although there are a dozen Catholic children at Great Jervis of an age to go to school, and they would most willingly avail themselves of this school, yet small as is the distance, being entirely by sea, it is impossible they could profit by its establishment, and they are thus left without any possible means of education.

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PUSH-THROUGH SCHOOL.

This school was opened in the month of December last, and at that time no child in Push-Through knew a letter in the Alphabet, and yet I found no fewer than eight reading tolerably, and seven writing,—two or three rather promisingly. The books used are those generally used in the Newfoundland Society's Schools, but the principal reading books are, for the first class, the Old Testament, in which class there is but one; for the second class, the New Testament, in which there are seven Boys and Girls. All the schools of the District open at 9, a. m., in summer, and half-past 9, a. m., in winter; and continue open till 4, p. m., in summer, and half-past 3, p. m., in the winter season; from 12 (noon) to half past 1, p. m., being allowed all through for dinner. None of the Parents here are able to pay even the sum allowed by the Act for each of their children, though so low as 4s. 4d. per annum, but by the Rules of the Board, they are required to furnish Fuel for the school, which, here, is very convenient, owing to the proximity of the Woods. The ages of the children attending school are from 3 to 13. One child under four years of age spelled words of two syllables very well.

I learned from the Teacher here that Mr. Marshall, of Grole, had given him directions to be prepared for the Inspection, telling him I might be daily expected; and that Mr. Gallop, of Gaultois, expressed himself in like terms. Thus did I find five members of the Board favourable, and the sixth, residing fully thirty leagues distant, had no opportunity of making his sentiments known. I proceeded in the afternoon to Gaultois, where I arrived at dusk, and was received by Mr. Gallop with characteristic warmth and cordiality; and on the next day (the 29th) he pressed my acceptance of his Gig, with six hands, to take me across Hermitage Bay to Furbey's Cove, but although the distance is not much more than four miles the wind having freshened up while we were ashore at the Cove, we were more than once in imminent danger of being lost on our return.

FURBEY'S COVE SCHOOL.

Furbey's Cove is a deep Cove, or rather a very tolerable Harbor, at the bottom of Hermitage Bay. Here are some sixteen or seventeen houses, and a considerable number of inhabitants. There are only three Catholic families here. The school is at present kept at the less populous side, being held at the Teacher's house, which is the most remote in the harbor; but the people are about erecting a school-house in a very good and central situation at the opposite side, and they have the sills at present laid, ready to go on with the building at the close of the fishing season, or, rather, in the month of November, for the fishery here is continued throughout the year.

A school has been held here by a Mr. Peache, who is generally spoken of as a very competent person, but he left last autumn, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hardy is employed temporarily, until a suitable teacher is provided. This poor woman is a widow, with three or four small children, having lost her husband, a fisherman, who was drowned last spring, and this circumstance would appear her qualification for this important office, which she seems to owe only to the benevolence of the Members of the Board, who, at the same time, find it extremely difficult to procure teachers properly qualified.

There are in this settlement upwards of Thirty children fit to go to school, but of these there are only twelve in daily attendance. The absence of the others is, however, principally attributed to the difficult of passing from one side of the harbor to the other, the way by land being impracticable for small children, although an expenditure of £40 economically laid out would, I am sure, make a very fair way round, including a small Bridge over a stream at the River-head, and no money could be better employed than in facilitating the comfort of so interesting a population—the Education of so many little children. At this school none of the children were reading or writing, a few were spelling, and a great majority only learning their letters. There was but one Catholic child at school, and the oldest child was fourteen years old.

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GROLE SCHOOL.

On the 30th I sailed from Goultois for Grole, the wind being scant and the weather foggy, and did not reach the latter place till late in the evening. Grole, like the place last described, partakes of the character of Cove and Harbour. I find it described in the Census as having seven-
 teen houses, but I counted twenty-one, and was told there were as many families living there. Both here and at Furbey's Cove the land is good, but owing to the continuance of the fishery through the winter, the poor people, though industrious, have brought very little under cultivation; indeed, here scarcely any. The Harbor is nearly semi-circle, and about half a mile in extent. The School-house is in the centre, on an excellent site, but one is sorry to find such a large population, and upwards of forty children, obliged to wade through bog to their place of worship—their school. There is not a Catholic residing here.

The school-house of Grole has been built chiefly by the Newfoundland School Society, but aided in some part by the inhabitants. The school has been established by the Society, and is now two years' standing and they appear fortunate by having such a person as Mr. Marshall at the head of it, who seems well qualified for such an office. This gentleman acts as reader for the congregation, as well as teacher of the school, and he speaks favourably of the moral condition of the people.

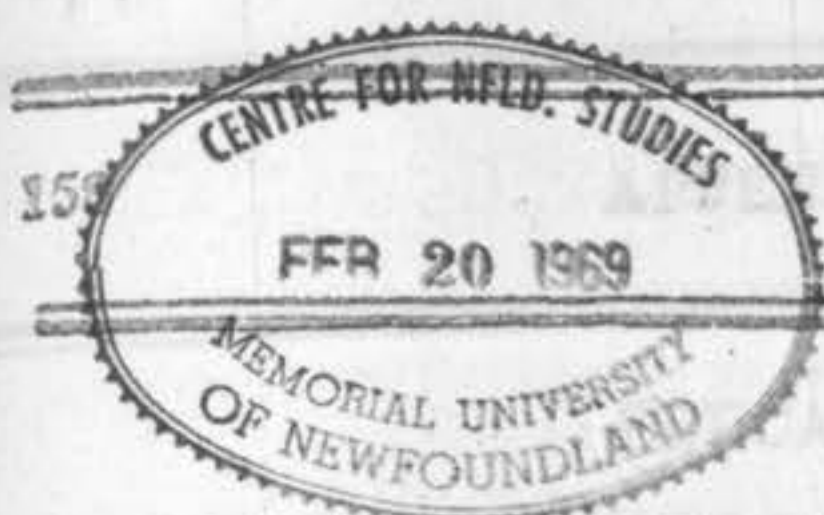
On the morning of the 30th I learned from Mr. Marshall that there were at Grole between forty and fifty children of an age for school,—the average attendance, daily, being thirty six,—the majority being Girls. Of these I found seventeen writing, and several of them promising to write an excellent hand; five more were writing on slates. In the first class of reading there were ten reading the bible. Second class, seven reading the New Testament. In the third class, eight beginning to spell. In the fourth class, six writing letters; and in the fifth, eight beginning their letters. Making in all forty-three. The school-house is not yet finished, but will be a commodious building, and the children appear well clad and cleanly. I heard here the pronunciation of the children better attended to than I had yet seen, and I was particularly pleased to find the Children attached to their teacher, and pleased at being at school.

Immediately upon leaving the School, I sailed for St Jacques about noon; but having reached as far as Harbor Britain at 8, p. m., and the wind heading us, we were obliged to make that Harbor, and there remained until Monday morning. At 1, a. m., we sailed once more for St. Jacques, with light winds, and reached it at 7, p. m., on the 2nd September.

BELLEORAM SCHOOL.

On Tuesday the 3rd, Mr Burke of St. Jacques, kindly obliged me with a good Punt, in which we rowed to Belleoram, three miles distance, where we arrived at 1, p. m., but we found that, during the absence of Mr. Polding, who, as I mentioned before, was then at St. John's, his school was kept open only in the afternoon. This is also one of the Society's Schools. The school-house is a commodious building, and this, with the Church adjoining, was built principally by the subscriptions of the inhabitants; and towards the erection of the school-house the Catholic as well as the Protestant inhabitants contributed.

We returned in the evening to St. Jacques, and next day (the 4th), having determined to see the new road connecting the two Harbors, Mr. Burke proposed to accompany me to point out the way. The distance by land is also three miles, and the site of the road appears judiciously chosen, and when completed will greatly promote the comfort and improvement of the inhabitants of both places. The population in the Harbors along the shore appears to have increased considerably since the Census was taken in 1836; that of Belleoram is represented by the Census as under 150, whereas it is now little short of that number; and, in St. Jacques, in like manner, we find an increase. When we look, then, to the long line of Coves and Harbors between Belleoram and Harbor Britain, all within about three miles of



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each other, viz—St. Jacques, English Harbor, Mozambrose, Boxy, Blanchard, Coomb's Cove, Rack Cove, Miller's Passage, and Jerseyman's Harbor, the entire comprehending a land distance of about fifteen miles,—when we contemplate the number of inhabitants, and that there is no possibility of obtaining Medical advice in any emergency, except from Harbor Britain, where two Medical gentlemen are located,—and then reflect upon the impossibility of making the passage by sea during a great part of the year, tho' the distance is but eight leagues, and that if these several places were connected by good paths—roads of five or six feet wide, or bridle paths—a messenger could pass from one extremity of the line to the other, in the worst weather, in a day; and that while this great advantage would thereby be attained, another not less important would be acquired incidentally, for the children of two harbors could easily attend at the school established in a central one between them, and that thus the Educational interests of the entire be greatly promoted. I should hope the Legislature will take the subject into consideration.

I reached Belleoram again at noon, but though the morning was fine, the weather now broke, and it rained heavily. This school like that of Grole, is two years in being. I found everything very orderly. The children were provided with seats and desks, and the school was superintended by Miss Hester Chett, one of the eldest of Mr. Polden's pupils, not more I should think, than sixteen or seventeen years old.

This school comprehended fifty-six children in daily attendance, including seven or eight Catholics; even in the fishing season twenty eight boys and as many girls. I found twenty-five writing—the greater number writing a very fair small hand;—twenty seven were learning arithmetic, of whom thirteen entered their sums in books, and fourteen worked on slates. The greater number of the Arithmeticians had advanced over the Elementary Rules, and were going over the several Compound Rules; and the readers showed that much attention was paid them. Upon the whole, although I regretted not having seen Mr. Polden, I was much pleased with the improvement of Children who had been in the enjoyment of the advantage of a school only two years.

The 5th was too rough to row to English Harbor, distant also three miles to the Westward of St. Jacques, and therefore I set sail from St. Jacques on that day, and the wind being fair, reached English Harbor exactly in half an hour, and proceeded to the school at half-past 1 o'clock, p. m.

This is one of the Schools established by the Board, and it is taught by an old Fisherman named ROBERT MAY. The services of this poor man are divided between English Harbour and St. Jacques, in each of which he teaches a fortnight alternately, but in winter he is obliged to give a third fortnight in rotation at Blue Pinion, where several of the inhabitants of both harbours retire in that season, for the convenience of fuel. With such interruptions much ought not to be expected here, and yet it is to be regretted that, generally speaking, better teachers cannot be had for the small salaries available.

This is a new school; it first opened in January last, and then all the children began their letters. I found but nine in the school, and the eldest of these only seven years old. Of these nine, six had come from Mozambrose, a little cove a mile and a half to the Westward; and among the six was one, a fine little boy, three years and half old, and who, I was told, walked that distance bare-footed, through a miserable wood-path, every day this summer! Surely, then, when poor creatures like these will testify such zeal to acquire even the rudest elements of Education for their children, [they merit the encouragement and support of the Legislature—at least do they deserve that the thorn be plucked from the pathway of their little ones, while they tread the mazes of the forest in pursuit of the culture of their infant minds. Blue Pinion is also but one and-a-half miles distant, and if a road ran from English Harbor to St. Jacques, and from the same harbour to Boxy, being altogether six miles, the children of St. Jacques, Blue Pinion, Mozambrose and Boxy, may, I think, avail themselves of a school at English Harbour, and a better Teacher may then be afforded. The School-house here is only temporary, and it is the only house at the same side of the Harbour, and to this all the children are obliged to go round the harbour.

Mr. MAY told me there were seven of the children learning to write, but at the school, on this day, there was only one boy who wrote, and his was a promising round hand; he was beginning addition; he was the only child at School who read also. There is the foundation of a school-house laid here by the inhabitants at the Western side, (the inhabited part) and they intend getting it up this autumn. There is but one Catholic family here.

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At St. Jacques I found by Mr. May's list that the number of children was twenty one, including three Catholics, and they appear to be as backward as those of English Harbor. They are beginning laying the foundation of a school-house, too, but they are likely to choose a site justly objectionable to the inhabitants of the Eastern side. But if it were built somewhere at the bottom of the harbour, between both sides, it would greatly convenience the people of the Eastern side, and not incommode those of the Western. It is nearly a mile round this harbour, measuring from the Southeasternmost house to the Southwesternmost, and a good path would be made here, notwithstanding, for fifty or sixty pounds, that would obviate all the difficulties I have adverted to, and conduce much to the convenience of the fishery.

I have already mentioned that each of the five Teachers under the Board, in this District, receives £40 salary, and that the same amount is reserved for a Teacher at Hermitage Cove, when he can be procured. —At the same time an aid of £10 is granted to them by the people of Push-Through, to assist them to furnish their school-house ; to Furbey's Cove, 8*l.*, for the same purpose ; to Harbour Britain £16, and to St. Jacques £8 ; and at the same time the sum of £12 annually is allowed by them at Belleoram, for getting the female children taught to sew.

Immediately after the inspection of this school, at 4 p. m., I sailed for Burin, but at six was compelled to bear up for St. Jaques, through stress of weather. On the next morning I once more set sail, and reached St. Peter's at 5, p. m. But before I pass from this District, I must mention that upon reaching Burin, subsequently, I requested the Rev. Mr. BIRNIE, who is Catholic clergyman of Fortune Bay, to lose no time in appointing a Teacher at Galtois, but found that he had anticipated my views, and communicated through the Catholic Board at Burin, with His Excellency upon the subject, and in the mean time had actually engaged Mr. CROTTY, a person highly spoken of both by the Rev. Mr. Birnie and Mr. Gallop, as one eminently qualified for the office.

I think, too, that I should not have discharged my duty towards the poor people of this District, did I not call the attention of the Legislature to the numerous localities where a considerable number of children are left abandoned without a possibility of obtaining the rudest elements of Education. I have already noticed Great Jervis, where there are twelve, but, besides this, the following places would appear strongly to claim the consideration of the Assembly, and in making this enumeration I have confined myself entirely to settlements where the number of children neglected was not less than twelve :—

NAME OF PLACE.	No. of CHILDREN.
Bay Le Jean,	15
Harbour Mille,	16
Head of Fortune Bay	17
Lady Island	12
Long Island	12
Coombe's Cove	14
Rack Cove	15
Little Bay	18
Sagona	20
Brunette	20
Jerseyman's Harbour	15
Push Island	15
Head of Hermitage Bay	22
Picaree	12
Facheaux	15
Cul de Sac	18
Burgeo Islands	29
Rose Blanche	27
La Poile	24
Point Planche	15

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The aggregate number of children thus deserted is no less than 385 ; but were I to have added those places where 7, 8, 9, 10, or 11 children reside, I should nearly have doubled the number ; but many of these latter localities would be provided for by the establishment of Schools in the places I have mentioned ; at least by extending to them occasionally a small portion of the Road Grant.

DISTRICT OF BURIN.

We were detained at St. Peter's by a stormy North East wind until Tuesday, when we sailed notwithstanding, and beat against it to Burin, where we arrived next day, and in the forenoon I called immediately on the Rev. Mr. SPRAGUE, the Methodist Clergyman, who is Chairman of the Protestant Board in that District, and on Dr. MORAN, the Secretary. Mr. Sprague, however, was from home, but from Dr. Moran I obtained much useful information relative to the educational character of the District.

There is granted for Education in this District the sum of £205 pounds, of which the Protestant Board has at its disposal £115, the Catholics, £90. The Protestant Board have established a school at Great Burin, at a salary to the Teacher of 20*l.* but they raised it recently to 28*l.* giving at the same time 25*l.* to the Methodists to support a School at Grand Bank, while they grant a small aid of 6*l.* per annum to a School at Burin Bay, and 5*l.* per annum to another at Spoon Cove ; the Teachers at these places getting Ten Shillings each from some nine or ten Children. This aid is intended as an inducement to them to take the few neighbouring children who cannot afford to pay. This arrangement leave them 68*l.* at their disposal at present. The Catholic Board has established a school at Burin, and another at Beau Bois, at a salary of £40 to each Teacher., and a third at Great St. Lawrence, the teacher of which gets 25*l.* This appropriation exceeds the sum allowed, but the Rev. Mr. Birnie pays the amount required from his own pocket.

GREAT ST. LAWRENCE SCHOOL.

Before I entered upon the consideration of the schools at Burin, it becomes necessary that I turn back to the 16th August, on which day I inspected the school at Great St. Lawrence. I had, as I said before, designed to commence my Inspection at the western extremity, but detained as I was here, by stress of weather, in order to render a subsequent visit to the harbour unnecessary, I resolved to inspect the school, but I deferred mentioning the circumstances until I should be reporting upon the schools in the District of Burin.

I found 75 children in this School, including 4 Protestant children ; the teacher Mr. Keefe formerly a fisherman, but a man who is fully competent to fill the situation he holds. The great majority of these children are under 6 years, for the more grown are kept away to assist, both on shore and at sea, in the fishery. There are 20 who read tolerably, and 7 writing ; amongst the writers are 3 or 4 young girls, whose writing would scarcely be exceeded by any young ladies in the Capital, and they are hardly longer than a year learning. Many of the children lose the opportunity of learning to write by the want of accommodation.

I have shewn that the sum granted under the Act, falls something short of that paid in salaries to the teachers ; there is therefore nothing towards erecting school-houses, towards providing stationery or books, or school furniture, and this proves the greatest drawback upon teachers and pupils.

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The school at present is kept in the Sacristy of the Chapel, a room by no means adequate to the purpose, but the Clergyman permits its being used until they provide a better, and they have no other. In the mean time the failure of the fishery opposes a barrier, I fear, to its accomplishment this year; for although the inhabitants are quite willing to bring in and put up stuff for its erection, yet providing lumber, and nails, and clap-board, and shingles, and building a chimney, require an expenditure in money, which would be difficult for them to make up. Again, the Sacristy is situate rather far from the South side of the harbor, but the expenditure of a moderate sum in making a road from the extremity of the South to the North side, would render it matter of little moment where the new school house is erected, and greatly add to the comfort of the inhabitants generally, the convenience of the children, and the advantage of the Factory.

I cannot pass from this school without remarking that when I perceived the exceeding attachment of all the little children to Mr. Keefe, and their anxiety to be ever near him, I thought I could see the great solution of the question of their rapid improvement, particularly when I saw, that winning confidence, he had lost his legitimate authority over them; because that it is inevitable that children who are impressed with a love of school, and respect and affection of their teachers, shall draw from their studies the riches of knowledge. They must improve, and their improvement must be rapid. But to see upwards of 60 of those little children seated upon stones, arranged in order for them, and with but one short desk in the school, it is surprising so much could have been done.

GREAT BURIN SCHOOL.

In the afternoon of the day on which I arrived at Burin, on my return from Fortune Bay, 11th September, I visited the Great Burin School. This is a Protestant School, kept by Mr. Churchill, a person well qualified to fill it. It was established last April, and the children evidenced a remarkable degree of improvement. There were 32 children at school, of whom 12 are writing,—every one of whom I was asked, began in June, and yet several of them wrote a very fair round hand, and some a tolerable small hand; only 2 were in arithmetic, and these had passed through common addition, and were now in Subtraction; 15 were reading, several of whom really read very well. But they are sadly in want of a school-house, school furniture, books and stationery. The present school is kept in the teacher's dwelling-house, greatly accommodating his family, and for which I understand he receives no remuneration. The books used here at St. Lawrence are of the most heterogeneous sort, for reasons mentioned. At St. Lawrence the school, Mr. Birnie has furnished a number of books from his own library, and these, with three or four other books, are all they have; but here they have spelling books and a few of the reading books of the National Schools—the Bible, Testament, &c.; but still nearly half of the number of children are without books altogether.

SCHOOL OF BURIN PROPER.

The head of this school, which has been established by the Catholic Board, is Mr. Hagarthy. None of the teachers I have hitherto noticed are better qualified than Mr. Hagarthy to teach a public school. On the list are 56 names, and I found 43 children in school between the ages of 14 and 3. This indeed is the range of the ages of all children at all the schools I have seen. And I must here observe that, so far as place, the children pay nothing to the teacher; and even here, not more than a half a dozen pay. Many of the children are learning arithmetic, several of whom have passed through the course of Voster's arithmetic, and seem to understand it well; and one or two of the girls were working Exchange, and all

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of them writing well, two or three of them elegantly. They are tolerably provided with books, principally by the Rev. Mr. Birnie; and the first class, consisting of 16, read very correctly indeed, and pronounced better than any I had met. Of these 16, the eldest was only 14, and the youngest 7. The school house is a very defective building, but it is only rented temporarily by the Rev. Mr. Birnie for the purpose, as that Rev. Gentleman is building a commodious house between the Chapel and the Cemetery, 30 feet long by 17 wide, which is advancing rapidly towards completion; the masonry, carpentry, lumber, shingles, clapboards and nails, being provided by the Rev. Mr. Birnie.

SHIP COVE.

There is a shell of a school-house here, erected by the Newfoundland School Society, apparently 50 feet long, two years since, but they have left it unoccupied, having established no school.

BURIN BAY SCHOOL.

Mr. Woundy, who teaches here, is in the 74th year of his age. He was, I understand, at one time in independent circumstances; and had been employed at Fortune, in Fortune Bay, under the former Board, as teacher of a school there, at a salary of £6 10s. I have seen the books of some of the children, he had there, in which were entered several sums in the Extraction of the Square and Cubic Roots, the writing of which was excellent. He was induced latterly to leave Fortune through a desire to be near his children, who are settled here, when dying; and he opened a small school, where he got ten or twelve children to pay ten shillings per annum each. The Protestant Board latterly stepped in and gave him an aid of £6 per annum, to enable him to take the poor children of the neighbourhood. The children of Kirby's Cove, and Collins's Cove, about a mile distant, come to school here.

Burin Bay is a village near the entrance of the Bay of that name, and distant about two miles from the Court House at Burin Proper. The number of inhabitants is about 230. I found twenty-two children in this school, all very young, the eldest not twelve years old. Of these four were writing, one or two tolerably; one was beginning Arithmetic. The writers had commenced only in June last. Eight read from the Testament, but indifferently, pronouncing very badly; several of the young children shewed an apt memory, by repeating over their spelling tasks without being questioned; one child of five years old thus repeating off hand, with the greatest facility, fourteen words of three syllables, from the columns of Fenning's Spelling Book. There is here too, a want of books. There are 35 children of an age to go to school around Burin Bay, and the school is taught in an indifferent loft of a store.

SPOON COVE SCHOOL.

Spoon Cove lies opposite Burin Bay, on the main land, and a Ferry has been established between these places by the Legislature,—£10 per annum being paid to a Ferryman at each side, a sum that appears very inadequate to the service—the Ferry being fully, if not more, than a mile wide,—when we recollect that the poor fellows are liable to be called on by the traveller, to or from Fortune Bay, at all hours, and even in the midst of their fishery, or when engaged in digging their potatoes.

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The school in this Cove was opened last spring by Mrs. Boucher, a young and intelligent woman, who had then recently lost her husband. She had only nine scholars, and these paid her ten shillings per annum each, but the Protestant Board has granted her this week an addition of five pounds that she might take the children of those who could not afford to pay, the number of whom she mentions as nine also. Two of her children are writing, and I think will write a good hand in a short time. With one or two exceptions, all are reading, although in the spring, when she opened, only two knew their letters. Seven of the children reside at Spoon Cove, but two come from Mud Cove, a Cove not less than a mile distant, whence two or three more could come if there was anything like a practicable pathway made to connect these places, the passage being made at present partly by clambering over the rocks at the sea side, and now and then mounting over cliffs, and then descending to the Beach. I think a road may be made to shorten the distance considerably, and it would much tend to facilitate the fishery, as well as convenience the children, and it would restore to comparative society those few families that have hitherto been so sequestered. I have to observe also that the road from Burin Proper to Burin Bay terminates just at the entrance into the village, but passes not through; whereas, by carrying it on some two hundred yards further, it would greatly add to the comfort of a large population; and this would be more important as here reside two Medical gentlemen, the approach to whose residence by land, at the termination of the road, is not only difficult but dangerous, particularly in winter, or by night. These schools I visited on the 13th and 14th of September, respectively.

BEAU BOIS SCHOOL.

On the morning of the 16th I sailed for Beau Bois, where I arrived at noon. Here, too, is a superior Teacher, but the school-house is a mere temporary log hut or tilt. The inhabitants, however, with the aid of the Rev. Mr. Birnie, are about to build a suitable house, with a Chapel, nearly midway between this place and Little Bay, whose inhabitants may thus avail themselves of both edifices. Little Bay is not two miles distant, and the sum of £40 was granted by the Legislature last Session towards connecting them by a road, but the sum I fear will fall considerably short.

There were thirty five children in School, and the school was opened only last May, at which time not one of them knew a letter in the Alphabet, yet there are eight of them now beginning to read. There are some writing, nor any convenience for them to write, as there are no desks. In fact, there is a want of everything—School-furniture, books, and Stationery. The ages of the children are between thirteen and three.

ROCK HARBOUR.

Immediately after the inspection of the School at Beau Bois, I sailed for Rock Harbour, but did not arrive till 5, P. M., at which time the School was closed. On the next morning (the 17th) I visited the School, which is superintended by Mr. HADDON, an intelligent and well-educated young man. It was established two years ago by the Newfoundland School Society, and the Teacher receives only £40 per annum salary. There are thirty children in the School, sixteen of whom write, and of these the majority write well. There are also sixteen reading, and ten or twelve of them read very correctly, showing that considerable attention is paid to their pronunciation. Ten are learning Arithmetic; two are as far advanced as Compound Division, and eight in the common Rules. But besides the regular Arithmeticians I found several well versed in the Tables of Time, Weights and Measures,—a very judicious mode of preparing the young mind for the study of Arithmetic, particularly when, as with Mr. Haddon, this work is made matter of recreation, or rather of amusement, with the children. Several of the Boys also recited Medical Pieces from memory. On the whole Mr. Haddon's school is an interesting one, and the inspec-

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tion of it afforded me much pleasure, particularly observing the children much attached to him. The School is kept in the Church, which is not yet completed, owing to the poverty of the people.

Here, too, a road is sadly wanted. I find by the Road Act of last Session, that the Legislature thought so too, for they granted the sum of £30 "*for a Road to the School House at Rock Harbour*" That sum would nearly make a fair road from the School-house, or rather the Church, to a small garden that lies at the foot of a steep, over which the road must run; but the remainder of the road, to be made four feet wide, would require an expenditure of fifty or sixty pounds; and until this is made, the School is closed against many an adult. Education is but a name to many poor children. Add to this, Rock Harbor is in some sort a central situation; at least, Jean de Baie, Gould's Cove, and Spanish Room, are situated the most distant, not farther than three miles from it; so that roads extending to those places would, besides proving a great auxiliary to the fishery, give a considerable impulse to Education there.

I observe that in this District also a great number of populous localities are obliged to be left without Schools from want of means to establish them, although the poor people are most eager for them, but cannot afford to institute them themselves. I subjoin a list, distinguishing Catholic from Protestant, and thus pass from Burin District.

Garnish, (Protestant)	-	18 Children
Grand Bank, ditto,	-	60
Fortune, (Catholic and Protestant, equal)	-	47
Lamaline, (two-thirds Protestant, one third Catholic)	-	90
Lawn (Catholic)	-	23
Corban (Catholic)	-	20
Little St. Lawrence, (Catholic)	-	22
Mortier and Fox Cove, (Catholic)	-	57
Spanish Room, (Catholic)	-	13
Jean de Baie,	-	20
Flat Island,	-	36

The number of children here left unprovided with Teachers—destitute of the means of acquiring a knowledge even of their letters, is 411; and this is a startling circumstance, and one calculated to call forth the most serious consideration of the Legislature. It will be seen that I have also omitted to take a note of all places where the number of children was under twelve.

DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA.

This District would have been wisely divided into two, for, the Bay being very wide, there is little communication between the Eastern and Western shores, and the entire of the Board, with one exception, being located on the Eastern shore, the Members have no means of knowing the efficiency of the teachers, or progress of the pupils. If, therefore, the Eastern shore, with the Rams Island, Red Island, and long Island, were placed under the superintendence of one Board, the Western shore, with the countless Islands guarding it, under another, the arrangement would have been much more judicious.

The sum granted to this District is £230, £185 of which are placed under the control of the Catholic Board, and £45 under the Protestant Board. The latter Board, however, have not made available any of their funds, with the exception of £9 allowed annually to assist the Newfoundland School Society at

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Isle of Valen. They have however divided the remainder into sums of £6 between Great Placentia, Harbor Buffett, Woody Island, Burgeo, Sound Island, and Oderin, while, in my opinion, they would have acted more wisely had they left the sum entire, and with it establish one tolerably good school at any one of these localities.

The Catholic Board have established five schools, viz. : at Merasheen and at each of the Placentias, at a salary of £35 each for the teachers ; and at Presque and Distress Cove, at £25 each ; and they have also recently determined to establish another at Rams Island, at the latter amount of salary.

PRESQUE SCHOOL.

On the morning of the 18th, under the impression that a school was established at Paradise, I entered the Harbor of Great Placentia, but on finding myself in error, I immediately set sail thence for Presque, two leagues distant. The school-house here, also, is but temporary ; it is a wretched log hut, without a window, so that there is no means of lighting it but by keeping the door open. In the winter, however, they expect to have a school-house built, through the activity and zeal of the Rev. E. Troy, the Catholic Priest of the Western District of Placentia Bay ; but here, too, a failing fishery will prove an obstacle. Mr. Hickey is teacher here ; he is very competent to conduct a school of this kind, being a good Arithmetician, and reading and writing well.

There are twenty one children at school, and the greater number were seated on large stones. The school was in want of everything. Some six or seven had Fenning's Spelling Book, and they lent them round the room ; and, for the younger children, the teacher had the letters of the Alphabet made with chalk on a piece of shingle, from which six or seven were learning their letters. Even the few Spelling Books at school were borrowed from some more fortunate Harbor. The school was opened in spring, and then none of the children knew their Alphabet ; yet notwithstanding all the difficulties in their way, four read tolerably, pronouncing very fairly ; but the want of paper, of even slates, and desks or tables to place them on, if they had them, there are none writing.

MERASHEEN SCHOOL.

Immediately on finishing the inspection of Presque school, I set sail for Merasheen, and entered the harbour of Great Merasheen at 5, p. m. On the next day I visited the School, which is taught by Mr. Walsh, who, I think, is a very competent teacher, but is beset with all the difficulties I have alluded to in speaking of Presque. His children want desks, forms, books, slates—in fact everything. He is, however, for a long time, expecting a supply from the Board ; but then the Board is, as it were, in a Foreign Country, so little communication is there. The school-house, too, is unsuited to the purpose, but the people are quite willing to procure the stuff, if they were aided in the erection. The present house is provided through the Rev. E. Troy.

I found forty-five in the school, but there were ten or twelve absent. Thirteen of them are acquainted with the Table of Multiplication, though none of them are writing for want of means of learning,—being unprovided, as I said above, with paper or slates ; twenty are reading, and some of them read very well, though the school is opened since last March, and then none of them knew their letters.

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ISLE OF VALEN SCHOOL.

On the 20th I rowed over to Isle of Valen, four miles distant. This school has been established by the Newfoundland School Society, and is of two years standing. The teacher, Mr. Taylor, is paid a salary of £60 per annum, and is a highly competent person. The average number of children in attendance is twenty-five, but there are thirty-five children in the harbor of an age to go to school. There are ten children writing, and fourteen reading; the writing is generally very good, and some of them read very well. Here the teacher not only pays due attention to the pronunciation, but stops at the close of each paragraph to examine whether the child understands what he has been reading. There are five children in the third reading class, which would, by others, be denominated the first; five in the second, and four in the first, or lowest class. The Books used are, the Bible for the third, the Testament for the second, and the second class Reading Book, being selections from the Scriptures, for the first; several of the children are acquainted with the general Arithmetical Tables of Time, Weights and Measures. My next Port being Placentia, I was detained here by gales and South-East winds, until the 28th, when I set sail for that Harbor, and arrived there in two hours and a quarter, the distance being seven leagues. This was Saturday, and not having arrived till I o'clock, p. m., the school was closed. On Monday the morning was unfavourable, but in the afternoon I rode to Little Placentia, five miles distant. The road here is very indifferent, but, bad as it is, it proves a great convenience to the people of both Harbors. If a moderate sum were granted towards making an embanked road over the Beach at Marquise, it would be a very useful improvement, and it is very little more than a furlong in length.

LITTLE PLACENTIA SCHOOL.

Mr. KAY is teacher of this school. He is a good Arithmetician and Book-keeper, and very competent to conduct the school. I found eighty-six children at school, and there were twenty absent, making in all one hundred and six—the largest school I met with yet. The school-house was built by the Rev. Mr. Nolan, Catholic Clergyman, and the forms are brought from his chapel, which is near, for the convenience of the children. There is a small desk at which not more than one can conveniently write at a time, and this is the only accommodation the writers enjoy, the most of them using a form, while they kneel on the ground for that purpose. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, there were eight or nine writing, and some of them a very fair hand, though none of them had commenced before last winter; and thirty of them were reading, although the same want of books prevails there that prevails at Presque and Merasheen—a want likely to be supplied in a few days, as all the books and stationery ordered by the late Chairman of the Board from St. John's have just arrived at Great Placentia; a stove or chimney will be required before the winter sets in, and one side and end require clap-board.

GREAT PLACENTIA SCHOOL.

The weather during these days was tempestuous and wet, but I was able to return to Great Placentia on the evening of the day I inspected the latter school (1st October), and on next day [2nd October] I visited the school of Great Placentia. Mrs. Walsh, a lady very competent to conduct a school, teaches here until a man sufficiently capable shall be found. Here were forty-six children in school, and fourteen absent, making in all sixty. This school, too, was established last winter, and yet a majority of the child-

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ren are reading, and several of them very well—their pronunciation being well attended to. There are but ten writing, for the reasons already alleged when reporting on the other schools of the District. The same wants prevail here as are mentioned above, and the house, a temporary one, rented for the time by the Rev. J. Walsh, Catholic Clergyman of the District,—is a very poor building for the purpose. Here, too, the people would need aid to enable them to build a suitable house.

Before I quit this District I shall follow the course I pursued with reference to the other Districts I have reported on. That is, I shall give a list of the different places where schools are needed, the funds at the disposal of the respective Boards being inadequate to supply their wants; and I do this in the fervent hope that the Legislature will adopt some means of relieving those poor people, by granting to their children even an Elementary Education. As usual, I distinguish the places, as Catholic or Protestant, according as the number of the professors of the one creed greatly predominates over that of the other, and omit those places where the number of children does not reach twelve.

Prior to entering upon this list, I should mention that there reside along the North-east arm of Great Placentia, twenty one families who have no fewer than ninety-five children. All those children could attend school at the Seven Islands were there a road made there from the Jersey side of Great Placentia.—The Legislature have already acknowledged the importance of this road by granting the sum of £37 towards it in their last session; but the distance is a mile and a half, or better, and therefore it will be seen that this sum is exceedingly insufficient, and I am sure I need not more strongly press it upon their consideration, than by placing before them the fact above mentioned, showing its great utility educationally.

ON THE EASTERN SHORE.

Barrisways, and Neighbourhood, (Catholic)	15
Point Verd and South east Arm, (Ditto)	58
North-east Arm (Ditto)	95
Crawley's Island, &c., (Ditto)	17
Jinney Cove, Famish, and Pinch Gut, (Ditto)	24
Southern Harbor, (Ditto)	12
Arnold's Cove, &c. (Protestant)	12
North Harbour, (Catholic)	21
Red Island, &c., (Ditto)	21
Harbour Buffett, (Protestant)	20
Hay-Stack, &c., (Catholic)	12

ON THE WESTERN SHORE.

Sound Island, (Protestant)	33
Woody Island, (Ditto)	31
Barren Island, (Catholic)	48
Brenly and Neighbourhood, (Ditto)	22
Burgeo, (nearly equal)	41
Oliver's Cove and Mahoney's Cove [Catholic]	16
Grandy's Point, [Ditto]	12
Little Paradise, [Ditto]	14
Great Paradise, [Ditto]	22
Clatice Harbor [Ditto]	16
Gallows Harbor, [Ditto]	12
Oderin, [Protestant]	

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 DISTRESS COVE.

I have here omitted speaking of the School at Distress, because I found it impossible to land there, although to obtain an opportunity it cost me several days, and I was induced to abandon that idea, through the representations of experienced persons, who assured me I might, at that season, await such opportunity in vain for a month, so exposed is it to Westwardly, North-Westwardly, South-Westwardly winds, it being an open Cove on the Eastern side of Placentia Bay, within about three leagues of Cape St. Mary's. I am enabled, however, through the Rev. Mr. Walsh, to mention, that the school is kept by a Mr. CONWAY, a fisherman advanced in years, but competent to conduct such a school—that his own house is used temporarily as a School-house, but that the inhabitants are determined to raise one in the winter,—that there are twenty seven children generally at school, the total number being thirty-two,—and that badly off as are the Presque children for books, &c., they are far worse, the teacher being obliged to use birch rinds to make the letters on, as a substitute for Books. This evil, however, has been, ere this, partially removed by the small supply of stationery I adverted to before, which had reached Placentia for the use of these schools.

Detained till Saturday, the 5th, at Placentia-Bay by gales and head winds, I on that day set sail, with a strong breeze from the South-east for Oderin, lest I should be kept here longer by the setting in of the Westwardly winds; but we had scarcely gone half way across the Bay when the wind rose to a gale, which compelled us to bear up for Merasheen, where we arrived at noon, just in time to escape the fury of a storm which continued till morning; and between that and Wednesday we had a succession of gales, almost from every point of the compass. On Wednesday, the 9th of October, we again sailed from Merasheen, with a stiff breeze and very heavy sea, for St. Mary's, where we arrived next morning.

 DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S.

In this District there is allowed for the Catholic children (there is no Protestant Board) the sum of £75. The District comprehends the Bays of Trepassey and St. Mary's, and the Board have established three schools; one at Trepassey, salary of the Teacher £22; one at St. Mary's £23; and one at Salmonier, £18. These sums being paid in currency leave upwards of £20 for Stationery, &c.

 ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

On the 10th of October I visited the School of this settlement. The Teacher is Mr. DEVINE, He is a Tradesman, and a competent Teacher. There is in the Harbour 100 children of an age for school, but, owing to the pressure of the Fishery business, there were only 44 at school, and the attendance of these is tolerably regular. The age of those present ran between 3 and 12: those absent being between 12 and 14. Nine of these children were in Arithmetic. Some in the Rule of Proportions, (the Rule of Three); 14 were writing, and amongst these, one, whose right hand is furnished with but two fingers, writes a very fair hand. The writing generally was good. Fifteen were reading, and several of them read very well. This school is as well provided with books as any I have seen. The school is kept in the house of the Teacher, who receives only 23*l.* salary. Devine was employed by the former Board, salary of £30 to teach the Boys only. He now teaches all, both male and female.

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I sailed for Salmonier on the 14th, and immediately visited the school. The school-house here is a temporary one, and only covered with birch rinds. There are 25 children on the teacher's list, but if a road ran along the shore, it would enable many more to attend who now find it impossible to come. This road would also be most useful, running through a beautifully woody country, and the richest land in the island. There were only eighteen children in the school, and although they never had a school before last December, and not a child of them knew a letter in the alphabet,—no fewer than 12 were reading; and the great utility of spreading schools through the country, perhaps could not better be exemplified than by mentioning that one of these, a child of nine years old, taught her own mother after school hours, so that now she is able to spell words of two syllables! None of them are writing, as they have not yet been supplied with paper, &c.

It is to be regretted that these little ones are speedily to be deprived of the services of their teacher Mr. Morrisson, who appears very competent indeed to teach them, and that they are doomed to pass the winter six months without a school; as the limited means of the Board oblige them to seek thus to make one teacher answer for both sides of Salmonier river. He is to teach for six months at one side, and six months at the other. It is to be deplored that these poor people cannot have a school to themselves. At the other side the number of the children is equal.

On the morning of the 15th the wind favoured for North Harbor, and as that place is more windward than Salmonier, we set sail for it, and arrived there in the afternoon with a light breeze; but on the two following days the weather was very rough, and the wind still unfavourable. In this harbor there are upwards of 20 children, and nearly an equal number, I am told, at John's Pond; so that if these places were united by a road, the distance being only a mile and a half, a tolerably large school would assemble. Besides, in making this road it would be making so much of the road from Placentia to St. John's by Salmonier: at least that is the direction travellers take at present.

TREPASSEY SCHOOL.

I sailed for Trepassey on the morning of the 18th, at one a. m., but so scant was the wind that I only reached it at noon on the 19th, the distance not more than 19 leagues. There are upwards of 50 children here of an age to go to school, but the boys, from 12 years upwards, are employed at the fishery, and therefore cannot attend but in winter. The average number in attendance, therefore, is 30. This school was not established till last October, and yet there are twelve children writing, and two or three of them very fairly. Twenty are reading, and of these the majority read very correctly. There are several in Arithmetic, and amongst the rest, one smart boy about 12 years old, who is able to explain the nature of the several Rules in Voster's Arithmetic as far as Fractional Rules, and the book in which he enters his work is very well kept. On the whole, the teacher, Mr. Barron, must have paid great attention to the children of the School, and they seem to have profited accordingly. Mr. Barron had been employed by the former Board of Education for the District of St. John's, at Portugal Cove, at a salary of £20. But there, he enjoyed the advantage of fishing during the Caplin Scull, which here he is debarred of, and therefore, though his salary is nominally raised, being £22 now, his emoluments are really reduced. There are no Protestant children at the school.

The following places in this District would require Schools, the number of children at each being, as will be observed, over 12. All the inhabitants, without exception, are Catholics:

Hollyrood	-	-	-	-	-	20 Children.
Point la Haie	-	-	-	-	-	20

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River Head and Coots Pond	-	-	-	24 Children
Admiral's Beach	-	-	-	21
North Harbor and John's Pond	-	-	-	40
Branch, &c.	-	-	-	32

Thus I have closed the Inspection of the schools of the four Western Districts of the Island ; and as it is my intention, in consequence of the lateness of the season, to pass by the District of Ferryland until winter, as I can reach it by land, I have determined at once to return to St. John's, and then to sail for the Bay of Notre Dame, there to begin the Inspection of the Northern Districts. But before I close this Report, I would call the attention of the Legislature to the lamentable want of schools every where prevalent, and the deficiency of school-houses, school-furniture, books and stationery, for the schools established by the respective Boards. That the claims of these Districts for the establishment of Schools amongst them, be better understood, I beg leave to recapitulate by giving a summary of the number of children left without schools, in places where the number of children of an age to learn is not less than 12, as well as by also giving an account of the number of children to whom schools are given :

No. of children who have no schools in places where the number of children is not less than twelve.

In Fortune Bay	385
In Burin	411
Placentia West	296
St. Mary's	157
Placentia East	307
Total in Four Districts	1556

No. of Children who have Schools

In Fortune Bay	178
In Burin	268
Placentia	290
St. Mary's	200
Total in four Districts	945

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INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

IN THE

NORTHERN DISTRICTS

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND

DISTRICT OF BONAVIDA, NORTH.

On Sunday, the 3rd November, I sailed from St. John's for Twillingate, with a moderate breeze from the South-west, and on Tuesday at 4, P. M., had reached about seven leagues North of Greenspond, when a thick snow-squall rising, and the wind suddenly shifting to the North-west, and an angry sky portending a rough and dark night, we feared to continue our course in that dangerous navigation, and bore up for Greenspond, where we arrived at 8, P. M.

The wind having again changed to North-east, a violent gale arose, which continued through the night, and proved to us that we had adopted a wise course in refraining from getting amongst the Wadhams in such a night. On Wednesday I waited on the Rev. Mr. GILCHRIST, the Chairman of the Protestant Board of Education for that District, (Bonavista, North). This Reverend Gentleman received me with much urbanity, and gave me every information respecting the acts of the Board.

The sum appropriated under the Act for Educational purposes, in this District, is £125, of which the sum of £115 is placed at the disposal of the Protestant Board, and only 10*l* for the Catholics. This latter sum being utterly insufficient for the establishment of a School, I think it would be well appropriated were it given to encourage the efforts of a respectable person who teaches all the Catholic children for four hours every Sunday and Holiday; and, subsequently, upon consulting the Members of the Catholic Board of Bonavista South, being "the nearest Catholic Board," I found them concurrent with me; so that should His Excellency be pleased to exercise the authority vested in him by the Act, in empowering that Board to order such appropriation, the continuance of this service would be secured, and a moderate amount of advantage be thereby attained for a large number of children otherwise unprovided for. The number of Catholic children of an age to go to school, that is, from three to fourteen years of age, is upwards of fifty.

From Rev. Mr. Gilchrist I learned that the Board here had hitherto refrained from establishing Schools, judging it more prudent to devote their funds, up to the present time, to the erection of School-houses in such localities as they judged proper. Hence they now have comfortable School-houses, including suitable apartments for the Teachers, on the Gooseberry Islands, Pinchard's Island, Cape and Cobler's Island, and Cape Freels, (and Teachers for two of them have now been appointed), thus providing for a very considerable population.

The District of Bonavista, North, in its physical features, resembles that part of the District of Placentia (the Western Shore) which I have recommended to be severed from Placentia Proper, or the Eastern shore, as a District. It consists almost entirely of Islands, and these, through the Winter season, are cut off from all communication even with Greenspond, and almost with each other; for that season here is very inclement, and the sea, usually for the greater part of the season, obstructed by ice. In such localities, from the total absence of social intercourse, the children would seem to need more the ad-

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vantages of Scholastic Institutions than amongst larger communities, or where smaller settlements enjoy constant communication ; and here there is this peculiarity, that the schools are not attended in the summer season, in consequence of the active operations of the Fishery. Hence we find that the Branch Schools of the Newfoundland Society, established on Fair Island, Fool's Island, and Swain's Island, are only held from November till May ; and up to the period of my departure they had not, consequently, commenced. It is quite different further up the Bay of Bonavista, (Bonavista, South), for there the inhabitants of the several settlements, for the most part, scatter in the early part of November, and go into the thickly wooded arms of the Bay adjacent, there to enjoy the convenience of Fuel, &c., for the Winter.— In the Islands I have been speaking of, the people supply themselves by their boats, and remain at home during the Winter ; and, therefore, while those up the Bay hold their schools only in Summer, these only keep them through the Winter season.

SCHOOLS AT FAIR ISLAND, FOOL'S ISLAND, AND SWAIN'S ISLAND.

As I said before, these Schools have been recently established by the Newfoundland School Society, and are called " Branch Schools," and as they are only held in the Winter, the salaries given to the Teachers are only £15 each. Mr. MOSES CUTLER is the Teacher at Fair Island ; Mr. JOHN SPURRAL, at Fool's Island ; and Mr. BISHOP, at Swain's Island. At Fair Island there are fifty-three children on the book of the Teacher ; at Fool's Island, thirty four ; and at Swain's Island, thirty-three. The information I have had respecting these I obtained from Mr. DYER, the Teacher of the Society's School at Greenspond ; and from his respectability, and the general character he holds at Greenspond, I have no doubt of its correctness.

PINCHARD'S ISLAND AND CAPE FREELS SCHOOLS.

The schools at Pinchard's Island and Cape Freels are about to be set on foot immediately, and teachers appointed,—Mr. Sainsbury at Pinchard's Island, and Mr. Parker at Middle Bill Cove, Cape Freels. These Persons had been employed as teachers under the former Board, so that I presume they are tolerably competent for the task assigned them.

GREENSPOND SCHOOL.

Greenspond resembles Burin, inasmuch as it is a harbor formed by a cluster of wild rocky Islands. I had visited this harbor some eight years back, and therefore was at once struck by the remarkable improvement made by running a road through the settlement. This road differs from any I have yet seen, and bespeaks considerable ingenuity in the projector. The surface over which it runs is extremely uneven, being an accumulation of rugged granite rocks, so that to procure a proper road level by quarrying them would have been attended with an expense incalculable ; but by erecting their road in a wharf-like form, they have kept an unbroken, regular level, by thus passing it from rock to rock, supported at proper intervals by post and shores. The novelty of the design, and the neatness of the execution, as well as its apparent durability, are extremely remarkable. This road, looking at it with reference to education, is of the greatest value. Referring to the Census of 1836, before the road was made, I find the number of

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children attending at school to be thirty ;—whereas now that the little ones have a good road over which to pass, I found one hundred and three children at the school, while there were on the teacher's books no fewer than two hundred and forty six, as general attendants. It is only to be regretted that the funds of the Road Board failed at probably the most populous part of the harbor, Point Head ; being too, perhaps, that part where the way approached nearest to impassable. At Pond Head there is a dense population, and it would much conduce to its Educational improvement to have at least £100 further granted to complete this useful work.

Greenspond school has been established by the Newfoundland School Society—Mr. DYER being the present teacher. Upon presenting myself for the inspection of his school on Wednesday, 6th of November, and introducing myself to Mr. Dyer as the Inspector, he received me with much politeness, and testified every desire to give me all the information I needed ; but in the evening he visited me on board my boat, principally to say he acknowledged no Inspector but the Rev. Mr. Bridge, he again assured me, however, of his readiness to supply me with all the information he possessed on the subject of Education in the District, but reiterated, that without having received specific instructions upon the subject, the only Inspector he could acknowledge was the Rev. Mr. Bridge.

As I mentioned above, there were one hundred and three children in attendance on the day of my inspection, of whom eighteen were Catholics. There were very many absentees, as will have been perceived by a reference to the total number of Pupils. The total number is two hundred and forty-six—being one hundred and fifty-six males, and ninety females. The entire of the first class of readers were absent, and several of those of the second class also. There are upwards of fifty writing, and the writing of many of them very good,—of some I might say superior. The Arithmeticians are seventy, several of them being advanced as far as the Allegations, the Extraction of Roots, &c., and appearing to know them. The readers prove that much care is paid to their improvement. The second class, which I heard, reading better than many first classes in other schools. Indeed upon the whole, it appears to be a well governed establishment ; and the children, as well as the people generally, seem to respect and esteem the Teacher.

The school house has been built by the Society, aided by the inhabitants. It is a building well suited to the purpose, being amply commodious and comfortable, and erected in a good situation. They are raising a very respectable house for the teacher, a few yards distant ; from the activity with which the work is going on, I should think it will be ready for his reception this Winter.

SALVAGE SCHOOL.

I had made enquiry of Rev. Mr. Gilchrist whether there was not a school at Salvage, which the Education Act places in the District of Bonavista, North, and received from him an answer in the negative ; in consequence of which, after waiting at Greenspond the remainder of the week, in vain, for a favourable time to start for the Districts of Twillingate and Fogo, I sailed for the district of Bonavista, South ; and it was not till after I entered Trinity Bay, and arrived at Bonavista by land, from Catalina, that I learned that there is at Salvage an excellent school, attended by a large number of children, taught by Mr. Baggs, and established by the Newfoundland School Society. This I learned from the Rev. Mr. Wood, Episcopalian Clergyman at Bonavista ; and now I saw how the error arose, for, though the Act places Salvage in Bonavista, North, the Ecclesiastical arrangement of Districts gives it to Bonavista, South ; it is therefore without the spiritual jurisdiction of the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, and, as the Board of which he is Chairman has no school established there—hence the mistake. At all events, it was now impossible for me to return to the North of the Bay of Bonavista, with the most remote hope of returning before Christmas, and therefore I passed on.

Notwithstanding that there are nine schools established, or being established, in this comparatively limited District, there remain a few localities to be provided for, were the pecuniary means available ; yet I

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think that the Board may find it within their means to give schools to Deer Islands and Flat Island, and then all such places as have within them not fewer than twelve children, would be provided for, with the exception of fifty Catholic children of Greenspond. At Deer Island there are eighteen, and at Flat Island thirteen children—making with Greenspond, eighty-one children without schools.

DISTRICT OF BONAVIDA, SOUTH.

I was extremely solicitous to visit the Northern Districts of Twillingate and Fogo before the Session of the Assembly, because the more remote the Districts from the Capital, the more do I think they need the anxious watchfulness of the Legislature over the Educational interests; and it is extremely desirable to know the number and efficiency of the schools that exist—the measure of information meted out by the benevolence of the Legislature, as well as to learn the educational wants that remain unsupplied. But although I waited anxiously till Sunday, while each succeeding day brought a fair wind for King's Cove, I waited in vain; and now judging the season to far advanced, and the Northerly winds having appeared to set in steadily, I feared to delay longer, and on Sunday, the 10th, I sailed for King's Cove, arriving there late in the evening, in consequence of a very heavy head sea. Indeed the weather throughout our stay at Greenspond was very tempestuous; and on Thursday night, in a gale from the North-East, to which the Harbor is a good deal exposed, we had a narrow escape from wreck,—two schooners, moored to a wharf adjoining us, but between us and the Harbors mouth, having been torn from their moorings and driven down upon us with the utmost rapidity. Fortunately, they were instantly perceived by our people, and by promptly casting off every "fast," we barely escaped with our lives.

In the District of Bonavista, South, the sum of £230 has been granted for Educational purposes,—£155 to be appropriated by the Protestant, and £75 by the Catholic Board. The Protestant Board have established schools at Bonavista, Tickle Cove, and Open Hall; and the Catholic Board at Bonavista, King's Cove, and Broad Cove; but at the same time there is a school of the Newfoundland School Society also at Bonavista, and there are branch schools at King's Cove and Keels, the latter only held during the summer season, for the reasons before adverted to.

From King's Cove, rounding the head of Keels as far as Plate Cove, there is a line of very interesting settlements, and there are at present roads either open or being opened, between every two of them, save from Keels to Tickle Cove; the present pathway between which is all but impassable; and they all lie at tolerably convenient distances from each other. From King's Cove to Broad Cove, three miles. There the road is cut throughout, and some spots partially made; so that it is easily walked. The same may be said of Broad Cove to Keels, being two miles. From Keels to Tickle Cove, about six miles, by the present path, which leads over almost impassable rocky mountains, woods, and marshes; but I understand that the road which they are about to cut, and which winds round the bases of those hills, keeping a good level, will scarcely be so long. From that to Red-Cliff Island, one mile, the road cut; and that part of the road nearest Tickle Cove, done. From that to Open Hall, two, the road cut; and thence to Plate Cove, three miles, the road being also cut; but the distance from Plate Cove to King's Cove, by this route, being seventeen miles, they are cutting a road direct, which makes the real distance between the extreme points, only six miles.

These roads are extremely important, in a social point of view, as well also in their greatly facilitating the operations of the fishery; they also open an excellent agricultural country, the land between these settlements being of the best description. But, considered educationally, they are still more important; or all these settlements are very populous, and being so numerous, the Education grant, to reach them all, must necessarily be cut up into very small salaries for the teachers. Now, the roads being made, instead

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of giving merely nominal schools in Keels and Broad Cove, with a salary of some £20 or £25 to each teacher, if both harbors united, and build their school midway, say near Sancroix, and combined these sums into one salary, with a comfortable dwelling and six or eight acres of ground, probably the best in Newfoundland, for the Teacher, then a comparatively good school may be established; and as farms are already spreading along this line of road, as well as on that from Broad Cove to King's Cove, the vicinity of the school-house would become an object of attention to persons having large families; so that the entire line would not fail to be in a short time occupied. The school-house by this arrangement, would be more than an English mile distant from the most remote house.

In like manner may one school be made to answer for Tickle Cove and Red Cliff Island, and Open Hall. By the new road these places are scarcely two miles and a-half removed; so that placing the school-house somewhere near Red Cliff Island, at the Open Hall side, choosing the first patch of good land that presents itself, it would not be more than a mile and a quarter distant from the farthest house in Tickle Cove and Open Hall; and thus, by the establishment of two schools, would the Educational wants of five populous settlements be provided for. I gave these views to the Catholic Board, who had convened a meeting at King's Cove to receive me; and at Bonavista I mentioned them to the Rev. Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Protestant Board; as well as Mr. Stewart, J. P., at King's Cove, a member of the said Board, and they were strongly approved of by them; so that I have very little doubt of their being acted on.

TICKLE COVE AND OPEN HALL SCHOOLS.

On the morning after my arrival at King's Cove (Monday, 11th November) I proceeded on my way to Open Hall, intending there to begin, as there was no school at Plate Cove, and to inspect the schools nearer on my return. Previous to my setting out, I waited on Mr. Stewart, J. P., a member of the Protestant Board, and learned from him that there were schools established by the Board at Tickle Cove and Open Hall. The early part of the day being fine, I reached Keel's at noon, but now the wind set in fiercely from the North-East, and it rained heavily, while a furious sea raged in the Harbour. I remained here that night, and the next day, the gale continued unabated. In the evening of Tuesday the wind shifted to the North-West, with a thick snow-drift; but towards morning the snow ceased, and the brisk breeze remaining, caused the trees and bushes of the woods to lose the wet with which they had been surcharged; and about 10, a. m., on Wednesday, 13th November, I set out upon this weary journey of six miles, and reached Tickle Cove at half-past one, P. M.

TICKLE COVE SCHOOL.

This is a populous settlement, containing upwards of two hundred and fifty inhabitants, enjoying a harbor which, by an expenditure of about £50 to aid them in the erection of a good solid wharf, would be made safe and commodious for their large boats; for the people themselves would gladly contribute all the stuff, and much of the labor, necessary to complete it.

The inhabitants are nearly equally divided with Catholics and Protestants; there are, however, only about forty Protestant children of an age to attend school, while the Catholic children of the same age number upwards of eighty. There is no Catholic school, but the Protestant Board have established one giving £25 to the teacher, Mr. Skiffington, a man appearing sufficiently competent to conduct a school of that humble class.

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There are here sixteen children writing, several of them very well. There are seven learning Arithmetic ; three of whom were learning Reduction, and yet the School has been scarcely a year in existence. The School House, which was built by the inhabitants, is sufficiently commodious, but it is an indifferent and uncomfortable building. Some eight or ten pounds would be judiciously expended in rendering it more suitable. The readers number twenty-four, and the two first classes read with tolerable correctness.

 OPEN HALL SCHOOL.

After passing from Tickle Cove School, I set out for Open Hall, and finding that a horse had been provided for me, I had the satisfaction of being the first to ride upon this road. The road is but cut, there being altogether scarcely 100 yards made, and even these not finished ; yet, by alighting once or twice to cross a bad swamp or two, I made my way very well.

On reaching Open Hall I found the School-house closed,—the Teacher, Mr. GLENHAM, being that day engaged hauling his wood ; but he called upon me, subsequently, at King's Cove, and informed me that his School comprised only three children, who attended, as he said " off and on." In fact I had heard this at Open Hall, but scarcely gave it credence, as there are in that little Harbour some thirty Protestant children, from three to fourteen years of age ; and yet Mr. Glenham is a man of considerable information, and I think very competent to conduct a much better School than his salary of £25 would imply. I was the more astonished at this as I saw the extreme anxiety of the Catholic population there, who are more numerous, to have a School established, and their loud but unfounded complaints of the Catholic Board, for not meting to them a portion of the pittance falling to the lot of the Catholics of this District. There are here upwards of 50 Catholic children of the usual school age.

 KEELS SCHOOL.

I now returned to Tickle Cove, where I arrived at half past five P. M., and remained for the night, and returning to Keels on the morning of 14th November, I arrived here at two P. M. and remained till the 15th.

Keels is one of the most populous of these Harbours, and its population are nearly equally divided as to their creeds, but the majority are Protestants. The people are very industrious, and there appears latterly amongst them a tendency to bring in to the aid of a declining Fishery, the advantages of Agriculture presented to them by the Roads.

The Harbour is what is termed " wild," being greatly exposed to the heavy sea that heaves in with Northeasterly winds ; hence at all seasons they are encompassed by difficulties seldom encountered elsewhere. Even in the middle of summer often will it occur that a boat when loaded for Saint John's will have to discharge her little cargo and reload more than once before she can escape, because the moment she is ready she must embrace the first breath of a Southerly wind to fly the Harbor, even though she should be obliged immediately to bear up for King's Cove. In the Fall of course it is worse ; for then no boat can remain in the water—they must all be hauled on shore, a practice attended with great toil and much injury to the craft. However, there is a ridge of rocks considerably over water, that runs from Crow Point to the Motion, or entrance, at the Harbor side of which the water at low tides is not more than four feet deep ; and a strong wharf ran out along and resting against these rocks, would form an excellent pier that would bring perfect calm and security to the Harbour, great comfort and satisfaction to the inhabitants ; and all this, I feel, would be accomplished by an outlay of One Hundred Pounds—the people contributing the stuff necessary for the erection.

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The people here were rapidly retiring to the Bay for the winter, and the School had been discontinued—the Teacher himself, Mr. Walley, having also deserted. This school is a Branch School of the Newfoundland School Society, the teacher receiving only twenty three pounds ten shillings salary, and his school numbers about thirty scholars. There is no Catholic School, although the Catholic population have about ninety children fit to go to School.

BROAD COVE SCHOOL.

On the morning of the 15th November, I bent my way towards King's Cove, and arrived at Broad Cove at one P. M.

This is a very wild Cove ; but in proportion to the number of the inhabitants, there appears to be more of Agriculture than in any other part of the Island. There are forty-six houses, and two hundred and sixty-eight Inhabitants, all Catholics, and the number of children in the Teacher's list is seventy one, but there are one hundred and forty seven children under fourteen years of age in the cove. The country in the neighbourhood appears to present every facility for Agricultural improvement, particularly on the recently opened Roads to King's Cove and Keels, along which farms are already spreading.

The Teacher, Mr. Larkin, would seem quite competent to conduct a village school, with a salary of Twenty-five pounds. I found forty-one in school ; and on a day when the wind blew fiercely from the Northwest, charged with a sharp frost, I only wondered so many attended in a poor hut raised temporarily, through which every wind passed freely ; but I understand the people intend, this winter, bringing in stuff for the erection of a proper Building.

There are here thirteen Writing and learning Arithmetic, twenty-six Reading, and reading pretty well, indeed, though the school is not a year in existence, and every one of the children had to begin with his Alphabet. But in fact throughout the Island I have found the poor children exhibiting the same aptness to learn ; and at every school the thought is renewed "what pity that, where God has bestowed so bountifully, man has done so little towards the developement of the mental treasures of the country."

I returned that evening to King's Cove ; and here I found, although the wind had been from the Westward that whole day and had now almost lulled, a sea rolling into the Harbour so heavy as to cut off all communication with my boat, which lay at some fifty yards distance. Neither could I get on board, nor my men land, before the Monday evening following.

KING'S COVE SCHOOL.

On the next day (16th November) I visited the Catholic School at King's Cove. The house occupied for this purpose for the present is kindly lent by Messrs. Stewart and Murphy. The Inhabitants intending this winter to erect a house, a moderate aid to enable them to complete it would be well bestowed. Mr. Long is the teacher, and he receives a salary of Twenty eight pounds. I found Forty-two children in School, and the Teacher's list comprises Sixty-nine names ; but the entire are never together. In summer, as elsewhere, children of even six years old can assist their parents at fishing or fish making, and in the winter several families retire to the woods—but the average attendance is about Fifty. There are nine writing, seven of whom are also in arithmetic ; and one of the Boys had passed through Voster's Arithmetic more than once, and understood it pretty well practically. Mr. Long is capable of teaching Navigation also. The number of readers is about twenty, and ten of them, forming the two first classes, read very well.

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On Monday the 18th November I visited the Protestant school. This is a Branch school of the N. S. Society—Mr. Coffin being the teacher, and receiving only £27 salary, though his school is continued through the year. He appears to be sufficiently competent to conduct the school, and although only ten were, on this day present, his average attendance is about twenty—the number on his list being thirty-one. There are ten writing, and they all sypher; one of them having advanced as far as Practice, which he works with facility. Their writing is pretty good, and their Reading tolerable. The school-house, which was built by a few of the inhabitants, (for only twenty-one joined in the good work,) is not quite finished, and therefore is not very comfortable. It would need a second flooring, ceiling, and other matters, which an aid of a few pounds would enable them to accomplish.

In the afternoon of the 19th November I sailed from King's Cove for Catalina; for although my immediate destination was Bonavista, I dared not face that harbor at the present season, for it is a wild and dangerous one to enter; and even when you have entered, to land on that day would have been for us impossible, so heavy was the sea. I entered the Harbor of Catalina at 4, p. m., and next morning at 10, a. m., set out for Bonavista by land. The ground had been partially covered by snow, but on the evening before a slight rain had fallen, and towards morning a keen frost followed, which continued with a cutting North West wind all this day. The Rev. Mr. Scanlon had kindly accompanied me, and when we had reached two miles from Catalina, we met a messenger from Samson Mifflin, Esq., J. P., for Bonavista, with two horses, which he had the politeness to send for us, so that we rode the remainder of the way.

This road is nine miles long, and as it connects Trinity with Bonavista Bay, is one of great importance. It is not yet finished, but still, as all the swamps are drained, it is now quite passable; but to finish it completely it will require an expenditure of over £100 more. The harbor of Catalina, from which it starts, is perhaps one of the most important in the island. Although included within the District of Trinity, it is not, properly speaking, within that Bay, but rather lies at its entrance, and upon the verge of a straight shore that trends from Catalina South Head, to Cape Bonavista. Hence, and because that transit by land thence to Bonavista is so easy, it now forms the Winter depot of the latter place and Bird Islands,—and these two settlements, I apprehend, number not fewer than 2500 inhabitants. Besides it is used as a harbour of refuge for our Labrador traders, our sealers, and all the Northern coasting traders and fishing smacks.

The entrance of the harbor of Catalina, by day, is not difficult; but there are dangers here, nevertheless, which forbid the attempt to enter by night, particularly if it be dark. On this account, many vessels and boats are compelled to bear away to sea in the worst weather, that otherwise might enjoy the comfort of a safe asylum; and lives are endangered, and property risked, that I think a very moderate outlay would in future prevent. For instance, we see along the coast of Germany, at the entrance of the Elbe, and in several places on the coast of England, a minor description of light may be maintained at a very small charge. Such a light as I allude to has been hitherto used as a harbor-light at St. Peter's. It is nothing more than a plain large lantern, erected upon posts of a moderate height. A lantern of this kind, erected upon Green Island, at the entrance of Catalina, would show all the dangers, as they lie near it; and once beyond the very moderate range of such light all danger is at an end, for it is a most commodious and safe harbor.

A light of this kind would scarcely consume £20 worth of oil in the year; and if a comfortable house were erected on the Island, a careful person might be had to take charge of it for a salary of £40 or £50, and no money could be better applied.

We arrived at Bonavista at 2, p. m., on the 20th; but I was unable, from indisposition, to proceed upon my duties till after Sunday. The weather, too, all this time, was very inclement. On Monday I called at the Board school, but found the place undergoing repairs, and the school had not been held that day; but as it was one of great severity, heavy snow falling, and a strong North-West wind blowing, few could have attended had there been.

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BONAVISTA SCHOOLS.

There are two schools in this Harbor, one in being for several years, having been established by the Newfoundland School Society ; the other established a year since by the Protestant Board. The population here is very considerable, numbering about 2,000, and they are principally Protestant—Methodists forming a large proportion ; while the number of Catholics is, comparatively, very small ; yet there are about 50 children of the latter persuasion of an age to go to school, and the Catholic Board have taken a house for the current year for the teacher, for they are determined this year to build a suitable one—the inhabitants, through the activity of the Rev. Mr. Scanlon, bringing stuff and working in its erection.

The Society school is conducted by Mr. Netting, and he appears very competent to conduct it. There are on his list about 230 children, but there were only 100 present on my calling. Of these 40 were writing on paper, and ten on slates ; and those who write in books are exhibiting, in a marked degree, both the attention paid them and the care they are taught to bestow upon their work. Several of them write very fairly. There are about 60 learning Arithmetic, many of whom are considerably advanced ; while the quickness of the replies of many very young children, when questioned in their tables, manifest that a good foundation has been laid for their Arithmetical Education. Almost all the children, too, read, and the first two classes, numbering about 24, read with considerable correctness. Indeed, upon the whole, it is a school that promises to effect much good.

BOARD SCHOOL.

The Protestant Board school is kept by Mr. Rowsell at a salary of £61. Mr. Rowsell is a young man very well qualified to fill such a position. He had been Clerk in some mercantile establishment, and writes an elegant hand. I found here 68 children. He tells me his average is about 70, and there are 94 on his list. I might say that the degree of proficiency of the scholars at this school almost exceeded that of those of any other establishment I met with. As I said before, the school is only a year in existence, and there are many reading in his first class, and very fairly too, who had began their letters under him ; and several who began to write in June are now writing a very fair small hand. There are 31 in his first class of readers, and 12 in his second. 26 write, and the majority very well. There are 15 in Arithmetic, and of these a few have advanced as far as Tare and Tret ; and there are 24 writing on slates, making the real number of writers, 50.

The population of this Harbor appears to have increased much since I last visited it, being eight years since ; and the recent vote for roads and streets in Bonavista has really effected great good, for now there is scarcely a house around that does not enjoy the blessing of a good road at its door ; and this, as they are a people much devoted to Agriculture, is of the greatest advantage to them, while to the children going to school it is of the utmost importance. The Harbor of Bonavista I have before noticed as unsafe, difficult to lie in, and at particular times, impossible to land at ; and yet there are several respectable mercantile establishments, and the largest outport population in the Island, except in Conception Bay, blessed by nature with almost every other advantage. A moderate expenditure, however, would make this one of the most valuable harbors in the Island ; for there is no harbor whatever, of any description, but this one, at that side of the Bay.

To effect this desirable object, a Pier should be run out from the point of Mock Beggar, by a ridge of rocks that extends to the Harbour's mouth, and a heavy wharf to correspond with this at the opposite side.

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approaching the Pier at Corneille Rock. The water is rather shoal in these places, and hence the expense would not prove so heavy as at first sight it may appear ; and the people themselves, in the event of such a design being likely to be undertaken, would contribute much, both of labor and materials, towards its construction. In fact, if a grant were made for this purpose, it may be accompanied with the principle of Assessment, in that way to render it certain and equal.

The following places would greatly need to have Schools established, viz :—

	No. OF CHILDREN.	RELIGION.
Barrow Harbour,	15	Protestant
Plate Cove	40	Catholic.
Red-Cliff Island,	25	Protestant.
Stock Cove and Knight's Cove,	98	Catholic.

DISTRICT OF TRINITY BAY, NORTH.

For the education of the children of this District, the sum of £220 has been granted. £180 to be appropriated by the Protestant Board, and £40 by the Catholic Board. The Protestant Board, for this sum, have established a school at Catalina ; one at the North side of Trinity Harbour, and one at Cuckold's Cove and Trowty. The Newfoundland School Society also have schools established at Trinity, Ship Cove, and English Harbour, and one also at Catalina. The Catholic Board have established one also at Catalina. The Catholic Board have established one school at Ragged Harbor, assigning £20 as a salary for the Teacher ; and the remaining £20, until they should be prepared with a school-house at Trinity, they have apportioned in aid of those Protestant Schools where the Catholic children are at present taught. Thus they have given £10 to the Trinity School, and £5 each to the Teachers at the North side of Trinity Harbour, and at Ship Cove.

BIRD ISLAND COVE SCHOOL.

Although I had arranged on Monday to visit the Bonavista Schools, finding the weather rather favourable on Tuesday, November 26, and fearing another change, I thought it better to pass to Bird Island Cove, although in a different District, and accordingly I arrived there, on that day, at noon, the distance five miles.

Bird Island Cove lies between Catalina and Cape Bonavista, about three leagues from the former, and two from the latter. It contains upwards of 60 houses, and its population, 329, is almost entirely Methodist. There are about 100 children of an age to go to school, but as there was a Branch School established here by the Newfoundland School Society, the place was overlooked by the Board of Education in the distribution of their funds. It appears, however, that the Society had determined upon discontinuing this school,—for what reason I did not learn ; and had notified the Teacher, Mr. MINTY, to that effect, shortly before my visit ; and it was accordingly, closed on the Friday following my inspection, being the last school day of that month, the Society's Schools not being generally opened on Saturday ; and thus are these poor people, much to their annoyance, now left without any school whatever.

The Day-school here consists, or, I should now say, *consisted*, of 79 pupils,—the Night-school of 18 ; making a total of 97 ; but the general attendance is only about 54 at the Day-school, as, from the extreme difficulty of getting to the School-house, the younger children can seldom go there. It would take about £100 to make a tolerable road for them ; and this would be an improvement exceedingly desirable for the general convenience of the people.

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The salary of the Teacher was 25*l.*, together with half the sum collected from the children, which this year only amounted to 4*l.*, through the failure of the Fishery. The Teacher, therefore, had but 2*l.* of that sum, the remainder going to the society. The school-house was unfinished, and very uncomfortable, and there was neither desk nor table to write on; yet I found that there were no fewer than 20 writing on slates, and a much better hand than could have been expected from children labouring under such difficulties. There were 40 reading, and several of them pretty well. I found, however, only 16 at school; for, as they were to close on the following Friday, none went this week, (the weather being very severe), save those who resided in the immediate vicinity of the school-house.

The road from this place to Catalina has been opened, but that to Bonavista has not been yet begun, and both would be most useful to the people; for this Cove being, as it is called, "wild," these two harbours of Bonavista and Catalina, are the emporia whence they principally derive their supplies. There are 62 houses, and 321 Protestant and 8 Catholic inhabitants at Bird Island Cove.

RAGGED HARBOUR SCHOOL.

It was not until Friday, November 29th, that the weather permitted my leaving Bonavista to return to Catalina. The country was covered with snow, and the day being hard and frosty, I walked, and found the road agreeable, for it was well beaten, not only by the people going constantly from the one harbor to the other, but, principally, by numberless slides and catamarans, bearing loads of firewood, and also, occasionally, by the comfortable Planters driving in their cows and oxen, either for winter housing or for the knife. I arrived at Catalina at 3 o'clock, p. m.

On the next day, the weather still tolerably favourable, I went to Ragged Harbor. The distance is five miles, and the path, for there is no road, was very bad.—Through the harbor of Catalina, in that direction, a road is much needed, but some objection is raised by Planters residing in the way, to have their flakes cut for the purpose, I think, however, that if the posts that obstruct the way were removed to a sufficient distance for the width of the road, the flakes might, not improperly, be allowed to remain, as they are sufficiently high to allow any description of carriage or loaded cart to go under. The road to Ragged Harbor would be exceedingly useful.

Mr. O'Dwyer is teacher here, at a salary of £20. There are 54 children upon his list, but there were only 32 at school. This school is only a few weeks in existence, and they never had a school before, except for two months, three years since. Nevertheless six of the children are beginning to read. The teacher is generally liked both by the children and their parents, and appears competent for the duties imposed on him. In addition to his salary, he is allowed six weeks during the caplin scull; and as the people of the harbor are tolerably comfortable, he is likely to receive, pretty generally, the annual dollar allowed for each child by the Statute. The house at present used as a school-house, was given to the Catholic inhabitants by Mr. Daniel Duggan, but they would require a new house for the purpose, or to have a considerable sum expended on the present for repairs.

There are about 30 houses in this Harbor, and the population amounts to 199—of whom 4 are Protestants, 195 Catholics.

CATALINA SCHOOLS.

On Monday, 2nd December, I visited the Board School of Catalina. [The teacher of the Newfoundland School Society's school was absent at St. John's, and consequently I could not see his school.]

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The teacher of this school is Mr. Cramp, who receives a salary of £30 sterling. There are 70 children on his list, and his average he computes at about 45 in daily attendance. I found 39 in school. 41 children write a very fair hand; 8 are beginning Arithmetic; 30 are reading—some very well. Mr. Cramp appears very competent to conduct a school. He teaches through the Madras system.

The Society's school being closed, I am only able to state, from hearsay, that there are about 30 children taught there, but of their proficiency I can say nothing.

I have already spoken of this harbor in a maritime point of view, and therefore it only remains for me to advert to the population. There are two Catalinas, Great and Little, being about a mile apart; but in the census both are included under the general head of "Catalina." In Great Catalina, there are 102 houses; 587 Protestant, and 186 Catholic, inhabitants. In Little Catalina, 28 houses; 177 Protestants, and 11 Catholics;—making a total of 130 houses, 764 Protestants, and 197 Catholics. About 30 years since there was but one house in Catalina. A road has been run through part of Catalina, under the provisions of the last Act; and though not yet finished it promises to be both a good and useful one, and appears to have been carried on most economically.

 TRINITY SCHOOL.

On Tuesday, 3rd December, I sailed for Trinity at 10, a. m., and arrived there at 8, p. m., the wind being scant. On the next day I waited on the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Protestant Board, but did not see him during my stay; but obtained every information respecting the schools from Mr. Kelson and Mr. Bayly, both members of the Board, and on the same day I visited the school. I should have mentioned, that I also received from Mr. Bremner, at Catalina, the politest attention in this respect.

On Wednesday, 4th December, I visited the school. This school is exceedingly well conducted. It was established by the Newfoundland School Society; and under the superintendance of the present teacher, Mr. Martin, who appears most competent to conduct it, two young lads, who finished a commercial education there, are now engaged as clerks in the house of Robinson & Brooking, and one lad is learning navigation.

The number of children on the list is 150, and the average daily attendance is 100. There were about 90 at school this day. There are upwards of 50 writing, and about 30 learning Arithmetic; but upwards of 60 are able to give smart answers in the elementary tables and simple accounts, having been well prepared in the science of mental arithmetic. The two first writing very well; and both these and the reading classes testify to the great attention bestowed upon them. Several children of six years old were required to write off for me, from the printed tables on the wall, short passages selected from the Scriptures, impressing the necessity of an early adherence to virtue, and I was surprised to see the readiness and correctness with which they execute the task. They wrote an excellent small-hand, and, though without ruling, quite straight. Several of the boys are learning the higher rules of Arithmetic, and are taught to understand well what they are doing. I consider this one of the best conducted schools I have met. The school-house is exceedingly commodious, and adjoining, here, as well as at Bonavista, is an excellent dwelling-house for the teacher. They were built by the inhabitants, assisted by the society.

 TRINITY (NORTH SIDE) SCHOOL

On Wednesday night a gale sprung up from the Southwest with great fury, but towards morning it died away and came on to rain in torrents. About noon on Thursday the wind shifted to the Northwest, with

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snow, and it was not till Friday I could visit the North side of the Harbor, being about a mile across. Here, there is a Board school established,—the teacher, Mr. James, receiving a salary of £30; he was educated at the Blue Coat Hospital, at Liverpool, and is very competent to conduct a much higher order of school.

There are 42 children at this school, but only 21 were present when I visited it; for the whole country being covered with ice, and the weather being excessively cold, it was very difficult even for adults to walk. Of 18 readers, 14 read very well, and amongst the other 4, a child of 5 years old reads very fairly; 18 were writing. The school is only one year in existence, and 13 of the writers had begun within the last nine months, and one of the boys who wrote best was three months of that time absent. The house was built by the inhabitants, aided by the Board; but it would take an outlay of £20 to make it comfortable. At present it is extremely uncomfortable, the roof letting in the rain freely every where, even upon the bed of the teacher and his wife, and every wind pouring in through the walls.

SHIP COVE SCHOOL.

It is to be regretted that the school-house last mentioned was not erected at the North East extremity of the village of Trinity Harbor (North), for then it would serve for Ship Cove as well, the distance not being more than a mile and three quarters. I visited this school immediately after leaving the former. This school is a branch of the Newfoundland School Society. The teacher, Mr. Moore, has a salary of only £15. There are 65 children on his list—35 are the average attendance, and there were 21 at school when I called. Of these children, 18 write, some of them tolerably—12 read in the first or Bible class—and in the Testament class there are 27. Of the writers, one who began in August surprised me by the very fair round hand he wrote. The school was established on the 3rd December 1843, and then not one child knew a letter in the alphabet. The school house was built by the inhabitants, and it would take some £10 to make it comfortable.

ENGLISH HARBOR SCHOOL.

Apprehensive of a change of weather I now hastened on to English Harbor, 5 miles distant, hoping to be able to reach it before the children separated, and I succeeded in getting to it a few minutes before 4 o'clock, p. m. The school here is well situated as regards the settlement of English Harbor, but had it been placed in a central situation, say near the church, it would answer the children of Salmon Cove situated nearly three miles distant. It was built by the inhabitants, but is not yet finished.

This is another school of the N. S. Society. There are 38 children on the list of the teacher, Mr. Shepperd, whose salary, like the last mentioned, is £15. There were 30 children at school when I visited. 20 of these write; six or seven writing very well; 22 read in the first class, and 10 in the under classes. The first class read in the Testament. It is a school of three years' standing. There are 12 children beginning arithmetic, 4 of whom have reached the Compound Rules. The children, generally, are expert in answering their tables of Arithmetic, but as they practice saying them in a sort of chant, their accent in reading is disagreeably affected by it, though they, in general, read correctly, pronouncing tolerably well. The teacher is a young man who appears very competent to conduct the school, and I am sure he bestows much care upon the children, who seems much attached to him.

This settlement is a very interesting one; and there strikes the observer, upon passing through, a peculiar air of comfort amongst the inhabitants. There appear to be about 36 houses, rather clustered together, and at

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Salmon Cove about 30. The road is tolerably good from Trinity (North Side) to Ship Cove ; Indeed, I might say to Salmon Cove ; but thence to English Harbor it is only cut. This forms part of the intended road to Catalina, the extreme distance being 19 miles, which, at present, is very difficult to travel, some 6 or 7 miles being a wide open barren, exceedingly marshy ; for though the road is cut through woods, and although that way will be shorter, it is at present impassable. This road will be most important ; for vessels bound to Trinity are often put into Catalina by stress of weather, or for convenience, when the wind wont serve to go into the Bay, and then such a means of communication would be extremely useful. Had the road been made at the time I was at Catalina, I would not, at this season, have attempted to go to Trinity by sea.

CUCKOLD'S COVE AND TROWTY SCHOOL.

On Saturday the 7th December, I visited this school at Cuckold's Cove. It had been established by the Board in December, 1843, and is held on alternate days at Cuckold's Cove and Trowty, namely, at Trowty on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at Cuckold's Cove on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Cuckold's Cove is about 2 miles from Trinity, and Trowty 3 miles farther.

Mr. WATTS is teacher here. He is a cooper by trade, and sufficiently competent to conduct the school. His salary is only £25. There are only 12 children on his list, including 2 simple children incapable of learning. I found only 10 at school. There is no desk, but still he has 3 writing on slates. They have no school-house, but the school is kept in the loft of a store, the use of which, temporarily, is lent by Mr. Joseph Morris, a planter of that place. 8 of the children are reading.

At Trowty there are 16 children on his list, 12 of whom read, 8 write, and 1 has begun arithmetic. These children never had a school before. It is to be regretted that the Board have not used means to have a school-house erected in some convenient place between these two Coves, where the children of both may enjoy the advantage of their humble school uninterruptedly. The present arrangement is excessively inconvenient to the teacher, who is a man of family, and being a tradesman, were his abode fixed, he might be able, after school hours, to make his handicraft promote the more comfortable maintenance of his family.

During the entire of the following days of Sunday and Monday, the wind acted from the South-west and blew fiercely, but towards the morning of Tuesday, it shifted to the North-west, and we immediately at 5 a.m. set sail for New Harbor. We made Bonaventure Head at daylight, but the wind having changed to the Southward, we bore up for Trinity again, where we arrived about noon.

Before I pass to Trinity, West, I think it necessary to give my usual enumeration of places neglected within the District which forms the present subject of Report ; and here too I should mention, that as well in this District, as in that of Bonavista South, there are several places where the Protestant Board have got schools, in which the extent of the Catholic population would demand a like advantage. For instance, in Tickle Cove, (Bonavista, South,) though the Catholics form a majority of the population, and have about 90 children for school, the Catholic Board are unable to give them one. Open Hall is similarly circumstanced, and Keels presents a population where the Catholics and Protestants are about equal, yet the former are there too without a school.

In the District of Trinity, North, the Catholics of Catalina and of Trinity would need schools also, but one of them must go without, for there are only £20 available for both.

List of places where schools are not existing, the number of children being over 12 in each :

<i>Name of Place.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>	<i>No. of Children.</i>
Bird Island Cove - - -	Protestant - - - - -	100
Old Bonaventure - - -	Ditto - - - - -	70
New Bonaventure - - -	Ditto - - - - -	45
Total - - - - -	- - - - -	215

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TRINITY, WEST, DISTRICT.

On the morning of Wednesday 11th December, at 7 a. m., the wind again shifted to the North-west, and although it blew half a gale, we once more set sail for New Harbor, where we arrived at 2 p. m.; the distance being 21 leagues. The sum of £110 is devoted to the schools; £90 by the Protestant Board, and £20 by the Catholic Board. With these sums respectively, the Protestant Board has established schools at New Harbor, Heart's Delight and New Perlican, and have given a small sum to the Newfoundland School Society's school at Heart's Content. The Catholic Board has given a school to Turk's Cove.

NEW HARBOR SCHOOL.

There are in this harbor, about 36 houses; and at Dildo Cove, three-quarters of a mile distant, about 26 houses. The school-house, being placed at the extremity of New Harbor, nearest to Dildo, suits both harbors, as there is a fair road connecting them; the church is about a quarter of a mile distant from the school-house. This harbor, too, is very much in want of a road to enable the younger children to get to school, as it is about a mile round from the extreme house to the school-house. Such an improvement would also greatly conduce to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitation generally. Though the frame of the school-house was contributed by the people, the former Board gave £40 and the present Board £20 towards its construction; and still, it would take £14 or £15 to complete it. It is a commodious house, both for the school and the teacher, and is very conveniently situated.

The teacher Mr. Ellard, received a salary of £18, but it has been recently raised to £23, in consequence of the failure of the fishery, which disabled the parents of the children from contributing anything. He appears very competent. There are 49 children on his list, and 30, he tells me, form his average attendance. I found only 10 at school this morning, (12th December). Mr. Newhook, J. P., kindly accompanied me to the school, and, as even *we* found it difficult to reach it, the whole country was so covered with ice, it is not to be wondered at that few children, and these from the nearest houses, were able to attend. Mr. Newhook is a member of the Protestant Board of this District.

There are 13 at night school who are unable to attend by day. These are all over 15 years of age. Eleven of the day scholars are beginning to write,—a majority of them read tolerably.

HEART'S CONTENT SCHOOL.

Shortly after Noon we set sail for Heart's Content. The night before had been very severe. A frost so hard had set in, that in the morning we found ourselves frozen up, the ice on the harbor being so strong as to bear us on shore, but with morning came the wind from East-South-East, which before noon cleared the entire harbor.

It is much to be regretted that a road is not made from this to Heart's Delight, distance 15 miles. To the School Inspector, at the present season, it would be of the last importance, for after the perils of such a tour as I had passed, who would again think of attempting to hazard the dangers of the Bay, could he avoid it by a walk of some 20 or 25 miles? The distance to Heart's Delight, as I have said, is 15 miles—thence to Heart's Desire, 3 miles,—and from that to Heart's Content, 6 miles; making the extreme distance from New Harbor to Heart's Content, 24 miles.

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But in another point of view would this road be important to the general interest of the country. At present, even in the middle of summer, the traveller may mount his horse at St. John's and ride round Conception Bay to Bay-de-Verds; thence to the Grates, in Trinity Bay; and thence, along the Eastern shore of that Bay, to Heart's Delight,—a route about 170 miles in one unbroken line. The harbors of New Perlican and Hant's Harbor, on the South-eastern shore of Trinity Bay, are commodious, and exceedingly safe; and from their position, just at the mouth of the Bay, are judged, by persons of experience in the trade, very convenient for fitting out vessels for the seal fishery. If the road, which runs from these harbors as far as Heart's Delight, were continued to New Harbor, a Packet or Ferry-boat established across Chapel Arm, a walk of some 10 miles would reach Long Harbor in Placentia Bay; and this accommodation would enable persons in all parts of that great Bay, to send vessels to New Perlican or Hant's Harbor to fit out for the ice, for they could reach either of these places in a day, and thus could superintend the works by visiting them two or three times weekly. In fact, from Burin up, these roads would tend to convenience the public. But abstracting from these speculative advantages, at present there are several vessels in process of building at both the harbors mentioned; and some 24 or 25 vessels wanting crews for the ice voyage: would it not then be desirable to enable the people of New Harbor, Dildo, &c., to take advantage of these means of winter employment, which are at present shut out from them; and, at the same time, give the merchant or ship-owner the advantage that results to him from bringing into the market a larger supply of labor.

We had hardly sailed when the wind moderated, and the sea became as smooth as glass. It was night when we opened Heart's Content, and, the wind blowing off shore, we got entangled in a vast sheet of ice that came out of that harbor, by which we were carried away about a league before we could disengage ourselves. We reached our anchorage in the North-west Arm at 11 p. m., the night having become suddenly, pitchy dark; and scarcely had we cast anchor when a furious gale arose, with thick snow, that had we been overtaken by it outside, the consequences must have been fatal.

Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, my health was considerably affected, and I was confined to my cabin; yet as the wind on Sunday was very favourable for a run across the Bay, I left, and the boat sailed for Trinity, with instructions to await a favourable time, and meet me at Harbor Grace, as I intended to travel all that distance by land, along the shore, being nearly 100 miles.

On Monday, 16th December, I visited this school—the teacher Mr. James Lever. This school was established by the Newfoundland School Society. The school-house here is, I think, the most miserable I met with throughout the Island. It is a studded house, covered with sods, so that in wet weather even the teacher's seat is not protected from the deluge that pours in; and yet I have seen fewer harbors presenting a great appearance of comfort, indeed, I might almost say of respectability, than this. There are about 76 houses, and no fewer than 4 or 5 persons, I believe, in the Commission of the Peace; I therefore regret to be compelled to speak so very unfavourably of their school-house, because it is undoubtedly, a source of reproach to the inhabitants.

Not so the school itself, however, it seems very well conducted. There are 83 on the school list, but the average attendance does not reach 40;—there were 32 at school this day. Thirty seven of the children read, and some of the first class read very well indeed, and in general, they all read fairly. There are 14 learning Arithmetic, of whom two have reached as far as Allegations. All the children I saw were under 12 years of age. The writing of several of the children promises to be superior.—This school is only two and a-half years in existence, for at that period it had been 1 or 2 years discontinued.

TURK'S COVE SCHOOL.

Immediately after my visit to this School I set out for that of New Perlican, 3 miles distant, but the children were at dinner when I arrived, so I passed on to Turk's Cove, 2 miles farther. The road is very

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good from Heart's Content to this place, passing almost entirely through excellent land; but here it has suffered an interruption owing to a dispute with the proprietor of a piece of cultivated ground at the entrance of Turk's Cove. Hence the road stops abruptly here, and begins again at the North side of the Harbour, with a tolerable bridge over a deep ravine, through which a stream rushes from the hill into the sea.

The Turk's Cove School is kept in a temporary school-house at the Southern entrance into the Harbor. It is a small, uncomfortable house, and there is no desk. The teacher, Mr. DOYLE, gets a salary of £20 sterling, being the total sum appropriated to the Catholics of the District. There are in the Harbour about 26 houses, inhabited principally by Catholics, and the road is necessary to enable the children to reach the school-house, as well as for the public convenience of those who travel along the Southern shore of the Bay.

On Mr. Doyle's list there are 42 children, but there were only 16 at school this day, for, as I said before, the school house is extremely uncomfortable, the way between the Harbour and it all but impassable, and the day was unusually severe, and the entire country covered with ice. The school is a year in existence, and there never was one here before. The emoluments of the teacher have been, this year, confined to his salary, for the failure of the Fishery prevented the poor people from being able to pay statutable charge for their children. There were 10 children reading, 2 of whom read fairly, and all had commenced their letters with Mr. Doyle, who is as competent as could be expected for his Salary. There were none writing.

SCILLY COVE SCHOOL.

I now went on to Scilly Cove, 3 miles beyond Turk's Cove. The road to this also is very good, and runs through a fine and picturesque country. The Harbor of Scilly Cove contains about 50 houses, and there prevails throughout the settlement an air of comfort. The school-house was built by the inhabitants, but is unfinished. It would require, I think, an expenditure of 20*l.* to complete it. The desks are rude but convenient, and sufficient for the school. They were made by the teacher, who is a carpenter by trade, and a Magistrate. He appears, educationally, competent to conduct the school, but receives only 24*l.* salary.

Thirty-six children are on his school list. I found only 20 at school. The stove seems unsuited to it, and would be judiciously exchanged for a chimney. In addition to his salary, Mr. QUINTS, the teacher, received in full from 20 children the statutable allowance, making 5*l.* currency, this year. 13 of the pupils write in books, and 2 on slates, and, indeed, all very well. 9 are learning Arithmetic—all beginning the compound rules. 14 read, and with considerable correctness. The school is 3 years in existence. The Board recently gave the children a supply of books.

NEW PERLICAN SCHOOL.

It was now near 5 o'clock, p. m., and, as at New Perlican and at Scilly Cove, I heard that the school at Heart's Harbor had broken up for the Christmas holidays, I at once determined on giving up my mission for the present. For this reason, as soon as I left the Scilly Cove School, I returned for Heart's Content, and it was night before I reached Turk's Cove; and this will demonstrate the value of the roads to the public generally. Some 3 or 4 years since, when the late Mr. STEWITZ visited that part of the country, he passed some days at Heart's Content, and, wanting to go to Scilly Cove, he was under the necessity of giving 3*l.* for a guide to point out the road. I, equally a stranger in that country with him, never having visited it before, walked that distance alone and by night.

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I arrived at Heart's Content at 8 p. m. and determined to close my inspection at present on the morrow, by returning to visit the New Perlican School ; but the next morning ushered in a very heavy fall of snow, which continued until towards 5 p. m., when the wind freshened up, and before 6 p. m. we had one of the most furious storms that was remembered in that country for very many years, but it died away before 8 o'clock. On the next day, Wednesday, 18th December, I repaired once more to New Perlican and visited the School.

This school is kept in a house belonging to the premises held by Mr. Bemister, that gentleman permitting its occupation for the purpose ; but I understand the inhabitants intend erecting a school-house, and if they do, the head of the Harbour would be a more central, and therefore a more convenient, site. The school is kept by Mrs. HOWELL, who would appear perfectly competent to conduct a better one. This lady had set up a school a year ago at New Perlican, but the failure of the Fishery caused the poor people to fail in their arrangements to her ; and then the Board stepped in, and about three weeks before, gave her an appointment under them with a salary of 20*l.* currency.

35 Pupils form this school, but when I called there were only 22 present. In consequence of the poverty of the children, or perhaps the difficulty of supplying themselves there, only one child writes. The rest have neither paper nor slates. Ten are reading and by their improvement prove that much care is taken to advance them, [for all these children began with Mrs. Howell.

This is a very interesting harbour, containing upwards of forty houses, situated in a beautifully wooded country. The population is upwards of 300, and, with the exception of 2 or 3 families, all Protestants.—It struck me forcibly, on entering it the first time, that the road which is made to ascend a slope approaching the harbour would have been more judiciously kept in the valley,—for thus it would pass along through the head of the harbour, while at present it is made to run just far enough off to be of not the least use to the inhabitants ; and if we look at the number of children on the school list, and only find 35 to make the extreme number of attendants, although there are upwards of 80 children in the harbour between the ages of 4 and 14, we will at once perceive how much a road is here needed. Besides it is really a great hardship upon those who are employed at vessels here to be obliged every time they have to go to their house, to pass over rocks, and half to their knees in water, for want of a road through the harbour. There are at present upwards of 120 men employed at Ship building here, and to them a road would be invaluable ; and I have no doubt that such an improvement would have the immediate effect of doubling the number of the children at school. I returned in the afternoon to Heart's Content, and next morning at 11 o'clock set out for Carbonear, across the country.

HEART'S DELIGHT SCHOOL.

Before closing, I must here mention that Mr. WISEMAN, the teacher of the School at Heart's Delight, called upon me this morning, (Thursday, 19th December) before I set out for Carbonear, and, from the information I obtained from him, I am enabled to give some account of it. This school was then only about 6 weeks in existence, being but a winter school, and the teacher receiving only 10*l.* salary. There are 60 children on his list, but his day school only numbers 26. There is a School-house here in process of erection by the people, but the frame was not all up. A few of the children read, but none write. It is to be regretted that a school house is not erected between that and Heart's Desire for the convenience of both harbours. This statement, on the main, agreed with the account given by Mr. Underhay of Heart's Content, who had been kind enough to inform me generally upon the state of Education in the District, and had accompanied me on my visit of Inspection to the school in his harbour, as well as with what I had previously learned from Mr. Newhook, at New Harbour, and therefore may be relied upon.

I must also, in conformity with the practice I have used throughout my Report hitherto, point out the principal localities in this district, where the limited sum, at the disposal of the respective Boards, precludes the possibility of establishing schools.

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Name of Place.	No of Children.	Religion.
Heart's Desire	28	Catholic
Norman's Cove	19	Protestant
Tickle Harbour	18	Catholic
Chance Cove	30	Protestant
Heart's Ease	13	Ditto
Rider's Harbour	36	Catholic
Ireland's Eye	16	Protestant
British Harbour	30	Catholic and Protestant.
Careless Harbour	33	Protestant
Total	223	

Having given the number of children accommodated by schools in the several Districts in this portion of my Northern voyage, together with the number of children neglected in places where the number exceeds twelve, I beg leave here to recapitulate, summarily, in order that the reader may observe, at a glance, the numbers, in total, to whom schools are afforded under the present system, as well as the numbers who are still calling out to the Legislature for scholastic assistance.

BONAVISTA, NORTH.

SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED.		SCHOOLS WANTED.	
Name of School.	No. of Children.	Name of School.	No. of Children.
† Greenspond	246	Flat Island.	13
Salvage	50	Deer Island	18
Gooseberry Islands	40		31
Pinchard's Island	60	Add of Catholic children.	50
Cape and Gooseberry Island	42		81
Cape Freels	29		
* Fair Island	53		
* Fool's Island	34		
* Swain's Island	33		
	587		

† There are 30 Catholic children here unprovided for.

* These Schools are only held in winter.

BONAVISTA, SOUTH.

SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED.		SCHOOLS WANTED.	
Name of School.	No of Children.	Name of School.	No. of Children.
* Tickle Cove,	40	Barrow Harbour,]	15
† Open Hall,	30	Plate Cove,	40
† Keels,	30	Red-Cliff Island,	25
Broad Cove,	60	Stock Cove, and Knight's Cove	98
King's Cove,	100		178
Bonavista.	324	Add of Catholic children.	220
	584		
		Total	398

* There are here upwards of 80 Catholic children without a school,

† Here are upwards of 50 Catholic children similarly neglected.

‡ In Keels 90 Catholic children without a school, and these three places make a total of 220 Catholic children left without education.

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TRINITY BAY, NORTH

SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED.		SCHOOLS WANTED.	
Catalina (Protestant) 2 schools	120	Bird Island Cove, (Protestant]	100
Ragged Harbor, (Catholic)	54	Old Bonaventure, (Ditto)	70
Trinity (Protestant) 2 schools	192	New Bonaventure, (Ditto)	45
Ship Cove (Protestant)	65	Add Catholics at Catalina	60
English Harbor, (Ditto)	38		
		Total,	275
Total,	469		

TRINITY, WEST

SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED.		SCHOOLS WANTED.	
New Harbor, Protestant	49	Heart's Desire, Catholic	28
Heart's Content, Ditto	83	Norman's Cove, Protestant	19
New Perlican Ditto	35	Tickle Cove, Catholic	18
Turk's Cove, Catholic	42	Chance Cove, Protestant	30
Scilly Cove, Protestant	36	Heart's Ease, Ditto	13
Heart's Delight, Ditto	60	Ryder's Harbor, Catholic	36
		British Harbor, Catholic and	30
	305	Protestant	
		Careless Harbor Ditto	33
		Total,	207

IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED.		SCHOOLS WANTED.	
Bonavista, North	587	Bonavista, North	81
Bonavista, South,	584	Bonavista, South,	398
Trinity, North,	469	Trinity, North,	275
Trinity, West,	395	Trinity, West,	207
		Total,	961
Grand Total,	1945		

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On the morning of Thursday, 19th December, I set out for Carbonear across the country, the distance being computed by some persons 14, by others 15, and by many 16 miles. At all events I walked it *leisurely* in 4 hours, accompanied by a man carrying my trunk. This road is highly important as connecting Conception and Trinity Bays, and is it now considerably advanced towards completion; but there are several Bridges that would require to be rebuilt, but particularly that at the entrance into Heart's Content. It passes over a rather wide and rapid stream that is much swollen in the spring, at which season the water rises, at times, some 4 feet over the bridge. That half of the road nearest to Carbonear would appear not so well drained as that at the Heart's Content side; but whether this appearance results from its being partially covered with snow when I travelled it, or from imperfect execution at the Conception Bay side, I can hardly say.

The country, at both extremities of the road is very beautifully wooded, and the land is of a superior description: but there intervenes between these woods a patch of barren land about 4 miles wide, over which, if the best road were made, it would be *difficult*, for any, *impossible* for one not intimately acquainted with the country, to travel, when the whole face of it is covered with snow. But in snow storms it is attended with considerable danger to life, because there are no land-marks sufficient to keep the casual traveller within the road. They ought, therefore, to be erected at least at one side of the road, and close upon it, a line of posts pretty thickly set; these posts may be not more than 5 feet high, and within a half a perch of each other at the least. Indeed a longure may be attached to them in order to render it impossible, even for the benighted traveller, to mistake his way. If a moderate house were built also at the Heart's Content side, and a small sum given to encourage a person to reside there, it would tend greatly to secure the way-farer from accidents. A similar advantage would be given to all travellers upon these great connecting lines between St. John's and Placentia, and between Catalina and Bonavista, as well as also between Trepassey and Renew's, with the greatest propriety, and the communication would thereby be greatly enhanced.

I arrived this day at 2, p. m., at Carbonear, whence finding the school there, too, had "broken up" for the Christmas holidays, I departed next morning, and on Saturday, 21st December, crossed Conception Bay by one of the Packets, and reached St. John's early in the evening.

Having reported thus far upon the state of the schools in eight of the more remote Districts of the Island, as well as upon the subject of the roads in such localities as I visited, whether with reference to their utility in enabling the younger children to reach their schools, or as the means of facilitating the inspection,—and upon such matters of paramount local interest as fall under my observations—it only remains for me to make a few observations upon the general subject to which the Report refers.

It will be observed, that in administering what is with us termed "Education," to the children of the Island, there is no such thing observed, whether we look at the Protestant or Catholic Schools, (if we except the principal schools of the Newfoundland School Society), as a uniform "system;" and, indeed, it may be hard to expect that, for the salary of £10, £15, £20, or £25, for which teachers are required to devote their entire time to the instruction of children, and from which they derive their only resource for the maintenance of their families—it may be unreasonable to expect, for such a pittance, to procure men competent to put into practical operation any sort of uniform system; and this will at once force upon us a reflection upon the extreme inadequacy of the Education Grant, not to say for educating all the children of the principal settlements, but even for communicating the elements of Education advantageously, to all those within whose reach schools have been placed by the present scholastic arrangements of the Colony.

If it be deemed desirable to establish a uniformity of system in the manner of conducting the schools, that can only be accomplished by the establishment of Normal Schools at St. John's, for the education of Teachers; but the smallness of the remuneration afforded to the teachers generally would greatly mitigate against the success of such an undertaking; as what parent would consent to devote all the faculties of his child to a pursuit whence he could hope to derive no more than a fractional part of that pecuniary return that he would naturally expect to realize even from the humblest employment of the fishery?

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The moderate advancement of the children generally, even in the schools longest established and best conducted, would seem the natural result of the practice, on the part of the parents, not only of withdrawing them altogether from school at a very early age, but even of frequently keeping them away during the summer months to assist them in the operations of the fishery. To remedy this evil appears to present the strongest obstacles; because as soon as the child reaches his sixth year, and frequently before it, his services in turning fish upon the flakes, and a variety of other employment about it,—and, also, a little later, in bearing his part in the taking of fish at sea,—render his assistance too valuable to be dispensed with by very poor people upon almost any grounds.

Upon the perusal of this Report, the exceeding inadequacy of the amount granted for educational purposes in this Island cannot fail to arrest the attention of the reader. The sum granted is somewhat under £5000; and yet the salaries of the teachers are far below the sum that could be expected to command competency, so numerous are the places where schools have been established. But when we find that the places where schools are still wanted, comprehend a juvenile population nearly equal to that of those where schools have been established;—and when we reflect that the operation of the Education Act, and the scope of this report, are confined to the limits of the British (Fishing) Jurisdiction, whereas the very large population along the North Western and Western Coasts, usually denominated the French Shore, are left altogether abandoned to all the darkness of ignorance;—we feel ourselves compelled to express our regret that the subject of the Education of the country has not been brought prominently before Her Majesty's Government, because we must see that the resources of the colony are quite insufficient to meet the exigencies, so many and so pressing are her general necessities.

During my visits to St. Peter's I availed myself of the polite attention of the Very Rev. Vicar Apostolic there, M. Charlot, and his Rev. colleague M. LeHelloco, to see the schools established there; and I was forcibly struck by the contrast presented by two colonies lying within some 4 or 5 leagues of each other, not alone with reference to their staple trade, the Fishery, but particularly the all important subject of Education.

I need not mention the large bounty (10s. 6d. per qtl.) given by the Parent Government for all fish taken upon the Banks, but I shall confine myself to the question more immediately before me. The Parent Government, have, in that little colony,—where all seems wealth, and a pauper is not known,—established two very superior scholastic establishments, supported entirely by the Government;—namely a school for boys and a school for girls. To teach the former they have deputed two Rev. gentlemen of the Community of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and their course of Education comprises all that is useful in scientific, commercial or mechanical life—the languages are not taught; and these Rev. gentlemen receive from their Government a commodious house, abundant supplies of all that is necessary in clothing or household consumption, and £6 per annum besides. 6 Nuns of the Sisters of Charity are similarly supported and supplied, and paid £20 per annum each for teaching the girls. There are also similar establishments at the small Islands of Langley and Miquelon. I would therefore humbly suggest, that the Assembly ought, under all circumstances, to increase the present grant; but I also think they ought strongly, and I should hope they would *unanimously*, adopt strong representation praying the Crown to grant them a sum equal to that granted by themselves for a purpose so important to the general interests.

The Education of the people of Newfoundland never cost the Parent state of England one shilling—the physical improvement of the country not one shilling;—a shilling has never been expended in the making of a single road;—not one school established by the Government since the discovery of the Island; although ever since the establishment of a Custom-house in Newfoundland the surplus Revenues of the country, when the governmental expenses were almost nominal, flowed into the British Treasury: and yet, the Governor of the colony is, by the 51st Article of the Royal Instructions, ordered to give, from time to time, to the Crown, “An account of the wants and defects of the Island under your government, what are the chief products thereof, what improvements have been lately made, and what further improvements you conceive may be made, or advantage gained by trade, or in what way we may contribute thereto.”

A representation such as I refer to may not at once be successful, but, frequently reiterated, could hardly fail, eventually, to succeed.

With these few observations I beg leave respectfully to tender my Report.
To the Hon. James Crowdy, Colonial Secretary,
St. John's, 17th February, 1845.

J. V. NUGENT.

LIST OF SCHOOLS &c.

Name of place.	Teacher's Salary	No. of Children.	No at Arithmetic.	No. Writing	No. Reading.	By what Body established.	At what time.
FORTUNE BAY.							
Push Through	£40	22	—	7	8	Protestant Board	Dec. 1843.
Furbey's Cove.	40	30	—	—	—	Ditto	Spring, 1844.
Grole	—	45	—	22	21	N. S. Society	1842.
Belloram.	—	56	27	25	37	Ditto	1842.
English Harbor and St. Jacques.	40	9	—	7	7	Protestant Board	Jan. 1844.
	—	21	—	—	—	Ditto	— 1844
BURIN.							
Great Burin.	28	32	2	12	15	Protestant Board	April 1844.
Grand Bank.	25	—	—	—	—	Ditto	
Great St. Lawrence.	25	75	—	7	20	Catholic Board	October 1843.
Burin Proper.	40	56	20	26	30	Ditto	
Burin Bay.	6	22	1	4	8	Protestant Board	1843.
Spoon Cove.	5	18	—	2	7	Ditto	Spring 1844.
Beau Bois.	40	35	—	—	8	Catholic Board	May 1844.
Rock Harbour.	—	30	10	16	16	Society	May 1842.
PLACENTIA.							
Presque.	25	21	—	—	4	Catholic Board	Spring 1844.
Merasheen.	35	55	—	—	20	Ditto	March 1844.
*Isle of Vallen.	9	35	—	11	14	Society	March 1842.
Little Placentia.	35	106	—	9	30	Catholic Board	
Great Placentia.	35	60	—	10	40	Ditto	Spring 1844.
Distress Cove.	25	32	—	—	—	Ditto	Spring 1844.
ST. MARY'S.							
St. Mary's,	23	100	9	14	15	Catholic Board	December 1843.
Salmonier.	18	24	—	—	12	Ditto	October 1843.
Trepassey.	22	50	11	12	20	Ditto	

*The Sum annexed here as the Teacher's Salary is only an aid granted by the Protestant Board to assist in maintaining the School.

LIST OF SCHOOLS &c.

Name of place.	Teacher's Salary	No. of Children.	No at Arithmetic.	No. Writing	No. Reading.	By what Body established.	At what time.
BONAVISTA (North)							
Fair Island	—	53	—	—	—	Society	1843.
Fool's Island	—	34	—	—	—	Ditto	1843.
Swains' Island.	—	33	—	—	—	Ditto	1843.
Greenspond	—	246	70	50	97	Ditto	
Salvage	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto	
BONAVISTA (South)							
Tickle Cove	25	40	7	16	24	Protestant Board	January 1844.
Open Hall	25	30	—	—	—	Ditto	January 1844
Keels	—	30	—	—	—	Society	
Broad Cove	25	71	13	13	26	Catholic Board	January 1844
King's Cove	23	69	7	9	20	Ditto	January 1844.
Do. do.	—	31	10	10	17	Society	
Bonavista	—	230	60	50	90	Ditto	
Bonavista	61	94	15	26	50	Protestant Board	January 1844.
TRINITY NORTH							
Bird Island Cove	—	100	9	20	40	Society.	
Ragged Harbour	20	54	—	—	6	Catholic Board	October 1844.
Catalina	30	70	8	41	30	Protestant Board	
Do. do.	—	30	—	—	—	Society	
† Trinity	—	150	30	50	100	Ditto	
Do. North Side	30	42	4	18	18	Protestant Board	Nov. 1843.
† Ship Cove	5	65	—	18	39	Society.	Dec. 1843.
† English Harbour	5	33	12	20	32	Ditto	1841.
Cuckolds Cove and } Trouty }	25	12 16	— 1	3 8	8 12	} Protestant Board	Dec. 1843.
TRINITY WEST.							
New Harbour	23	49	—	11	20	Ditto	Dec. 1843.
Hearts Delight	10	60	—	—	—	Ditto	Oct. 1844.
† Hearts Content	20	83	14	23	37	Society	Spring 1842.
New Perlican	20	35	—	1	10	Protestant Board	Nov. 1843.
Turk's Cove	20	42	—	—	10	Catholic Board	Jan. 1844.
Scilly Cove.	24	36	9	15	14	Protestant Board	1844.

† There is a Class in English History at this School.

‡ The Sums annexed as the Teachers' Salaries in these Schools are aids given by the Board towards their support.

FISHERIES

EXTRACTS FROM TREATIES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE
RELATING TO THE FISHERIES.*TREATY OF UTRECHT—1713.*

ART.—13—“The Island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent Islands, shall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Great Britain; and to that end the town and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said Island are in the possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up, within seven months from the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the most Christian King, to those who have a Commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the most Christian King, his heirs and successors, or any of their subjects, at any time hereafter, lay claim to any right to the said island and islands, or to any part of it, or them. Moreover, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said Island of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings, there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish. or to restore to the said island beyond the time necessary for fishing, and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said Island of Newfoundland, which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern point of the said Island, and from thence running down by the western side, reaches as far as the place called Point Riche. But the Island called Cape Breton, as also all others, both in the mouth of the River St. Lawrence, and in the gulph of the same name, shall hereafter belong of right to the French, and the most Christian King shall have all manner of Liberty to fortify any place or places there.

TREATY OF PARIS—1763.

ART. 5—“The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying, on a part of the Coasts of the Island of Newfoundland, such as it is specified in the 13th article of the Treaty of Utrecht; which article is renewed and confirmed by the present treaty (except what relates to the island of Cape Breton, as well as to the other Islands and coasts in the mouth and in the gulph of St. Lawrence): and his Britannic Majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the most Christian King the liberty of fishing in the gulph of St. Lawrence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said Fishery but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well as those of the continent, as those of the islands situated in the said gulph of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton out of the said gulph, the subjects of the most Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton, and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, and every where else out of the said gulph, shall remain on the foot of former treaties.”

ART. 6—“The King of Great Britain cedes the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full right, to his most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen: and his said most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said Islands; to erect no building upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery; and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.”

TREATY OF VERSAILLES—1763.

ART. 4—“His Majesty the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the Island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the thirteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht; excepting the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right, by the present treaty, to his most Christian Majesty.”

FISHERIES

ART. 5—"His Majesty the most Christian King, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid article of the treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees north latitude; and his Majesty the King of Great Britain consents, on his part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of His most Christian Majesty, beginning at the said Cape St. John, passing to the North, and descending by the Western coast of the Island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty seven degrees fifty minutes latitude. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht."

ART. 6—"With regard to the fishery in the gulph of St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to exercise it, conformably to the fifth article of the treaty of Paris."

DECLARATION OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

"THE King having entirely agreed with his most Christian Majesty upon the articles of the definitive treaty, will seek every means which shall not only insure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, and will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

"To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, his Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them upon the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; but he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements, which shall be formed there to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French Fishermen be not incommoded, in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.

"The thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery, which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing-vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting in any manner the French Fishermen during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

"The King of Great Britain, in ceding the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations; and that the fishery between the said islands and that of Newfoundland, shall be limited to the middle of the channel.

"Given at Versailles, the 3d September, 1763.

L. S. "MANCHESTER."

COUNTER DECLARATION OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

"The principles which have guided the King in the whole course of the negotiations which preceded the re-establishment of peace, must have convinced the King of Great Britain, that his Majesty has had no

FISHERIES

other design than to render it solid and lasting by preventing, as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel.

"The King of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of his Majesty's intentions, not to rely upon his constant attention to prevent the island of St. Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

"As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements settled by the two Sovereigns upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained by the fifth article of the treaty of peace signed this day, and by the declaration likewise delivered to-day, by his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; and his Majesty declares that he is fully satisfied on this head.

In regard to the fishery between the Island of Newfoundland, and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on, by either party, but to the middle of the channel; and his Majesty will give the most positive orders that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.

"Given at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.

L. S. "GRAVIER DE VERGENNES."

TREATY OF PARIS—1814.

ART. 8.—"His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and his Allies, engages to restore to his Most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the Colonies, Fisheries, Factories, and establishments of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st January, 1792, in the seas on the Continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with exception, however, of the Islands of Tobago and St. Lucie, and the Isle of France and its Dependencies, especially Rodrigues and Les Sechelles, which several Colonies and Possessions his most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle, and which His Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and sovereignty to His Catholic Majesty.

ART. 13.—"The French right of Fishery upon the great Bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the Island of that name, and of the adjacent Islands in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792."

TREATY OF PARIS—1815.

ART. 11.—"The Treaty of Paris of the Thirtieth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and the final Act of the Congress of Vienna of the Ninth of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen, are confirmed, and shall be maintained in all such of their enactments which shall not have been modified by the Articles of the present Treaty."

FISHERIES

Sundry Documents relative to the Bank Fishery transmitted to the House by His Excellency the Governor.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, K.C.B., & K.C.H.,
Governor of the Island of Newfoundland, &c. &c. &c.

THE MEMORIAL OF MUDGE & CO. OF ST. JOHN'S, MERCHANTS,

HUMBLY SHEWETH--

That your Memorialists, and their ancestors before them, have been engaged in the Bank Fishery of this Island, without intermission, for nearly a century,—formerly on a very extensive scale, and with success,—but they have reluctantly been compelled to shorten, and indeed almost to abandon it, in consequence of the interruptions occasioned by the competition of the French,—the effects of which your Memorialists desire to bring under your Excellency's consideration.

Your Memorialists would beg to remark, that neither during the two or three years succeeding the peace of 1815, nor during the former peace, did the French vessels on the Banks come to anchor there, or use the ground lines, commonly called Bultoes, as they now do ; but they fished from the decks of the vessels, as did the British, and your Memorialists and others always supposed that they were precluded by Treaty from anchoring.

That whilst the fishery was thus pursued the British fishermen caught more fish than the French, and were not effected by their competition ; but after the time above mentioned the latter introduced a new system of fishing by means of these Bultoes, and, contrary to former usage, anchored their vessels on the Bank, without which, indeed, the Bultoe system could not be pursued.

That the Bultoe system is carried on in the following manner :—

The vessel is provided with two or three large boats, of a size to carry out, at considerable distances, large supplies of rope and line, with moorings and anchors sufficient to ride at anchor on the open Bank in rough weather. These boats carry out from five to six thousand fathoms of rope, to which are fastened leads with baited hooks at certain distances from each other. These are carried out from the vessel in different directions, and let down and secured with suitable moorings to prevent their being carried away by strong currents that usually prevail on the Bank. They are then laid out at stated distances from each other, with several thousand hooks well baited, and frequently occupy several miles of ground. On the next day they are taken up and overhauled—the fish taken off—and if the birth is approved, the hooks fresh baited and let down again, and thus successively during the voyage. But should the birth in which they have anchored not prove a good one, they heave up and sail about to make another, in doing which, if they chance to see an English vessel catching fish freely with hook and line, they anchor near her and lay out their Bultoes, which, spreading so large a quantity of bait, the fish are soon drawn thereby from the few caplin presented by the English vessel, and the latter is therefore obliged to heave up and sail away from the good fishing ground to find a birth elsewhere ; so that not only does the English vessel loose the good fishing in which she was engaged, but the most valuable part of the season is often lost in wandering about to find a new berth clear of the French ships ; for they are so numerous, and each covers with its Bultoes so large a space that it would be difficult to keep clear of them, and any place near them it is, for the reasons above stated, useless to attempt occupying ; so that in effect the French have monopolized to themselves all the best fishing ground.

Your Memorialists vessel fell in with one of these Bultoes, which had gone adrift, measuring 1,500 fathoms.

Now it will be evident to your Excellency that the Fishery here described can only be carried on with large vessels, manned with a greater number of men than those for the deck fishery, and at a great ex-

FISHERIES.

pense—so great that it would probably never have been attempted by the French without the assistance of their very extensive bounties ; but assisted by these it is prosecuted to a very great extent, and is annually increasing ; whilst the British Bank Fishery, which formerly employed several hundred vessels, is by the means aforesaid, nearly driven off the Bank—being reduced to five or six small vessels.

Your Memorialists may here mention that their said vessel on her last trip communicated with one of the French vessels, of about 200 tons, carrying three boats, the master of which stated that they found it necessary to take on board large quantities of extra stores ; and they had no less than 500 fathoms of cable, and 9 anchors, with 40,000 hooks ; and your Memorialists' said master understood from him that on all these a bounty was allowed.

That your Memorialists resolving if possible to reclaim this ancient branch of the Fishery, which aforetime yielded such an abundance of the best and largest fish, (the sort most suitable for many of the foreign markets, worth several shillings per. qtl more than the Labrador or shore Fish, and always shipped off long before the others could be got ready), have this year, on their own adventure, and at their own risk, fitted out a vessel equipped, as nearly as they could ascertain, in the manner of the French, on the Bultoe system—the result of which encourages a hope that, with moderate Legislative assistance to commence with, it may be successfully prosecuted, and that profitable employment during the summer may thus be secured for many of the large class of the sealing vessels.

Nevertheless your Memorialists in this their first attempt to open up a new mode of fishing, have had great difficulties to contend with ; they have necessarily incurred heavy expenses, and have sustained unavoidable loss from the inexperience of the fishermen in an occupation so entirely new to them, but who notwithstanding, they have been obliged to encourage with extraordinary wages. Moreover, at the return of every trip from the Bank new and expensive demands are made on your Memorialists for unforeseen contingencies ; and even so early as the second trip they were called upon to enlarge their outfit by an additional boat and men, together with the necessary apparatus.

But whatever may be the result of the present year, your Memorialist have resolved to give another trial with every additional improvement that may be suggested by the master of their said vessel, grounded on the experience of the present season ; and as the success of future adventurers will be advanced by the practical knowledge of the Bultoe-fishery thus acquired by your Memorialists' enterprise, your Memorialists trust that your Excellency will see fit to encourage their undertaking ; and humbly pray that in the next session of the Legislature your Excellency will be pleased to recommend a suitable sum to be granted in aid of your Memorialists.

(Signed)

MUDGE & Co.

September 14, 1844.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency Major-General Sir JOHN HARVEY,
K. C. B., K. C. H., &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

The Chamber of Commerce, fully agreeing with their predecessors in office as to the great importance of the Bank Fishery, as expressed in their Report for 1844, beg most respectfully to address your Excellency on this important matter.

The great declension in this branch of our Trade from what it formerly was, when more than one hundred sail of Bankers were fitted out from this and the neighbouring Port, now reduced to almost a solitary vessel, cannot have failed to have struck your Excellency with the necessity of some steps being taken for its encouragement.

APPENDIX FISHERIES.

The only successful mode of prosecuting that Fishery in the present day is by the Bultoe—as followed by the French, Americans, and very lately by the Portuguese—a system attended with great expense, and which our Fishermen are unable to follow in competition with Foreigners, who receive encouragement and support from their Governments by Bounties and otherwise, unless they also can look to the fostering care of Government for some support and assistance.

The Chamber of Commerce knowing the deep interest Your Excellency takes in the welfare of the Country, and Your Excellency's readiness to bring under the notice of the Legislature any measures that your Excellency may conceive will benefit its Trade and Fisheries, pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to bring the subject of the Bank Fishery under their consideration at the approaching Legislative Session, that such steps may be taken as to Your Excellency and the Legislature may appear best suited to attain the desirable object of affording encouragement to so important a branch of our Trade, and prevent its falling altogether into the hands of Foreigners.

(Signed)

THOMAS BENNETT,

President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Chamber of Commerce, }
St. John's, 8th January, 1845. }

(Copy)
No. 193.

DOWNING-STREET, }
22nd November, 1844. }

SIR,—I have received your Despatch, No. 71, of the 18th September, in which you raise a question as to the right of Vessels belonging to the French, or any other Foreign Nation, to anchor, for the purpose of Fishing, on the Banks of Newfoundland.

I communicated Your Despatch to the Earl of Aberdeen, and the question was, by His Lordship, submitted to the Queen's Advocate for his opinion. I enclose, for your information, a copy of the answer which I have received from Lord Aberdeen, together with a copy of the Report furnished by the Queen's Advocate.

I have, &c. &c.,

(Signed)

STANLEY.

(Copy.)

FOREIGN-OFFICE, }
November 19th, 1844 }

SIR,—

In reply to Your Letter of the 24th, ultimo, enclosing a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, in which a question is raised as to the right of Vessels belonging to France, or any other Foreign Nation, to anchor on the Banks of Newfoundland,—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to state to you, for Lord Stanley's information, that his Lordship having referred that Despatch to Her Majesty's Advocate-General, for his opinion upon the question therein raised, His Lordship has received from that officer a Report, of which a copy is herewith transmitted. I am directed at the same time, to state, that Lord Aberdeen concurs in the opinion expressed in that Report, in so far as His Lordship can form a judgment on the question, from the information which accompanies your letter.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

J. STEPHEN, Esq. &c., &c. &c.,

A. U. ADDINGTON.

FISHERIES.

(Copy.)

DOCTORS' COMMONS,
November 9th, 1844. }

My Lord,—

I am honoured by Your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Addington's Letter of the 6th inst., stating that he was directed to transmit to me a Letter from the Colonial Office, enclosing a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, in which a question is raised as to the right of Vessels belonging to the French or any other Foreign Nation, to anchor on the Banks of Newfoundland; and to request I would take this paper into consideration, and report to Your Lordship my opinion thereupon.

In obedience to Your Lordship's commands, I have taken this paper into consideration, and have the honour to report that the statement therein contained is scarcely sufficient to enable me to give a precise answer to the question propounded. I can only say, generally, that where Foreign Vessels, have by Treaty or otherwise, a right of Fishing on the Banks, I am not aware that they can justly be prevented from anchoring, for the purpose of better carrying on their fishing operations.

If the case upon which the present complaint against the French Vessels is founded, occurred within the limits in which the French are entitled to peculiar privileges under the stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles (1763) and the Declaration accompanying the same, it might indeed be contended that French Vessels are precluded from anchoring, or fishing whilst at anchor within these limits. The British declaration, with which the king of France in the counter-declaration states himself to be fully satisfied, has the following passage:—"The Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the Fishery which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the Fishery shall be carried on there. It shall not be deviated from by either party.

Now if it be true, as stated in the case of Mudge & Co., that the fishing whilst at anchor has only recently been adopted by the French Fishermen, it cannot be said to be *the method which has at all times been acknowledged*.

This argument, however, I must confess, appears to me to be spacious rather than sound, since the concluding part of the paragraph in the British Declaration, tends to shew that the *method* spoken of had reference only to other matters, viz., the buildings, scaffolds, &c.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed)

DODSON.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, K. T.
&c., &c., &c.

A STATEMENT

Shewing the Number of Gallons of Whale Oil landed and the amount paid as Bounties under the Colonial Act for the encouragement of the Whale Fishery.

When paid	By whom fitted out	Name of Master	Vessels name	Tonnage	No. gallons	Amt. of Bty. pd
1842						
January 12.	Job, Brothers & Co	Thomas Best.	Mary.	98 tons	3389	£200 0 0
April 15	C.F. Bennett & Co	John Field.	Blandford.	199 "	5499	200 0 0
1843.						
January 5.	Newman & Co.	Timothy Shipton.	Swallow	158 "	7680	200 0 0
1844.						
Dec. 20.	Newman & Co.	Timothy Shipton.	Swallow	158 "	4196	200 0 0
Dec. 20	C.F. Bennett & Co	D. Mallowney.	Blandford.	119 "	3087	200 0 0
					23,851	£1000 0 0

FISHERIES

JUDGES' CHAMBERS, March 26, 1845.

SIR,—

We have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that in accordance with your wishes, as expressed in the letter of Mr. Crowdy to the Chief Justice, we have considered the question referred to us.

Personal respect for your Excellency induces us in this instances to transmit our views—at the same time we beg respectfully to state that the constitutional as well as the safer course would be, on any really doubtful point, to seek a Judicial decision by a suit at law. However in this case (after mature consideration) we are of opinion that no Lien now subsists by Statute Law—that no such Lien as that referred to ever existed at Common Law. To give such a Lien existence by usage of trade, such usage must be more uninterrupted and have greater uniformity than we can be satisfied has at any time subsisted.

Possession, either actual or constructive, by the party or his agents, is necessary in all cases of Lien—and this limitation is clearly expressed in the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General of England in the year 1788.

We abstain from sending to Your Excellency the reasons on which this conclusion rests—the matter being so clear as not to require a more lengthened exposition.

We have the honor &c.

(Signed)

THOMAS NORTON, Chief Justice
 GEORGE LILLY, Assistant Judge.
 JAMES SIMMS, Assistant Judge.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
 26th February, 1845. }

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th Instant, with its accompanying document, and requesting our opinion, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, as to the existing state of the *Law of Lien* as regards the Wages of servants employed in the Fishery.

We have carefully considered the matter submitted to us, and are of opinion that there is not now in force any Statutory Law of Lien for wages of servants employed in the Fishery; and that parties so engaged are consequently left to their Common Law remedy.

We further beg to report, for his Excellency's information, that the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown upon this subject were furnished to the Executive Government on the 3rd and 7th of March 1841, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Assembly.

We have the honor &c.

(Signed)

H. A. EMERSON, Acting Attorney General.

W. B. ROW, Acting Solicitor General.

The Hon JAMES CROWDY.

FISHERIES.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Fisheries on the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland.

The Bank and Shore Fisheries have engaged the deep attention of your Committee. These important subjects have not hitherto been investigated by the Legislature ; they have therefore considered it their duty to take a general review of them from the earliest period.

These Fisheries were coeval with the Colonial dominion and maritime superiority of England. Newfoundland was her earliest Colonial possession : the fisheries, the first nursery of those seamen that gained her the dominion of the ocean, and with it her vast unbounded Colonial Empire, and trade of the world.

Soon after the discovery of the Island by *Cabot*, in the Reign of Henry VII., the fisheries gave employment to a considerable number of ships and seamen. As far back as the year 1549, an Act of the British Parliament [Edward VI.] was passed for the better encouragement of the fisheries of Newfoundland. During the Reigns of Elizabeth, James I, Charles I. & II., the trade and fisheries engaged much of the attention of the Crown and Parliament. There were two hundred and sixty ships employed in the Newfoundland fisheries in the Reign of Elizabeth. The seamen nursed in these Fisheries mainly assisted in manning her fleets, which defeated the powerful *Armada* of Spain.

Charles I. in a commission for well-governing his subjects of Newfoundland, observes, that "the navigation and mariners of the Realm have been much increased by the Newfoundland fisheries." Various Acts were passed in the Reign of Charles II., and measures were adopted to revive the fisheries of Newfoundland, which had greatly declined. The preamble of the Act 10th & 11th William and Mary declares that "the trade and fisheries of Newfoundland is a beneficial trade to the kingdom, in the employing of a great number of seamen and ships, to the increase of Her Majesty's Revenue and the encouragement of trade and navigation."

The Act 15th George III. declares the Fisheries "the best nurseries for able and experienced seamen, always ready to man the Royal Navy when occasion may require ; and it is the greatest national importance to give all due encouragement to the said fisheries."

In 1763, Lord Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, negotiated in the first instance the Treaty of Paris, which upon his resignation of office was concluded by Lord Bute. Lord Chatham, who had contended, on the part of England, for the whole exclusive fishery of Newfoundland, and affirmed it to be of itself an object worthy to be contested by the extremity of war, censured severely his successor in office for having returned to France some of the privileges which she had before enjoyed upon the coast, and for having ceded, in addition, *St. Pierre and Miquelon*.

By the Treaty of 1763, additional concessions were made to France in the fisheries of Newfoundland. No part of the Treaty was more uniformly censured than that which related to Newfoundland. The preliminary articles were censured by a vote of the House of Commons, and the Minister of the day had to retire ; however, the advantages ceded to the French were confirmed. Lord Viscount Townshend said—"The admission of that Nation [the French] to a participation of the Newfoundland fisheries was a piece of the most dreadful policy and concession that ever disgraced a nation."

Mr. Fox said, "It was evident that our fisheries in Newfoundland, so much boasted of, were in a manner annihilated, not to mention the impolicy of ceding *St. Pierre and Miquelon*."

Sir Peter Burrell said—"Will any gentleman say that leaving the Americans liberty to dry their fish on the unsettled coast of Newfoundland was the way to prevent disputes : for his part he saw, in the wording of the treaty, an eternal source of quarrels and disputes ; and when he considered the footing on

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which the Americans are with the French, he was not without his apprehensions that the right which the treaty granted to the latter to dry their fish on a coast near 190 miles in length, would occasion various attempts to bring in the Americans to this privilege."

Lord Mulgrave, on the same occasion said—"He considered the Greenland fisheries much inferior to the Newfoundland fisheries." Mr. Pitt expressed similar opinions.

The great advantages, in a national point of view, of the Newfoundland fisheries, have been fully admitted by the most eminent statesmen of a latter period. On a motion proposed by Sir John Newport, in 1815, in which he expressed his views of the vast importance of the fisheries of Newfoundland, Lord Castlereagh said "He concurred with much of what had been said by the Right Hon. Baronet as to the value of these Fisheries; he most completely coincided with him that they were not only valuable as a great source of wealth to the country but they were still more so as a source of maritime strength."

The greatest of trade Ministers, the late lamented Mr. Huskisson, in his celebrated speeches upon the Shipping Interests, Colonial Trade and Navigation, never loses sight of the great importance of the Fisheries. To the support of them, as a great source of the maritime power of England, he assented to a deviation from the great leading principles of his own commercial system. In that eminent Statesman's speech on the Navigation Laws of the United Kingdom, he says—

First of the Fisheries—

The ocean is a common field alike open to all the people of the earth; its productions belong to no particular Nation. It was therefore our interest to take care that so much of those productions as might be wanted for the consumption of Great Britain should be exclusively procured by British industry and imported in British ships. This is so simple and so reasonable a rule, that in this part of our navigation system, no alteration whatever has been made, nor do I believe that any ever will be contemplated."

Sir Howard Douglas said that "the Fisheries in the British Quarters of America were the most productive in the world: if they were not ours whose would they be? what would be the effect of the total abandonment and transfer to another Power of this Branch of Industry upon our Commercial marine and consequently upon our naval ascendancy?"

Your Committee could without end produce authorities, both British and Foreign, to prove the inestimable value of the fisheries on the Great Bank and Shores of Newfoundland. The French Government have at all periods duly estimated its importance. The Americans, even before they were separated from the Government of the Parent Country, but more particularly since, have lost no opportunity to extend the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland. Your Committee would conclude upon this head by referring to the opinion of a celebrated French authority, (L'Abbe Raynal,) on the great value, in a commercial and national point of view, of the Newfoundland Fisheries.

"The other Colonies, he says, have exhibited a series of injustice, oppression and carnage, which will for ever be holden in detestation. Newfoundland alone hath not offended against humanity nor injured the rights of any other people. The other settlements have yielded productions, only by receiving an equal value in exchange. Newfoundland alone hath drawn from the depths of the waters riches formed by nature alone, and which furnishes subsistence to several countries of both hemispheres.

"How much time hath elapsed before this parallel hath been made,—of what importance did fish appear when compared to the money which men went in search of in the new world. It was long before it was understood, if even it be yet understood, that the representation of the thing is not of greater value than the thing itself, and that a ship filled with Cod and a Galleon are vessels equally laden with Gold:—there is even this remarkable difference, that mines can be exhausted and the fisheries never are. Gold is not reproductive, but the fish are so incessantly."

Your Committee consider it necessary to explain the grounds on which they refer to so many authorities to prove the value of the Newfoundland fisheries. The proposition, as far as they could learn, has never yet been questioned. They were induced to make these references in consequence of the utter

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and able mariners, was now become a mere drain that carried off very many of the best and most useful of all the British Sailors, and it is too notorious that this practice has prevailed ever since."

The state of the British Fishery, from 1699 to 1729, exhibits the same rise and fall, as will appear by the following

Recapitulation.

Average of Years.	Number of Ships.	Burthen of Ships	No. of Men belonging to the Ships.	Number of Passengers	Number of Boats.	Qtls. of Fish made.	Qtls. of Fish carried to market.	Tierces of Salmon carried to market.	Tons of Train Oil made	No. of Inhabitants remaining in the country in Winter.
1699, 1700, 1701.	192	7,991	4026	- - -	1514	216,320	154,370	- - -	1049	3506
1714, 1715, 1716.	161	9,198	2119	- - -	982	97,730	102,363	- - -	891	3501
1749, 1750, 1751.	288	33,512	4108	3,149	1370	432,318	422,116	1308	2532	5855
1764-5-6-7-8-9, 1770, 1-2-3-4	516	40,691	5435	6,441	2163	626,276	524,296	5146	2882	12340
1784-5-6-7-8-9, 1790, 1-2	480	48,950	4422	4,617	2258	637,955	622,108	2974	2364	15253

Office of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, }
Whitehall, 19th March, 1793. }

The occasional decline of the British fisheries appears to be accounted for by a variety of causes. The true causes—French and American competition and large bounties—are scarcely noticed. It was confidently stated that it was owing to the resident population not exceeding in those days from five to ten thousand. A report of the Lords of the Privy Council of trade states, in 1718, that the indulgence shewn to the planters in 1677, by permitting them to remain in the country, rendered the Charter ineffectual, reduced the Fishery to the lowest ebb, and favoured both the French and the New Englanders in carrying on the fishing trade. The same Report in further accounting for the decline of the British Fisheries, attributed it mainly to the neglect in not enforcing the 10th article of the Charter of Charles I., which ordains—

"That no person shall set up any Tavern, for selling of Wine, Beer, &c. to entertain the Fishermen, &c. ; and it is as certain that the flourishing state of the fishery trade during the aforesaid period, was in a great measure, owing to this wholesome prohibition ; for, as long as it was maintained, so long the trade prospered ; and it was no sooner dispensed with, than the trade sensibly declined ; and although the planters were afterwards kept in awe for some time by the Charters that were granted by King Charles II, which confirmed the said prohibition, nevertheless, when that difficulty was surmounted and they were at liberty to pursue their own measures, the fishery immediately languished."

The true cause of the falling off of the British fishery may be attributed to the unequal competition with which it had to contend from foreigners, their fisheries on the Newfoundland coast have been invariably supported by large bounties and other encouragements. It can be much more satisfactorily accounted for in that way, than to attribute it to the settlement of the Island, a resident population, or even the establishment of taverns and public houses. A subsequent Report of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council of Trade, on the subject of the Newfoundland fishery dated 17th March, 1786, accounts for it in a much more satisfactory manner when they state—"The French give a bounty upon fish, the produce of their fishery, imported into their West India Islands, of ten livres per quintal,

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and at the same time lay a duty of five livres per quintal upon all fish imported into those islands by foreign nations. This bounty and duty taken together is equal to a prohibition of foreign fish; and it is a clear proof that even in the opinion of their own government, nothing less than an encouragement more than equal to the first cost of their fish can enable their fishery to have a share of their own markets in the West Indies.

The French also give a bounty of 5 livres per quintal upon all fish, the produce of their fishery, carried into Spain, Portugal and Italy. This bounty is also so extravagant as clearly to evince the opinion of the French Government of the low state of their fishery. If the Legislature here was to give a like bounty upon the fish of your Majesty's subjects carried on in those markets, it would amount to £120,000 per annum. Such a measure can therefore be calculated merely to introduce their fish into those markets, but can never be intended as a permanent encouragement."

Your Committee wish particularly to draw attention to these opinions of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council of Trade, to show how mistaken they were in supposing that the French intended their bounties merely as a temporary expedient. It will further appear that they have not only continued them down to the present time, but have extended the fishery thereby to an extent greater than at any former period.

Your Committee having shown that it was large bounties alone enabled the French to carry on the fishery on the coast of Newfoundland, down to the period of 1793, have now briefly to remark, that from the year which broke out in that year until the year 1814, with the slight interruption of the Peace of Amiens in 1802, the British had full possession of the fisheries undisturbed by the competition of the French; during that period the fisheries greatly increased and prospered, and the quantity of fish caught ranged from eight hundred thousand to a million quintals per annum. It realized high prices in all the foreign markets; the price at Newfoundland advanced to the enormous sum of 45s. stg. per quintal. The estimated value of the exports, the produce of the fisheries of one or two of the last years of the war, were stated to exceed two millions and one half sterling.

Your Committee have now to draw your attention to the violent and sudden revolution, the rapid and unparalleled decline in the trade and fisheries, consequent upon the Peace, first with France and then with America. To the French were ceded the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the shores from Cape Ray to Cape John. To the Americans were soon after granted equally valuable fishing grounds; and in addition their respective Governments granted enormous bounties to uphold their fisheries, equal almost to the intrinsic value of fish. It leaves no ground to doubt the cause which brought such universal ruin, at that period, upon the British trade and fisheries. Your Committee cannot better point out the cause of the great depression of the fisheries of that period, than by giving an extract from the evidence before the House of Commons in 1817.

George Garland, Esq. states to the Committee, (Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq., in the chair)—That

"Another cause of the distress of trade may be found in the surrender by our Government, to France, by the late treaty, of a large part of the coast of Newfoundland, which is by far the most favourable part of the whole Island for the prosecution of the fishery, and to which, in consequence of the general scarcity of fish about St. John's and in Conception Bay, the inhabitants of those districts, the most populous of the Island, were wont annually to resort during the whole of the fishing season, though at a distance of 100 or 300 miles. Since the cession of the French Shore, the British fishermen of the said districts, confined to their own coast, have not caught above half the quantity of fish which they formerly did with the same outfit. The merchants urgently requested the Government, previous to the peace, to retain this valuable part of the island, and though we do not presume to question the expediency of the sacrifice which has been made of their individual interests for the promotion of national objects, yet I would submit that it strengthens their claim to reasonable relief; and lastly, but by no means least, another cause is to be found in the growing competition of the French Newfoundland trade, which is fostered by its Government with the most anxious solicitude, freed from duties either on its ships or produce, and encouraged by enormous bounties on its produce, and on the men engaged in the trade, as will appear by a document which I beg to produce.

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"FRENCH BOUNTIES ON THEIR NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

" On Fish exported from Newfoundland, or from France to the French Colonies, 24 francs per metrical quintal, which is equal to 12 francs or 10 shillings per English quintal of 112 lbs.

" On fish exported from Newfoundland to France, and from thence to Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant Ports, 12 francs per metrical quintal, which is equal to six francs or five shilling per English quintal of 112 lbs.

" On fish exported from Newfoundland to Italy, Spain and Portugal, direct, 10 francs per metrical quintal, which is equal to five francs or four shillings and two pence per English quintal of 112 lbs.

" On every killogramme of oil exported from Newfoundland to France ten centimes, which is equal to 75 shillings per ton of 256 gallons English.

" Of every killogramme of cods' roes and eggs, from Newfoundland to France, 20 centimes, which is equal to 8s. 4d. per English quintal or cwt. Besides the above a bounty of 50 francs, or 41s. 8d., per man, is allowed to the French merchants for every man and boy employed in the French shore fishery, and 15 francs or 12s. 6d. for every man and boy employed in the French Bank fishery sailing annually from the French ports."

" This competition has already excluded us from the French markets, where in the year 1815 we disposed of 100,000 quintals of fish ; it has met us in the markets of Spain and Italy, although in a limited degree, owing to the recent re-establishment of the French fisheries ; and it is evident that nothing but the support and assistance of our Government in some way or other can enable us to maintain the competition much longer with rivals who receive a bounty equal to one third of the value of the article. I have now completed the exposition of the causes of distress."

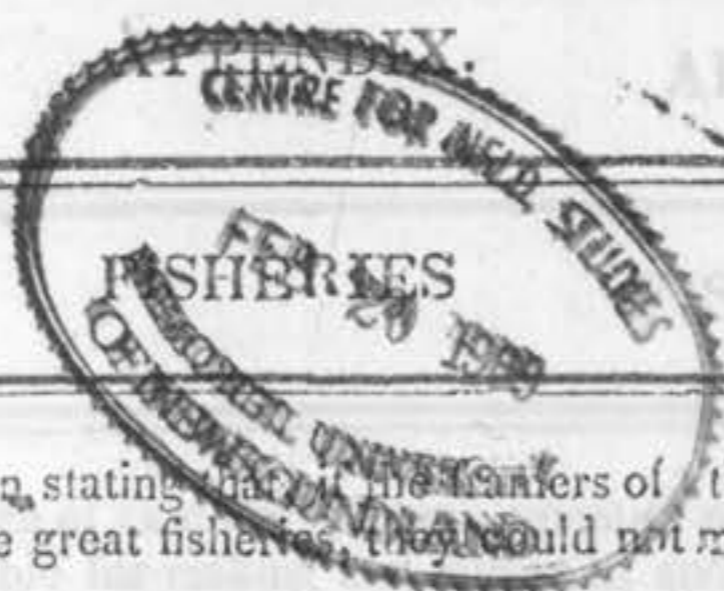
Mr. Attwood said—

" Because it appears that the French are actually prosecuting their fishery with all the enterprise and activity that might be expected from such unlimited encouragement, notwithstanding the French fishery was so very unfortunate last year, that they were only able to supply little more than France and their own colonies with fish. I am told, on the authority of the French Consul, that they have despatched more than four times the number of vessels on the fishery this year than they sent out last year. These are the grounds of my opinion, and without support from our Government or the intervention of some great political event, that three-fourths of the present Newfoundland trade will go from this country, into the hands of France in the space of three years."

The result of the representations and evidence adduced before the Committee was the following Report.

" It appears also to your Committee, that the trade itself has experienced a serious and alarming depression. The causes from which this has arisen will require, in the opinion of your Committee, in the ensuing Session of Parliament, a much more detailed and accurate investigation ; but enough has been shown by the testimony of respectable witnesses, to prove, before this House separates, that the fisheries will be most materially injured, the capitals embarked in it by degrees withdrawn, and the nursery for seamen, hitherto so justly valued, almost entirely lost.

Notwithstanding this strong representation on the part of a Committee of the British House of Commons, the subject has not since been taken up by the Government.—No relief or support has been afforded from that period to the present ; the British fisheries have been left to languish and contend with the unequal competition ; and as it was clearly proved, by the evidence of Mr. Garland and Mr. Attwood, the great and most important portions of the most valuable of the Newfoundland fisheries have fallen into the hands of the French and Americans, and without any rivalry on the part of the British. The British fishery is now confined to an in-shore fishery prosecuted in punts and small craft, leaving the deep sea fishery on the Great Bank and other valuable Banks and fishing grounds altogether in the hands of the French and Americans.



Your Committee have no hesitation in stating that the framers of the treaties of 1814 and 1818, had agreed to exclude the British from these great fisheries, they could not more effectually have deprived them of all participation in them.

Your Committee will now briefly remark upon the state of the fisheries from the peace of 1814, down to the present period, having to contend with the difficulties already noticed. Thrown altogether upon their own resources, unaided by the Parent Government, it must appear difficult to account for the preservation, by the British, of even a remnant of the fisheries. According to all mercantile calculation they should have fallen into the hands of the French and Americans; however, the necessities of the large population which grew up during the period of a prosperous fishery, worked for itself auxiliary means of employment. The cultivation of the soil, combining fishery and farming—has enabled them to exist in the country, and thereby to preserve the inshore fishery, the only portion that now remains to them. They have extended that fishery, and the aggregate quantity of fish caught is equal to that of the amount of the most prosperous years.

Your Committee, in making this admission, contend that it only proves that a trade capable of holding up against difficulties that would have overwhelmed any other in Her Majesty's wide extended dominions, is worthy of more attention and consideration from the Parent Government than has hitherto been extended towards it.

BRITISH BANK FISHERY.

The Great Bank Fishery suddenly declined after the Treaties of 1814 and 1818. In the year 1775 it gave employment to about four hundred sail of registered vessels, averaging from eighty to one hundred and forty tons burthen, employing from eight to ten thousand fishermen and shoremen. As many as one hundred and forty sail was fitted out from the District of St. John's, and the remainder from the various harbours of the Island. This important branch of the British Fishery was extensively prosecuted during the whole of the French war. No sooner did the French regain the privilege of prosecuting the fishery, than their extensive Bounties undermined the British Bank Fishery. Various attempts have been made to participate in it, but every attempt only brought ruin and disappointment on the British Merchant or fishermen; the consequence is, at this time, that the great Newfoundland Bank Fishery, so valuable in a commercial, but more particularly in a national point of view, is surrendered, without a struggle, to the rivals of England, the French and Americans;—these powers employing at least one thousand vessels of considerable burthen, manned with not less than thirty thousand seamen; the British not having more than five vessels and fifty men employed in the great deep-sea fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland.

Your Committee have to draw your attention to the mode of fishing lately adopted by the French; they have adopted what is called the *Bultow* system, by which means they extend lines and hooks miles round the ship. For a particular and accurate description of this mode of fishing your Committee have to refer to the statements of Messrs. Mudge and Co., appended to this Report.

Your Committee, in reference to this subject, have reason to believe that the *Bultow* system of fishing is most destructive;—it is a novel mode of fishing, not sanctioned by any previous practice or custom.—A question may arise whether it is not a violation of the spirit of the treaty with France. It is a subject that should, without delay, be brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Your Committee have not sufficient data to give a particular and authentic account of the French and American Fisheries prosecuted in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland.

FRENCH FISHERIES.

It is universally admitted, by all those who are acquainted with the subject, that the French occupy by far the best fishing stations. Having possession of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, they can prosecute the fishery to the Grand Bank with the greatest facility. They have also what has been called the Garden of Newfoundland, the line of coast from Cape Ray to Cape John; that portion of it between Cape John and the Straights of Belleisle secures to them the most prolific fishing grounds; they not only

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have the advantage of catching a larger quantity of fish, but the climate is found, by the absence of fog, much more suitable for making and curing it, and preparing it for the foreign markets.

The principal British Fishery was carried on in that quarter during the war. To use the words of an intelligent writer on the subject: "British fishers are consequently driven to the shores of Labrador, a longer voyage, where the quality of the fish, and the means of drying and curing them, are far inferior.—The North-Eastern coast of Newfoundland happens to be precisely that which is most exempted from fog; the same winds which envelope other parts of the Island in damp and mist, leaves this portion clear and dry—a circumstance unknown, or apparently unregarded, by those who, in addition to other concessions of land and water, seems thus to have also given away the light and heat of the sun;—the consequence is, that in the curing of our fish a great part is destroyed by the fog and damp, while the French fishermen, in addition to the abundance and quality of their fish, possess and monopolize the still greater advantage of the clearest and sunniest coast."

Your Committee have reason to believe that this exclusive fishery is an usurpation on the part of the French—that all they are entitled to by treaty is a concurrent right; at the same time it must be admitted that their exclusive claim has, in some degree, been sanctioned by the forbearance and policy of the British Government.

The extent of the French fishery of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and on the other coasts of the Island, may be estimated by a catch of a million quintals of fish, employing upwards of seven hundred sail of large ships, and from twenty to five and twenty thousand fishermen and seamen. The French, both at St. Pierre and Miquelon, and on the Northern part of the Island, carry on an illicit trade with the British settlers, particularly in bait, for the supply of their Bankers, which is greatly injurious to British interests, and calculated to destroy the British fisheries on the coast by depriving them of their regular supply of bait. Your Committee have to draw particular attention to this point, and have to refer to the evidence appended to this Report.

In making this brief reference to the French fisheries, your Committee must observe, that if the British and French fisheries were prosecuted without encouragement in the form of bounties, British industry, notwithstanding the other advantages possessed by the French, would assume its usual superiority; but it is impossible for them to compete with the French, upheld as they are by immense bounties. The object of France is not to create a trade, but to create a navy. It is forcibly said by Mr. McGregor, in his history: "In ceding to France the right of Fishing on the shores of Newfoundland, from Cape John to Cape Ray, with the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, we gave that ambitious nation all the means that her government desires of manning a navy; and if we were determined to lay a train of circumstances which, by their operation, should sap the very vitals of our native strength, we could not more effectually have done so than by granting a full participation of those fisheries to "France and America."

AMERICAN FISHERIES.

Your Committee, in referring to the American fisheries, have also to say, that they have no data to ground a correct estimate of them; but they can state that it is very extensive, employing from one thousand five hundred to two thousand sail of decked vessels, averaging from forty to one hundred tons burthen. The catch of fish in the British waters has been estimated at one million one hundred thousand quintals, which must give employment to twenty five thousand fishermen and seamen. The American fishers are observed in great numbers on the Grand Bank, and on the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—all along the shores of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, and the shores of Labrador. They commence their Fishery early in the Spring, and follow it up with the greatest assiduity, to the latest period of the fall. The American fishery is encouraged by a bounty of twenty shillings per ton, and the supply of their own markets protected by a duty of five shillings per quintal on foreign fish.

Your Committee have to observe that the great catch of Fish by the Americans, supported as it is by bounties and other encouragements, operates, concurrently with the French catch and bounties, to sap the foundation of the British fishery.

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“By the Convention of 1818 the Americans of the United States are allowed to fish along all our coasts and harbors, within three marine miles of the shore, (an indefinite distance) and of curing fish in such harbors and bays as are uninhabited, or, if inhabited, with the consent of the inhabitants. The expert and industrious Americans, ever fertile in expedients, and always on the alert in the produce of gain, know well how to take advantage of such a profitable concession.

From the sea coasts of Newfoundland ceded to France, which comprehend half the shores of the Island, and the best fishing grounds, our fishermen has been expelled, and driven to the necessity of resorting from two to four hundred miles further North, to the coast of Labrador, where they are again met by the swarms of Americans.

“By particular circumstances, and the better to accomplish their object, the Americans are known to be guided by one feeling to act more in union on arriving on the fishing coasts; they frequently occupy the whole of the best fishing banks, to the exclusion of our fishermen; and their daring aggressions have gone so far as to drive by force our vessels and boats from their stations, and tear down the British flag in the harbors, hoisting in its place that of the United States;—they are easily enabled, from their vastly superior numbers, to take all manner of advantage of our people. They frequently fish by means of seines, which they spread across the best places along the shores, and thus prevent the industry and success of the British Fishermen.”

Mr. Young, on the same subject, says—

“As early as the month of March, if any stranger approach the coast of Nova Scotia, his observations would induce him to believe, that he was advancing towards the territory of some great commercial state. At a short distance from the shore, and on the banks and most productive fishing grounds, he would perceive fleets or continuous lines of small shallops, and if the day and season were auspicious, he would discover that their crews were busily employed in drawing forth the treasures of the deep. Seeing them thus anchored within view, nay, within almost the shadow of their shore, and employed in appropriating the resources which would appear to belong to it, the deduction would be irresistible that they had recently left the neighbouring harbors, and were of course manned by the inhabitants. He would, however be in error. On inquiry he would learn that they have come a distance of three hundred miles to avail themselves of the privilege—that they belonged to a rival state, and that they enjoyed the right by virtue of a treaty, which the Government have bestowed, without necessity and without return. He would learn also, that this liberal concession was highly disadvantageous to the inhabitants on the coast by lessening the productiveness of the fishing grounds.”

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES, A NURSERY FOR AMERICAN SEAMEN.

The fisheries of New England were first established by seamen spirited away clandestinely from Newfoundland; the government of Massachusetts gave a bounty of forty shillings to each seaman and fisherman brought into the province.—The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in their representation in 1713, state:

“For upwards of forty years that the New Englanders, by the assistance of the Planters of Newfoundland, have carried away every year from thence as many of the English Fishermen as they could persuade or seduce to proceed with them, by which means they have established a very considerable navigation, and gained a fishery on their own coast, which, at present, is probably superior to that of Newfoundland. Moreover it will serve to justify and support what Captain——, the Commander-in-Chief of the last year's convoy, has advised us on the 1st October past, that he was very well informed the New England vessels had carried away from Newfoundland, in 1716, one thousand three hundred men. From hence, therefore, it plainly appears that the navigation of this kingdom has suffered exceedingly ever since the transportation of passengers to Newfoundland has been connived at, and there can be no doubt but that it is one of the principal causes of the want of seamen for your Majesty's service.”

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Your Committee can state, that at all times a continual drain of the best Fishermen has taken place from Newfoundland to the United States, more particularly since the Peace of 1814, when all legal restrictions were removed; for some years after that period many thousand fishermen emigrated from Newfoundland to the neighbouring colonies and the United States.

The Chamber of Commerce of St. John's, in memorial to Mr. Stanley, (now Lord Stanley), dated 30th May, 1834. states—"That at the close of last year several hundreds of our best Fishermen left this Colony for the United States of America; and now, after the unsuccessful seal fishery of the present season, great numbers more are following in the same direction, insomuch that serious apprehensions are felt lest all the activity and enterprise of these fisheries, so important to the Parent Country in a national point of view, should be transferred to a rival nation."

Your Committee cannot more clearly point out the effects flowing from the present system in reference to these fisheries being a nursery for seamen for the Americans, than in the following extract from a Report from the Committee of Nova-Scotia on the subject of the fisheries:

"The Committee have also enquired into the encouragement given by the Americans to their fishery, and find that they fit out their vessels on shores—that the Government allows four dollars per ton to all vessels between thirty and ninety tons in the cod fishery, provided they are engaged one hundred and twenty days in the voyage, and dress and cure the fish they land; the one half is usually given to the crew, and the other retained by the owners; and thus a direct bounty is offered to the youth of the Colonies to join them to the extent of the bounty on the fish which passes for American, and the duty imposed on foreign fish. To illustrate which, the Committee suppose a case: the native fisherman, owner of ten quintals of round or undressed fish, joining the people of the United States, he obtains a bounty, enters them in the United States, duty free, and avails himself of a good market; if he adhered to Nova-Scotia he obtains no bounty, is compelled to bear the fluctuations of market, or, if he seeks the United States, is met by a heavy duty; in addition to which, the outfit from that country is generally more economical. Finally the Committee report, that the youth of the Province are daily quitting the fishing stations and seeking employment on board United States vessels, conducting them to the best fishing grounds—carrying on trade and traffic for their new employers with the inhabitants, and injuring their native country by defrauding its revenue, diminishing the operative class, and leaving the aged and infirm to burthen the community they have forsaken and deserted."

Your Committee cannot avoid expressing their great surprise at the utter indifference and neglect with which the British Government now appear to regard these fisheries, more particularly when they observe the assiduity and perseverance with which the French and American governments encourage them.—The fact cannot be hidden,—it must be acknowledged that the great deep sea fishery of Newfoundland has ceased to be a nursery for British seamen, and has now become the most valuable nursery for both the French and the Americans.

"The shore or boat fishery, to which the fishermen, particularly in Newfoundland, now confine themselves, is not, strictly speaking, a nursery for seamen. The Bank Fishery, in which we are supplanted by the French and the Americans, was always a school for hardy sailors; and the eight or ten English vessels that now frequent the Banks are not of more value than one of the large French vessels.

"France has completely succeeded in making her fisheries in our American seas of the utmost political consequence in answering the great end of training seamen for her navy; and the Republic of the United States has derived from them, at the same time, great commercial profit and vast political strength. In the event of a war with either of these Powers, the effect would be, in respect to their fishermen, that by being thrown out of peaceable employment, they would at once enter the navies of their respective countries.

VALUE OF BRITISH FISH GREATLY REDUCED.

The main object of your Committee, through the whole of this Report, has been to exhibit in the clearest and strongest point of view the difficulties which the British trade and fisheries of Newfoundland had

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to struggle with, from the unequal and unnatural competition of foreigners. To show the ruinous effects to British interests your Committee have only to refer to the prices of Fish at stated periods, first premising that at the most moderate calculation the fishery trade cannot be carried on to remunerate all the expenses and labour attending it, if the fish does not realize a price of from 16s. to 17s per quintal; that amount would pay for the labour and afford a fair mercantile profit for the capital invested in the pursuit.

In the reign of Elizabeth and James the I. the price of Newfoundland fish was from 12s. to 14s. per quintal;—during the Reigns of Charles I. and II. the prices were 14s. to 15s.;—from 1700 to 1792 the prices ranged from 16s to 20s per quintal;—from 1793 to 1814, 25s. per quintal would be under the average of those years—calculating upon the amount realized in the foreign markets. The price since 1814 to the present year, since French and American competition have come into operation, calculating upon the same principle, has not realized more than from 10s to 11s. per quintal; from 7s. to 8s. per quintal less than the average price at any previous period since the establishment of a fishery in Newfoundland. There can be very little difficulty in accounting for the great reduction in the price of British fish; it arises from the effects of French and American bounties. The British must sell Newfoundland fish at the same rate in the foreign markets as their more favoured rivals, or surrender the markets to them altogether. It is therefore by no means difficult to demonstrate that the French and American bounties press upon British industry more injuriously than any impost of an equal amount.

According to this statement, calculating on the amount of exports of fish by the British from Newfoundland at 800,000 quintals, selling at a reduction of at least 7s. a quintal under its intrinsic value, the loss to the British fishery is £280,000 per annum.

Your Committee, in concluding this Report, have strongly to express their opinion of the propriety of bringing the important subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries under the immediate consideration of Her Majesty's Government. It is only the Imperial Government that have the power and the means to extend to British subjects engaged in these fisheries adequate support to enable them to compete on something like equal terms with the subjects of France and America.

Your Committee can scarcely believe that the Parent Government can be aware of the great increasing extent of the foreign fisheries, or they would have adopted some means to prevent the deep sea fishery from falling as it has done into the possession of the French and Americans.

These Powers make no secret of their object in extending their fisheries on this coast; it is to nurse a commercial marine to enable them to compete with England for the dominion of the ocean!

The French Minister of Marine, in explanation of the large outlay, in the form of bounties, granted by the French Chambers for the support of the Newfoundland fisheries, said it was the very best and the most economical mode of making seamen to man the Navy of France.

The fisheries of Newfoundland are supported and upheld by France as one of great national importance. The American Government, guided by the same policy, are equally sensible of their great value, and lose no means of extending them.

Your Committee are, therefore, deeply impressed with the conviction, that the support of the British Newfoundland fisheries is more an Imperial than a Colonial question—and in every way worthy the consideration of the Government of our most gracious Sovereign.

PATRICK MORRIS,

Chairman.

April 22, 1845.

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APPENDIX.

COMMITTEE ON THE BANK AND SHORE FISHERIES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4.

PRESENT,—P. MORRIS, *Chairman.*
 W. THOMAS.
 J. KENT,
 T. GLEN.

On the question of giving encouragement to the Bank Fishery, it was determined that the Committee should immediately Report to the House, by Bill, the following provisions :—

That Twenty Shillings per Ton be given for three years to the three Vessels which, in each year, shall land the most Fish per man,—their mode of fishing to be the Dultow system.

APRIL 22.

PRESENT,—P. MORRIS, *Chairman.*
 T. GLEN,
 J. KENT.

The Report was adopted and ordered to be presented to the House, with a recommendation that it, together with the evidence, be printed

COMMITTEE-ROOM,
 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MARCH 18, 1845.

[CIRCULAR.]

SIR,—

THE—Committee appointed by the House of Assembly to inquire into the state of the Bank and Shore Fisheries, and to take Evidence relating thereto, being desirous to obtain every information previous to their Report on these important subjects, respectfully request answers to the subjoined Queries,—marking your reply with the number to which it refers, and stating also whether your opinion is founded on facts within your own knowledge and experience acquired in the course of business.—The Committee being desirous of reporting speedily, request answers as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

P. MORRIS,

Chairman.

QUERY No. 1.—Have you had an opportunity of making yourself acquainted with the Bank and Shore Fisheries carried on upon the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland ?

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No. 2.—Has not the mode of carrying on the Fisheries of Newfoundland materially altered since the Treaties of 1814 and 1818, by which the subjects of France and America were conceded the right of catching, drying, and curing fish on the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland?

No. 3.—Has it come to your knowledge that previous to the Peace of 1814, an extensive Bank Fishery, in British vessels from 80 to 200 Tons, was prosecuted from the harbors of St. John's, Bay Bulls, Cape Broyle, Ferryland, Aquafort, Renewes, Fermeuse, Trepassey, St. Mary's, Great and Little Placentia, and various ports in the island?

No. 4.—Can you state, from your own knowledge, or from official information, the number of vessels formerly engaged in the Deep Sea or Bank fisheries? And the number now fitted out for that fishery, either from the Ports of Newfoundland or Great Britain?

No. 5.—Has it come to your knowledge that the subjects of France and America prosecute the Fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland to a great extent?

No. 6.—What size vessels do they chiefly employ in that Fishery?

No. 7.—Can you account for the great falling off of the British, and the increase of the foreign Fisheries on the Banks of Newfoundland?

No. 8.—Can you form an estimate of the number of seamen respectively employed by the British, French and Americans, in the Bank or Deep Sea fisheries of Newfoundland?

No. 9.—Do not the French prosecute the fisheries on the Banks in a much larger class of ships, employ a great many more seamen, and adopt quite a different mode of fishing, than the British?

No. 10.—Can you explain the mode of fishing adopted by the French on the Banks?

No. 11.—Is it your opinion that the French *Bultow* fishery, extended such a vast number of hooks miles round their ships, and scraping the bottom, is calculated eventually to injure that great fishery?

No. 12.—Is not the *Bultow* fishery a destructive mode of fishing, different from the long established practice; and do you not think that the Government should make it a subject of negotiation with the French Government, for the general benefit both of French and British fisheries, to induce them to oblige their fishermen to confine their fishing on the Banks to the old legitimate mode of fishing with hook and line from the deck of the vessel?

No. 13.—Do not the subjects of France exercise the right of fishing on the best parts of the Newfoundland coast, to the exclusion of the British?

No. 14.—What is the description of fishery now chiefly carried on by the British? Is it not chiefly an in-shore fishery, prosecuted in what are called Jacks, with two or three hands, and in Punts? And is not the fish of inferior size and quality to the Bank and Western fish?

No. 15.—Do you know what the price of Fish averaged in Newfoundland per qtl. previous to the competition raised by the French and Americans in the Foreign markets?

No. 16.—What has been the average price of fish since that period?

No. 17.—Can you account for the falling off in the price of fish of British catch?

No. 18.—Is it, in your opinion, practicable for the Local Legislature of the Country to legislate on subject of this branch of the fishery, so as to counteract the ruinous results proceeding from the munificent support given by Foreign Governments to their subjects prosecuting the Fisheries on our shores?

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No. 19.—Do you know that since the year of the Peace in 1814, a continued tide of Emigration has taken place from Newfoundland to the neighbouring Colonies and the United States of America ?

No. 20.—Turn your attention generally to the subject of this enquiry, and state any matter relative thereto which may not be set forth.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., & K. C. H., Governor of the Island of Newfoundland, &c. &c. &c.

THE MEMORIAL OF MUDGE & CO., OF ST. JOHN'S, MERCHANTS,

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That Your Memorialists, and their ancestors before them, have been engaged in the Bank Fishery of this Island, without intermission, for nearly a century,—formerly on a very extensive scale, and with success,—but they have reluctantly been compelled to shorten, and indeed almost to abandon it, in consequence of the interruptions occasioned by the competition of the French,—the effects of which your Memorialists desire to bring under your Excellency's consideration.

Your Memorialists would beg to remark, that neither during the two or three years succeeding the peace of 1815, nor during the former peace, did the French vessels on the Banks come to anchor there, or use the ground lines, commonly called Bultows, as they now do ; but they fished from the decks of the vessels, as did the British ; and your Memorialists and others always supposed that they were precluded by Treaty from anchoring.

That whilst the Fishery was thus pursued the British caught more fish than the French, and were not affected by their competition ; but after the time above mentioned the latter introduced a new system of fishing by means of these Bultows, and, contrary to former usage, anchored their vessels on the Bank, without which, indeed, the Bultow system could not be pursued.

That the Bultow system is carried on in the following manner :—

The vessel is provided with two or three large boats, of a size fit to carry out, at considerable distances, large supplies of rope and line, with moorings and anchors sufficient to ride at anchor on the open Bank in rough weather. These boats carry out from five to six thousand fathoms of rope, to which are fastened leads with baited hooks at certain distances from each other. These are carried out from the vessel in different directions, and let down and secured with suitable moorings to prevent their being carried away by the strong currents that usually prevail on the Bank. They are then laid out at stated distances from each other, with several thousand hooks well baited, and frequently occupy several miles of ground. On the next day they are taken up and overhauled—the fish taken off—and if the berth is approved, the hooks fresh baited and let down again, and thus successively during the voyage. But should the berth in which they have anchored not prove a good one, they heave up and sail about to make another ; in doing which, if they chance to see an English vessel catching fish freely with hook and line, they anchor near her and lay out their Bultows, which, spreading so large a quantity of bait, the fish are soon drawn thereby from the few caplin presented by the English vessel, and the latter is therefore obliged to heave up and sail away from the good fishing ground to find a berth elsewhere ; so that not only does the English vessel lose the good fishing in which she was engaged, but the most valuable part of the season is often lost in wandering about to find a new birth clear of the French ships ; for they are so numerous, and each covers with its Bultows so large a space that it would be difficult to keep clear of them, and any place near them it is, for the reasons above stated, useless to attempt occupying ; so that in effect the French have monopolized to themselves all the best fishing ground.

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Your Memorialists' vessel fell in with one of these Bultows, which had gone adrift, measuring 1,500 fathoms.

Now it will be evident to Your Excellency that the Fishery here described can only be carried on with large vessels, manned with a greater number of men than those for the deck fishery, and at a very great expense—so great that it would probably never have been attempted by the French without the assistance of their very extensive Bounties; but assisted by these it is prosecuted to a very great extent, and is annually increasing; whilst the British Bank Fishery, which formerly employed several hundred vessels, is, by the means aforesaid, nearly driven off the Bank—being reduced to five or six small vessels.

Your Memorialists may here mention that their said vessel on her last trip communicated with one of the French vessels, of about 200 tons, carrying three boats, the master of which stated that they found it necessary to take on board large quantities of extra stores;—that they had no less than 500 fathoms of cable, and 9 anchors, with 40,000 hooks; and your Memorialists' said Master understood from him that on all these a Bounty was allowed.

That your Memorialists resolving if possible to reclaim this ancient branch of the Fishery, which aforetime yielded such an abundance of the best and largest fish, (the sort most suitable for many of the Foreign Markets, worth several shillings per Qtl. more than the Labrador or Shore fish, and always shipped off long before the others could be got ready), have this year, on their own adventure, and at their own risk, fitted out a vessel equipped, as nearly as they could ascertain, in the manner of the French, on the Bultow system—the result of which encourages a hope that, with moderate Legislative assistance to commence with, it may be successfully prosecuted, and that profitable employment during the summer may thus be secured for many of the large class of the Sealing Vessels.

Nevertheless Your Memorialists in this their first attempt to open up a new mode of fishing, have had great difficulties to contend with; they have necessarily incurred heavy expenses, and have sustained unavoidable loss from the inexperience of the fishermen in an occupation so entirely new to them, but who, notwithstanding, they have been obliged to encourage with extraordinary wages. Moreover, at the return of every trip from the Bank new and expensive demands are made on your Memorialists for unforeseen contingencies; and even so early as the second trip they were called upon to enlarge their outfit by an additional boat and men, together with the necessary apparatus.

But whatever may be the result of the present year, your Memorialists have resolved to give another trial, with every additional improvement that may be suggested by the master of the said vessel, grounded on the experience of the present season; and as the success of future adventurers will be advanced by the practical knowledge of the Bultow fishery thus acquired by your Memorialists' enterprise, your Memorialists trust that your Excellency will see fit to encourage their undertaking; and humbly pray, that in the next Session of the Legislature your Excellency will be pleased to recommend a suitable sum to be granted in aid of your Memorialists.

(Signed)

MUDGE & Co.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., & K. C. H., Governor of the Island of Newfoundland, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

The Chamber of Commerce, fully agreeing with their predecessors in office as to the great importance of the Bank fishery, as expressed in their Report for 1844, beg most respectfully to address your Excellency on this important matter.

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The great declension in this branch of our trade from what it formerly was, when more than one hundred sail of Bankers were fitted out from this and the neighbouring Port, now reduced to almost a solitary vessel, cannot have failed to have struck your Excellency with the necessity of some steps being taken for its encouragement.

The only successful mode of prosecuting the fishery in the present day is by the Bultow—as followed by the French, Americans, and very lately by the Portuguese—a system attended with great expense, and which our fishermen are unable to follow in competition with Foreigners, who receive encouragement and support from their Governments by bounties and otherwise, unless they can look to the fostering care of Government for some support and assistance.

The Chamber of Commerce knowing the deep interest your Excellency takes in the welfare of the country, your Excellency's readiness to bring under the notice of the Legislature any measure that your Excellency may conceive will benefit its trade and fisheries, pray that your Excellency will be pleased to bring the subject of the Bank fishery under their consideration at the approaching Legislative Session, that such steps may be taken as your Excellency and the Legislature may appear best suited to attain the desirable object of affording encouragement to so important a branch of our trade, and prevent its falling altogether into the hands of Foreigners.

(Signed)

THOMAS BENNETT,
President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Chamber of Commerce,
St. John's, 8th Jan., 1845. }

(Copy.)
No. 193.

DOWNING-STREET,
22nd November, 1844. }

SIR,—

I have received your Despatch, No. 71, of the 18th September, in which you raise a question as to the right of vessels belonging to the French, or any other Foreign Nation, to anchor, for the purpose of Fishing, on the Banks of Newfoundland.

I communicated your Despatch to the Earl of Aberdeen, and the question was, by his Lordship, submitted to the Queen's Advocate for his opinion. I enclose, for your information, a copy of the answer which I have received from Lord Aberdeen, together with a copy of the Report furnished by the Queen's Advocate.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

STANLEY.

Governor Sir J. HARVEY, K.C B., &c. &c.

[Copy.]

FOREIGN-OFFICE
November 19th, 1844. }

SIR,—

In reply to your Letter of the 24th ultimo, enclosing a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, in which a question is raised as to the right of Vessels belonging to France, or any other Foreign Nation, to anchor on the Banks of Newfoundland,—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to state to you, for Lord Stanley's information, that his Lordship having referred that Despatch to Her Majesty's Advocate-

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General, for his opinion upon the question raised, his Lordship has received from that Officer a Report of which a copy is herewith transmitted. I am directed at the same time to state, that Lord Aberdeen concurs in the opinion expressed in that Report, in so far as his Lordship can form a judgment on the question, from the information which accompanies your letter.

I have, &c. &c.

[Signed]

A. U. ADDINGTON.

J. STEPHEN. Esq., &c. &c. &c.

[Copy.]

DOCTORS' COMMONS,
November 9th, 1844.

My LORD—

I am honored by your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Addington's Letter of the 6th instant, stating that he was directed to transmit to me a letter from the Colonial Office, enclosing a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, in which a question is raised as to the right of vessels belonging to the French or any other Foreign Nation, to anchor on the Banks of Newfoundland; and to request that I would take this paper into consideration, and to report to your Lordship my opinion thereupon.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, I have taken this paper into consideration, and have the honor to report that the statement therein contained is scarcely sufficient to enable me to give a precise and definite answer to the question propounded. I can only say, generally, that where Foreign Vessels have, by treaty or otherwise, a right of fishing on the Banks, I am not aware that they can justly be prevented from anchoring, for the purpose of better carrying on their fishing operations.

If the case upon which the present complaint against the French vessels is founded, occurred within the limits in which the French are entitled to peculiar privileges under the stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles [1783] and the declaration accompanying the same, it might indeed be contended that French Vessels are precluded from anchoring, or fishing whilst at anchor within these limits. The British declaration, with which the King of France in the counter declaration states himself to be fully satisfied, has the following passage:—"The Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the Fishery which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there. It shall not be deviated from by either party."

Now if it be true, as stated in the case of Mudge & Co., that the fishing whilst at anchor has only recently been adopted by the French fishermen, it cannot be said to be the method which has at all times been acknowledged.

This argument, however, I must confess, appears to me to be specious rather than sound, since the concluding paragraph in the British Declaration, tends to shew the method spoken of had reference only to other matters. viz~the buildings, scaffolds, &c.

I have, &c. &c.,

(Signed)

DODSON.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, K. T. &c. &c. &c.

Carbonear, April 8th, 1845.

My DEAR SIR,—

I was not put in possession of your favour of the 23th ult. until Saturday evening last, the 5th inst., and since yesterday morning I have composed the answers to the printed Queries you sent me; they are faithfully given, so far as my abilities would permit, and I trust will be received as such, whether they may be considered of any value or not.

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I admire your speech, published as having been spoken on the 23th February, on the same subject ; we differ only, I believe, in the amount of bounty paid by the French Government ; but the other things I have stated may not probably meet your views. It has often astonished me in perusing the writings of various authors relating to the disgraceful peace we made with France in the year 1763, (subsequently to the triumph of our arms in Canada, and every other part of the world where the war was carried on between us and France,) that *they*, one and all, exclaim against restoring some Islands in the West Indies, and some useless place, I think on the coast of Africa ; but *that part* of the treaty relating to the Newfoundland fisheries is passed over in silence as a thing of no importance ; whereas we see it now in fact one of the very best possessions belonging to France in a national point of view, being such a famous nursery to them for seamen to man their Navy : and particularly their not being *allowed* by the Treaty to locate in any part of the country only in the summer season, but all hands to return to France every autumn, (except from the little islands of St. Peter's and Miquelon.) What is a sugar island compared in value to that of France, a warlike nation of people as they are ? and we all know when they wanted sugar during Napoleon's wars, they found it in abundance at home in the beet-root ; and so much is that increased with them that the growers have, years ago, petitioned the Government for protection against their own colonies. Could a patriotic Minister of the day the treaty was made, have looked through the vista of time to our day to see the valuable means they have to raise seamen by these fisheries to meet us in war upon the ocean, he would have relinquished to them another or two more sugar islands in the West Indies rather than part with the other, which we held in full possession. They have nothing like the Colonies or Foreign Trade to make seamen that we have ; and their sea coast and harbors are not much more than equal to Ireland ; nor have they a much more extensive fishery at home than the Irish—leaving England and Scotland out of the question.

In looking over my old papers lately I found a document which had entirely escaped my memory, (of which I beg your acceptance, and it is herewith) ; it is a plan and rules laid down for an Association "for the promotion of the Trade and Fisheries of Newfoundland" in the year 1837. I have never heard anything of it since, nor for what reason the thing dropped, unless they thought it would be better to leave the matter to the Local Legislature of the Island. The object appears to be precisely what you are now labouring about, which may be seen in the third article in italics ; perhaps you have had a knowledge of it before, then it is of no use and may be put in the fire. I send it merely as a matter of history—a thing gone by.

Pray accept my best wishes.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Your's truly,

ROBERT PACK.

The Hon. P. MORRIS, &c.

P. S.—Enclosed herewith are my answers to the 19 Queries.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HONOURABLE THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Answers from ROBERT PACK, Esq., of Carbonear, to the printed Queries transmitted to him for the purpose by the Hon. P. MORRIS.

No. I.—The firm to which I belong employed two Vessels in the Bank Fishery in the Years 1836 and 1837, but from the high wages paid to the men, (and I doubt if efficient hands could be procured even now on much easier terms), together with other heavy expenses necessarily to be incurred in that fishery, we found it to be a ruinous business to continue, therefore declined it. I beg reference to an account attached hereto, to see what the wages were, alluded to.

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2.—I answer for this District only, that the Bank Fishery is extinct ; and the Western Fishery, which used to be carried on to a very large extent, is now almost annihilated—(in boats with six to seven hands.)

3.—There has not been *much* Bank Fishery carried on by the people of this Bay or District since I came to the Island in the year 1800 ; but, however, I heard in my youth that it had previously in Harbour Grace, some in Carbonear, and I think at Western Bay, and Northern Bay ; also by some Jersey-men at Bay Roberts.

4.—I cannot state for want of knowledge.

5.—I have no doubt of that.

6.—I have understood, from general report, from one hundred tons up to large size ships.

7.—This is a question which requires a good deal of consideration for me to answer correctly, because, after all, what I may say on the subject may be found very imperfect ; but, however, I will go into it as briefly as I can.

In the first place, I attribute a part of it to the high wages demanded by our Fishermen in that particular branch of our fishery, and their expensive diet compared with the French ; that the manufactures used in that fishery, as well as provisions for the men, were formerly (if not now) much higher in price to the British than to Foreigners ; above all the treaties made with the French Government in 1763, again in 1782 with the same Government, and also with the United States in the same year ; together with the high Bounty given to the subjects of France, and that against a heavy duty on our fish imported into that country, giving them the exclusive demand for the article in their own Country (which they have an undoubted right to.) They have also the privilege of all other Foreign markets on the same terms that we have, with this great advantage, that on their arrival in a port of France, and going through the legal forms at the Custom-house, the bounty is payable either to sell at home or to proceed to a Foreign market, at the option of the party importing, to compete with our fish that has no bounty—the evil effects of which I have unfortunately felt lately. As facts are better than arguments, I take the liberty to relate the circumstance : Our Brig *Triumvirate* took a cargo of fish of 4100 qtls. to Naples early in January last, it turned out well, scarcely any cullage ; on arrival she found a cargo of about 4700 qtls. of French fish there, just arrived previously, and selling off at very low rates ; and although there had not been any arrival of English fish in that market for a considerable time before, it had such an effect that we obtained very little more than the first cost of it in this Country, thereby losing nearly all our freight. I think proper further to add an extract from communication of our friends at Naples, dated 14th February, 1845 :—“ Our only consolation is, that your cargo has quite thwarted the French one, which is going off very slowly, and we hope may prove sickening,—they are making a great push. The Ionian Islands, and other Levant markets, have received large supplies of French cure, sold at surprising low prices ; the fact is, their Government gives them a handsome premium.”

The other instance is that of our *Nelson Packet*, in another part of Europe. She arrived in Lisbon about the last of November, with one of the best cargoes of shore fish landed there for the season, (stated so to us, and we believe in all the circulars sent out to this Country at the time) ; some French fish arrived there about the same time, and the result finally was about the same as that of the former named cargo at Naples.

With regard to the Americans, I imagine they fit out their vessels and men at less expense than we do at Labrador, and their shoremen find their own diet, which ours will not submit to. I have heard also that they have no shipped servants on wages in the fishery. I cannot say whether they have a bounty or not, but I know they are so far favoured that we cannot import fish into the States without paying one dollar duty per quintal. Nor do I know upon what mode or principle they manage their Bank Fishery.

8.—I learned three or four years ago, that the French had twenty thousand *registered* fishermen engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries, and I suppose they have a larger number now, as we begin to feel more of their competition.

FISHERIES.

At the time I allude to there was an objection in the French Chambers against the estimate for the bounties on fish, to which the Minister rejoined, "that he had duly considered the matter, and found by arithmetical calculations, based on facts, that by giving the bounty on fish it would be economy, and a great saving to the nation, for, continued he, "to have twenty thousand extra seamen to call upon suddenly in the event of a war, we must *unless you grant this bounty*, build as many ships as will be required to take them, for nautical knowledge; and thereby keep up a continual war establishment in the time of peace; to which nothing was said in reply, and the vote passed *nem. con.* This is, in substance, to the best of my knowledge, correct.

9.—Please refer for answer to No. 6.

10.—I spoke a French vessel on the Banks about twenty years ago, fishing with the Bultows, and I suppose they fish in that way still. By that mode I am inclined to think there is a great deal more fish caught, by the same number of hands, than by our way, by "bobbing poles" from the side of the vessel; or this reason, the diameter of the circle in which our hooks play is only about sixty feet, including the breadth of the vessel: whereas by the Bultow principle it may be a mile and a half, or more,—consequently must have superior advantages. The Bultow mode seems to me only an extension of the same means of taking fish as that of the "bobbing pole," and I think the hooks of the latter named mode are allowed to lay near the bottom of the sea, and probably as liable to take what is called the mother fish with the spawn as the other. I know the English fishermen say otherwise, but may there not be a little self interest at the bottom of that? seeing they do not take so much fish in a given time as the French. I fancy that a larger portion of a Banker's crew may consist of *ordinary* men fishing with Bultows, than with hooks and lines at the end of "bobbing poles," for it appears to me a plain matter of fact that science as well as activity is displayed in the latter mode, else why is it invariably the case that some hands in the same vessel catch more than others—not upon one voyage, but always do so in the same time—yes, and on the same side of the vessel; whilst the former requires but very little science beyond the direction of the lines by the officers; but this mode requires men to be very steady and agile to carry out the lines in stormy weather—to be almost constantly in open boats on the ocean.

I infer from these observations that a full crew upon the Bultow plan may in part be made up with men not demanding so much wages as a full crew of good fishermen upon our plan. I have heard that many lives are sacrificed on the Banks upon the Bultow fishery by boats being at times overwhelmed by the sea in carrying out their lines.

11.—Of course there is more fish caught, but I am not able to answer whether that mode will ultimately deteriorate the fishery on the Banks more than by the same quantity of fish caught in any other manner.

12.—I do not know what to say here about our Government negotiating with that of the French; I fear it would be useless, for might not the latter for the moment say, "Your object, then, is to try to prevent our people from taking so much fish," unless indeed it could be satisfactorily proved to them that the Bultow fishery tends more to destroy the mother fish than our mode, and that if continued for a length of time, in future the fish will be so reduced in numbers that they will not be worth seeking after.

13.—I have no doubt of this.

14.—Exactly so; to add that large numbers of families emigrate in summer from Newfoundland to Labrador, where they fish in the same way as in this Country, in small skiffs and punts; they bring their fish home dried in the autumn in some of the vessels that were employed in the sealing business in the previous spring.

15.—I have no means of informing the Committee of the net proceeds of fish in foreign markets for a series of years, as they always have been remitted to my partners in England; but for the original cost of the article I am happy to say that I can furnish that down to the year 1793, which please see in the schedule annexed.

FISHERIES

16.—Answered in No. 15.

17.—In addition to what I have said in Note No. 7, a part of the cause may be assumed to proceed from the small size of our Newfoundland as well as our Labrador fish.

18.—This is a serious question for a private individual to answer in writing; and I premise by begging pardon if I shall unhappily exceed the bounds of prudence in stating, in homely language, my humble views on the matter, as well as for any remarks attached to any other query.

My mind leads me to conceive that our Local Legislature have neither the means to carry out, nor the power to legislate in this case, viz.,—“so as to counteract the ruinous results proceeding from the munificent support given by Foreign Governments to their subjects for prosecuting the fisheries on our shores.” That being by me asserted, my reasons no doubt are required; these are:—In the first place, for instance to put us upon something like equality with the French fishermen, we must expect the same bounty upon at least that part of our exports of fish which we dispose of in Foreign countries. Our average catch may be stated at nine hundred thousand qtls., (including the Labrador exports, and by the bye, I doubt if they are included in the returns of the catch of fish at the Custom houses in this island, for our vessels of late years clear out in ballast to load fish at the Labrador); from which deduct four hundred thousand qtls. (a large allowance) presumed to be sent to the British possessions, thereby leaving five hundred thousand qtls. for Foreign markets, at seven francs, (the French bounty), equal to 5s. 10d. sterling, per English qtl. for bounty to us, viz., 500,000 qtls. at 5s. 10d., is £145,833 6s. 8d., which is an enormous sum to raise for that purpose, unless the empire would find an interest in doing so for national purposes; which is hard to believe, seeing that we have forty-five colonies belonging to the Empire—so stated by Sir Robert Peel when on the Army Estimates. The colliers in the coasting trade employ a large number of sailors; which, together with all our Foreign going ships, give such a supply of seamen for the navy, that this country is no longer looked to to furnish men from the fisheries alone, as a nursery for seamen. This colony can hardly be supposed to raise such a sum as above for bounties, and upon the view laid down, it seems too much to expect the Mother country will advance the amount.

In the second place, I presume that the colonies are bound by all the Treaties of or respecting Territories. [if not by all and every thing else], and therefore no other power but the contracting parties can interfere with them. I should be most rightly glad, and so I suppose would all the country (trifling as it is compared with other grievances) to have the Spaniards taxed upon all the codfish they may purchase in this country, equal, and only equal, to the difference of duty we pay upon the same article introduced in our ships into Spain, to what they have to pay in their's after taking it from the British settlement on the same terms as a native. If that were the case, then our fine first class sealing vessels would find employment for a considerable part of the year, instead of laying at our wharves useless until the next spring for the ice voyage; but I have not the remotest idea it can be accomplished.

19.—I have no doubt of it.

20.—Agreeable to the injunction here set forth, I may be permitted to name some matters relating to the Oil Trade. Admitting, as stated in the late English papers, “That Foreign Oil imported into Great Britain be free of duty in the year 1847,” what will be the consequence of that measure to that branch of the trade in this island? To which I take the liberty upon myself to answer,—another link in our chain to ruin;—and the quarter I look to principally is that of the United States of America, (although there can be little doubt but the northern nations of Europe will extend all their fisheries from which oil can be produced); for some time at the close of last year I received a newspaper from New Orleans in which were stated some statistics; amongst them such an account of the immense number of ships and men engaged in their whale fisheries that shook my belief. I thought it bombast—a flourish—a gem, to set off the magnificence of their young country; but I don't think so now, for on referring to the *Encyclopedia Americana*, published in the year 1833, I find under the article of Whale Fishery, the following notice, viz.—

170 Vessels from 300 to 500 tons employed in the Sperm Whale Fishery—62,000 tons, manned by

FISHERIES.

5000 men. Other class Vessels of about 325 tons each, carrying 3000 men. 40,000 tons shipping engaged in the common Whale Fishery.

Grand total—102,000 Tons Shipping, employing 8000 seamen.

Please observe, this account is for about the year 1831 or 1832, and the increase from that period very great, both in ships and men; which I am confident was so stated, but unfortunately, I have mislaid the paper, else I would forward it. The note further states that "the Whale Oil is chiefly exported to Europe,—the Sperm used at home." I have no doubt but hon. members have a full knowledge already of all these things; I merely throw them into the Report, which may possibly excite a notice.

I beg reference to another paper, annexed hereto, on an important subject connected with the Labrador fishery, which I received at my farm house this morning from my town agent, Mr. Moses Wilshere, in reply to some Questions I put to him by note.

In conclusion, Honourable Sirs, I subscribe myself,

Your very humble and obedient Servant,

ROBERT PACK.

Carbonear, April 8, 1845.

BANKERS—1836.

Schooner ANN. From the 14th May till 31st October—

Charles M'Carthy	£19	1	1
John Kelly	33	0	0 and 1 pair Boots
John Cunningham	34	0	0 and 1 pair Boots, 1 Skin Coat.
Robert Oats	29	0	0 and 1 Skin Coat
Patrick Hearn	25	0	0 and 1 pair Boots and Coat
Thomas Bride	29	0	0
John Bride	29	0	0
John Griffin	16	0	0 and 1 Skin Coat
John Cook	30	0	0 and 1 Skin Coat
John Whelan	30	0	0

274 1 1

3 Pair Boots at 30s 4 10 0
5 Coats at 20s. 5 0 0

9 10 0

£283 11 1

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SCHOONER SAMUEL—1836.

From 14th May till last October.

William Venning	£43	0	0
John Griffin	22	0	0 and Skin Coat
John Taylor	30	0	0 and Skin Coat
William Taylor	30	0	0 and ditto ditto
William Davis	30	0	0
Robert Liberton	31	0	0 and 1 pair boots
Charles Davis	30	0	0 and Skin Coat
John Powell	30	0	0 and ditto ditto
Robert Badcock	30	0	0
	276	0	0
Skins Coats and Boots	7	10	0
	£282	10	0

Schooner ANN—1837.

From 20th May to 31st October.

William Davis	£9	1	7
William Walsh	24	0	0 and 1 pair Boots
John Cook	28	0	0 and Coat
John Walsh	28	0	0 ditto
Moses Aspell	28	0	0 ditto
Garret Murphy	28	0	0 ditto
John Whelan	28	0	0 ditto
Augustus Merry	28	0	0 ditto
John Griffin	19	0	0 and 1 pair Boots
John Powell	25	0	0
	245	1	7
Add for Coats and Boots given to the men	9	0	0
	£254	1	7

Schooner SAMUEL—1837.

From the 20th May till 31st October.

Charles M'Carthy	£7	5	0
John Penny	28	0	0 and Skin Coat
Richard Davis	28	0	0 ditto ditto
Thomas Pilgrim	28	0	0 ditto ditto

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Francis Taylor	£28	0	0	ditto ditto	William Vanning
W. Taylor	28	0	0	ditto ditto	John Griffin
Robert Liberton	23	0	0	ditto ditto	John Taylor
John Berrigan	20	0	0	ditto ditto	William Taylor
A Youngster off the Room	16	0	0	ditto ditto	William Davis
1000 lbs of Fish	22				Robert Liberton
1000 lbs of Fish	21	5	6		Charles Davis
1000 lbs of Fish	20	7	0		John Powell
1000 lbs of Fish	20				Robert Baddock
1000 lbs of Fish	21	8	5	6	
1000 lbs of Fish	20				
1000 lbs of Fish	20				

The above are the terms at which the Bankers' crews were engaged by us, and we could not get sufficient men for less.

PACK, COSS, & FRYER.

We beg to observe that the sending of these vessels to the Banks was a mere speculation, to employ some of our sealers during the summer, and, if it succeeded, to drop some part of the Labrador fishery; with a view, also of showing an example to the Planters owning schooners. We were in actual dread, at that period, if there were a good catch of fish in Newfoundland, we should not find sale for Labrador, or, if so, at ruinous prices.

P. G. F.

PRICES OF MERCHANTABLE FISH FROM 1798 TO 1844

Year	Price	Notes
1798	11s. 6d. per quintal	
1804	16s. 0d. per quintal	
1805	14s. 0d. per quintal	
1806	14s. 0d. per quintal	
1807	13s. 6d. per quintal	
1808	15s. 0d. per quintal	
1809	16s. afterwards 14s. per quintal	
1810	14s. 6d. per quintal	
1811	We cannot find our Books for this year	
1812	20s. per quintal	
1813	32s. 6d. "	
1814	22s. "	
1815	21s. "	
1816	16s. "	
1817	14s. "	
1818	16s. "	
1819	14s. & 13s. "	
1820	14s. afterwards 13s. per quintal	
1821	10s. 6d. per quintal	
1822	11s. "	
1823	13s. & 12s. per quintal	
1824	12s. 0d. per quintal	
1825	10s. 6d. per quintal	
1826	11s. 6d. and 12s. to some persons	

FISHERIES.

Year	Shore Merchantable Fish	Labrador Merchantable Do.
1827	11s. per quintal	11s. per quintal
1828	13s. " "	10s. 6d. " "
1829	10s. " "	9s. 6d. " "
1830	11s. 6d. per quintal	11s. per quintal
1831	11s. " "	10s. 6d. " "
1832	11s. " "	9s. 6d. " "
1833	11s. " "	10s. " "
1834	13s. 6d. " "	12s. " "
1835	14s. 6d. " "	12s. " "
1836	13s. 6d. " "	12s. " "
1837	14s. " "	13s. 6d. " "
1838	14s. " "	11s. 6d. " "
1839	14s. " "	12s. " "
1840	13s. " "	11s. " "
1841	13s. " "	11s. " "
1842	12s. " "	10s. " "
1843	11s. 6d. " "	10s. 6d. " "
1844	11s. 6d. " "	10s. 6d. " "

—Prices paid by George & James Kempt & Co., Gosse & Ledgard, and Pack, Gosse & Fryer. It strikes me that whilst I was Book-keeper at Kemp's. (1805 to 1809), the prices of fish generally in the Bay were One Shilling per quintal under that of St John's. They used to collect a great deal of fish from the Planters by boats employed solely for that purpose.

ROBERT PACK

Carbonear, April 5th, 1845.

MR. PACK,—

Sir,—William Geary, who lives at Murray's Harbor, Labrador, about three miles from Spear Harbor, told me that there were two French Brigs and two Schooners fishing in Spear Harbor from the latter part of the caplin season till the fishing closed in the fall, about one month; he was on board one of them; they had caplin seines and herring nets to procure bait.

John Bridle, who fishes at Spear Harbor, says they were two French brigs and one schooner fishing there, having about twenty boats; that one of the brigs was there also the year before; that there were persons went on board when they were coming in, but, said he, they knew the way in, as well as I did. He also said that some of the Planters used to give them bait in exchange for fish liver, which I have heard is a general custom in the Straits of Belease.

Your obedient Servant,

M. WILSHEAR

The above is in answer to a note I sent to town to Mr. M. Wilshear for enquiry, having been told something of the circumstance before, and which I now beg to submit to the Honourable the Committee for their perusal.

R. PACK

Answers to Queries put by the Committee of the House of Assembly relative to the Bank and Shore Fisheries, by T. B. Job, Esq.

- No. 1.—From a residence of upwards of twenty years in this Island, I have had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the various branches of the Fisheries.
- 2.—Since the period referred to in this Query, there have been many complaints made by our Bankers of the changes adopted by the French in their mode of fishing, but I cannot, of my own knowledge, state the particulars of those changes.

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- 3.—I have been informed by my predecessors in business that an extensive Bank Fishery was carried on by them, and others having establishments at the South Side of this Harbour, as well as by Merchants from the West of England, at the Outports, previous to 1814.
- 4.—I have heard the number stated at 400 vessels, from all parts of the Island; at present there are not more than four British vessels on the Bank Fishery.
- 5.—It is now notorious that the Banks swarm with Foreign vessels, chiefly French and American, with a few under the Portuguese flag.
- 6.—The vessels employed by the French are from 150 to 250 tons each, but the American Bankers do not exceed an average of 100 tons each.
- 7.—The British have been compelled to abandon the Bank fishery, owing to their not being able to compete with the French on equal terms, as the large bounty given by France to her Fishermen enables them to adopt an improved mode of fishing.
- 8.—I have no means of replying to this Query with any degree of accuracy.
- 9.—Yes; they carry on the fishery on a larger and much more expensive scale than the British ever did.
- 10.—It is generally understood that they adopt the Bultow system only.
- 11.—I have heard it stated by some of the oldest fishermen that this mode of fishing is destructive of the species by taking the female fish before spawning.
- 12.—If the subject of this Query could be entertained by the two governments it would, doubtless, be very beneficial.
- 13.—Yes. The subjects of France have denied the British any concurrent exercise of the right of fishing on parts of the coast assigned to France.
- 14.—The British are now employed in catching fish in-shore in small boats, which is inferior in size and quality to the fish caught in deep water.
- 15.—I cannot state, with certainty, the average price of fish at this period, but is reported to have been 25s. to 30s. per quintal.
- 16.—The average price of fish for the last thirty years has been 12s. to 13s. currency per quintal.
- 17.—Foreign interference and competition are, no doubt, the principal causes of the reduction in the value of fish.
- 18.—From the rapid increase of Foreign vessels fishing on our coasts, to the great detriment of British interests, I think some legislative proceedings should be adopted to counteract the ruinous effects which must soon follow the present system.
- 19.—I know that Emigration, more or less, from this Island to Nova Scotia and the United States, has been going on, but not to any considerable extent.
- 20.—It appears to me that the facilities given to the French by our own fishermen to the Westward should be made a subject of enquiry.

FISHERIES.

Answers to Queries submitted to RICHARD HOWLEY, Esq. by the Hon. PATRICK MORRIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Honourable the House of Assembly on the subject of the Fisheries.

No. 1.—I have, for the past twenty-five years, been concerned in the fisheries on my own account and that of others. In 1836 I fitted out a vessel, on her return from the seal fishery, for the Banks, but finding the speculation an unprofitable one, have since declined it.

2.—The mode of carrying on the cod fishery has altered considerably the last twenty years.

3.—When I arrived in this Country, in 1819, there was a large outfit for the Bank fishery from St. John's and the Southern Ports of the Island. The vessels employed were from 80 to 120 tons burthen. I heard from parties engaged about that time in the fishery, that in former years the outfit was very much greater, and the returns more remunerative.

4.—I cannot state, from my own knowledge, nor from any official information, what number of vessels were formerly employed in this fishery, but have been informed that upwards of two hundred sail were engaged therein. The number at present (including those fitted out from Great Britain) does not exceed five or six.

5.—I have heard it stated by persons who have frequently visited St. Pierre's of late years, that the number of French vessels on the Banks has increased in as great a ratio as that of the British has declined. It has also been stated, that from the Port of Marblehead alone, the Americans fit out nearly four hundred sail for the fisheries on the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador. I have no doubt but as many more are equipped from Salem and the other American Ports engaged in those fisheries

6.—The French employ vessels of from two to three hundred tons, Ships and Brigs, as well as smaller ones. The Americans employ Schooners of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons.

7.—I believe the great falling off of the British Bank Fishery is owing, in a great degree, if not altogether, to the circumstance of the French using the Bultow, (instead of fishing with the hook and line from the decks of their vessels, as formerly, and as the British do still), thereby depriving the latter of all chance of fair competition; as the French, by means of their Bultow, will have nearly one thousand hooks baited to the British fisherman's one. I cannot otherwise account for the cause of the decline, as I am aware that a great portion of the vessels now employed in our seal fishery for about two months of the year, March and April, (nearly four hundred sail), are laid up for want of employment, in various harbours of the Island; the owners of which would readily avail themselves of the Bank Fishery, (the vessels being particularly suitable), if only a moderate freight or hire could be earned, after paying the expense of outfit and men's wages. The cost of fitting out a vessel on the Bultow system, and the extra number of hands required, will always form a barrier to individuals in this country, (unless aided by Government), from prosecuting that voyage. The Bounties which the French receive, and the low rate of their fishermen's wages, as compared with ours, give them a decided advantage over us, even though our men were equally expert at the Bultow fishery.

8.—I have no correct data to form an opinion on, but from the number of vessels employed by the French and Americans, I should apprehend that the former employ twelve thousand men, and the latter eight thousand, independent of those engaged by the French in the shore and cod-seine fishery, and the curers or shoremen. The number of British fishermen at present engaged, with salters and splitters, does not, I believe, exceed fifty.

9.—I have already stated, in my answer to Query No. 6, that the French employ some vessels so large as three hundred tons; they also carry a much larger number of men, in proportion to the size of their vessels, than the British do; their mode of fishing (the Bultow) being different, extra crews are required to prosecute it.

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10.—Each French vessel has three or four large boats for the purpose of laying out the Bultows in different directions from the ship. These bultows consist each of several hundred fathoms of cordage, to which are attached hooks by means of a short line, of one or two fathoms, at only a few feet distance from each other. One end of the Bultow is secured on board the vessel, the other end is taken off by the boat's crew to its full extent in the direction intended, and moored with a small anchor; a cork buoy, to which is fastened a small flag staff and a flag, is also made fast to the anchor, to indicate the situation of the Bultow in case the line should break. I understand it is usual to have four Bultows from each vessel, viz.: one on each bow, and one on each quarter, extending some hundreds of fathoms in four different directions, and several thousand hooks (all baited) attached to them; they are overhauled once or twice a day by the different boats' crews—the fish taken off and the hooks fresh baited. Independently of this mode, they fish with the hook and line from their decks, as we do.

11.—I am of opinion that the immense number of hooks used by all the French Bankers, (I should think about six million), extending over so large a portion of the best part of the fishing ground on the Banks, lying constantly baited, day and night, is calculated materially to injure, and eventually to destroy, that fishery.

12.—There can be little doubt but the bultow system of fishing is a destructive one; and I am of opinion that if the British Government could prevail on the French to oblige their fishermen to desist from it, and use the hook and line as we do, it would benefit us considerably, and induce us to extend that branch of the trade; for I feel confident that our fishermen are able to compete with any Foreigners on equal terms.

13.—I am aware that that part of this Island Northward of Cape John, [usually called the French Shore] is considered the best part of the coast for the shore fishery. It is occupied wholly by the French to the exclusion of the British.

14.—The description of fishery now carried on by the British is wholly an in-shore fishery, prosecuted in Western Boats with five or six hands---Jacks, with three and four hands, and Punts or Whale-boats with two hands. To the Northward of St. John's the fish caught is of a very small description; that caught to the Westward is larger and more valuable, and usually worth from two to three shillings per quintal more. Fish caught on the Banks is larger and more valuable still, and ready for exportation earlier.

15---I am not aware what the average price of fish was, previous to the competition raised by French and Americans in Foreign markets.

16---The price of fish has varied, of late years, from ten to sixteen shillings per quintal, according to the catch and the demand in the country for it. The latter price has only been obtained for the largest size and best quality, this description being required by the Spaniards, who, of late years, resort here in the autumn for cargoes. Small fish, [of which nearly three fourths of the whole catch is comprised], averages from 10s. to 12. shillings, as in quality; and at those prices heavy losses have been, in many instances, sustained by the Exporter, owing to the competition of Foreigners in the European markets.

17---I believe the falling off in the price of fish is owing to the Foreign competition already alluded to, together with the additional duties levied by the Portuguese Government on the article within the last few years.

18---I am of opinion that it is not in the power of our Local Legislature to remedy, to any extent, by any Legislative enactment, the evils which at present press on this trade. An address to the Home Government on the subject might have the effect of inducing the Secretary of State to exert his influence with the French Government in order to prevent their subjects from using the Bultow on the Banks; and with the Portuguese Government, to endeavour to effect a reduction of the duty on Newfoundland fish.

19—I cannot say that so far back as 1814 Emigration from this to the neighbouring Colonies and the

FISHERIES.

United States of America was very considerable ; but I am aware that within the past fifteen years a large number of able bodied men have left this country, many of whom were subsequently employed by the Americans as fishermen on our shores.

20 —I am of opinion that the Bank Fishery cannot be prosecuted advantageously by the British while the French continue to give such large bounties to their subjects, unless our Government assist us in a similar way. If encouragement were afforded us to fit out our sealing vessels, [now lying idle the greater part of the year], it would be the means of making hardy seamen of the youth of this country, who now fish in small punts or row-boats within half a mile of the shore—a mode by no means calculated to give them experience in nautical pursuits. At present they row out in the morning to the fishing ground and return in the evening. They don't learn even the use of the compass—such an appendage not being necessary for their navigation.

With these observations,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD FOWLEY.

LETTER FROM N. MUDGE ESQ. WITH ANSWERS TO QUERIES ON THE SUBJECT OF THE BANK FISHERIES.

St. JOHN'S, March 10, 1845.

DEAR SIR—

The Fisheries being now brought under the immediate consideration of the Legislature, there is one feature relative to the Bank Fishery, which I would beg leave to suggest, that if it could be accomplished, would be of very material benefit to the Colony ; which is, to urge further the " Home Government" for the entire prevention of the French Bankers from *anchoring* ; and for these important reasons, that it would enable the smaller class of vessels to participate in that fishery, which are not adapted for the Bultow plan ; and where many masters and planters, owners of such craft, could ill afford the expense and risk of such a new outfit, and who would gladly avail themselves again of renewing the deck system of fishing with a few hands, in which case, as formerly, might fit out and leave this by the 1st April, when, if at all successful, make two trips prior to that of other branches of the Fishery commencing, as I have known to have been the case since the year 1815, until the French pursued ; generally, their present mode of anchoring and fishing, with the bultows or ground lines.

After the spring trips the English Bankers then choose, as circumstances may be to proceed to the Labrador the summer months, and upon their return, again went on the Banks for the fall trip, thus, with such advantages, ensuring the adventurers a profitable and satisfactory voyage in the end ; whereas, for many years past we have seen them laboring under many and great disadvantages by trusting alone to a precarious Labrador voyage, either made there or return with in a green state, or a trip to the Western Shore on a similar plan, and which system, from necessity, must be followed up, unless the French competition be removed, and permit our subjects again to try and enjoy the privileges of the " Grand Bank Fishery."

Trusting these few observations may not appear amiss in the important matter of the Fisheries now under consideration of the House of Assembly.

I am, dear sir,

Your very obedient servant,

N. MUDGE.

Hon. P. MORRIS, Colonial Treasurer.

FISHERIES

St. John's, April 4, 1845.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ult., together with a list of Queries subjoined relative to the Bank and Shore Fisheries.

I now respectfully beg to transmit you my replies thereto for the perusal of the Committee, and hope that such information therein contained as I have been enabled to produce, may be of any assistance towards your reporting thereon on the important matter of the Newfoundland Fisheries under consideration of the Honourable House of Assembly.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient Servant,

N. MUDGE.

Hon. P. MORRIS, Chairman.

1st.—It having been 30 years since I came to Newfoundland, the greatest part of that period being occupied in its trade and fisheries, I consider I have had an opportunity of becoming generally acquainted with both the Bank and Shore Fisheries.

2.—The mode of carrying on the fisheries, that of the Banks in particular, has undergone a material change, or rather, has declined since the years 1818 and 1820, when the French commenced anchoring generally on the Banks with the bultow system, and which has ever since annually increased, as to deprive the British, with their usual mode of deck fishing, of any chance of competition; they have been reduced to a mere few, of old small vessels, not exceeding half a dozen.

3.—I am aware that previous to the peace of 1814, a very extensive Bank fishery was carried on by the British vessels of from 60 to 150 tons, and that from official information during the years 1788 and 1791, there were from 90 to 100 vessels so engaged out of St John's, and from 8 to 10 at Petty Harbor; also a corresponding number from the southern harbors.

4.—I can only state from Authors in the Histories of Newfoundland that in the 16th and 17th centuries, there were engaged about 400 vessels in the Bank fishery.

5.—The subjects of France and America prosecute the Bank fishery to a great extent—indeed it may be said to occupy and monopolize the whole of the fishing ground, it being useless for an English vessel to anchor near where the French bultows are extended, as their many thousand hooks well baited, attract all the fish which may surround that part of the ground where they are laid out.

6.—The size of the French vessels vary much, being from 100 to 250 tons, some are larger; the American schooners generally about 100 tons each.

7.—I attribute the great decline of the British fisheries on the Banks, wholly to the bultow system being effectually carried out by the French vessels anchoring since the year 1820, from whence may be dated their success and increase, and the rapid decline and destruction of the British fishing, as during the previous five years there were nearly 50 Bankers annually out of St. John's, some of which I have known to have caught 2000 quintals of fish for the season, and that, too, by 6 or 7 fishermen only.

8.—The number of seamen employed by the French on the Banks, from information I have gathered, is supposed to be near 10,000, while the English now do not amount to 50. The number of Americans I am not prepared to state.

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9.—The French employ a much larger class of vessels generally than other nations, (as named to query No. 6.) whilst the few English are only about 60 tons each. The French employ three times the number of men, in comparison to their tonnage, to that of British vessels, owing to the different mode of carrying on their fishery.

10.—I cannot better explain the mode of the French system of fishing on the Banks, than as stated in the Memorial on the matter I had the honor to transmit to His Excellency the Governor, and which I particularly and respectfully beg your reference. At the same time I would beg to observe, that from experience, that a similar mode of fishing could not be attempted by the English without the assistance of a bounty.

11.—The vast number of French Bankers, and their extensive bultows, with a yearly increase, tends greatly to injure, and may eventually destroy, the Bank fishery, while the same system is permitted them to be pursued.

12.—I consider the bultow fishery in this respect, viewing it in its extent by the French, may be destructive, inasmuch that by their enormous catches, it must, in comparison, destroy a greater proportion of the spawning or mother fish, therefore I consider it would be policy in both Governments to restrict the mode of fishing to the deck system alone, [that is, if the French have really a concurrent right, or any right of fishing on the Banks at all]. It would be the most legitimate and natural mode of catching fish, and each nation then have an equal participation, and at much less cost to the adventurers.

13.—The subjects of France have exercised the right of fishing on the coast to the exclusion of the British, as instances are known of ours having being expelled from their harbors when attempting to fish. I am not aware that the French have an exclusive right of fishing on the best part of the Newfoundland coast as ceded to them by our Government, but only a concurrent right—yet the treaty will better define and explain that important matter.

14.—The fishery now carried on by the British is almost entirely confined to the in-shore, Labrador and Western Fisheries, the two former chiefly in whale-boats and small punts with two and three hands in each, the latter in large half deck'd boats with six hands, and others that are termed jacks, with four hands each. The quality of the in-shore caught fish is not inferior to the others, and only so in size, being much smaller in the aggregate, compared to the Western-shore or Bank fish.

15.—The price of fish varied considerably, previous to the competition caused by the French and Americans in Foreign markets, it has been as high as 30s. per. quintal in Newfoundland, and as low as 14s., the average may then have been computed at 15s. per quintal.

16.—Since that period I do not consider it to have been worth, on the average, more than eleven shillings per quintal.

17.—I attribute the decline in the price of our fish to have been caused, in a great measure, to the competition of the French and Americans supplying their own, as well as many of the foreign markets, with Newfoundland and Labrador caught fish, and who, by the encouragement of their bounties, are thereby enabled to supply fish at a cheaper rate to the exclusion of the British.

18.—It is in my opinion quite practicable for the Local Legislature of this country to counteract many of the ruinous results arising from foreign competition, particularly the French, who are not only encouraged by extraordinary national bounties to prosecute the Bank fishery, but every facility, I am sorry to say, is granted to them by our own subjects supplying the French vessels with all kinds of bait, from the Western Shore, and which illicit trade, to the great prejudice of the British interests in various ways, ensures to the French Bankers the complete success of their fishing voyages throughout the season. To obviate this, I think that if three or four small armed schooners or cutters, with two small row boats each, were stationed on the Western shore, they would be sufficient, and otherwise protect and prevent the

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aggressions of the French upon our coast fisheries, these measures would completely frustrate their proceedings and check the hitherto success of the bankers, when the usual supply of bait would be cut off from them.

19—I am aware that since the year 1814, emigration for some years after was considerable from hence to the United States of America, and our neighbouring colonies; yet I am not prepared to state to what extent; but since the increased and general prosecution of the seal fishery, and with such frequent success, having been the means of increased employment to our subjects, particularly in St. John's and at Conception Bay, emigration may be said to have almost wholly ceased.

The foregoing replies being conformable to the number of queries submitted, I have only further to refer the Committee to my letter, dated the 10th March, to the Hon. Patrick Morris, upon the subject of the fisheries.

St. John's, 4th April, 1845.

St. John's, March, 28th 1845.

SIR,—

At foot I have the honor of replying to the several questions put to me by you as Chairman of a Committee of the Honourable the House of Assembly to enquire into the state of the Bank and Shore Fisheries, dated the 18th instant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS ROW.

Hon. P. MORRIS, &c. &c. &c.

Answer to 1st Query.—Yes; but with the shore fishery more particularly.

2—Yes.

3—Yes.

4—For the number formerly employed—only that it was a very large one. Now it does not exceed three vessels; only one about 100 tons burthen.

5—Yes.

6—Vessels averaging 250 tons, some larger but very few smaller; the adventure in smaller size vessels seldom succeeds.

7—I believe the falling off of the British fishery on the Bank to proceed from our competition with hook and line with the French Bultow system—the former having taken very small, the latter very large voyages during the last few years. To these different plans of fishing may be ascribed the decline of the British, the prosperity of the Foreign Bank Fishery.

8—No

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9.—Yes.

10.—Yes ; they fish with Bultows, (see Messrs. Mudge & Co.'s petition for a good description of the plan pursued.)

11.—I have heard experienced fishermen say it destroys the mother fish, but I do not think it so destructive as the *seine* used in the shore fishery.

12.—I do not think the British Government can, with any propriety, interfere with any plan adopted by the French in prosecuting their fishery, more particularly as they are now much more interested in its prosperity than the British.

13.—I think not on the *best*.

14.—Chiefly an inshore fishery by large Boats with Seines, Jacks and Punts, or Whale-Boats, with the hook and line ; also by Schooners freighting crews to Labrador, where the fish is caught principally in cod-seines by crews in larger skills from the shore. Most of our fish is inferior in size to the Bank fish.

15.—No ; but do not think it has been influenced by any competition of the French or Americans, (subjects of the United States), except in their own markets.

16.—I think about 11s. to 12s. per quintal for Merchantable.

17.—The heavy duty in Spain and Portugal, with the increasing poverty of the consumers there.

18.—Yes ; by preventing the supply of bait they received from Placentia Bay and St. Peters they would sensibly diminish their outfit to the Banks, and by giving for two or more years a liberal bounty to a large class of vessels fitted out on the Bultow plan, you would soon establish on a firm footing, an extensive outfit from hence. I do not believe the very large bounty given to the Foreign *Fish-merchant* more than counterbalances the restrictions he labours under, particularly the French, from being obliged to purchase their salt, and all other necessaries for the fisheries in France ; so that the bounty, instead of being reaped exclusively by the Fish-merchant, is also a bounty to the several parties engaged in the manufacture of necessaries for the fishery. I think, therefore, the advantage we already derive from our proximity to the Bank, with a large fishing population, and our being allowed to purchase in the lowest market all our necessaries for the fisheries, is quite equal to the bounty the French are paid by their Government, (otherwise they would, to a greater extent, have competed with us ere this in foreign markets), and with a little encouragement for a few years, as before said, we shall be able to resume our share of that valuable fishery, which has been foolishly allowed to pass into other hands.

19.—I do not think the tide of emigration continues to the neighbouring Colonies and the United States of America :—it has, I believe, ceased the last four years.

The above opinions have been formed from enquiries made of French Fish-Merchants when contemplating an adventure to the Banks on the Bultow plan ; and the principal objection offered to it was the small size of the sealing vessel [100 tons new measurement] in which I purposed to prosecute the voyage.

THOMAS ROW.

ST. JOHN'S, MARCH 28, 1845.

HONOURED SIR,—

Satisfied of your deep interest in the Fisheries, I beg to offer at once my answers to your kind Circular of last evening. They are hasty, but will not preclude further information to anything you may desire on the subject.

I remain Honoured Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Honourable P. MORRIS, &c. &c.

W. H. ELLIS.

APPENDIX.
FISHERIES.

QUERY No. 1.—I have, both as the Agent of the late Mr. Bird and on my own account, principally on the French coast between Cape Ray and Cape Queerpoon, and also the Labrador, and I am familiar with both the French and American fisheries on both coasts.

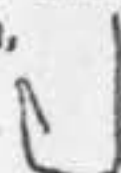
4.—I never knew but two British Ships (Jersey) go to the Banks—both failed and neither renewed it.

5.—It has ;—I have seen both on the Banks, and on the return of the French from thence to the coast of Newfoundland, their principal object appears to be to obtain bait for the Banks, I find since 1842 the French have been gradually withdrawing their craft from the shore fishery and going to the Banks. I find also in 1843 the Americans adopting the same ; very many that I knew done so ;—they all agree that it pays them the best.

6.—The Americans from 70 to 150 tons, and the French up to 3 and 400 tons—Americans generally schooners, and the French, brigs and ships.

7.—I consider it the want of some encouragement to the one, and the great bounties given to the other.

8.—They do.

10.—Yes ; the Bank line and Bultow,—the former as the English. In the Bultow many lengths of Bultow line are used according to the size of the Batteaux the skip carries—the length of lines on the Bultow are about a yard, and I have seen them use hooks nealed very soft, so that they will straighten and crook again,  of this shape, and always white.

11.—It is.

12.—It is a destructive mode, for this reason—it destroys what is termed the mother fish of the Banks, and countless numbers are annually destroyed which are not taken. I have seen the Bultow on the Banks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence take all large fish, when, with the line, you would not succeed in getting one ; and while it continues I think the odds against the English in the Bank fishery under almost any circumstances.

13.—They do. From Cape Ray to Cape St. John they will allow the British to fish by way of courtesy, but not by right. Not only is the Bank and Shore Fishery very prolific, but the land also on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence the best is this Island in my estimation. I believe the British have the right of fishing on the Banks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straights of Belleisle, and I think if fished on by those who have the means, it would pay well. I have known it succeed.

14.—The Shore Fishery in Jacks and Punts, &c. &c. The fish is inferior in size and quality to the Western Shore and Bank fish, except those taken on the Banks before mentioned, which are large and of superior quality.—Port au Port, Petit Port, and Port au Choix, for instance.

16.—Since I have been acquainted with the fisheries, 10s. and 11s. currency.

17.—Although both French and American fish are thirty per cent. under the British in quality, from the great bounty they obtain, (12 francs per quintal), the British cannot uphold the price of the market against them. Though the bounty by the American Government is only four dollars per ton register, from the cheapness of provisions, &c. they offer great competition.

18.—The only practical one I can see is to prevent the smuggling of bait from the Western Shore of this Island—it would decrease the quantity of fish taken by them and lessen their influence in the market—protect the mother fish, and thus throw an opening for the fish to approach the shore and increase the take of British Fishermen there. I consider two small cutters, armed with proper and sufficient authori-

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ty to seize any vessel or craft off the land loaded with bait, condemn the same, &c. &c., for second offence, &c. &c.; and I do believe that if one or two were thus treated it would put a stop to the traffic. I state this because I have heard parties assert that it would require a fleet. The French protect their interest.

19—I do. Last spring a vessel called the Lauret, Captain Harlow, of Boston, was fitted out for the ice; her ice-captain (Morey) and the mate, his son, and many of the crew, belonged to this country (Newfoundland); had she succeeded it was to be a signal for a general outfit in the States, and men were to be obtained from here. After getting 600 seals she was hove on the ice, and lost the spring. Captain H. told me that number of seals paid her outfit, (not of vessel, but provisions, crew's share, &c.) She was to go again this spring. The Americans are very fond of enticing British fishermen to the States, and the rumour is that the Government allows them \$25 each for their passage. I cannot answer for its truth, but American captains will always take British fishermen free of expense, and appear anxious to do so.

20—With these hasty remarks, (for I have no time to contemplate them) as I wish to present them, such as they are, early, I beg to say I shall be most happy to turn my attention to them, and give any extra or further information the Committee may desire, either personally or by letter.

I remain, honoured Sir,
Your humble Servant,

W. H. ELLIS.

St. John's, Newfoundland, March 28th, 1845.

HARBOUR GRACE, 9TH APRIL, 1845.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 13th of last month, and beg to state to you in reply to it, that my means of information relative to the Queries proposed, are very limited; there are, however, a few of them on which I think I may venture an opinion, and I have accordingly done so on the other side.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT J. PINSENT.

To the Hon. P. Morris, Chairman of Committee, &c.

QUERY No. 7.—I account for the falling off of the British, and the increase of the Foreign Fisheries on the Banks of Newfoundland, by the encouragement given, in the way of Bounties, by Foreign Governments to their fishermen.

13.—I am of opinion that the subjects of France exercise the right of fishing on the best parts of the Newfoundland coast, to the exclusion of the British. My opinion is founded on what I have heard from practical fishermen, acquainted with the French fishing grounds for many years.

18.—In my opinion it is not practicable for the Local Legislature of Newfoundland to legislate on the fisheries, so as to counteract the results proceeding from the great support given by Foreign Governments to their subjects prosecuting the fisheries on the Banks and shores of Newfoundland.



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19.---I do know that since the peace of 1814 considerable emigration has taken place from Newfoundland to the neighbouring Colonies and the United States of America, but I believe that very few of the *Natives of Newfoundland* have so emigrated,---the Emigrants have been almost all of British birth, and principally natives of Ireland.

Musquitto, April 29, 1845

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Committee appointed by the House of Assembly to enquire into the state of the Bank and Shore Fisheries, and to take evidence thereto, and finding the Committee are desirous to ascertain as speedily as possible, such information as I am enabled at present to afford, touching this very important subject, I most respectfully beg leave to tender the subjoined as my answers to the several Queries propounded by the Committee.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

ROGER HANRAHAN.

Hon. P. MORRIS, Colonial Treasurer, &c. &c.

ANSWER TO 1st QUERY.—I had. I am 61 years in Newfoundland, out of which I have been 40 years engaged in the prosecution of an extensive practical fishery.

2—It has very considerably altered since the Treaties of 1814 and 1818.

3—It has.

4—Not correctly ; but I am aware that for many years not less than twenty vessels had been annually sent on the Bank fishery from Conception Bay alone.

5—I am aware they do, and to a very considerable extent.

6—Mostly large vessels from 150 to 300 tons.

7—I am inclined to think it is chiefly owing to the great encouragement given in aid of the prosecution of the Foreign fisheries on the Banks of Newfoundland ; whilst our government refuses to give the least aid in the way of encouragement to the prosecution of our Fisheries on the Bank or Shores of this country.

8—I cannot.

9—They do ; their ships are much larger, and manned with considerably larger crews, and practise a different mode of fishing.

10—The Bultow is the only mode of fishing practiced now by the French. This is a line about two inches in circumference to which are attached some hundred of short lines about a fathom long, each with

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a hook fastened to one end, and about a fathom from each other ; the main line is very long, and requires to be laid out in a boat, and when properly set the hooks will rest on the bottom. This line extends some miles round the vessel and requires to be overhauled frequently. It is a most hazardous mode of fishing, and very frequently boats with their entire crews are lost.

11—It is ; and I do not hesitate to say, if allowed to be practised for a much longer period, it must eventually destroy the Bank and Shore fisheries of Newfoundland.

12—I have already expressed my opinion relative to the injury likely to result from a continuance of this destructive mode of fishing ; and I consider it a subject well deserving the interposition of the British Government, and that every equitable means ought to be used to introduce the French Government to confine their fishery on the Banks to the old legitimate mode of fishing with hook and line from the deck of the vessel.

13—They do.

14—Precisely so ; and the fish is inferior to size and quality to the Bank and Western fish.

15—I have known the price of fish to vary from 14s to 45s. per quintal, but the average, I should say, was about 20s. per quintal, previous to the competition raised by the French and Americans in the Foreign markets.

16—About 12s. 6d. per quintal.

17—In my opinion there are various causes ; but the most obvious are these—first, I should say, the Peace with France ; secondly, the French adopting the Bultow fishery, together with the several bounties allowed by the French Government to their subjects engaged in the fisheries on the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland, which enables them to carry on the fishery to a greater extent and on a more expensive scale, by which they can afford to under-sell us in Foreign markets.

18—I do not think it is ; more especially at the present conjuncture, when great fears are entertained that a reduction will be felt in the ensuing year's revenue. The only exertion I can conceive that may be made at present is to remonstrate with the Home Government, and show the absolute necessity of their kind interposition with the French Government, in order to induce them to change their present mode of fishing, or otherwise to afford us some pecuniary aid, of which at present we stand in need owing to the total failure of our seal fishery.

19—I know the emigration from Conception Bay has been very great since the year of the Peace, 1814, and, I should say, not in a less ratio in other districts.

Answers to some of the Queries propounded by the Hon. PATRICK MORRIS on the comparative state of the English and French Fisheries, the Bank and Shore Fisheries, and the difference in the system of prosecuting the same, with other important matters relative thereto—By Mr. F. R. PAGE.

ANSWER TO QUERY No. 1.—I have had upwards of twenty years' experience in the Shore and Cape St. Mary's fishery. The method of prosecuting the fishery in Placentia Bay differs, I should suppose, but little from that pursued on the Southern shore between Cape Race and Cape Spear. The Cape St. Mary's fishery may be more arduous and dangerous from its very remote situation from every harbor, and as having no place of refuge whatever on its shores ; larger boats are generally used, but the number of men in each is less in proportion to their size ; for example, a fifty quintal boat on the Western shore has seldom more than three, never more than four men ; while on the South shore five hands may often be found in a thirty quintal boat.

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No. 2 and 3—The date of the treaties referred to is antecedent to my coming to the colony.

No. 4—To this I am not prepared to answer.

No. 5.—There can be little doubt that the French and American fisheries on the Banks and round the Western coast of the island are very extensive, and they are yearly increasing, particularly the former;—the increase on the French fishery about the island of St. Pierre's and Miquelon, together with the Western territory and the Banks, (leaving alone the petty encroachments made on our shores) must be very considerable, even from the number of small deck'd schooners and large fishing boats supplied every fall by English subjects; and I have really been astonished to see what fine craft have, by their genius and industry, been metamorphosed out of old boats condemned by their former owners as not being seaworthy.

No. 6.—The tonnage of vessels now employed on the Bank fishery may be said to average from 100 to 250 or upwards.

No. 7.—Could the failure of the British fisheries be satisfactorily accounted for, I think it would fully elucidate the second inquiry, and equally account for the increase of Foreign fisheries. The principles pursued by the two Governments towards their fishing colonies has been as opposite as the two Poles. One has pursued a wise, mild, encouraging, beneficial system—granting bounties on fish caught and cured for exportation, and also the number of Youngsters engaged in France and taken out and employed in the Fishery; whilst the other has been remiss and discouraging,—turning a deaf ear to complaints, petitions, and remonstrances, and withholding even that little aid and interposition which might have been so beneficially applied for the same end and purpose. It would be idle to inquire what importance to France the small Islands to the Westward, viz., St. Pierre and Miquelon, are; for, not only are they a nursery for seamen, but an immense capital is expended for the outfit and support of such a fleet; thus encouraging their own manufactures; finding, as we do, the number of square-rigged vessels, so employed, to be little short, if any, for the Banks alone of 400. There can be little doubt that the British Government has at all times been in a better condition for encouraging her fisheries than any other, but unfortunately the policy pursued towards this Island has always been more of a blighting character than otherwise, and even now it is doubtful to me whether its real importance is fully known to the home Government; if so, its prejudices at least have not given way; and what surprises me most is as to how the mercantile interest should have arrived at even its present importance under all the disadvantages the colony has had to contend with from misrepresentation and previous misrule. It is certain our Bank fisheries can never thrive without some substantial aid either by a bounty on the fish or on the tonnage of the vessels so employed; some assistance may probably be obtained from the Imperial Government, seconded by the fostering aid of the Colonial Legislature of the Island.

Nos. 8 & 9.—The number of large vessels employed on the Banks by the French, three years ago, I understood to be little short, if any, of 300, (and which is now, I should think, increased fully 50 per cent.) nearly all square rigged and mostly of large tonnage, with what to us would be considered a double crew, but I do not recollect the number, but which, I think, is governed by the tonnage of the vessels.

I am not aware of the number of American fishing ships.

No. 10.—I have seen on board of French vessels every material required for fixing, mooring, and buoying the bultows, being a system upon which they most depend, not but that hooks and lines are used on board in the usual way after the bultows have been overhauled and again baited. I have had an opportunity of witnessing the precise method of laying them out on the fishing ground, but I think this will be found fully explained in the petition lately got up by Messrs Mudge & Co. on the subject of the Bank fisheries.

No. 11.—I am not of opinion that the introduction of the Bultow does any serious injury to the fishery, further than the immense number that is taken by them, but more particularly the mother fish (the which I

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have referred to more particularly in an addenda.) I should rather be inclined to say that the practice of jigging is more pernicious in the shore fishery, where as many fish are maimed and lost as are taken on board, or that of the cod-seine, where such immense numbers of small fish, not more than one-sixth of the usual size, are taken indiscriminately, so that in this instance it may be said five-sixths are wholly sacrificed by not being left to mature.

No. 12.—It is of the utmost importance that negotiations between the two Governments should be immediately entered into on a subject of such vital importance to the well being of this ancient Colony.

No. 13.—The right of fishery ceded to the French, or which rather it may be said they claim, by the Treaties of 1814 and 1818, is unquestionably the best part of the Island; and to show how exceedingly tenacious they are of those rights, it may be remembered that at the time Mr. William Sweetland was sent round for the purpose of claiming a concurrent right, he was prevented not only from effecting a footing, but was forcibly driven away and obliged to return. This may be sufficient to show the importance that France attaches to every minutæ of her interests on the coast of Newfoundland.

No. 14.—The principal modes of carrying on the shore and Cape St. Mary's fishery—that is, in and about the Bays of Placentia, Fortune, and Hermitage—may be said to be three: First,—small deck'd Schooners and large size Fishing Boats resort to Cape St. Mary's in the summer season, where nearly the largest and best fish to be found in the Island is caught, and from which the Spaniards are chiefly supplied; latterly these boats in the fall of the year are sent to the Westward on what is termed the Winter Fishery. This fishery is quite new to persons residing in Placentia Bay, but in Fortune Bay it has been prosecuted through the influence of the House of Messrs. Newman & Co. to a large and profitable extent, and has been the means, in a great measure, of keeping some of the Foreign Markets in good supply until the arrival of new fish. These Boats are generally accompanied in the summer season with cod-seines.

The second class Boats are what is usually termed Jacks, some taking three, others two or one hand, as the case may be, and the distance they generally fish from the shore.

The third class vary,—some are Bait Skiffs, others Whale-boats and Punts; these are altogether confined near the shore when fishing.

Nos. 15 and 16.—To these questions I am not prepared to answer.

No. 17.—The falling off in price of British caught and cured fish may, I think, in a great measure be caused by the competition it has to meet with from the quantities of Foreign caught fish sent into our markets.

FREDERICK ROWDEN PAGE.

St. John's, 27th March, 1845.

ADDENDA.

Having made my answers to the different Queries as concise as possible, I beg to submit a few observations and suggestions connected with the present state of the Fisheries, and the course to be pursued most likely to result in some amelioration of it.

FISHERIES.

The 7th enquiry is a very important one, and requires much consideration in order to arrive at a proper *ultimatum* ; but as I stated in answer to this Query, so I again repeat, that the system pursued and followed up by the two Governments has been as wide and opposite as the two Poles,---one by a proper regard to encouragement and facility, combined with substantial assistance, has placed her fisheries in a proud, wealthy, and envious position, notwithstanding her resources have, of necessity, been altogether confined to the cod-fishery ; whereas the other (that is our Mother Country) with chilling neglect and inattention alike to petition, enquiry and remonstrance, on the subject of not merely her wants, but even right of possession, has suffered her cod-fishery, that of the Banks in particular, to dwindle into unmerited insignificance. It is from other auxiliaries, such as the Seal, Salmon, and Herring Fisheries, together with the assistance of Agriculture, (however small in extent it may have been), that the Colony owes its present circumstances, and but for these it must have long ago been deserted ; even at the present moment were it confined to the resources of the cod-fishery alone, as is the case with the French, it could not exist for five years.

It may be much more instructive than pleasant to take a retrospective glance at the policy hitherto pursued towards this Colony by the Parent Government, for where an evil exists, or anything is discovered to be unsound, the cause must first be ascertained before a remedy can be applied ; which cause I have endeavoured to point out in my answer to the 7th Query, and the remedy, in my opinion, rests in having immediate recourse to the strongest constitutional means within our reach ; and in carrying this into effect I would beg to suggest three things as essential :

First,—In adopting the course you are now pursuing, that is, by amassing the best and fullest information it is possible to obtain, which, being submitted to a Select Committee composed of Members of the General Assembly, the subject matter arising out of such inquiry should be immediately brought under the notice of the British Government, and to ensure which, proper regard should be had in either appointing some special confidential agent, or by despatching a Delegate with authority equal to the importance of the mission.

Secondly,---In supplying French subjects with Bait from our shores we are most effectually destroying our own, and encouraging and increasing their fishery ; for as long as the French find that bait is thus supplied them in such abundance, so long will an increase to their already overgrown outfit be found yearly. How this is to be remedied I know not, but something ought surely to be done to prevent our shores being any longer robbed of its bait, and an endeavour made to recover something like a healthy state of our fishery. The extent to which our shore fishery has, within the last few years, failed, is alarming in the extreme ; and even what has always been designated the key to Newfoundland, I mean Cape St. Mary, whose source was heretofore considered inexhaustible, has for the past three or four years, been a ruinous failure both as to fish and bait ; a want of a sufficient quantity of the latter may have been the cause of the fish not remaining on the ground in more abundance. In some Coves and places which I am well acquainted with, both in Placentia and Fortune Bays, and in some instances where people reside and could take Caplin close to their Stages, from the frequent hauling, and before spawning time, are now, and have for a long time past, been without a single Caplin ; the result is, that the Codfish have deserted those places, and the inhabitants have now to go miles for both bait and fish, at a great sacrifice of time and with much inconvenience and uncertainty. When a representation of these facts, with proper force, shall have been made, surely the Royal assent would not again be withheld from an Act having for its object the prohibition of such wholesale destruction of bait on our shores.

Lastly,—In addition to the protection of bait, and the prohibition to its being supplied to the French, it only remains to destroy the present traffic in smuggling from St. Pierre's and Langlois, and the main-stay of the French trade is completely severed ; and I am fully prepared to demonstrate that, in nine cases out of ten, instead of its being an injury it would be a general and moral good to our own subjects, and greatly benefit the Revenue. For instance : A poor man who has only one boat and crew at his command, and for the purpose of carrying bait to St. Pierre's takes them from the fishery, injures both himself and his supplier, for he would catch more fish during the time so employed than would be equal to the amount received for bait ; the proceeds of the former would go into the hands of the supplier, whereas

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those of the latter are, to say the least of it, spent in useless and trifling articles, and from which the family derives little if any real benefit, and the time becomes a wasteful sacrifice, and generally at that season when the best fishing is found, viz., the first appearance of the Caplin. The French are a cunning people, offering a large price at first until the bait comes in plenty, when down goes the price from 12 francs to 3 or 4 francs. The consequence is, parties holding are either obliged to sell at a great sacrifice, or, if the bait gets stale before coming into market, it is thrown overboard; thousands of hogsheads of both Caplin and Herring have been disposed of in that way in the harbour of St. Pierre's, and at the bottom of which may be seen every season the evidences of such wholesale destruction. By carrying wood to St. Pierre's some few families may, in the spring and fall, derive much timely benefit, but this will have the effect of destroying the prime building timber, (for the French will take nothing but birch and wick-hazel), which is already being felt in bays to the Westward, where not many years ago vessels' and boats' frames have been cut near the water-side, but which cannot now be obtained unless by going eight or ten miles into the interior.

I think I have fully shewn that the French Fishery can only exist by and with the assistance of the British subject; and also that by affording such assistance we are utterly subverting our own interests by not prohibiting our bait and firewood being taken to St. Pierre's for in the course of a short time their fishery, if left to itself, must, from necessity, be considerably reduced, if not altogether abandoned.

In conclusion, I beg to state that another important question arises in contrasting the several interests of the Bank and Shore Fisheries; as, for instance: Has the increase of the Bank Fisheries any detrimental influence over that of the Shore? I think it has, by the great number of what may be properly termed the mother-fish being taken before coming in with the shore and depositing their spawn. Cod-fish, Salmon, Caplin, and others of the species naturally or instinctively resort to those places where the spawn has been emitted, and, to a certain degree, matured; this, I believe, is no speculative opinion. Admitting, then, that the Bank Fishery may, to a certain extent, have an injurious tendency, surely we are entitled to seek, and, if possible, obtain, the privileges which have been snatched from us, and placed in the hands of aliens, who prosecute it with such vigour and to such an extent as to threaten us with an inundation of their cured fish in our principal Foreign Markets.

FREDERICK ROWDEN PAGE.

St. John's, 27th March, 1845.

CARBONEAR, 23d March, 1845.

Sir,—

On perusing your excellent speech on the occasion of moving for a committee to inquire into the state of our Bank and Shore Fisheries, I did not observe any allusion made to the subject of the encroachments of the French on the coast of Labrador; and believing that you are not aware of any such fact, induces me to inform you that some time about the end of July last, two French brigs and one schooner, with seven batteaux each, arrived at Spear Harbour, were moored there, and their crews kept fishing, much to the annoyance of several British subjects, whilst by a few British they were encouraged to remain during the greater part of the month of August, or whilst any fish was to be caught; it is also a fact that for the past five or six years the French fishery along the south side of the Straits of Belle Isle, go over to Red Bay with large crews, and catch fish, and, strange to say, are allowed by the British to split and salt their fish in the stages of the British, whether from fear or pay, I cannot say, but I suspect the latter.

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French brigs have also for the last two years been laid up in Hawk's Harbour and Murray's Harbour, and from what I can learn they intend returning there the next season.

If it is of importance to your Committee, what I have now written, and any evidence required, I can furnish you with the names of several Planters who fish in the above-named harbours of Labrador.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBERT AYLES.

The Hon. P. MORRIS.

 REMARKS ON THE FISHERIES BY THE HON. C. F. BENNETT.

I visited the Bays of Fortune and Placentia in the year 1843, soon after the cod-fishery had commenced, and was at Lameline during the height of that fishery. I there witnessed the destructive results to the cod-fishery on these shores, and the cruel consequences to the inhabitants, occasioned by the destruction of the Caplin bait taken to supply the French Bankers. I say cruel consequences, because the whole population of Grand Bank, Fortune, Lameline, Lawn, St. Lawrence and Burin have been, to a great degree, ruined thereby; and many families which were at one time in comfortable circumstances, are now, from its effects, reduced to the necessity of appealing to the Legislature for the means of a scanty subsistence to help them through a long and bitterly cold winter.

When I arrived at Lameline the whole of the fishing boats of that place, and others from Fortune and Grand Bank, with the exception of those of one individual, Mr. Cake, were all idle, and had been so for several days; the cause was this:—Many large boats and schooners had been induced to go to Lameline for the purpose of supplying the French bankers with bait; and these boats and schooners had swept (and were in the habit of sweeping) every cove on that part of the coast of the whole of its Caplin, as fast as they made their appearance; thereby depriving the more humble fishermen, who have but limited and slender means of taking them, altogether of their bait. As an instance of the correctness of my statement, I refer you to the case of Mr. Cake, who had the good fortune, on the Sunday night previous to my arrival at Lameline, to go to one of those coves to take bait early on the Monday morning.—He threw his seine immediately after 12 o'clock, A.M., was successful, and, with the bait so taken, supplied his own fishermen and a few others, who, by means of this bait, loaded their boats with cod twice or thrice each day, as long as the bait lasted. Before, however, any other of the inhabitants could supply themselves with bait, the numerous large seines belonging to the French trading boats had completely swept the coves, and taken the whole of the residue, and not a caplin was to be had.—The ill consequences do not stop here. The destruction of the bait on its way up the Bays checks the fish from going into them,—destroys the fishery in these Bays, and impoverishes the whole population settled there. In proof of this statement I have only to instance the numerous and unprecedented applications which have been made to the Legislature from thence for relief for years past; and it should not be forgotten that these poor people have at their command the very best fishing ground to be found in the colony, and an ample supply of large and suitable fish for the Spanish and Portuguese markets, if they could only receive that necessary protection to which they are unquestionably entitled.

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I would observe also that great and increasing as is the French fishery, it has not required anything like the quantity of bait which has been taken to St. Peter's; the surplus has been committed to the sea as useless; and it frequently occurs in calm and hot weather, when vessels take more than the usual length of time to make their voyage to St. Peter's, that the whole of many cargoes become tainted, and consequently of no value, before arriving there. I visited St. Peter's about the same time I did L'Anse-au-Loup, and was there informed that so great was the desire to extend their fishery, and their facilities for doing so, that it was only limited to the extent of bait to be obtained, and that any check given by the English to this supply would be ruinously felt by the whole of the Bank fishing vessels arriving at St. Peter's. That some years ago, when an obstruction was offered to that supply by an English Man-of-war, the French were limited to the bait on their own shores: the consequence was an inadequate supply, the destruction of their small boat fishery, and a short catch of fish. This destruction of the caplin on their own shores caused the fish also to be scarce in that locality. So palpably did this latter circumstance force itself upon the observation of the Government at St. Peter's, that it immediately prohibited their banking vessels from taking any more bait on their own shores, limiting that supply to the use of the small boats only. The result has been not only an adequate supply of bait to their boats ever since, but an abundance of fish on the fishing ground of St. Peter's and Miquelon, the fish being detained there by the bait.

I was informed that the number of vessels which were supplied with bait last year at St. Peter's was upwards of 300, of from 150 to 400 tons, and the number of small vessels and boats were proportionably great. The Northern fishery of the French; I am informed, and have reason to believe, is carried on to a still greater extent than at St. Peter's.

The bait supplied in one season to St. Peter's from the neighbouring Bays in Newfoundland is estimated at 23,000 hogsheads of caplin and 28,000 barrels of herring—each vessel taking, on the average, 100 hogsheads of caplin and 100 barrels of herring.

The remedy I would recommend for those fearful consequences to our own fishery, and the encouragement afforded thereby to our rivals, is to prohibit altogether the export of fish and pickled caplin or herring, and thus to provide against their wanton and wasteful destruction, or else to impose an adequate export duty thereon, unless packed in barrels under regular inspection, and exported through the medium of the Custom-house. This branch of our fisheries, under such provisions, would then give valuable employment to the population of that part of the coast, and prevent the destruction of the bait, and which at present is the cause of such grievous complaints; it would open a new field of employment to Coopers, Fishermen, and others, and ample employment, during the winter, to all parties, in providing the requisite materiel to make barrels, and in the taking and packing of herring. Two Shillings and Sixpence the barrel export duty on Caplin might, with propriety, be put, and with considerable advantage to the revenue. Such measures would, at the same time, be sure to secure for our own fishermen an ample supply of bait, and if the excess were to be exported the consequences would be of trifling degree compared with those now experienced:

To carry these measures into operation, I would recommend that a cutter of from thirty to fifty tons be stationed at L'Anse-au-Loup, with two powerful and fast-rowing boats, manned with eight men each, for five months in the year, to commence on the first day of April, and terminate on the first day of September. These row-boats would not only prevent the export of bait, excepting as hereinbefore excepted, but would also put a complete stop to the extensive smuggling operations now said to be carried on from St. Peter's; and the cutter could, when required, go to a greater distance and put to sea in stormy weather. Four Hundred Pounds would, I think, be sufficient for this service; and if one rowing boat were deemed sufficient, Three Hundred Pounds would be more than ample, inclusive of the hire of the cutter and boats. The gain to the Colony would be an increased revenue for articles now smuggled,—increased means to purchase articles of consumption, paying duty, by the people in the districts referred to,—a saving to the Colony of the cost of those supplies which otherwise will have to be dealt out annually to a starving population—and protection to our Fishermen from the encroachments and annoyances of the French fishing

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boats. In truth, I firmly believe that the revenue of the colony would receive an advantage of ten times the sum, and more, than I propose to spend for this important and necessary object. I have been informed that the Admiral on the North American station would be willing to man these boats if the Legislature would provide them.

I would call attention also to that portion of the resources of this colony, "the Herring Fishery," so valuable in itself and yet so shamefully neglected. Our Western shores swarm with herrings; and this fishery, for the want of proper attention and protection, is at present completely lost to the Colony. Prevent the export of these fish, unless in barrels and properly cured and inspected, and this would be a sufficient protection; it would prevent at the same time, the half-cured and unsound herrings which are now taken in bulk to Halifax, from ruining the character of that fish in the West Indies and other colonial markets, and opposing that ruinous competition they now do to our better cured fish.

In conclusion, I have to remark that the French and the American Governments give large bounties to their fishermen to enable them successfully to prosecute their fisheries. With such fearful odds to contend with, I would ask what will be the ultimate result to our fisheries and trade if that reasonable protection which I have proposed be not extended to our fishermen? Ruin to our Merchants and destruction to our fisheries unquestionably must follow. And as if to hasten this ruin, I have further to remark, that by a recent arrangement of the Imperial Government, our Oils in future are to compete in the British markets with the Oil the catch of the French and Americans, manufactured under the operation of bounties.

CAPTAIN COUSINS'S LETTER AND EVIDENCE.

St. John's, 5th April, 1845.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ult., containing inquiries relative to the Bank and Shore fisheries; and I beg respectfully to tender, for the consideration of the Hon. the House of Assembly, the subjoined answers thereto.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN COUSINS.

The Hon. P. MORRIS, Chairman of Committee, &c.

Answer to Query No. 1.—I have been engaged in various departments of the trade and fisheries of Newfoundland for upwards of forty-four years, during which time I have prosecuted the Bank and Shore Fishery and Labrador fishery.

No. 2.—I am aware that a great alteration has taken place in the mode of carrying on the fishery generally since the French and Americans have been allowed to participate therein; for example: On my first arrival in Newfoundland the French system of fishing was similar to the British, with the exception

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that the former always drifted, while the latter invariably anchored on the Banks ; but since the Treaties of 1814 and 1818, a new system of fishing has been adopted by the French, viz—by Bultow—which quite defies competition by the former mode of deck fishing.

No. 3.—The number of British vessels employed in the Bank fishery previous to 1814 was very considerable—in size generally from 60 to 150 tons.

No. 4.—I am not enabled to state, from my own knowledge, or from official information, the number of vessels now or formerly employed on the Bank fishery.

No. 5.—The subjects of France and America at the present time may be said wholly to monopolize this once valuable field for British enterprise, the Bank Fishery,—for the myriads of well-baited hooks which they use, covering so much ground and attracting such an immense quantity of fish, renders it altogether useless for a British vessel to approach any fishing ground so occupied.

No. 6.—The French and Americans employ quite a superior class of vessels on the Banks—their tonnage sometimes exceeds 250 tons.

No. 7.—I consider the late rapid decline in the British Bank Fishery to proceed from the want of that patronage by bounty, to which, as an important nursery for British seamen, it was preeminently entitled ; and the increase of the Foreign fishery I attribute to the superiority in vessels, and in the number of men employed, fostered by the stimulus given to it by national protection and by bounty, and by the successful prosecution of the Bultow system.

No. 8.—I am not enabled to form an estimate of the number of men employed in the British and Foreign Bank Fishery.

No. 9.—The French Bankers are of a large size and better manned than those of any other nation.—Their mode of fishing, as previously explained, is quite different from the British, being by Bultow.

No. 10.—Their mode of fishing is by Bultow, or main lines moored off from the ship, in length about 700 fathoms, fastened to which are several thousand hooks, surrounding the ship to the extent of four or five miles.

No. 11.—I am disposed to think it must eventually be a source of injury to this great fishery, inasmuch as by scraping the bottom it catches and destroys a great many of the mother fish, who seek collision with the sandy ground for spawning purposes.

No. 12.—It is destructive, and altogether different from the old practice of deck fishing ; and it is obvious it would be highly conducive to the British interest were a negotiation entered into to induce the French to discontinue the present Bultow system of fishing.

No. 13.—The French occupy the best part of the Newfoundland fishing ground on the coast, to the complete exclusion of the British.

No. 14.—The British Fishery is confined to their shore, Western and Labrador fishery, and is prosecuted in Jacks, Whale-boats, Punts and the Shore fish is inferior in size.

No. 15.—The price of fish has varied, within my knowledge, from 14s. to 30s. per quintal.

No. 16.—I believe the average price of fish since the period mentioned may have been from 11s to 12s. per quintal.

No. 17.—I consider the falling off in the price of fish in the Foreign Markets to proceed chiefly from the competition raised by the French and Americans—they being enabled to under-sell the British through the assistance derived from their national bounties, &c.

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No. 18.—It is, in my opinion, highly necessary, and, I think, quite practicable, for the Legislature of this Country to legislate on the subject of this important and now neglected branch of the Fisheries, and at least to endeavour in some way to prevent that highly injurious and illicit intercourse which is kept up by the residents on the Western shores of this Island with the French, by supplying bait and other necessaries without which they could not successfully prosecute the Bank Fishery to the present enormous extent.

No. 19.—I am not aware that the tide of emigration has flowed from Newfoundland to any of the neighbouring Colonies or to the United States of America.

No. 20.—I know of no other matters relative to the subject of inquiry, which has not been set forth.

JOHN COUSINS.

St. John's, April 5, 1845.

LETTER FROM H. BUTLER, ESQ., J. P. LAMALINE.

Taking into consideration the importance of our fisheries, and the apparent neglect which has so long attended the prosecution of them on this coast, and having during my residence in this harbour witnessed with pain and concern the number of abuses which are yearly perpetrated with impunity around the immediate neighbourhood on these shores, not only by British subjects robbing the different nooks and coves of caplin, for the purpose of supplying the French with bait, to the manifest injury of our own fishery, and the building up and encouraging of theirs; but also the encroachments which are constantly being made by the French within our limits, and on our best fishing grounds, and the illicit traffic arising out of such wholesale dealings in herring, caplin, fire-wood, ships-timbers, &c. &c., to the very great injury of the Colonial Revenue; no duty whatever being paid on any articles taken in payment for the same. The injury I am sorry to say does not altogether exist with what is carried away and *bona fide* sold, but there is also a very large quantity yearly thrown overboard or otherwise destroyed, by getting into a perishable state before it reaches market, occasioned sometimes by contrary winds, at others, by vessels not being in the harbour immediately requiring them; it is not therefore unreasonable to conclude that this part of the coast must, in a very short space of time, be completely drained, as is already the case in some particular coves which I could name, where not a vestige of bait is at any time in the season now to be found.

This year the caplin appeared on the 12th June, and I was exceedingly sorry to witness conflicting opinions between H. M. Sub-Collector for this port, and the officer left in charge from H. M. S. *Cleopatra*, for the protection of the fisheries; the former insisting on his competency to clear any fishing boat whether registered or otherwise, having caplin on board for St. Peter's, and the latter holding instructions from his commander, to seize all boats and craft having on board a larger quantity of caplin than was requisite for their own immediate use. Without presuming any opinion as to the legality of such a proceeding, I must confess I have considered it my duty to discountenance, and in every possible legitimate way to prevent such a wanton and destructive traffic in an article the most valuable and essential; for if the bait is to be driven from our shores, the fishery is annihilated. I have been hurried on to this not only from the numerous remonstrances of the most thoughtful and influential part of the inhabitants, but from a full conviction of its baneful tendencies to the whole population in this neighbourhood, who have little else but the shore-fishery to depend on. Knowing also as I do how much the French fishery is succoured and increased thereby, to the manifest injury of our own, and in every way diametrically opposed to British interest. To justify my observations, I think I need only cite the following instance which took place this season, and by it will be shewn the profligate waste by such a reckless system:—The moment the caplin come in with the shore, two schooners of about fifty tons each, one from Fortune

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By the other belonging to this harbour, commenced hauling them, and in the very cove on which the inhabitants depend for not only the earliest bait, but also for a constant summer's supply, at the same time being only a short distance from the harbours of residence; having taken about 350 brls., one of the schooners was despatched to St. Peter's. Shortly three other large size schooners came to the same place and commenced hauling, but before completing their cargoes the first vessel had returned, and reported that caplin were unsaleable at St. Peter's, in consequence of the fishing ships not having yet come in from the Banks; the consequence was that the whole of their cargoes, viz., from 600 to 700 hhds., were again committed to the deep. Seeing such a wanton waste perpetrated, and the hopes of their summer's voyage blasted, is it to be wondered at if the inhabitants should feel outrageous. I had much difficulty in preventing them from taking the law into their own hands, and in taking summary vengeance on the boats and seines so employed in hauling.

The frequent incursions made by the French subjects on our fishing grounds, I need say but little about — as the unfortunate, indeed fatal occurrence, which so recently took place (though perfectly unintentional) whilst chasing some French boats which were found fishing close to our shore, must be fresh in the recollection of the public mind; but the utmost vigilance on the part of any officer and crew left on shore for the purpose of affording such protection is altogether inefficient, as the advantage which rough and foggy weather affords is not allowed by the Frenchmen to pass, and, well knowing the opportunity thus afforded, it is seldom allowed to pass by them. What, it may be asked, is the remedy then which can be applied? In reply I should beg in some measure to reiterate my former opinion which I furnished, or submitted rather, to the Hon. the Secretary of the Colony for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and which was to effect that a stout good sailing cutter be placed on the station, with a sufficient number of hands and guns, to be commanded by a person to whom the coast was well known. My present opinion does however differ from my former one a little, inasmuch as I think a smaller vessel, say about 50 tons, and carrying two eight-oared boats, which at times could be most efficiently used in scouring the creeks in foggy and unfavourable weather, when the Cutter could not venture near the shore; these properly fitted out would, in my opinion, most effectually protect the Coast and Fishery in every way, and also destroy every attempt at smuggling, for, in protecting the former, you are on the spot, and may be said to hold the very key of St. Peter's, where neither ingress nor egress could scarcely ever be expected without detection.

Knowing the interest you have always manifested towards the advancement of the Fisheries in this part of the Island, I take the liberty of troubling you with these hasty remarks, and should you consider them worthy of notice you can at any time make what use you please of them.

H. BUTLER.

The Honourable P. MORRIS, &c. &c.

DESPATCHES.

DESPATCH ANNOUNCING THE BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

[Copy.]

Downing-Street,
7th August, 1844. }

SIR—

It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that on the morning of the 6th instant at 10 minutes before 8 o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince to the great joy of the nation, and of all the Royal Family.—Her Majesty and the infant Prince have through Divine mercy continued to do well up to the present time.

I have &c.

(Signed)

STANLEY.

Major General

Sir JOHN HARVEY, K.C.B. & K.C.H.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, RELATIVE TO THE CROWN LANDS ACT.

Downing-Street, 30th Nov., 1844.

SIR,

I have had under consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland in April 1844, "to make provision for the disposal and sale of ungranted and unoccupied Crown Lands in the Island."

This Act appears to carry out the views of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the disposal of Crown Lands, with the exception of the Provisions contained in the 13th, 14th, and 21st clauses.

The latter part of the 13th clause permits the Governor in certain cases of unauthorised occupation to impose a reduced price on the Land, or even to make a free grant of it; and the 14th clause confirms to a limited extent unauthorised occupiers prior to the 1st January 1840.

These Enactments are at variance with the principle invariably adopted by Her Majesty's Government throughout the colonies,—namely that no Crown Lands shall be disposed of in any other way than by public sale.

In the present instance however it might possibly be urged that these enactments would not be likely to have a very extensive operation: and if they stood alone, it might be doubtful whether they were sufficiently objectionable to demand their repeal.—But the 21st clause provides that every Grant issued "shall be conditioned for the cultivation within the period of five years from the date thereof of a proportion of 5 per cent. on the whole amount of Land contained in such Grants."

This is open to serious objection. The condition of forfeiture hereby imposed for non-cultivation has been found in other cases to fail in the object for which it had been introduced. But even if it had not been so, the penalty of forfeiture could not be equitably imposed where the purchaser had already paid the full value of the Land.—It would moreover introduce an uncertainty in titles which I could apprehend would be attended with much greater inconvenience than would be counterbalanced by any good which might be anticipated from an adherence to the condition.

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You will therefore bring this Act under the consideration of the Local Legislature, and recommend them to repeal so much of the 21st clause as relates to the condition requiring cultivation, at the same time releasing all parties who may previously have effected purchases of Crown Lands from the liability incurred under the present Act. You will also recommend them to modify the 13th and 14th clauses, so as to confer on all intruders on Crown Lands, both prior and subsequent to the 1st January, 1840, the right of acquiring allotments at the last upset price of land in the same district.

In the mean time Her Majesty's decision upon the present Act will be suspended.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

STANLEY.

Major General

Sir JOHN HARVEY, K.C.B. & K.C.H.

DESPATCH AND CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE COPPER COINAGE ACT.

No. 201.

Downing-Street, }
8th Feby., 1845. }

SIR,

I have received from you an Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland in April 1844, (No. 29) for the regulation of a Copper Coinage, with a suspending clause.

As this is a subject the consideration of which comes peculiarly within the province of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I have thought it right to refer the Act to that Board, and I enclose for your information and guidance a copy of the answer which I have received from their Lordships, stating their reasons for recommending that this Act should not receive Her Majesty's confirmation.

As I quite agree in the views taken by the Lords Commissioners, I cannot advise Her Majesty to allow this Act to become the law of the Island.

I have, &c.,

[Signed]

STANLEY.

Governor

Sir JOHN HARVEY.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, }
3rd February, 1845. }

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 18th October, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that you will state to Lord Stanley, that my Lords having had under consideration the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, (No. 29,) relating to Copper Coinage, are of opinion that the provisions of it are not sufficient for the attainment of the objects contemplated by

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the Local Legislative Authorities in passing it ; and that the provision relating to a special coinage would be inadmissible in its present shape ; and my Lords can therefore only recommend that no such assent on the part of Her Majesty should be signified to the Act as would give it effect.

You will observe to Lord Stanley that it appears from the information before my Lords, that the circulating medium at Newfoundland consists principally of dollars passing at the nominal value of five shillings local currency, and that the value of the dollar in sterling money being assumed to be four shillings and fourpence, the par of Exchange between Newfoundland currency and the British sterling is considered to be £115 7s. 8d. currency for £100 stg.—but that the actual Exchange is usually at a premium for sterling of 4 or 6 per cent above that rate, as would naturally result from the over valuation of the dollar, which is only equivalent to four shillings and two pence sterling.

My Lords do not find that any settled value in currency has hitherto been assigned to British silver or copper coins—but on adverting to the currency value it is proposed by the Act in question to give the British shilling as compared with the rate of five shillings currency for the dollar worth four shillings and two pence sterling, my Lords apprehend that British coins, either silver or copper, would be excluded by it from circulation.

You will further state to Lord Stanley that if the information above adverted to respecting the currency valuation of the dollar at Newfoundland is correct, it would be desirable, as a preliminary step to the introduction of a better regulated circulating medium, that a Local Act should be passed declaring that British Coins of gold, silver, or copper, shall be paid and received in satisfaction of all legal demands expressed in terms of the currency of the Province, at the rate of twenty-four shillings currency to the Sovereign, and at such proportionate rates of silver and copper coins as the silver and copper coins bear to the Sovereign in sterling money.

You will farther acquaint Lord Stanley that my Lords defer any communication to his Lordship respecting the Act (No. 30) for maintaining a light-house at Cape Pine, until they shall have received some information for which they have found it necessary to call, with reference to that subject.

I am, &c.,

C. E. TREVELYAN.

JAMES STEPHEN, Esq.

DESPATCH RELATIVE TO THE ROYAL ASSENT TO CERTAIN BILLS.

(Copy.)

At the Court at Windsor, }
8th of November, 1844. }

P R E S E N T

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Lord Steward.	Lord Chamberlain
Lord Granville Somerset.	Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Sir James Graham, Bart.
	Mr. Gladstone.

Whereas the Governor of Her Majesty's Province of Newfoundland with the Council and Assembly of

DESPATCHES.

the said Province, did, in the month of April, 1844, pass Ten Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz.—

No. 27.—An Act to amend an act passed in the Fourth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors taken in Execution."

No. 31.—An Act to continue an Act made in the third year of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend several Acts now in force respecting Light Houses, and to make further provisions for the said Light Houses, and to consolidate the Laws respecting the same."

No. 32.—An Act to amend and continue an Act passed in the second year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's."

No. 33.—An Act to amend an Act passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of his late Majesty, entitled "an Act to authorise the erection of a Colonial House in the town of Saint John's, and the raising by Loan of a sum of Money for that purpose."

No. 34.—An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges within this Colony and its Dependencies, and for other purposes."

No. 35.—An Act to amend the Laws now in force for the Registering of Deeds in this Colony.

No. 37.—An Act to Incorporate a Company under the style and title of "The St. John's Gas Light Company."

No. 38.—An Act to provide for the collection and appropriation of all Monies stopped or detained by any Person or Persons by virtue of the provisions of an act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen, Fishermen, and other Persons," and not appropriated to the purposes of the said act.

No. 40.—"An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of the Colony, for the year ending the Thirtieth Day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Five, and for other purposes"

No. 41.—"An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature during the present Session."

And Whereas the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Acts should be left to their operation. Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to approve the said Report. Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of Her Majesty's Province of Newfoundland, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed,)

C. GREVILLE.

DESPATCHES.

Copy.)

At the Court at Windsor, }
8th of November, 1844. }

P R E S E N T

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Lord Steward. Lord Chamberlain
Lord Granville Somerset. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir James Graham, Bart.
Mr. Gladstone.

Whereas the Governor of Her Majesty's Island of Newfoundland with the Council and Assembly of the said Island, did, in the Month of April 1844, pass an Act which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz---

No. 28—An Act to provide for the establishment of an Academy at St. John's.

And whereas the said Act has been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Act should receive Her Majesty's special confirmation. Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare her special confirmation of the said Act, and the same is hereby specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted accordingly.—Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of her Majesty's Island of Newfoundland, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

[Signed,]

C. GREVILLE.

H. A. EMERSON,
BRYAN ROBINSON,
E. M. ARTHUR.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

SECOND REPORT OF THE CRIMINAL LAW COMMISSIONERS.

To His Excellency Major General Sir
JOHN HARVEY, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

WE, Her Majesty's Commissioners for digesting and consolidating the Criminal Law, do humbly certify unto your Excellency, that since our last Report we have proceeded to digest and consolidate, under their several heads, a great portion of the Statute Law now in force in this colony in reference to crimes—and herewith beg leave to submit the drafts of various Bills embracing the chief portions of the several divisions of the Law upon which we have respectively been engaged. In framing these Statutes, we have omitted much of the existing Statute Law in force in England, which owing to local circumstances is applicable there, but which, from the absence of those circumstances is obviously inapplicable here. We have consolidated all the various statutes in amendment of the Law down to the latest period, carefully abstracting the various portions of Amending Statutes, (which have a bearing upon distinct classes of offences), reducing them under their respective heads. In several instances, we have reduced Felonies to Misdemeanors, and in numerous cases have lessened the amount of punishment in reference to offences which are in this Colony of rare occurrence, and which may therefore be more easily checked and prevented by a milder punishment, of which there will consequently be greater certainty of infliction, than if the stamp of felony and a severe penalty were retained. The notes appended to the drafts to which we respectfully refer your Excellency, will afford the necessary explanations of the changes and alterations made.

We beg to call your Excellency's attention to, and reiterate, the remarks contained in our last Report in reference to the absence of a Penitentiary. Until this want is supplied, the administration of Criminal Justice must continue to be extremely defective, both as respects the reformation and the punishment of offenders. In the English Statutes, Transportation is almost always the alternative of imprisonment; but as it appears to be the policy of the Imperial Government to gradually discontinue this mode of punishment, and as we are practically excluded from availing ourselves of it, we have in most of the accompanying drafts omitted it. One of our number being, however, of opinion that it is desirable still to retain this mode of punishment, it will be found in several of the drafts submitted. In numerous cases, also, in which it may be inflicted in England, we have recommended the abolition of the discretionary punishment of whipping, as in many instances opposed to the reformation of the offender—one of the most important objects of all systems of Punishment.

From the great labor and care required, we find it impossible at this time to furnish, as we had hoped, an entire Code of Criminal Statute Law, and there remain many statutes, chiefly in reference to practice, which will require to be carefully revised and digested before being consolidated. For this reason, we have not at present submitted a Repealing Statute in reference to all such parts in the English Criminal Statute Law as are met and provided for by our Enactments. This, however, we shall be prepared to supply whenever the Legislature shall enter upon the consideration of the Bills now submitted. The preamble of the Repealing Statute will contain a declaration of the extent to which the Common Law in reference to Crimes shall hereafter be considered as in force in this colony; and after the necessary recitals it will form the introduction to the substantive enactments which in virtue of our Commission are proposed to be substituted for the whole of the Criminal Statute Law now in force, which by the Repealing Statute will consequently be abrogated.

H. A. EMERSON,
BRYAN ROBINSON,
E. M. ARCHIBALD.

April 11, 1844.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.



The Committee appointed by your Honourable House to take into consideration the expediency of addressing Her Majesty's Government upon the subject of communication by steam, direct between Great Britain and this colony, by means of the Cunard line of Steamers calling at St. John's, beg permission to Report that they have taken into their grave consideration the important matters to them referred.—They have taken evidence at considerable length upon the subject, and they are of opinion that the propriety of making the Port of St. John's the first on this side of the Atlantic at which the outward-bound, and the last at which the homeward-bound Mail steamers should touch, is capable of being demonstrated to the satisfaction of any unprejudiced mind.

It is almost unnecessary to observe that it is an object of the first importance, in order to ensure safety and speed to vessels at sea, that they should be kept in due trim. In the case of steamers it is obvious that if they be sunk beyond their proper bearings they are exposed to the same inconvenience as other vessels; and in addition thereto, their paddles are immersed so deeply, that at each revolution the weight of back-water which they must necessarily rise, will impede the speed of the ship, and increase the labor and wear and tear of the Machinery. To obviate the necessity of over-loading a steamer by taking on board at one time, the quantity of coal requisite for a long voyage, the only remedy, as yet discovered, is by replenishing the stock at intermediate places.

With respect to the steamers that at present convey Her Majesty's Mails between Liverpool and Halifax, your Committee have learned that in consequence of the large quantities of coal they are obliged to take on board to carry them across the Atlantic from their respective ports, they are, for the first three or four days after leaving land, so much sunk beyond their proper bearings, that during that period their speed is considerably diminished—their safety is somewhat endangered—the comfort of the passengers is lessened, and the wear and tear of the ship and machinery greatly increased.

The Port of St. John's in this Island, is the most Eastern point in America;—it is distant from Cape Clear only 1,700 miles—it is in the direct line from Liverpool to Halifax; for shelter, for depth of water, and for facility of access, it is admitted by Naval men to be one of the finest harbors in the world;—there are no tides to prevent vessels of any size from entering or leaving it at all hours;—there is an abundant supply of coal to be had;—there is not a rock or shoal off the shore, from Cape St. Francis to Cape Race, to endanger navigation. When Fogs prevail on the Banks of Newfoundland, and along the coast of Nova-Scotia, the atmosphere within a mile or two of these shores is generally clear. A superior light-house at Cape Spear capable of been seen at 30 miles distant, guides the mariner from sea, and an efficient one at the harbor's mouth, directs him into port. The course to be steered from Liverpool to St. John's is to the Northward of those parts of the Banks on which vast numbers of fishing vessels lie at anchor during the foggy months of the year; to avoid which, even at present, the steamers often keep up in the latitude of this Port. The trade from St. John's is carried on to many parts of the World; and a reference to the ordinary Returns on the table of Your Honourable House will show that, in a pecuniary point of view, it is more valuable than that of almost any other Town in British North America.

From the foregoing facts your Committee arrive at the conclusion that the geographical position of St. John's,—the advantages with which Nature has endowed in its Harbour—the convenience which Art has added in its Light-Houses,—and the importance of its Commercial relations,—combine in rendering it desirable, no less for the convenience of the Public, than for the benefit of the Private Contractor, that the Transatlantic Steamers should call here.

From the evidence which your Committee have taken, and which they respectfully submit, your Honourable House will observe that time would be saved to the public, and no disadvantage would be likely

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result to any parties from such a course being adopted. Your Committee cannot but be of opinion that Her Majesty's Government were not fully acquainted with the circumstances of this colony when the contract for carrying the mails across the Atlantic Ocean was entered into by Mr. Cunard, or they would not so unaccountably, have omitted to take advantage of St. John's as a Port of call; and notwithstanding they believe that his Excellency Sir John Harvey has not failed to use his influence of office and high standing in repeatedly representing to Government the national importance of this colony, your Committee would recommend that a memorial be addressed to your Honourable House to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, bringing under his Lordship's consideration the simple facts of the case, under the conviction that when these facts will become known to, and duly appreciated by, her Majesty's Government, they will not treat with neglect or injustice this the oldest colony in England,—a country larger than Ireland—inhabited by a purely British population—living under the genial influences of British Institutions—constituted by its geographical position, the key of the Western world—indented with innumerable harbors—blessed with a healthful climate—rich in the possession of a staple and extensive trade—and affording at all times to the Navy of Great Britain a certain and plentiful supply of efficient seamen.

STEAM COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
13th Feb., 1845.

Present—Mr. Robinson, Chairman
 “ Morris.
 “ Barnes.
 “ Bennett.
 “ O'Brien.

The form of Summons to witnesses is to be as follows:—

“ You are hereby required to attend at a Committee of the House at the Committee Room on to give Evidence touching Steam Communication between Great Britain and this colony.”

COMMITTEE ROOM,
6th Feb., 1845.

Present, Mr. Robinson, Chairman.
 “ Treasurer Morris.
 “ Bennett.
 “ O'Brien.
 “ Barnes.

The Committee direct that their Chairman do move the House for an Address to the Governor requesting his Excellency to direct that a Return be laid before this House of the number of vessels that

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enter the Port of St. John's during each month of the year, distinguishing the Port from which they respectively come.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
15th Feb., 1845.

Present, Mr. Robinson, Chairman.
" O'Brien.
" Barnes.

Capt. James Morton Spearman, examined.

I am Collector of Her Majesty's Customs for the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies. I took charge of this department on the 5th of January 1833. There is a considerable increase of Shipping at the Port of St. John's since my appointment.

When I first arrived here, there were not many entries at this port during the winter months; but during the last six years, there has not been a month in the year during which vessels have not arrived at and departed from this Port with cargoes. Annexed is a copy of a Return I have recently furnished to His Excellency of the entries and clearances at this port during the last six years—and the Table annexed shews the countries to which the vessels belong. Last summer I crossed the Atlantic from Liverpool to Halifax in the Hibernia steam-ship, Capt. Ryrie. We left Liverpool 20th Aug. We were not quite 10 days making the voyage to Halifax. That was the shortest passage ever made to my knowledge, in any of the Cunard steamers. During the entire voyage, the sea was perfectly calm; not sufficient motion in the vessel to upset a glass full of water. When we left Liverpool, the steamer was very deep in the water; drawing, as I was informed by one of the officers, 18 feet. During the first two days her speed did not exceed seven knots an hour; at the end of five days she went at the rate of between 8 and 9 knots—and gradually increased her speed until she attained $11\frac{1}{2}$ knots or thereabouts, at which rate we were going when we entered Halifax. I understood from the Engineer that she consumed 30 tons of coal a day. The same power of steam was in force during the whole voyage, and the increase of speed resulted from the vessel having become lighter in the water; the increased number of revolutions of the paddles per minute, as she became lighter, were apparent to a common observer. We passed so close to Newfoundland, that if the steamer had been destined for St. John's she would have reached this port some time during the seventh day from leaving Liverpool, as I was informed by one of the Officers. We passed the Eastern coast of Newfoundland during the night. My opinion is that if the steamer had left Liverpool with a less quantity of coals, and had come to St. John's direct, here to have taken in the quantity of coals she omitted to take at Liverpool, she would have made the voyage from Liverpool to Halifax—touching at St. John's—in as short if not a shorter time than she expended in going direct, and would also have saved a great deal of wear and tear to the Engines and vessel. I was detained in Halifax 7 hours, and came down to St. John's in the Steamer North America, where I arrived after a voyage of $3\frac{1}{2}$ days, including a detention at Arichat of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. We landed two passengers and one letter at Arichat, and took in neither passenger, letter nor merchandize. I should consider the passage from Halifax to Arichat extremely dangerous, especially in foggy weather. The weather during the passage from Halifax to St. John's was fine as during the voyage across the Atlantic. I should have preferred coming to St. John's from Halifax in a sailing vessel, had one been then about to sail, rather than in the steamer North America, as I consider her an unsafe vessel to go to sea in, from so much of her machinery being above deck, and from the great deal of top weight with which she is hampered. She is open on each side, so that if she shipped a heavy sea on the quarter, the consequences would be serious. The description of workmanship and materials used in her construction are very inferior to what I have observed in the steamers in Great Britain.

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The harbor of St. John's is a remarkably fine one—with deep water and easy of access ; there is no rock or shoal to the eastward of the harbor's mouth.

I have resided a short time in Halifax, and I find that St. John's is less subject to fog than Halifax.

Committee Room,
18th February, 1845.

Present, Mr. Robinson, Chairman.

“ Morris.

“ Bennett.

“ Barnes.

Mr. Alexander M'Ausland, examined.

I am Engineer and Smith. I have resided and carried on my trade nearly five years in St John's ; and previous to my residence here I carried on the same description of business in Greenock for eight years.

During the last 20 years I have worked about and been conversant with Steam Engines and such like work. I have had a good deal of conversation with the Engineers of the Steamer North America, respecting the character of the Sydney coal when applied to steam Engines, and their experience concurs with my own, that Sydney coal is far superior to Liverpool coal for such uses, inasmuch as the Sydney coal is a quicker, livelier coal, with less sulphur and less stone than either Liverpool or Newport coal. The presence of sulphur in coal occasions what is called “ Clinkers,” and the effect of that is, that the furnaces become choked by the fusion which takes place from the said sulphur and stone—the air cannot pass up—the draft is lessened—the generation of steam is retarded—and the furnaces have more frequently to be cleansed.

Outward-bound steamers, when deep in the water, are proportionably exposed to the influence of the tides which prevail on the coast of England. I have no doubt that if the Transatlantic steamers left Liverpool lighter by the quantity of coals that would be consumed on a passage from St. John's to Halifax, they could reach Halifax—calling at St. John's and here replenishing their stock with Sydney coal—in a shorter period than they now take to make the voyage direct. When a steamer is deeply laden, and encounters the tides that always prevail in St. George's Channel, her wear and tear is considerable. This wear and tear in the Cunard steamers would be much diminished if they left Liverpool lighter trim. In the harbor of St. John's and indeed along the Eastern Coast of Newfoundland, there is hardly any tide—the largest ship in the Navy could at all times enter the harbour. There is no indraft—the heads of the harbour being on the ocean.

The expense of Sydney Coals in St. John's, varies from 17s. to 18s 9d. stg. per ton, with great facilities for taking it on board, in consequence of the absence of high tides.

There are water powers in St. John's applied to machinery to enable repairs to be now effected in this town, which until lately could not be done in this country. I have several times been on board of and examined the Steamer *North America*. I think she is unfit to run between Nova Scotia and St. John's especially in the Spring and Autumn. She is built of Colonial timber, and such timber is not of the proper description for Steamers ; for when the machinery is in the least out of level, the whole is deranged, and Colonial wood does not afford a bed for the iron which resists as well as hardwood.

In Great Britain the framework of the engines on board Steamers is of iron-work, but in the North America it is of wood. Her machinery being so much aloft is also prejudicial to her safety : her leavers

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and gear alone are nearly seven tons weight ; and if a heavy sea were to strike her, the danger would be that if these levers were started, the whole machinery would be torn to pieces, the deck would be ripped up, and the vessel would be a total wreck. Those levers are 18 to 20 feet above the main deck.

COMMITTEE-ROOM, }
1st March 1846. }

Present, Mr. ROBINSON, Chairman.

“ MORRIS.

“ BENNETT.

“ BARNES.

Mr. William Lemon Solomon, examined—

I am postmaster of Newfoundland. In 1839 I succeeded my Father as Post-master, who held the office for 34 years. I transacted the business of the office for 7 years before his death.

In the year 1840 a regular line of Sailing Packets was established between this port and Halifax. On the establishment of this regular line the number of Letters and Newspapers received here by the Mails largely increased, and continued at this increased rate down to 1844, when a Steamer was put on between this Port and Halifax ; since which the number of Letters and Newspapers brought and sent by the Mails have greatly increased and is each Mail increasing—Many complaints have been made to me of the inconvenience occasioned by the detention of Newfoundland Letters by their being sent through Halifax to England ; and I have no doubt that the number of Letters received at the Post Office of St. John's and despatched from the same, if the Mails were brought here from England direct, and carried home direct, would be increased in an immense ratio. Large numbers of letters are now sent by merchant-ships not only to England but to all parts of the world, the greater part of which would be transmitted by the mails if the communication were direct,

COMMITTEE-ROOM, }
6th March, 1845. }

Present, Mr. ROBINSON, Chairman,

“ MORRIS,

“ BENNETT }

The Hon. Robert Job, examined—

I am a Merchant carrying on Trade in Newfoundland and in Liverpool, under the Firm of Job Brothers. I have been engaged in the Trade of this Colony upwards of 30 years. I have crossed the Atlantic Ocean between 30 and 40 times. The Eastern Coast of this Island, from Cape St. Francis to Cape Race, is steep and bold ;—there are no Rocks or Shoals of any description to endanger Vessels making the land. The months during which Fogs prevail are usually May, June, and July ; these fogs are most dense over the Banks, but however thick they may be there, the Atmosphere is, generally speaking, quite clear within a mile of the shore, except when the wind is due South, from which point it seldom blows home to the shore. I have repeatedly found the wind South at sea, with a thick fog, and as we approached the shore, the wind tended more off, and the fog did not reach the land ; and such is I believe, generally found to be the case. The Harbour of St. Johns, is a very fine one ; it is situated on the Eastern point of Newfoundland ; there are no dangers to prevent access to it,—its depth is sufficient for the largest ships in the Navy, there are no perceptible tides,—the Light-house at present on Cape Spear, within 3 miles of the Harbor's mouth, is of a very superior description ; I have seen its light at a distance of 30 miles. There is also a good Light-house at the mouth of the harbour. The Northern ice generally floats past the Eastern shore of this Island during the months of February, March, and April, and reaches oftentimes to latitude 40°. It opposes as much obstruction to vessels going from England to Halifax, as it does to vessels coming from England to this Port. In the month of April it is of frequent occurrence that the sea to the Eastward is clear of ice, the fields having gone by, whilst vessels at that time more to the Southward meet obstructions from it.

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I have crossed the Atlantic twice in the Cunard steamers, viz—in the months of June and October. In June I went from Halifax to England, and in October from Boston to England. When starting from each place the steamer was very deep from the quantity of coal she had on board, although none on deck. The stock of coals consumed between Boston and Halifax was replenished at the latter port. The consequence of her depth in the water was, that at first starting, the paddles were so deep, and so much back-water was accordingly occasioned, that her speed with a fair wind and moderate weather, did not exceed from 8 to 8½ knots, and as she consumed her coals the speed increased until it attained 12 knots. I have been given to understand that on the outward voyage the steamers take coal on deck, which is not the case going home, and their speed is therefore more retarded leaving Liverpool than leaving Halifax or Boston.

I am of opinion that if the Cunard steamers left Liverpool for the Port of St. John's, in lighter trim than they now do, (which they could effect on account of the voyage to St. John's being shorter than Halifax)—here to remain, say 12 hours, and replenish their stock of coals, they would reach Halifax in a shorter time than they now expend in going direct, besides lessening the risk and wear and tear of the vessel. There is generally a supply of coals in St. John's; and from the depth of water along side of the wharves, great facilities of shipping them.

I made a voyage to Halifax from this port in the steamer North America. We had very fine weather but from what I saw of the working of the vessel, and the exposed state of the machinery above deck, I would not venture to sea in her again.

A great number of letters are sent from this to England by private ships, in preference to sending them by the mail via Halifax; these would chiefly be sent by the mail if it went direct to England.

An important advantage to the trade of this colony would be gained if the Transatlantic steamers were to call at St. John's on their way home, inasmuch as the advices of the state of the South American, West Indian, and United States Markets would then be received here in a couple of days after they reached Halifax; whereas at present the Halifax steamer leaves that port for St. John's a day or two before the Boston Mail, bringing those advices, arrives there; these advices lie at Halifax for a fortnight in summer, and a month in winter, during which time the trade in Halifax can avail themselves of the state of the fish markets in those countries, whilst we are in ignorance of the same.

Committee Room,
7th March, 1845.

Present, Mr. Robinson, Chairman,

“ Bennett.

Mr. John Cousins, examined—

I am a master mariner, and have been engaged in the Newfoundland trade 44 years; during the last 2 years I have been conducting the mercantile establishment, in this town, of Mr. Boden. I have arrived at Newfoundland from England and Foreign countries during every month in the year. The coast of Newfoundland, from Conception Bay to Cape Race, is a fine bold shore;—there is not a rock or shoal to take up a vessel in making land. The harbour of St. John's is a safe and commodious one;—it is as fine a harbor as any in the colony;—the water is deep enough for a line of battle ship;—there are no perceptible tides;—there are 20 feet of water alongside most of the wharves in this town on the North side, and it is deeper still on the South side of the harbor. The Light-house on Cape Spear affords a fine light which can be seen upwards of 20 miles at sea; there is a good harbor light also.

The Northern ice along the Eastern side of Newfoundland is generally to be found in most quantities during the months of March and April. In making this coast I have been obstructed by the ice between

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Cape Broyle and Cape St. Francis more frequently in the month of April than in any other month. The ice in April is softer—more honey-combed than in March. By April the great body of field ice has generally passed to the Southward; and is found as far as the Banks, off Cape Race. I have, as master, made several voyages to Nova-Scotia;—the coast is a very dangerous one, from the shoals that lie off at a considerable distance from it; Fogs prevail along the coasts of Newfoundland and Nova-Scotia chiefly during the month of May, June, and July,—they are the thickest on the Banks. Those that are acquainted with the navigation to Newfoundland boldly run through the fog for the land, and find the atmosphere clear within a mile or mile and a-half of this shore; and the safety and boldness of our coast permits the running close in shore with impunity; it is only with a wind from S. to S. S. E. that the fog is blown home to the land; these winds seldom blow at that time of the year. The fog is sometimes blown home with a S. S. West wind, but with that wind you can lie off the shore. Between St. John's and Cape Race, a distance of about 55 miles, there are seven harbors into which vessels of any size could enter easily and lie safely.

The Cunard steamers are frequently seen, during the summer months, by our fishing boats. A straight line from Liverpool to Halifax would about cut St. John's harbour.

In the month of April the ice would present an equal obstruction to vessels bound from England to Halifax, as to vessels coming here from Great Britain; and the only means for Halifax vessels to avoid it is by keeping to the Southward as far as from 42° to 43° . I have often approached Newfoundland during the spring months, in clear water, by keeping to the Northward, while the coast was blocked up to the Southward by the ice which had passed. From St. John's to Cape Clear is 1700 miles, or thereabouts.

Committee Room,
12th March, 1845.

Present, Mr. Robinson, Chairman.
" Morris.
" Bennett.
" Barnes.

The Hon. Charles Fox Bennett, examined.

I am a merchant, carrying on trade in Newfoundland under the firm of "C.F. Bennett & Co." and in Bristol under that of "C. F. Bennett." I have been engaged in the trade of this colony upwards of 25 years. Of late years the number of vessels that arrived in the port of Saint John's, during the months of January, February, March, and April, have considerably increased.

In former years I was not in the habit of directing my own vessels to come to Newfoundland from England during the winter months; but of late years I have followed a different practice, and would not hesitate to order any vessel of mine sailing from this Port to Foreign Ports as late as December or January, to return here direct. The course of trade in this colony has occasioned this variance, and there is nothing in the climate or the coast of Newfoundland which presents obstacles to its being carried into effect.

Within the last two weeks two vessels have arrived at this port from Europe without having seen any ice whatever.—The months of March and April are those in which obstructions from ice most frequently occur: the same obstructions exist as strongly to a voyage from Great Britain to Newfoundland—viz. the fields of Northern ice which extend past the coast of Newfoundland down to latitude 40° , until they come within the influence of the Gulf of Florida stream.

The temperature in Newfoundland is not so cold as in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Canada; and the effects of frost upon the paddle wheels of a steam vessel would not be felt more inconveniently in the entry than on those coasts.

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I have made several voyages in steam vessels as well as in sailing ships, and I have no doubt that the ice which visits these shores could be more easily avoided in the former than in the latter. The use of the Archimedian screw would in my judgment be productive of great benefit in encountering and getting through ice, and would avoid much difficulty and danger that beset paddles. The ice that floats from the North is not attached to the shore; it is broken into large masses, amongst which are lakes of clear water, and through these a steamer propelled by the Archimedian screw could prosecute her voyage without much difficulty or danger. The presence of quantities of ice, tho' it be not compact, causes the sea to be smooth even in heavy gales, except on its Eastern edge. It is a common practice with the vessels that prosecute the Seal Fishery from this island to avoid the violence of an Easterly gale by running into the ice.

I have twice crossed the Atlantic ocean in the Cunard steamers—once in August 1841, and once in August 1844. In 1841 we were, I think, 12 days from Liverpool to Halifax, and I believe the same time last year. On both occasions we experienced, after we had been out three or four days, very boisterous weather and shipped some heavy seas. On leaving Liverpool the steamer was very deep in the water from the quantity of coal she carried; besides her hold being full, she had bags of coal heaped on deck. On departure her speed did not much exceed 7 knots per hour, but as she consumed her coals and got lighter, her speed increased and she laboured less, until she reached her maximum speed from 11 to 12 knots, at which rate she went on the day before her arrival at Halifax. On each occasion we passed within 20 miles within the Eastern coast of Newfoundland, and in 1844 we passed close to the fishing boats. If the steamers had left Liverpool with a less quantity of coals on board they would have made much better weather during the heavy gales they experienced, and would reach their destination in a shorter time.

The Eastern coast of Newfoundland is entirely free from any rock or shoals—the shore being bold and studded with good harbors. The only months during which fogs are prevalent are in May, June, July and August. During the thickest fogs that prevail at sea it is generally clear within half a mile or a mile of the shore, except when the wind blows from the south, a point from which it does not frequently blow. Fogs prevail as much on the coast of Nova-Scotia as on that of Newfoundland; and the former coast is beset by dangers which prevent vessels running, during fogs, for a harbor, with the same confidence that they do on this coast. From Cape Canso to Halifax the coast is beset with dangerous shoals and rocks which extend from the shore a considerable distance.

I have no doubt that if the Transatlantic steamers were to leave Liverpool in lighter trim, and come direct to St. John's, here to replenish their stock of coals, they would accomplish their voyage from Liverpool to Halifax, touching at St. John's in less time than they now expend in going direct to Halifax, notwithstanding the time they might remain in St. John's. I am of opinion that the number of letters that would be transmitted from and received at St. John's by the steamers would be greatly increased.

I made a voyage from this port in the steamer North America, in the month of August last. We had some bad weather. I think her a very unsafe boat, not only on account of her machinery being so much aloft, but from the insufficient construction of the hull. She worked much and seemed weak and unable to bear the pressure upon her. The crew and passengers expressed their apprehensions of her safety should she encounter severe weather. She must have been constructed for inland navigation, and is wholly unsuited to encounter the deep sea: I have crossed the Atlantic Ocean upwards of thirty times, and I never felt myself in greater danger than whilst on board the steamer North America. I have built several vessels for my own trade, and am capable of forming a pretty correct opinion upon such matters.

The trade at present labor under a serious inconvenience, and indeed injury, from the circumstance of the Newfoundland steamer leaving Halifax a day or two before the mails arrive at Halifax from Boston; the consequence of which is that important information respecting the South American, West Indian, and the United States markets is detained at Halifax nearly three weeks, and of which information the adjoin-

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colonies avail themselves to our prejudice. If, on the supposition of the English steamer not calling here the Newfoundland steamer were detained in Halifax until the arrival of the Boston packet, there would still be more than sufficient time for the Newfoundland mails to get back to Halifax to meet the English steamer. The speedy transit of our Boston mail would be of much greater importance to the interests of this colony than receiving English dates a day or two earlier. If the English steamers were to call at St. John's, outward and homeward bound, this inconvenience would be obviated. I am in the habit now of sending many of my letters by merchantships in which I ship produce—these go free of postage as Consignees' letters; but if the mails were carried direct to England I should send the originals or duplicates by mails in preference. I am aware that the same practice prevails generally throughout the trade; and I have no doubt that were the Steam Communication direct, 20 letters would then be sent by mail for one that at present is so transmitted.

The following are the Tables referred to in Captain SPEARMAN'S Evidence:—

A RETURN

Shewing the Number of Registered Vessels that entered and cleared at this Port, distinguishing the Countries from or for which they entered or cleared, in each Month during the Six Years ended the 5th January, 1845.

MONTHS.	YEARS.					
	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844
January	77	78	73	86	94	99
February	13	13	19	33	27	35
March	137	161	147	157	150	166
April	178	192	160	184	169	160
May	425	487	485	478	521	510
June	363	424	426	436	446	441
July	190	179	235	233	248	229
August	305	280	296	312	319	345
September	333	357	333	372	375	383
October	304	347	333	330	340	395
November	230	215	255	221	251	257
December	102	144	124	140	130	127
TOTALS.	2663	2877	2886	2982	3070	3147
COUNTRIES.						
United Kingdom	186	238	225	209	230	203
British Colonies	603	665	649	790	795	873
Foreign Europe	252	263	268	282	294	301
“ West Indies	75	56	71	61	70	62
United States	65	140	102	119	135	125
Coast-ways	1482	1515	1571	1521	1544	1583
TOTALS.	2663	2877	2887	2982	3070	3147

J. M. SPEARMAN, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's, Newfoundland, }
18th February, 1845. }

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A RETURN

Shewing the number of Vessels that entered and cleared at this Port, distinguishing the Countries of the Owners, in each of the Six Years ended the 5th January, 1845.

COUNTRIES OF OWNERS.	YEARS.					
	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844
Great Britain and Ireland.	375	471	515	455	454	458
British Colonies.	364	402	365	513	547	560
Newfoundland.	262	351	321	387	393	425
Foreign Countries.	80	138	114	106	130	121
Foreign Voyages.	1181	1362	1315	1461	1524	1564
Great Britain and Ireland.	42	40	38	43	45	44
Newfoundland.	1440	1475	1533	1478	1501	1539
Coastways.	1482	1515	1571	1521	1546	1583
Foreign Voyages.	1181	1362	1315	1461	1524	1564
Coastways.	1482	1515	1571	1521	1546	1583
Grand Totals.	2663	2877	2886	2932	3070	3147

Report and Application of Commissioners of Harbour Grace Grammar School for additional Grant to complete the same.

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

The Petition of the Commissioners of the Harbour Grace Grammar School,

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That the sum of Four Hundred pounds granted by the Legislature for the establishment of the Grammar School at Harbour Grace has been expended by Petitioners, who are liable to pay on completion of the contract, nearly Two Hundred Pounds more.

That even then the Institution will stand in need of Porches and Out-houses requisite to render it efficient and convenient for the purposes contemplated by its beneficent founders, besides the Fences which Petitioners are by the Grant of the Ground imperatively called on to erect between it and the Court House Land.

Petitioners respectfully submit herewith to Your Excellency an Estimate prepared with the strictest view to economy, which although it embraces neither Globes, Maps, nor any of the numerous Articles abso-

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lately essential for the interior arrangement of the School, yet it exhibits a deficiency of at least Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds to provide the ordinary wants of the exterior, complete Petitioners' present engagements, and wholly relieve them from pecuniary embarrassment.

Petitioners' therefore humbly entreat Your Excellency will be pleased to take the prayer of their Petition into your favourable consideration, and recommend them to the Honourable the General Assembly for a further extension of that bounty which has recently enabled Petitioners to open an Institution under such auspicious circumstances as lead them to hope it will prove a great blessing to this extensive District, and impress its Inhabitants with a lasting and grateful recollection of those by whose liberality they have been encouraged to commence, go on, and prosper, in so eminently good and useful a work.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

W. STIRLING,
Chairman.

Harbour Grace, 25th February, 1845.

 ESTIMATE

Of Monies required to complete the Harbor Grace Grammar School and the engagements entered into by the Commissioners.

This sum due by the Commissioners after expending the Four Hundred Pounds granted by the Legislature.	£30	Stg.
Due to the Contractor on completion of his Contract, being the last Instalment of one third	156	0 0
Supposed cost of Two Porches and Out Houses.	25	0 0
Supposed cost of Fencing in Ground	40	0 0
	£251	0 0

 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CARBONEAR GRAMMAR SCHOOL, FOR THE YEAR 1844.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Knight, Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

In presenting their first Annual Report, the Directors feel it to be their duty to lay before your Excellency the fullest information which it is in their power to afford, both as respects the present position, and the future prospects of the School. They have much pleasure in performing this duty, from the

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confidence which they feel in the results already achieved (to which your Excellency has been mainly instrumental) and success which they have no doubt awaits its future progress.

Their attention was early directed to the carrying out the views and wishes of the inhabitants of this District generally, who had on many previous occasions expressed their anxiety to see the school in actual operation, to effect this measure a Meeting was convened in the month of July, when the Chairman was empowered by a Resolution unanimously sanctioned by the Board of Directors to procure a Professor competent to teach Classics, Mathematics, and Navigation, which was promptly attended to, and successfully accomplished; in the selection of Mr. O'Donovan, under Graduate of the University of London, during two years and a-half Professor of Humanity in the lay College, Carlow, and previously during the space of three years a student of Trinity College, Dublin.

To procure an eligible site to build on next became a matter for their consideration, and after the Chairman had been informed by your Excellency that there was no land at Carbonear in your gift, it was deemed advisable to advertise for tenders, and that of William Harding was accepted, being the most central and commodious situation, for which the sum of Ninety Pounds currency was paid, which with other necessary charges amounted to nearly One Hundred Pounds currency, which will appear in the general account of expenditure.

In order to facilitate the obligations imposed on them connected with the institution under their superintendance, and more especially for the purpose of devising the most effectual means to accomplish the erection and completion of a suitable structure for a Grammar School House, the Directors again met, and after due consideration resolved on having the building on such a scale as would afford extensive accommodations to pupils, and a comfortable residence for the Professor, which will have the effect of rendering the building at once both useful and ornamental.

Tenders having subsequently been advertised for, and several were presented, but none accepted from the circumstance of the lowest tender made, being considerably above the amount remaining unappropriated and at their disposal.

This unanticipated circumstance necessarily compelled the Directors to discontinue for the summer making any further efforts towards the advancement of the building, and ultimately agreed on the propriety of addressing a letter to your Excellency, containing a statement of their disappointments, and the difficulties under which they labored, and most respectfully requesting that your Excellency would be pleased to recommend their request for a further sum of money to the favourable consideration of the Legislature.

In reference to this subject the Directors feel bound gratefully to acknowledge the interest which your Excellency has manifested in the progress and success of this institution, and more in particular on this occasion by your Excellency's kindness to condescend to their request.

In the month of January the Legislature being then in session, a petition had been presented, signed by the Chairman in behalf of the Directors of the Carbonear Grammar School, praying for a sum of money to reimburse them for the expenses incurred in the purchase of land to build on; and the Legislature with that paternal solicitude for the promotion of the cause of Education, immediately voted the sum of One hundred pounds, which had the effect of enabling the Directors to contract with Mr. Robert Ayles for the erection and completion of the exterior of a Grammar School House, agreeably to a plan and specification made out by Mr. Parcil, together with one room complete, for the sum of Four Hundred Pounds currency.

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In order to bring the transactions which grew out of the Petition to a close, the Directors have necessarily passed over several other subjects which came under their consideration. They now turn to the regular order of proceedings.

The arrival of the Professor in the month of October, 1843, rendered it expedient on the part of Directors to procure a school room, for which the sum of Twenty Shillings sterling per month has been paid as rent, up to the present period. The number of pupils in attendance during the winter months were from twenty to twenty-four, at present there are twenty six, being as many as can conveniently find room.

The scale of fees are as follows, viz—

Pupils learning Classics and French, or either of these	£3	0	0
“ “ Mathematics, viz : Geometry and Algebra	2	10	0
“ “ Navigation	2	10	0
“ “ Arithmetic and Mensuration	2	10	0
“ “ Geography, English Grammar, History, and Writing, per annum	1	10	0

Payable half yearly in advance.

An abstract of the whole expenditure from the commencement, will be laid before your Excellency, and appended to this Report. It will be a matter of satisfaction to learn that the accounts connected with the school are all balanced and adjusted, with the exception of some minor affairs which are of trifling importance. The principal works which remain yet to be completed, are as follows, that is to say—laying the ground floor, two lofts, forming and completing stairs, ceiling, and partitioning the entire building, except the school room, which is a part of the former contract, and nearly finished.

At the commencement of the work the Directors were of an opinion that with the sum of Three Hundred Pounds in addition to the sum already expended, the building might be completed. In a work of considerable magnitude your Excellency must be aware how difficult it is to arrive by a previous estimate at any tolerably accurate approximation to the ultimate cost ; liable as such works are to unforeseen and extra sources of expenditure. Nevertheless the Directors have the satisfaction of again stating that this sum will suffice to defray the expenses required for the completion of the work.

With respect to the building and the manner in which the works have generally been executed ; the Directors, and the public have had an opportunity of inspecting them, and they have also been examined by some of the best practical men in the District, and but one opinion has been expressed of the substantial principles upon which the works have been so far carried out.

It ought to have been mentioned earlier that the various subjects and arrangements connected with the efficient and satisfactory working of the School have been under the frequent and anxious consideration of the Board, and a code of bye-laws for the enforcement of proper regulations has been prepared which require some reparation before the Directors can have the honor of submitting them for your Excellency's sanction, but it must be obvious to any one the least acquainted with such matters, that some time is required before everything can be put into proper order.

The pleasing duty now remains with the Board to record their unbounded confidence in the Professor, Mr. O'Donovan, who has shewn great talent, and persevering industry in forwarding the improvement of those committed to his care.

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In concluding their Report of the past year, the Directors briefly call your Excellency's attention to the number of pupils that have been in attendance from the commencement, the number at present, their ages and full acquirements.—Viz—the ages vary from ten to eighteen years,—There have been thirty pupils, at present twenty-six; of these two have been learning Navigation, four learning French,—two Mensuration,—these have been also learning History, Grammar, Geography, &c. The other pupils learn Writing, Geography, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. &c.

EDWARD HANRAHAN.
Chairman.

Carbonear, January 1, 1845.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT CARBONEAR
TO EDWARD HANRAHAN, CHAIRMAN.

DR.

1843:			
Sep. 25.	To Cash per Wm. Harding, for purchase land	£90	0 0
24.	Ditto E. Morris, commission on £1000 stg.	1	3 1
October 26.	Ditto Charles St. John, for Printing	1	5 0
	Ditto Francis Pike, labor	1	13 9
	Ditto for 5 hds. Coal and Cartage at 9s.	2	5 0
	Ditto Mr. Rorke	1	0 0
	Ditto for 52 feet board	0	7 3
	Ditto Mr. Stark, for Bill Sale	2	8 6
	Ditto ditto for Recording	0	11 7
	Ditto George Taylor, for labor	1	0 0
	Ditto Richard Collins, Smith	0	5 0
	Ditto Thomas W. Spry, Printing	0	10 0
	Ditto Mrs. J. Meany, Boarding	0	5 0
	Ditto J. & F. M'Carthy, Amount of Account	1	9 3
	Ditto Mr. O'Donovan, book	0	10 0
	Ditto Editor of "Newfoundlander"	0	10 0
	Ditto Postages	0	9 0
		£105	12 5
	Balance due	20	1 8
		£125	13 8

DR.

1844.			
Jan. 1.	To Cash paid Purcil for Plan of the building	£5	15 3
	Ditto Secretary for half-years' salary	10	0 0
May 23.	Ditto Mrs. Meaney, for half-years' rent of School Room at 23s. 1d.	8	1 7
June 1.	Ditto Thomas W. Spry, for printing	0	15 0
	Ditto Moses Summers, for labor	0	6 0
		£24	17 10
	Amount carried forward		

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

DR.

1844.		Amount brought forward	£24	17	10
July 1.	—Ditto for window blinds		0	3	4
	Ditto Mr. Wals, on Account of T. Spry, Printer		0	15	0
	Ditto Commission on £230 currency receiving and forwarding		2	6	3
	Ditto Secretary, Mr. Robert Ayles		20	0	0
	Ditto G. & F. McCarthy, amount of account		2	0	0
	Ditto Mrs. Meaney for 8 months rent of School-room at 23s. 1d.		9	4	3
	Ditto Mr. Bemister, for coal		0	13	6
	Ditto Mr. Robert Ayles, Contractor		400	0	0
	Ditto for lead		0	17	0
	Ditto Secretary		15	0	0
			<hr/>		
	Ditto Mr. O'Donovan, Professor		£478	15	0
	Balance due		20	0	0
			0	1	11
			<hr/>		
			£498	17	0

CR.

1843.	Sep. 20.	—By Cash received from Colonial Treasurer	£115	7	8
Nov		Ditto John Hanrahan for Tuition	0	15	0
		Ditto Thomas Hanrahan ditto	0	15	0
		Ditto L. Mackay ditto	0	15	0
		Ditto Robert Power do.	0	15	0
		Ditto Felix M'Carthy do.	0	15	0
		Ditto Patrick Goff do.	0	15	0
		Ditto Nicholas M'Kie do.	0	15	0
		Ditto Edward Fannon do.	0	15	0
		Ditto Simon M'Carthy do.	1	5	0
		Ditto John Guimy do.	0	15	0
		Ditto Thomas Doyle do.	0	15	0
		Ditto John Meaney do.	0	15	0
		Ditto John Dwyer do.	0	16	0
			<hr/>		
			10	6	0
			<hr/>		
			£125	13	8

CR.

1844.	By Balance due.	Brought down	£20	1	3
		Cash received from the Colonial Treasurer, 400l. stg. it currency	461	10	9
		Ditto John Hanrahan for Tuition	1	10	0
		Ditto Thomas Hanrahan do.	0	15	0
		Ditto L. Makay do.	1	10	0
		Ditto R. Power do.	0	15	0
		Ditto Felix M'Carthy do.	0	15	0
		Ditto Patrick Goff do.	0	15	0
		Ditto Nicholas M'Kie do.	0	15	0
		Ditto Simon M'Carthy do.	1	10	0
		Ditto Edward Fannon do.	0	15	0
			<hr/>		
		Carried forward	490	12	0

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	Amount brought Forward	
1844.—Cash received from John Harding for Tuition	£1 10 0	490 12 0
Ditto Thomas Goff do.	0 15 0	
Ditto Joseph Brien do.	1 10 4	
Ditto Edward Dwyre do.	0 15 0	
Ditto Matthew Fannon do.	0 15 0	
Ditto William Casey do.	0 15 0	
Ditto Thomas Brown do.	0 15 0	
Ditto Richard Walsh do.	0 15 0	
Ditto John Murphy do.	0 15 0	
		17 6 0
		468 17 0

ADDRESS OF DIRECTORS OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL ON THE SUBJECT OF INCREASED ACCOMMODATION FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

To His Excellency Major General SIR JOHN HARVEY, Knight, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The Directors of the Hospital take leave to acquaint Your Excellency that at a meeting of their Board held this day a communication from the Secretary was read, calling the attention of the Board to the demands for some new arrangements in the Hospital on account of the great increase of the Lunatic Patients.

A Copy of the Secretary's Letter is herewith presented to Your Excellency—The Board of Directors concur fully in the facts and suggestions it embraces, and they will be much pleased to learn that Your Excellency agrees with their views on the subject, and that Your Excellency will adopt such means as may be necessary to carry them into practical operation.

The Board would beg to observe that the proposed changes are rendered necessary wholly on account of the Patients sent in by the Government, who comprise the Insane of every part of the Colony.

Setting aside altogether the question of humanity involved in this project, the Board would venture to express a confident hope that if carried out, an ultimate saving to the colony would result, by the diminution of expenditure which every case of cure would produce.

The Board would further beg leave to observe to Your Excellency, that they are of opinion that the Sum of £800 would be required to carry out this undertaking.

Hospital Directors' Office, }
February 18, 1845.

ST. JOHN'S February 15, 1845.

SIR,

The present crowded state of that portion of the St. John's Hospital, appropriated to the Lunatic Patients, and the insufficiency of the accommodation arising out of the great augmentation in that Asylum of

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the numbers of these unfortunate beings, having demonstrated the necessity of some new arrangement with a view to meet the additional requirements thus created, I think it may not be without some use that I should call the attention of the Board of Directions to the expediency of carrying their views beyond the question thus immediately raised, to some enquiry concerning the adoption of a mode of treatment which shall contemplate the recovery of those Insane Patients in whose cases remedial measures may be adopted with a prospect of success, and in the other instances, the alleviation of suffering where the malady is such as to operate as a bar against hope that a better result is capable of accomplishment.

The peculiarly confined and insufficient nature of our present apartments for such patients has hitherto rendered the application of any well-ordered system altogether impracticable. But when the necessity of some new determination in the economy of that establishment is so urged on by circumstances as to render the postponement of a change no longer admissible, it did appear to me that the time was especially fitted for considering whether such contemplated change should not comprehend the establishment of a system that would regard Insane Patients as human beings who might be cured as well as kept; or whether in fact the Guardians of these objects of commiseration would fully discharge their duty if they failed to incorporate an improved mode of treatment with any plan of future arrangement that may be adopted on this interesting subject.

The question of Insanity has occupied the attention of the leading countries of Europe, particularly England and France, during the last 50 years; and pursued by men of cultivated intellect, in a philanthropic spirit, the enquiry has led to such results as have justified the benevolent expectations out of which it arose, and afford promise of increasing benefit to those whose lamentable condition is designed to ameliorate. The old system, which never looked beyond their safe keeping, and recognized the propriety of chains and stripes, or whatever else was necessary to enforce confinement and restraint—a system which inflicted present suffering, and led only to a confirmation, in its subjects of hopeless insanity, has gradually become condemned and discarded, and its place has been taken by a mode of treatment which brings with it the sanctions of humanity as well as reason, and which grows every day into greater estimation and use. This system prescribes that patients shall be dealt with by gentle methods, that they are still beings of human impulse, and must be soothed by kindness, and that gentleness as well as firmness shall be employed to obtain a necessary influence and controul over them. It abjures the use of mechanical restraints except in extreme cases, and moral principles are substituted for physical force. Insanity has been shown to be curable, especially if treated in its earlier stages; and in promoting this result, air, exercise, and particularly employment, so directed as to lead the mind of the Patient from the immediate cause of his malady, have been found effective agencies.—These curative means are of course regulated and modified according to the peculiar character, extent, and intensity of the disease; and the classification of the Patients becomes accordingly an essential ingredient in the scheme of treatment.

The great blessings which have flowed from these improved systems, have been attested by experience in all the countries where they have had operation; and the mass of confirmatory evidence is every day receiving accessions. Mr. Bakewell, of Springfield, Staffordshire, (a gentleman who devoted much attention to the subject,) thus expresses himself in 1832: “I think the labour of Lunatics might be made productive, and highly beneficial in point of cure: upon all occasions it is of the first consequence in respect to physical health. All that the power of medicine can do is to restore the body to its pristine state of health; the hallucinations of the mind are cured by employment, and diverting the thoughts.”

But one of the most striking and interesting accounts of the excellence of the new, as compared with the old mode of treatment, that has come under my observation, I meet with in a recent number of the Quarterly Review, in an article on the subject, where the following observations occur:

“It was during the Reign of Terror, and while all France laboured under a new form of insanity,

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" that the idea was first conceived of setting loose madmen from their bonds. The good and wise physi-
 " cian, Pinel, seems to have been struck with the injustice of keeping his Patients chained in the dungeon
 " of Bicetre, while so many of his countrymen, more mischievously distracted than any of them, were
 " at large to work the bloody frolics of the revolutionary frenzy. There were -at that time upwards of
 " 300 maniacs chained in the loathsome cells of the horrible Bedlam of France. Pinel formed the reso-
 " lution of setting them free from their strict restraint, and he entreated permission of the Commune to
 " that effect—Struck with the novelty of the enterprize, at that time sufficient recommendation before
 " any Assembly in France, the Commune listened to the proposal, and deputed one of their body, the
 " notorious Couthon, to accompany the physician to the spot, and judge of the propriety of carrying his
 " undertaking into effect. They were received by a confused noise—the yells and vociferations of
 " some hundreds of madmen, mixed with the sounds of their clanking chains, echoing through the damp
 " and dreary vaults of the prison.—Couthon turned away with horror, but he permitted Pinel to pursue
 " his enterprize.—The philanthropist resolved speedily to liberate fifty by way of experiment, and he be-
 " gan by unchaining twelve of the most violent. The account of his procedure has been recorded by
 " his nephew, Scipion Pinel, in a lively narrative which was read before the Academy of Sciences.—
 " The first man set at liberty was an English Captain.—He had been forty years in chains, and his his-
 " tory was forgotten by himself and all the world. His keepers approached him with dread ; he had
 " killed one of their comrades by a blow with his manacles. Pine! entered his cell unattended, and ac-
 " costed him in a kind and confiding manner, and told him it was designed to give him the liberty of
 " walking abroad, on condition that he would put on a waistcoat that might confine his arms. The mad-
 " man appeared to disbelieve, but he obeyed. His chains were removed, and the door of his cell was
 " left open. Many times he raised himself and fell back ; his limbs gave way ; *they had been ironed*
 " *forty years.* At length he was able to stand, and to stalk to the door of his dark cell, and to gaze,
 " with exclamations of wonder and delight, at the beautiful sky. He spent the day in the enjoyment of
 " his newly acquired privilege ; he was no more in bonds, and during the two years of his further de-
 " tention at Bicetre, assisted in managing the house. The next man liberated was a soldier, a private in
 " the French Guards, who had been ten years in chains, and was an object of general fear.—His case
 " had been one of acute mania, arising from intemperance,—a disorder which often subsides in a short
 " period under abstinence from intoxicating drink, unless kept up as in this case by improper treatment.
 " When set at liberty, this man willingly assisted Pinel in breaking the chains of his fellow-prisoners ; he
 " became immediately calm, and was ever afterwards the devoted friend of his deliverer. In an adjoin-
 " ing cell there were three Prussian soldiers who had been many years in chains and darkness.—Through
 " grief and despair, they had sunk into a state of stupor and fatuity,—the frequent result of similar treat-
 " ment,—and they refused to be removed. Near to them was an old Priest, harmless and patient, who
 " fancied himself to be the saviour of the world. When taunted by his keepers, who used to tell him that
 " if he was Christ he could break the heavy chains that loaded his hands, he replied with solemn dignity,
 " *'Frustra tentaris, Dominum tuum.'* After his release, he got rid of his illusion, and recovered the
 " soundness of his mind. Within a few days Pinel liberated fifty-three maniacs. The result was be-
 " yond his hopes. Tranquillity and harmony succeeded to tumult and disorder, and even the most fero-
 " cious madmen became more tractable. This took place in 1792, and the example of Pinel was fol-
 " lowed in various parts of France."

All subsequent experience has tended to the complete confirmation and approval of the course pursued
 by Pinel in this successful experiment ; and the fact that indulgence and kindness may be in a great
 degree advantageously substituted for severity and restraint, is now recognized in the conduct of every
 Asylum of note in England and France. No single instance is recorded where the adoption of this
 mode of treatment has not furnished results which place the former system in unfavourable contrast.

The placing of Lunatics where the public would be secure from their violence, was the only consider-
 ation in former days which influenced the treatment they received ; and unfortunately circumstances have
 hitherto operated to the denial of a better mode in the cases which have presented themselves in this coun-
 try. Since the admission in England of the principle that the malady is curable, and the establishment of

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the systems consequent on that admission, the effects have been such as to place the barbarism of the former unthinking practice in strong relief. In a Report made by the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor in 1844, the following facts presented themselves:—That during the last five years the cures in four county Asylums have been 30,—in four others, 40,—in four others 50,—and in three, 60 per cent. ; at St. Luke's the permanent cures in 1842, are stated to be 70, and in 1843 to be 65 per cent. It must be observed, continues the Report, that at St. Luke's, scarcely any cases are admitted except recent ones, while the number of such in the County Asylums is comparatively rare.

It is a fact long ago established by the reports on Lunatic Hospitals, that the disorder is capable of cure in a very great proportion of cases during the first year of attack, and that recoveries after that period are comparatively rare.

I do not think it necessary to refer you to any additional evidence in favour of a system to which the sanction of enlightened Europe has been awarded,

The question now comes to be considered how far can some analagous arrangement be brought into operation by us. I think the means are not altogether wanting, and I trust I have shown sufficient to win the adhesion of the Board to an attempt at least to introduce a system which brings such recommendations to their favour. There is one thing which must be admitted ; that the existing mode, which has scarcely in any single instance during the past eight years produced the recovery of one of the many Lunatics who have become inmates of the Hospital, is a sad contrast to what other countries present, and reproaches every principle of humanity. We may not succeed in accomplishing all that may be desirable, and for some time even improved methods may furnish defective results. But the object is too sacred to be lightly regarded ; and urged by the considerations which connect themselves with a design like this, and by encouragement so complete, the Board I feel assured will give it that attention that seems due to a scheme embracing purposes to promote which every man's best sympathies and energy should be accorded.

In order then to carry out these views of amelioration, I would take leave to recommend that a building should be erected at the eastern end of the Hospital, completely separated from it ; a separation which is demanded as well by regard to the ordinary sick patients as to the treatment of the Lunatics themselves.

The internal economy of this building should be such as to admit of a classification of the Patients:

The field in front, or in the rear, to be appropriated to the Lunatics for the purposes of air, exercise, employment, &c.

It is perhaps not necessary now to go into details, and I therefore confine myself to these general recommendations.

These of course are the mere physical means for carrying out this project. It will be for the Surgeon to give to it its essential development, and on him must it rely for success.—It is as it were the body to which it will be for him to impart spirit and vitality by a wise and discriminating application of the improved principles of pathological science to the different cases in their variety of modifications, without which procedure, all other means are nugatory, and would produce but failure and disappointment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

A. SHEA, Secretary.

Hon. ROBERT JOE,
President of the Hospital Directors.

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APPLICATION OF MAGISTRATES AT BONAVISTA FOR ADDITIONAL GRANT
TO COMPLETE COURT HOUSE THERE.

Bonavista, 19th Nov., 1844

SIR—

We beg most respectfully to inform His Excellency the Governor that we consider as insufficient the sum of Three Hundred Pounds, voted the last session of the Legislative Assembly for the purpose of erecting a Court-house and Gaol in this place, and that an additional sum of Two Hundred Pound would enable them to erect a building possessing the necessary accommodation for the holding the Circuit and Sessions Courts for Jurors &c., &c.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient and humble servants,

WM. SWEETLAND, J. P.
JOHN SKELTON, J. P.
JOSEPH SHEARS, J. P.

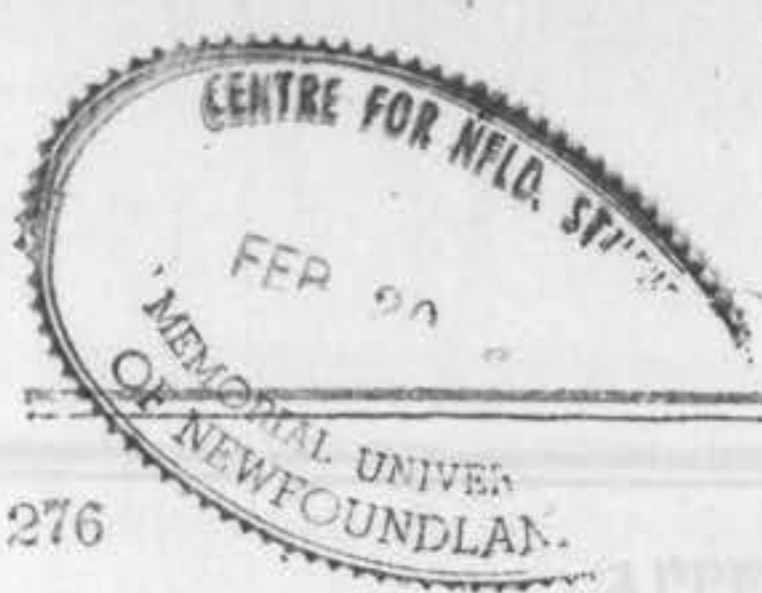
To the Hon. James Crowdy,
Colonial Secretary, St. John's.

REPRESENTATION FROM MAGISTRATES AT GREENSPOND AS TO NECES-
SITY OF LOCK-UP-HOUSE THERE.

The anomalous condition of this populous Bay with regard to the due administration of Justice, and also for the efficient conservation of the Peace, arising from the want of Gaols and Lock-up-Houses within reasonable distances from each other, in this District, was last year especially brought by us before His Excellency's notice, and the same has been regularly presented for several consecutive years by the Grand Jury here at the sittings of the Circuit Court.

We have occasion again to call His Excellency's attention to this subject, as it may fairly be shewn that the power of the Magistrates at this place for all useful purposes is literally in abeyance, for the want of those ordinary means that would thereby be afforded for restraining and punishing the refractory and the vicious, as a recent instance, which we beg to lay before His Excellency, will shew, namely—"On yesterday a seaman, named William Gawser, belonging to the brig Superb, of Pool, now lying in this port, was brought before us charged with having stolen various articles of wearing apparel, the property of Lawrence Tulk, Thomas Farewell and others, and of which crime he was convicted.

That previous to passing sentence of punishment on the delinquent, we demanded of the Sheriff's Officer here (Robert Smith) to say if he was prepared to convey the prisoner to Harbor Grace Gaol, or other safe place of custody, within the Northern District; but that the said Sheriff's officer declined to do so unless a boat or conveyance for that purpose were provided by the Magistrates, stating his reason for so declining, that he was a poor man and had not the means of defraying the expenses which he should



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necessarily incur in doing so ; that last year he had taken a prisoner to Harbor Grace gaol, named Thomas Hynes, by command of the Magistrates of this place at very considerable expense, trouble, and loss of time, and that upon making application to his Excellency for payment and reimbursement he was informed the matter would be referred to the House of Assembly, and that eventually a considerable portion of his account amounting to about one-third was refused, notwithstanding its correctness was certified by the Magistrates under whose orders he had acted ; also without acquainting him with the items the Honourable House had rejected or allowed, that he was in consequence liable to certain parties who had trusted him with passage money for himself and prisoner, and which remained yet unpaid. Under those circumstances the consistent and legitimate mode of punishing the offender in custody being placed out of reach, no other alternative remained but to pay such a moderate fine as it was probable his employment would advance for the prisoner, or to let him go at large unpunished.

Feeling the irregularity of this mode of proceeding, we take the earliest opportunity of bringing the case under His Excellency's notice, and at the same time to request that his Excellency will be pleased to cause information to be afforded us for our future guidance, not only in similar cases but in the event of any infraction of the Peace of the community to which his place is peculiarly liable where it becomes the rendezvous of much shipping from stress of weather or other causes which it frequently does at certain seasons of the year.

We would beg to add that it is not our intention to prefer any charge against the Sheriff's officer for declining to undertake the transmission of the prisoner upon his own responsibility, as the ground which he takes appears to us perfectly reasonable, and the man has at all times shown his readiness to do any thing in the way of his office that could be reasonably expected of him to the best of his ability.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN WINTER, J. P.
THOMAS WILLS, J. P.
L. MOORE, J. P.

Greenspond, Bonavista Bay, 20th Aug., 1844.

 LETTER FROM MAGISTRATES, HARBOR GRACE. FOR ADDITIONAL GRANT
FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

[Copy.]

Police-Office, Harbor Grace,
5th April, 1845.

SIR—

WE beg leave to state to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that applications have been made to us by the following persons to be placed on the Permanent Pauper List : we believe the parties are very fit objects for that purpose, and we would respectively suggest the following allowances to them, viz.—

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- 1—Anne Dawley, of Harbor Grace, widow, she has an idiot son, aged 18 years, say 10s. currency per calendar month.
- 2—Mary Connell, of Spaniards Bay, widow, who has an idiot son, aged 19 years, say 10s. currency per calendar month.
- 3—Patrick Toole, of Harbor Grace, single man, aged 56 years, and very destitute, say 7s. currency per calendar month.
- 4—Mary M'Donald, of Carbonear, single woman, aged 53 years, a cripple, and very poor, say 7s. cy. per calendar month.
- 5—Adam Clark, and wife, Croker's Cove, both very aged and very destitute, say 10s. per calendar month.
- 6—Stephen Page, of Carbonear, single man, about 70 years of age, asthmatic and quite destitute, has no relatives, say 10s. per calendar month.
- 7—Andrew Dunn, of Carbonear, single man, aged 67 years, a cripple, and poor, say 7s. currency, per calendar month.
- 8—William Landrigan and wife, Western Bay, both about 80 years of age and very destitute, say 10s. currency per calendar month.
- 9—Rachael Whiteway, of Western Bay, widow, aged 87 years, very infirm and destitute, say 7s. currency per calendar month.
- 10—James Simmons, of Musquitto' Harbour, disabled from a gun shot wound, he has a wife and four young children, say 10s. currency per calendar month.
- 11—John Quinn, of Carbonear, an infant and illegitimate child, twenty months old, abandoned by both parents who have left Newfoundland.

The Magistrates have been obliged to take the responsibility on themselves of placing out this child on an allowance of £7 cy. per annum, commencing on the 1st January, 1845.

We transmit the Memorial of James Simmons (as No. 10.) for the consideration of His Excellency, as he appears to wish to lay it before the Governor.

With reference to the Casual Poor, we beg to acknowledge the receipt of the £20 currency recently granted by his Excellency, which sum we have distributed to persons who were in very distressed circumstances: we are under the necessity of stating for his Excellency's information, that we have many pressing calls on us for relief.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

THOMAS DANSON, J. P.
R. J. PINSENT, J. P.
JAMES POWER, J. P.

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Copy of Letter from Collector to Colonial Secretary respecting the employment of Imperial Clerks in the Customs in the Collection of Colonial Duties.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
St. John's, 4th April, 1845.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 3rd inst., requesting that I will with reference to my letter of the 26th ult., state for the Governor's information, whether in consequence of the reduction in the amount of the Imperial Duties at present collected, it may not be possible to apply the services of the Imperial Clerks in aid of the collection of the Colonial Duties.

In reply to this enquiry I would request of you to assure His Excellency, that, although the amount of the duties now collected under Imperial Acts is not so great as heretofore, the amount of clerical labor required of those officers, as is evinced by Returns which I had the honor to furnish in respect to direct Steam Communication with the mother country, has yearly increased since the present Imperial Establishment of my Office was fixed; and that it is therefore impossible for me to obtain further aid from the Imperial Clerks, or to withdraw their attention from the business to the performance of which they are specially appointed.

I would also request of you to state to the Governor, that had it been possible to apply the services of the Imperial Clerks to Colonial purposes, I should not, in December last, have applied for the temporary assistance which His Excellency was then pleased to accord, and by which assistance alone was I enabled to get the Accounts of the Colonial Revenue prepared in time to be laid before the Legislature.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. M. SPEARMAN.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Copy of a Letter from Collector to Colonial Secretary on the subject of remuneration to Sub-Collectors for collecting Colonial Duties.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
St. John's, 27th March, 1845.

SIR—

Several of the Imperial Sub-Collectors having represented to me the hardship of their not being paid quarterly, as heretofore, their respective portions of the sum of One hundred and Ten Pounds voted to them by the Legislature in compensation for their services in collecting the Local Revenue, I am induced to request that you will have the goodness to bring the subject under His Excellency the Governor's consideration, in hopes that an arrangement may be made whereby this cause of complaint will be removed.

In explanation of the grounds of complaint, I would beg leave to state, for the Governor's information, that in former years I have been enabled to pay the Sub-Collectors for their services quarterly, by authorising them to draw on me for 2½ per centum on their respective collections—the sum of one Hundred and

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Ten Pounds having in those years proved sufficient to meet their drafts at that rate ; but since the great increase in the Revenue I have been compelled to direct that they should not draw for any portion of that sum until I should have received the whole of the Out-Bay Returns for the year, and had thus been enabled to ascertain the precise portion to which each was entitled.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

J. M. SPEARMAN.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Copy of a Letter from Collector to Colonial Secretary requesting the Governor's sanction to his employing an additional Colonial Clerk.

SIR—

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
St. John's, 26th March, 1845.

I have the honor, with reference to my letter of the 30th of December, to report, for the information of the Governor, that on a close examination of the business of my office, it will be impossible to dispense with the services of the additional clerk employed under the authority of your letter of the 2nd January last, and to give at the same time that despatch to the business of the Department hitherto experienced by all persons having transactions with it : I have therefore to request that you will have the goodness to move his Excellency to grant his sanction for that clerk's continued employment.

I would also request of you to explain to the Governor, that I require this additional assistance not only in consequence of the increase of the Colonial Revenue, but likewise in consequence of the great extent to which the practice of securing the Duties by Bond is now carried. The extent to which this branch of the business of my office is now carried, is such, that it is of itself almost sufficient to employ the whole time of one individual.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. M. SPEARMAN.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Letter from Mr. NUGENT, Inspector of Schools respecting Expenses of Travelling in discharge of his duty, and accounts connected with such expense.

KING'S BRIDGE COTTAGE,
29th Jan., 1844.

DEAR SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose you an account served upon me by the Hon. Mr. Kent, for the hire and victualing of his boat engaged by me for the purpose of conveying me on the Inspection of Schools of the

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Island during the latter part of the summer and the greater part of the fall of the past year, and which I take leave to request you will have the goodness to lay before His Excellency, in the hope that His Excellency will please transmit to the Assembly with his recommendation as a proper charge to be defrayed by the Colony.

From the period of the employment of the boat until my final return to Saint John's six months elapsed, although, in reality, I was engaged upon my mission little more than five months, her preparation having occupied some time, and my state of health having retarded my departure till the sixth of August.

When I was appointed to the office of Inspector I saw before me three modes of passing on to the discharge of my duty—One was taking passage to some near locality, and seeking a casual transit by boat from place to place where there was no communication by land, but experience has taught me the correctness of the opinions of those well acquainted with the Country, who assured me that in Twelve months I could not, by such means, get to the end of the Western or Northern Route, if it were possible to do so at all, and that such a mode would prove by far the most expensive that could be adopted.

The second was the employment of a Schooner whereby my own comfort would be the least infringed; but this mode I rejected because of its expense, and besides that from the nature of the mission I was on I judged, or suspected, that I had to visit localities difficult to approach with a tolerably large craft, and therefore I chose the Third, viz., the employment of a large fishing boat belonging to Mr. Kent.

I went upon the discharge of the duties of my office with an anxious desire to visit, if possible, every School in the Island.—In the endeavour to accomplish this, I persevered in my determination to enter Fortune and Hermitage Bays in a season unusually severe; and when I would plead the apology, for my omission, of almost impossibility, and had hardly reached it after the lapse of a month. Had I gone anywise but in a vessel totally at my disposal, I should have been compelled to abandon both that District and that of Placentia.

In Placentia Bay my boat was twice wrecked, the latter time on coming out of the Harbour of Merasheen in a Gale, on which occasion, while crossing Placentia Bay and Saint Mary's Bay we were for twenty hours in danger of sinking. I feel certain that, except in a vessel at my disposal, it would be impossible to visit the schools of that Bay save at expense more than treble that which I incurred.

Again in Saint Mary's Bay, we suffered a succession of Gales that on several occasions rendered our position one of great danger, and on my arrival at St. John's I scarcely met an individual who did not remonstrate against my attempting to touch the Northern Districts that year, but I was solicitous to collect, for the information of the Legislature, the greatest amount of Educational statistics possible, and no ideas of personal danger shall ever, I trust, scare me from the discharge of a duty.

My Northern voyage was attended with every hardship—to accomplish what I did, otherwise than in a vessel of my own, would have been impossible even at any expense, and for these reasons and because that the Legislature contemplated such a charge I rely upon His Excellency's goodness and justice to use the influence of his high name to remove me from the responsibility that at present rests upon me.

In demanding that this charge be defrayed by the Legislature I ask nothing new. The Judges are paid

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their salaries in full, and the country, in addition, defrays not only the expenses of their transit on the Circuits but even provides for their tables. The Clerks of the Courts in like manner. I only ask the defrayal of the charge and passage. I make no demand for my personal expenses, although I believe it will not be disputed that the duties of the office I hold are by no means the least laborious, or the least difficult, or attended with the least danger of any other in the Colony.

I have the honor to remain,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. V. NUGENT, *Inspector of Schools.*

The Hon. James Crowdy.

The Government to John and James Kent,

6 Months employment of the Boat Scout and Crew in conveying the Inspector of Schools on his tour of Inspection, at 30 <i>l.</i> stg. per month	£180	0	0 stg.
Fitting up Cabin	20	0	0
	£200	0	0 stg.

Report of Committee of Council on Petitions of James Toole, Bridget Gorman, and Walter Irwin.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the facts connected with the petitions of James Toole, Bridget Gorman, and Walter Irwin, beg to make the following statement.

James Toole petitions for the sum of £52 6*s.* 6*d.* being a balance said to be due to him for work done on the Bay Bulls Road.

The Committee find the work done under Toole's contract on the road above named amounts to £237 5*s.* 0*d.*—and that the sum of £198 0 0 has been paid by the Road Commissioners towards the discharge of the same—the balance of £39 5*s.* 0*d.* the committee consider as justly due—but as two other persons (Edward Gorman and William Walsh) assisted Toole in the performance of the labor, they would recommend that the proportions of such balance due to Gorman and Walsh, be paid to them.

The Committee also find that Toole has partially completed 15 cross drains, for which he was to receive at the rate of fifteen shillings each—they would therefore suggest that when such drains are finished, the contractor, Toole, should be paid for them at the rate named. A detailed account of the particulars adverted to above is annexed.

Bridget Gorman, petitions for arrears due the late Richard Gorman for public services discharged while holding the office of Gaoler, &c. at Ferryland.

The Committee have been unable to collect any sufficient data on which to satisfy themselves of the precise amount that may have been due the late Richard Gorman at the time of his death, they are aware

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however that he was for a long period in the discharge of many and varied public duties and they are satisfied that for some of these he was not fully remunerated.

The salary attached to the office of Gaoler at Ferryland, when the deceased, R. Gorman, held that appointment was £22 per Annum : and the Commissioners are of opinion that if a sum equal to three years salary at the above mentioned rate were paid to the petitioner, the merits of this case would be fairly met.

Walter Irwin, petitions for a reduction of rent on a lot (No. 27) of land held by him, containing 2a. 2r. 7p., and for which he pay £3 10s. 0d. per annum—on account of the public services of his father, &c., &c.

The land now held by petitioner was first leased in 1804 for 21 years at 25s. per annum. In 1823 the lease was renewed to the hire of Walter Irwin, and the rent increased to £3 10s. 0d. per annum, this latter amount, which is complained of, is certainly high, but the lot which adjoins that of petitioner (No. 28 and 29) containing 2a. 2r. 22p. is subject to as heavy a rent, paying as it does £2 12s 6d. per annum. Lots No. 25 and 30 pay £4 6s. 6d. for 5a. 3r. 4p. of ground. Lot No. 31 pays 45s. a year for 2a. 0r. 32p. and several other lots in the same proportion, any reduction in rent made to petitioner on the plea of a high existing rate could not perhaps be withheld from others similarly circumstanced.

Petitioner's father was for many years in the service of this country, and at the time of his discharge received no provision for such service.

The Committee would therefore suggest that if any relief could be extended to petitioner in consideration of the facts last named, such relief would be well bestowed and prove a great assistance to a very deserving man,

J. NOAD.
P. MORRIS.

St. John's, 21st Nov., 1844.

Statement of work performed on the Bay Bulls Road under a Contract taken by TOOLE and others in 1838 & 1839.

1777½	Perches side draining by Toole	£177	15	6
340½	Ditto ditto do. Gorman	34	1	6
164½	Ditto ditto do. Walsh	16	8	6
<hr/>				
2282½	aggregate number of perches at 2s.	£228	5	6
<hr/>				
190½	Perches, widening road by Toole at 1s.	£5	9	6
	Clearing road from Trees by ditto	2	0	0
	2 Cross Drains completed by ditto	1	10	0
<hr/>				
		£237	5	0

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On account of the above mentioned work the following payments were made :

Paid to Toole	£169	3	7
Ditto to Gorman	17	6	3
Ditto to Walsh	11	10	2

£198 0 0
39 5 0

Balance due

Work done by E. Gorman, brought down	£34	1	6
Cash paid ditto	17	6	3

£34 1 6
17 6 3

Balance due Gorman

£16 15 3

Work done by Wm. Walsh, brought down	£16	8	6
Cash paid to ditto	11	10	2

£16 8 6
11 10 2

Balance due Walsh

£4 18 4

Work done by Toole brought down	186	15	0
Cash paid to ditto	169	3	7

186 15 0
169 3 7

17 11 5
39 5 0

J. NOAD.
P. MORRIS.

St John's 21st Nov., 1844.

Monies paid GORMAN & WALSH out of the Contracts of RIELLY & TOOLE.

1838.

July 10—To Cash paid Gorman out of the First Instalment 5 0 0

5 0 0

1839.

June 15—To Cash paid Gorman 2 0 0

Sep. 16—“ Ditto do. do. 2 0 0

Dec. 29—“ Ditto do. do. 2 0 0

1840.

Feb. 17—“ Ditto do. do. 3 10 0

June 2—“ Ditto do. do. 1 0 0

£10 10 0

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1840.
Feb. 17—To paid Walsh, by an order for a Barrel Flour £1 10 0

1838.
July 10—To 1st Instalment of Contract paid Riegly and Toole £66 0 0
Less £5 paid Gorman 5 0 0

Nov. 7—2nd Instalment £61 0 0
66 0 0

1839.
May 23—Half the last Instalment £33 0 0
June 4—Cash paid Toole 15 0 0

1840.
June 17.—Cash paid Toole £6 0 0

£195 0 0

St. JOHN'S, Sep. 4, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR,—

The foregoing is a Statement of the monies paid to the different persons alluded to in your note of to-day. I have kept no account of the work performed on the claims set up by the parties alluded to in your note, and I think the Commissioners ought not to recognise any persons except the contractors, who are the only party to whom the Commissioners can have any reference regarding the completion of the work, for which the present compensation is claimed. If there are any difficulty in the matter, I shall be glad to afford the necessary information.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

Extract of Letter from Mr. WHITNEY, owner of the Steamer "North America" to Major General Sir John HARVEY.

"I send you a copy of all the requirements on the Survey held by order of the Naval Officer at the Dockyard, which Survey was held by my request. I have made some explanations in the margin—you will please observe that the broken pipe and the topsides repaired, with the sails which are blown away are all the requirements pretty much to replace injuries received."

NORTH AMERICA, STEAM VESSEL.

(List of defects in the Shipwright's Department.)

Deck—requires to be renewed, in consequence of its weakness, the butts not being properly shifted.*

*This was owing to rather short shifts of plank when the new Bow was put on, and for the accomplishment of which I had made previous arrangement,

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Beams—require to be better supported.*

Topsides—to be repaired and better secured. †

Articles required in Boatswain's Department.

Gaff Foresail—to be provided. ‡

Mizen Sail—to be renewed. §

Flying Jib—to be renewed. ||

Foresail to be provided. ¶

List of Engineer's Defects.

Stop Valve Chest, for larboard Boiler, to be renewed, and the other Steam pipes bored to ascertain the thickness. *a*

Boiler Furnaces—several require new sides. *b*

* Beams to be supported over the Boiler ; this was own suggestion.

† There were some strained in the gale.

‡ This was blown away in the gale.

§ This was injured in the gale.

|| This was injured in the gale.

¶ This was blown away in the gale.

a This was broken in the gale, and one side of the pipe appearing thin, it was recommended to bore the others to try their thickness.

b This is ordinary repairs, which require to be renewed every year or two after the action of the fire, in every steamer.

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A RETURN

Shewing the Number of Registered Vessels that Entered and Cleared at this Port, distinguishing the Countries from or for which they entered or cleared, in each month during the Six Years ended the 5th January, 1845.

MONTHS.	YEARS.					
	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844
January	77	78	73	86	94	99
February	99	13	19	33	27	35
March	137	161	147	157	150	166
April	173	192	160	184	169	160
May	425	487	485	473	521	510
June	363	424	426	436	446	441
July	190	197	235	233	248	229
August	305	280	296	312	319	345
September	333	357	333	372	375	383
October	304	347	333	330	340	395
November	230	215	255	221	251	257
December	102	144	124	140	130	127
Totals	2663	2877	2886	2982	3070	3147

COUNTRIES.

United Kingdom	186	238	225	209	230	203
British Colonies	603	665	649	790	795	873
Foreign Europe	252	263	268	282	294	301
“ West Indies	75	56	71	61	70	62
United States	65	140	102	119	135	125
Coast-ways	1482	1515	1571	1521	1546	1583
Totals	2663	2877	2886	2982	3070	3147

J. M. SPEARMAN,
Collector.

Custom House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
18th February, 1845.

A RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BEFORE THE STIPENDIARY

Police Office, St. John's, April, 1845.

Imperial Acts.

NUMBER OF

Two or more.	Two or more.	One or more	One or more.	One or more	Two or more.	One or more	One or more.	Two or more.	One or more.
1 and 2 Wm. 4, cap. 41. Assaults upon Constables.	9 Geo. 4, cap. 31, sec 27. Common Assaults.	7 and 8 Geo. 4 cap. 30 Malicious injuries.	5 and 6 Wm. 4, cap. 10. Breach of Merchant Seamen Act.	5 Geo. 4, cap 83. Rogues and Vagabonds,	6 Geo. 4, cap. 129. Unlawful combinations among workmen and servants.	5 and 6 Wm. 4, cap. 59, Cruelty to Animals.	7 and 8 Geo. 4, cap. 29. Larceny.	4 Wm. 4, cap 9. Unlawful Weights and Measures.	
46	314	32	198	1	6	4	5	24	

All Convictions before the Police Magistrates are severally returned to the Clerk of the Peace immediately on the same take

We certify that the above Return has been extracted from the Records of the Court of Sessions of the Central District

CHARLES SIMS, J. P.

APPENDIX

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE CENTRAL DISTRICT SINCE THE 18TH NOVEMBER, 1897.

Colonial Acts.

One or more	One or more	Two or more	One or more	One or more	One or more	One or more	One or more	One or more	Total number of Cases.
3 Vic. cap. 6. Breach of Licence Act.									
	4 Wm. 4. cap. 7. Bastardy.								
		5 Wm. 4. cap. 9. Discharging Fire Arms.							
			3 Wm. 4. cap. 3. Breach of Fire Company Act.						
				4 Wm. 4. cap. 8. Husbands deserting their wives and families.					
					4 Wm. 4. Cap. 16. 1 Vic. cap. 7. Breach of Pickled Fish Act.				
						4 Wm. 4. Cap. 6. Nuisance on Roads.			
23	66	7	26	13	2	2			826

A. HOGSETT, Clerk of the Peace.

P. W. CARTER, J. P.
CHARLES SIMMS, J. P.

RESPONDENTS' EXPENSES.

Paid William's Account
" Kinnon's do
" Mr. Hayes Banking Fee.

Respondents' Expenses
Applicant's

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

Of Payments made from the Colonial Treasury on account of Expenses incurred in the case of KIELLEY versus CARSON and others.

In pursuance of an Address from the House of Assembly dated January 1845.

APPELLANT'S EXPENSES.

Paid to Mr. KIELLEY.	}	Mr. Robinson's Fee proceeding to England to conduct Appeal	£400	0	0	
		Retaining Fee to Mr. Pemberton		5	16	0
		Roy, Blunt, and Duncan expenses of Lodging Appeal.		89	12	0
		Award.		50	0	0
			<hr/>			
			£545	8	0	
Paid to Mr. ROBINSON.	}	Extra labor and services in preparing pleadings &c. for Appeal.	£91	15	11	
		Postage of Judgment		0	12	0
		Notes to Dr. Kielley on subject of Appeal.		1	13	4
		Account of Keightly and Co. for conducting Appeal		290	0	0
		Costs in Supreme Court		46	13	0
		Counsel's Fees moving Court &c.		4	4	0
			<hr/>			
			£434	18	7	
Paid Mr. Row Retaining Fee.				10	10	0
			<hr/>			
			£990	16	7	

RESPONDENTS' EXPENSES.

Paid Witham's Account	£846	15	0
" Emerson's ditto	133	15	0
" Mr. Hoyles Retaining Fee.	10	10	0
	<hr/>		
Respondents Expenses	991	0	0
Appellant's	990	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total.	£1231	16	7

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

Statement of Crown Lands sold by the Surveyor General at Public Auction under the Crown Lands Bill for the Year ending the 1st October, 1844.

No.	Date of Sale.	Name of Purchaser.	Contents of Lot.	Where Situate.	Upsot price per acre.	Sold at per acre.	Total of Purchase money stg.			Expenses incurred.						
							£	s	d	£	s	d				
	1844.		a r p		2s.		£	s	d	£	s	d				
1	Sep. 26	Philip St. John	35 0 0	Bay Bulls Road.		10s.6d.	17	10	0							
2		William Guzzel	19 0 0	"		12s.6d.	11	17	6							
3		do.	22 3 0	"		8s.0d.	9	2	0							
4		H. & E. Bowring	11 0 0	"		20s.6d.	11	5	6							
5		W. T. Parsons	9 0 0	"		33s.9d.	15	3	9							
6		Hon. P Morris	6 1 0	"		31s.0d.	9	13	9							
7		William Coyell	5 0 0	"		36s.0d.	9	0	0							
8		H. & E. Bowring	5 3 0	"		44s.0d.	12	13	0							
9		George G. Geddes	4 3 20	"		55s.0d.	13	8	1	†	10	8	0			
10		Samuel Prowse	4 0 11	"		70s.6d.	14	6	10	"	"	"				
11		do.	4 0 0	"		79s.6d.	15	18	0	†	2	14	2			
12		Laurence Macassey	5 0 20	"		84s.0d.	21	10	6							
13		Hon. P. Morris	75 0 0	"		9s.7d.	35	18	9							
14		Samuel Prowse	78 2 0	"		10s.9d.	42	3	10							
15		Gilbert Clapp	*22 0 0	"		21s.6d.	23	13	10							
16		Edward Carroll	19 0 0	"		15s.0d.	14	5	0							
17		William Atwell	22 0 0	"		11s.0d.	12	2	0							
18		Joseph Skinner	22 0 0	"		12s.0d.	13	4	0							
							£370	1	11		£202	15	6	£13	2	2

*Branscomb's hill—bounded on the South by the road from Monday's Pond.

†Paid John Hearn cutting boundary line.

‡Paid for Advertising.

Surveyor General's Office,
December, 1844.

J. NOAD,
Surveyor General.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

STATEMENT

Statement of Crown Lands sold by the Surveyor General at Public Auction under the Crown Lands Bill for the Year ending the 1st October, 1844.

Date of Sale.	Name of Purchaser.	Contents of lot	Situation of lot	Nature of Tenure.	Sold at per foot of frontage	Annual amount of rent	Expense incurred
1844.					s. d.		
June 26	John Kavanagh	33 perches, 77 feet frontage.	Part of the old Powder house near Fort Towns	Lease renewable for ever.	2 1	8 0 5	
	Gilbert Clapp	22½ perches 87 feet frontage.	“	“	2 0	8 14 0	
	Hon. P Morris	23 perches, 43 feet frontage.	“	“	2 6	5 7 6	
	do.	23 perches, 43 feet frontage.	“	“	2 5	5 3 11	
	Hon. John Kent	22 perches, 43 feet frontage.	“	“	2 4	5 0 4	*3 1 2 †1 5 0
	Edward Morris	21½ perches 43 feet frontage.	“	“	2 6	5 7 6	
	Laurence Macassey	27½ perches 44 feet frontage.	“	“	2 6	5 10 0	
Sep. 19	Hon. P. Morris	5½ perches, 30 feet frontage.	Princes-street.	“	9 2	13 15 0	†1 12 10 § 10 8
	John Eagan	7 perches, 42 feet frontage.	“	“	9 1	19 1 6	
					£76 0 2		£6 9 8

*Paid Mr. Clift, Auctioneer.
 †Paid for Advertising
 ‡Paid Mr. Clift, Auctioneer.
 §Paid for Advertising.

Surveyor General's Office,
 Dec., 1844.

J. NOAD, Surveyor General

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

STATEMENT

Of Lands surveyed by the Surveyor General for parties who were in possession prior to the passing of the Crown Lands Bill, and to whom Grants have issued or are in progress, for the year ending 1st Oct. 1844.

No.	Name of Grantee.	Contents of Lot.	Situation of Lot.	Rate per acre.	Whole cost of Title to Grantee.	Expenses incurred.
1	Richard Voisey	24 0 5	White Hills	1s	1 5 0	
2	Thomas Knight	27 3 38	do.		1 8 0	
3	Richard Murphy	41 1 12	do.		2 2 0	
4	Thomas Sullivan	9 3 25	do.		0 10 0	
5	John Hatchett	6 2 14	Near Logy Bay.		0 7 0	
6	James Lambert	8 2 34	do.		0 9 0	
7	Patrick Ryan	3 3 27	do.		0 5 0	
8	do	3 0 0	do.		0 5 0	
9	do	4 1 30	do.		0 5 0	
10	do	31 1 39	Old Outer Cove Road		1 12 0	
11	Laurence Ryan	12 0 13	do.		0 13 0	
12	James Keneary	12 3 9	Near Logy Bay.		0 13 0	
13	Andrew Dyer	10 2 4	Old Outer Cove Road.		0 11 0	
14	Richard Fox	8 2 7	do.		0 9 0	
15	do.	10 1 6	do.		0 11 0	
16	do.	0 1 4	do.		0 3 0	
17	Mathew Fox	9 1 29	do.		0 10 0	
18	Laurence Bolan	8 0 0	do.		0 8 0	
19	William Brine	9 0 0	do.		0 9 0	
20	David Hickey	3 3 24	do.		0 5 0	
21	do.	1 0 11	do.		0 5 0	
22	do.	11 3 14	do.		0 12 0	
23	John Doran	6 0 3	do.		0 7 0	
24	John Hearn	20 2 14	Old Coot's March Road.		0 6 0	
24	Anastasia Walsh	5 3 31	do.		1 1 0	
26	William Walsh	17 3 35	do.		0 6 0	
27	John Dunn	8 2 34	Outer Cove		0 18 0	
28	John O'Brien	33 1 0	Near Wigmore Gully Road		0 9 0	
29	James Flannigan	17 3 3	Old Outer Cove Road.		1 14 0	
30	Thomas Addigan	15 0 32	do.		0 18 0	
31	Michael Breen	19 1 28	do.		0 16 0	
32	Michael Brennan	18 0 0	do.		1 0 0	
33	M. Pendergrast	13 2 33	do.		0 18 0	
34	Michael Dyer, jr.	16 2 27	do.		0 14 0	
35	Patrick Wickham	3 2 11	Near Wigmore Gully Road		0 17 0	
36	do.	12 1 25	do.		0 16 0	
37	Mary Fogerty	44 0 0	do.		2 4 0	
38	James Leary	51 0 0	do		2 11 0	
		Acres	563 2 1		£29 8 0	

Nil—The Surveys and Plans having been made by the Surveyor General.



MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

GENERAL LIGHT-HOUSE ACCOUNT.

1844.

DR.

Dec. 31—To Cape Spear Light House Account	£250 19 1
Harbor Grace do.	414 13 9
Cape Spear ditto	361 0 7
Fort Amherst ditto	153 10 2
Balance	39 6 10
	£1224 10 5

1844.

CR.

June 1.—By Balance from last Account		£37 16 1 Cy.
15—This amount from Colonial Treasurer	Sig. 26	5 0
Feb. 1 Ditto do. do.	23 15 0	
5 Ditto do. do.	23 15 0	
5 Ditto do. do.	13 15 0	
March 31 Ditto do. do.	26 5 0	
May 1. Ditto do. do.	23 15 0	
Ditto do. do.	23 15 0	
5. Ditto do. do.	13 15 0	
June 30. Ditto do. do.	26 5 0	
July Ditto do. do.	237 10 1	
Aug. Ditto do. do.	72 8 9	
1 Ditto do. do.	23 15 0	
Ditto do. do.	23 15 0	
Ditto do. do.	20 0 0	
Ditto do. do.	20 0 0	
5 Ditto do. do.	13 15 0	
Sep. 30. Ditto do. do.	26 5 0	
Ditto do. do.	20 0 0	
Nov. 1. Ditto do. do.	23 15 0	
Ditto do. do.	23 15 0	
5. Ditto do. do.	13 15 0	
29. Ditto do. do.	268 17 0	
Ditto do. do.	6 3 4	
Ditto do. do.	33 10 7	

£1028 9 9 £1186 14 4

Errors Excepted.

£1224 10 5

THOMAS BENNETT,
Chairman.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st Dec., 1844.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

CAPE BONAVISTA LIGHT HOUSE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS

DR.

1844.

Feb. 1.—To J. White keeper Qr. salary	Stg. £23 15 0	£27 8 1 Cy.
May 1.—Do. do do		27 8 1
700 Gallons Oil	88 17 4	102 10 9
Cooperage		1 3 9
Aug. 1—J. White, Qr. salary		27 8 1
Ditto gratuity for extra services 1843		10 0 0
Ditto a Punt		3 0 0
J. Shears, Cordage, &c.		7 6 9
T. M'Grath, an Iron door, &c.		17 4 1
O'Brien, Brass Locks		0 16 2
Insurance of Oil		1 14 8
Parsons, a Clock 50s. repairing Burners 20s.		3 10 0
Nov. 1—J. White, Qr. salary		27 8 1
Ditto 12 months Fuel	20 0 0	23 1 6
T. M' Grath, Smith Work		2 4 6
M. Carrol, Freight and Carrage of Oil		8 15 0
O'Dwyer, Brushes		0 12 0
Ferris, Smith Work 11s. 1 Brush 1s. 2d.		0 12 2
W. E. Taylor, Chamois' Skins		0 9 0
P. Duggan, Brooms		0 5 0
W. & H. Thomas & Co. Lead		9 2 6
Canning, Tin Pans &c.		1 3 6
Morey, Laborers' Work		1 5 0
Woodley, Hire of Craft		1 10 0
M'Murdo, Pot Ash, &c.		0 18 0
P. Kough, Expenses going to Light-house		6 17 0
James Byrne, Soap, Blanketing, &c.		6 9 4
J. Tobin & Co. Bricks, Timber, &c.		7 5 10
Proportion Printing Accounts		0 18 9
Ditto Secretary's Disbursements		1 16 6
Ditto Office Rent		1 13 4
Ditto Secretary's Salary	12 10 0	14 8 6
Proposed Surveyor's Salary	6 11 8	7 11 5
J. White, this amount short Cr. in Salary ending Nov. 1, 1843.	6 3 4	7 2 3
		<u>£361 0 7</u>

CR.

By General Account

£361 0 7

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

FORT AMHERST LIGHT HOUSE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS

DR.

1844.	February 5.—To Philip Roach, keeper, Qr. salary	Stg. £13 15 0	£15 17 4 Cy.
	May 5.— Ditto ditto		15 17 4
	100 Gallons oil	12 13 10	4 13 10
	T. M'Grath, Smiths Work		11 2 6
Aug. 1	Philip Roach, Quarter salary		15 17 4
Nov 5	Ditto ditto		15 17 4
	T. M'Grath, 1 Chimney Top		0 15 0
	R. Parker, Mason Work		1 1 0
	S. Langley, soap		0 10 3
	J. & W. Stewart, Wick		0 10 6
	Parsons, Repairing Lamps		0 10 0
	L. Crane, Harness Casks		2 5 0
	Parker & Gleeson, coal		18 5 0
	N. Croke repairs of apartments and out-houses		38 13 0
	Propotion printing accounts		0 18 9
	Ditto Secretary's Disbursements		1 16 6
	Ditto office rent		1 13 4
Dec 31—By	Ditto Secretary's salary	12 10 0	14 8 0
	Ditto Surveyor's ditto	6 11 3	7 11 5
			<u>£158 10 2</u>

CR

1844
Dec 31—By General Account - - - - - 158 10 2 Cy

DR.

CAPE SPEAR LIGHT HOUSE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS.

1844.	Feb. 1—To E. Warre, keeper, Qr. salary	Stg. 23 15 0	27 8 1 Cy.
	May 1 Ditto do. do.		27 8 1
	June 362 Gallons Oil at 32l 10s stg	45 19 3	53 0 8
	T M'Grath, Smiths Work		0 19 6
Aug 1	E Warre Qr salary		27 8 1
	Ditto, 10 months Fuel	20 0 0	23 1 0
			<u>£159 5 11</u>

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

		Amount brought forward	£159	5	11
Nov. 1—	Ditto Qr. Salary		27	8	1
	Contingencies, viz—				
	J. Halligan, Funnelling		3	7	3
	O'Dwyer, Calico		0	4	11
	M'Lean, Boards, Shingles, Paint and Sundries		2	7	6
	Langley, amount of sundries		6	8	7
	McBride & Kerr, paint, Oil, &c.		3	7	7
	Perchard & Boag, white lead		5	5	6
	Paint, brushes, and Whining		0	9	4
	O'Mara, soap 17s 4d. Parsons 3s 6d.		1	0	10
	Nichols, oil kegs		2	0	0
	M'Bride & Kerr, calico &c.		4	14	4
	E. & N. Stabb, sundries		2	5	10
	Conveyance of oil		5	5	0
	Propotion printing accounts		0	18	9
	Ditto Secretary's disbursements		1	16	6
	Ditto Office rent		1	13	4
	Ditto Secretary's salary	12 10 0	14	8	6
	Ditto Surveyor's salary	6 11 3	7	11	5
			<u>250</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>
1844,		CR.	250	19	1
Dec. 31—By General Account					

HARBOR GRACE ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS.

DR.

1844.			Stg. 26	5	0	30	5	9
Jan. 1	To R. Oake, keeper Qr. Salary					30	5	9
April 1	Ditto do. do.					30	5	9
July 1	Ditto do. do.					30	5	9
	700 Gallons oil	88 19 2				102	12	11
	570 ditto (destroyed by fire)	72 8 9				83	11	7
Sep. 30	R. Oake, qr. salary					30	5	9
Nov.	T. M'Grath Smiths work					7	18	4
	R. Oake, 12 mouths fuel	20 0 0				23	1	6
	Ditto, conveyance of oil and sundries					8	1	6
	Lee Whiting, glass, glazing &c.					4	5	4
	Drysdale, postages					1	5	0
	M'Bride & Kerr, lamp wick					0	12	6
	James Gray, flag stones					1	11	0
						<u>£354</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
		Amount carried forward						

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

DR.

1844.		Amount brought forward	£354	2	8
Nov. 30.	To Bowring, brushes 4s. 8d, Job, calico 25s.		1	9	8
	Prowse, paint, 5s 6d, O'Dwyer, cloth. 25s		1	9	6
	R. Oke, fixing reflectors and carriage of do.		6	9	0
	W. Haddon, scantling		2	2	0
	Chamois' skins, pot ash, &c.		1	10	7
	B. Robinson, fee in Brown's case 42s.		2	8	0
	W. Haddon, 1 wheel barrow		0	16	0
	Job, Brothers, wick, holland &c.		2	19	4
	John Squires, freight		11	5	0
	W. Haddon, 150 feet 1½ inch Board		1	5	0
	Conveyance of funnelling		0	10	0
	Paid for a punt		4	0	0
	Perchard and Boag, white lead		4	4	0
	Thomas Kitchen repairing chimney		2	4	0
	Hunters & Co. 500 bricks		1	10	0
	Proportion printing accounts		0	18	9
	Ditto Secretary's disbursements		1	16	6
	Ditto Office rent		1	13	4
	Ditto Secretary's salary	12 10 0	14	8	6
	Ditto Surveyor's salary	6 11 3	7	11	5
			<u>£414</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>

1844,		CR.	£414	13	9
Dec. 31—By General Account			£414	13	9

PETITION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS To the Hon. the General Assembly of Newfoundland in Legislative Session convened.

THE Petition of the undersigned President, Vice Presidents, Officers and Members of the Managing Committee of the Agricultural Society.

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

THAT your Petitioners, gratefully acknowledging the support and encouragement which they have hitherto experienced from your Honourable House beg leave to avail themselves of the present oppor-

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

tunity of tendering their best thanks for the liberal grant of £150, which at the instance of his Excellency the Governor, your Honourable House was last year pleased to vote in aid of the Society's funds.

That your Petitioners being actuated by the same zeal for the advancement of Agriculture by the gradual amelioration and improvement of the soil, which has characterized all their proceedings from the first institution of the society, deem it unnecessary upon the present occasion to trespass upon the time of your Honourable House by reiterating statements and sentiments which have already been expressed in former Petitions—and believing your Honourable House to be disposed to view the society's proceedings in the same favourable light in which they have hitherto been regarded, your Petitioners in again supplicating the bounty of your Honourable House, will content themselves with submitting the annexed statement of the manner in which their funds have been appropriated during the past year—and which they trust will be considered judicious, and as manifesting the Society's earnest desire to fulfil, as far their limited means will permit, the important objects for which it was constituted.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Hon. House will take the premises into consideration, and extending to the Society that support and protection to which they claim to be entitled, be pleased to make such further grant in aid of its funds as to your Honourable House may seem meet and proper.

C. F. BENNETT, President.
 P. MORRIS,
 J. NOAD, } Vice Presidents
 L. O'BRIEN, }
 J. CLIFT, }
 R. JOB, Treasurer.
 J. TEMPLEMAN, Secretary.
 C. SIMMS,
 J. DOUGLAS, } Members of Manage-
 J. KENDAL, } ing Committee.
 S. CARSON, }

Statement

Of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Newfoundland Agricultural Society for the year ending 31st December, 1844.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	£21	3	7
Amount of Annual Subscriptions of Members for 1844	13	15	0
Grant from the Legislature £150 stg.	173	1	6
Donation from his Excellency the Governor	10	0	0
Amount of proceeds of Sales of Seeds and Implements &c. imported	84	12	7
	£302	12	8.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

DISBURSEMENTS.

Advertising, Printing reports, and Journals	£11	8	4
Furniture for Room, fitting up ditto and coals	13	1	11
Freight and Duties on Implements, seeds, &c imported	26	4	3
Cartage of ditto and laborers	2	6	10
Cash paid balance of cost of seeds &c imported in 1843	78	18	2
Remitted Balance of ditto imported 1844	60	9	2
Chemical Apparatus for Analyzing the soil	9	16	2
Ploughing Match (and other expenses)	15	0	0
Cost of books and Papers for the room	8	19	6
Sundry Postages &c	2	9	5
Secretary's salary	25	0	0
Room-Keeper's ditto	5	0	0
	£258	12	9
Balance in Treasurer's hands	43	19	11
	£302	12	8

E. E.

R. JOB, Treasurer } Agricultural
J. TEMPLEMAN, Secretary; } Society

St John's, Newfoundland, 31st December, 1844

REPORT

Of a Select Committee appointed by the House of Assembly to consider and Report upon a Bill before the House, entitled "A Bill to make provision for supplying the Town of St. John's with Fresh Water."

Your Committee have given much consideration to the measure given them in charge; and the better to guide them to a proper conclusion, they have taken evidence upon the subject,—the evidence of individuals who appear to them most competent to give sound opinions upon it in all its bearings; and they beg leave now to lay before you their Report thereon, together with all the evidence referred to.

The Committee looked upon this measure as expressive of certain principles. The Preamble set out with an intimation that there was not in St. John's a sufficient supply of Water for the wants of the inhabitants, or a sufficiency of water fit to be applied to general use, because it expressed the expediency of effecting a supply thereof; and the first enacting clause is predicated upon an assumption that the first outlay, in laying down the water works, should be defrayed from the Revenue of the Colony, while the succeeding sections provide for the defrayal of the subsequent expenditure by Local Assessment

 MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

Upon the subject of the manner in which funds should be raised to meet the first outlay in this respect, your Committee are of opinion that the Legislature ought to lend to the town of St. John's the sum of Four Thousand Pounds, making provision, in a suitable manner, to have paid back by assessment ten per centum per annum upon the sum due, with permission still further to discharge the original debt as the receipts for private supplies should permit; which said sum of ten per cent. should go to the defrayal of the interest of six per cent—the excess providing for the gradual liquidation of the principal.

Your Committee, in order to ascertain clearly, and upon the best evidence, the correctness of the allegations that St. John's is not at present supplied with a sufficiency of pure water, have had under examination four medical gentlemen of the town of the highest professional standing, and have come to the conclusion, from the consideration of that evidence, that the water at present in general use is exceedingly impure, almost all the season of the year; but particularly in the seasons of spring and Autumn, and that it is essential to the public health that water of a wholesome kind be speedily substituted; and the evidence of two skillful mechanics, acquainted with the subject, although in some respects contradictory, together with the testimony of several gentlemen possessing considerable scientific information, (amongst whom we particularise the Hon. the Surveyor-General), convinces us that the water of George's Pond, on Signal Hill, which has been judged by the Medical evidence before alluded to to be of a wholesome kind, and in sufficient quantity, could easily be made available to the purpose.

Your Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend that this subject, so interesting to the whole community, be introduced in the next session of the Legislature at an early period, in order to afford sufficient time to permit the House to arrive at correct conclusions, and to consummate a measure calculated to effect much good at the least possible infringement upon public convenience—thus consulting the health of the people, their general comfort, and, above all, in a town the great majority of the erections in which are of wood, effecting the greatest possible security against the ravages of fire.

J. V. NUGENT,
Chairman,

Committee Room, }
22nd April, 1845. }

COMMITTEE-ROOM,
THURSDAY, 20th February, 1845,

MR. ALEXANDER M'AUSSLAN called in and examined—

I have kept my attention on the subject of watering the town for several years, but I am not prepared with any specific plans. I would not recommend at present the laying down of parallel pipes in the upper streets, as they are principally inhabited by persons who could not afford to take the water into their premises. I have been employed in Greenock in connection with the water-works of that town. The population of that town is about 35,000, and the main use to supply them is of 9 inch bore. I have been often engaged in Scotland in proving pipes by the Hydraulic Press, and I can say that, speaking generally, a reduction of the height of the source by one third would bring a reduction of nearly one half the expense. I would not recommend the adoption of George's Pond as a source, because, as its height is about 300 feet, the expense of maintaining the pipes would be considerable. I think that Water-street alone could not be supplied with water from that source at a smaller expense than £15,000 for laying the main; in fact the column of water from George's Pond would be so powerful as to induce cost of £50,000 for watering the town. The expense of an 8-inch pipe is nearly double that of a 6-inch pipe, and I think that a less pipe than 7 or 8 inches would not be sufficient for the main to supply

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St. John's. If the communication be direct, even from the pond below George's Pond, which is at least 250 feet high, it would not answer for any purpose in town, except for the fire plugs, for no ordinary cocks would bear the pressure; but it would answer very well for the upper parts of the town. The expense of supplying from Monday's Pond would be greater still. A main, to bear the pressure of 250 feet should be three-fourths or seven-eighths of an inch thick. A pipe of 8-inch bore, three-fourths of an inch thick, would weigh about 200 lbs. per yard. I would estimate the expense of supplying Water-street, thus—the source being George's Pond:—

Pipes, [3-inch, by seven-eighths thick],	£1300
Fire Plugs and Fountains,	500
Laying down Pipes, &c,	700
	<hr/>
For One mile of Water-street.	£2500

The water could not be used from the main in Water-street if brought directly from even the lower pond, because, in the delivery, as soon as the cock was turned the water would dash about violently, rendering it impossible to fill any vessel with it. This may be remedied by making a reservoir near Fort Townshend, and from this distributing reservoir supplying the lower parts of the town. The main, in this case, would run by the Military Road, and then the upper parts of the town might be supplied from the cross pipes taken from the main direct; and the pressure of the source being relieved at the distributing reservoir at Fort Townshend, the lower parts of the town could be conveniently supplied from that.

A second plan I would recommend as less expensive—Let three reservoirs be made,—one near Government House at the upper end of Cochrane Street, a second near Fort Townshend, and a third near Casey's Farm.

For supplying the first of these all the surface waters in the immediate neighbourhood may be brought into it by covered cuts, and this reservoir would be sufficient to supply Water Street.

For the second reservoir the supply would be abundant, and being brought down Garrison Hill by a pipe, it would supply Tarahan's Town and the King's Road, and the surplus might be carried on by a pipe to the first reservoir.

To supply the third reservoir, I would, in like manner, take up all the surface waters that appear at the foot of Casey's Farm, by means of covered drains. This reservoir may be made near Mr. Monier Hutchings's, and would supply the upper part of the town.

A third plan, still cheaper, I might mention, viz.—Run a line of tanks along the ridge of the hill, taking up all the surface waters for their supply, and running from them, through the different fire-breaks, small mains. These might be so disposed as at any future time to be able to add Eastern and Western pipes without any increased expense. The cost of carrying out this plan would be from £3,000 to £4,000.

I do think that even the second pond could not be used to supply Water street, for it is nearly as high as George's Pond. Fort Townshend is nearly as high as it.

MR. THOMPSON called in and examined—

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I am the superintendant of the Gas-works in this Town. I have been intimately acquainted with the Water-works at Moffat, in Dumfriesshire. I am not aware of the exact height of the source whence the Town was supplied as I never visited it; but I would consider the hill nearly as high as that at the South Side of this Town,—certainly I think it was over 200 feet, and the distance was about a mile and a half. The main used in that Town was only an inch and a half diameter, and made of lead;—this pipe supplied two cisterns in the main street, and also supplied the principal houses in Town. The population of the Town was not more than 2,000. Where the pipe is required to be large it should be of iron. I think that to supply the Town of St. John's a 4-inch main would be sufficient. I have often observed the delivery of water in the private houses at Moffat, and you could fill the smallest vessel with ease from the cock. I have a scale in my hand of the weights of different sized pipes:—

6 inch Pipe, three-fourths of an Inch thick,	50 lbs. to the Foot.
5 inch Pipe, " " "	42 " "
4 inch Pipe, " " "	35 " "
4 inch Pipe, five-eighths " " "	28 " "

I saw a six inch pipe, three-fourths of an inch thick, tested with the Hydraulic Press at a pressure of 300 feet, successfully. The cost of pipes is about 6s. per cwt.

6 inch Pipe, half an inch thick,	4s. 3d.	per Yard.
5 inch Pipe, " " "	3s. 5d.	" "
4 inch Pipe, " " "	2s. 9d.	" "
2 inch Pipe, " " "	1s. 6d.	" "
1 inch Pipe, " " "	1s. 0d.	" "

I have not got a scale of prices for a greater thickness, but the average would not be over 6s. per cwt.

I think that wells might be sunk at the back of the town, if you dug deep enough, to supply the Inhabitants; or if the water of George's Pond were brought down near the foot of Signal Hill to a tank dug somewhat above the level of the Town, St. John's might be very conveniently watered from it. A 6-inch pipe with only a pressure of 10 feet, would deliver 300 cubic feet per minute, or 1,800 gallons, and with a higher pressure, of course a greater quantity.

THE CHAIRMAN here handed in the following Estimate made in 1844 by Mr. M'Auslan:—

ESTIMATE OF COST OF WATER-WORKS, MADE IN 1844, AND LAID BEFORE
THE COMMITTEE BY THE CHAIRMAN.

MR. NUGENT,

SIR,—

I would recommend that Monday's Pond be the fountain head, and a cut be made with the requisite fall per yard, leading to a reservoir above the centre of the Town, at sufficient elevation to ensure the

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necessary pressure, and large enough to contain an amply supply of water, with safety-valves, sluices, &c. ; the main pipe leading from the reservoir to Water-Street, 8-inch bore, then to branch East and West ; branch pipe in Water-Street, 6-inch bore ; smaller branch pipe, from 2 to 4-inch bore. It will require about half a mile of main pipe, and two miles of branch pipe. The weight and cost of the above pipes will average about 350 tons, which, at £9 per ton, will amount to £3,150. Suppose the cut from Monday's Pond to the reservoir, one and a half miles, four feet wide by two feet deep, cost about £1000 ; the reservoir, £1000 ; expense of laying pipes, furnishing fire-plugs and public wells, will cost about £1500. This is a rough calculation ; and if we allow for rock excavation, and other incidental expenses, we may be safe in coming to the conclusion that to give St. John's a sufficient supply of water, will cost about £7000.

ALEXANDER MAUSLAN.

P. S.—The metallic department will cost the above sum, but the reservoir and cut would require to be surveyed, and the place determined on for the seat and also the size of the reservoir, before I could give anything like a correct estimation. It may be done for less than £2000.

16th January, 1844.

The Committee adjourned after directing the Chairman to summon Dr. ROCHFORD and Dr. CARSON to attend on the following day at 11 o'clock, a. m.

COMMITTEE-ROOM,
FRIDAY, 21ST FEB'Y, 1844.

SAMUEL CARSON, Esq., called in and examined—

There is not, at any season of the year, a supply of pure water in this town, adequate to the wants of the population ; there being few, if any, fixed springs to which the public have free access, and even these, although receiving a supply from runners, are liable, in seasons of drought and severe frost, to become exhausted. The springs to which I more particularly allude, are Bell's-shute, Apple-tree well, Gill's-shute, and the well recently sunk in Beck's Cove. By fixed springs I mean such as those in which there is at all times a steady and uniform supply of water, arising from some depth beneath the soil, and beyond the influence of the atmosphere, and uniform in their temperature at every vicissitude of season. In seasons of drought and severe frost the poorer classes of society encounter the greatest hardships in the procuring of water. I have seen the few public springs surrounded at midnight by groups, each waiting for their turn ; and in certain populous localities, such as the King's Road and Tarahan's Town, the inhabitants are obliged to procure water from Brine's River or Mitchel's well.

I am of opinion that a wholesome and abundant supply of water is essential to the public health, and that with the increasing population of this town, unless a Legislative measure be adopted to insure that supply, in the event of a malignant disease making its appearance in a season of drought, the consequences to all classes would be serious and alarming. The quality of the water with which the public is supplied is as various as the substances that compose the soil through which it flows ; the springs, without an

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exception, are in filthy localities, and there is a circumstance connected with the present supply which claims consideration,—I allude to the vast quantity of impure water which has no suitable outlet from the streets, and which is discharged into the streamlets and wells from which the public are supplied. Stagnant pools of water and excavations, the common receptacles of all kinds of filth, with decayed animal and vegetable matter, are to be met with at almost every door—particularly in the crowded localities of the poor,—an evil which can only be remedied by sewerage, with an ample supply of water. The exposed state of the public wells and brooks requires protection; they are all liable to be flooded in seasons of rain or free thaw, when the water becomes muddy and putrid from the large quantity of filth and decayed matter brought down from the upper grounds. At such seasons derangement of the digestive organs is extremely prevalent. I would here suggest the necessity of the public wells being all protected by fencing and sewerage until means of a more general nature are adopted for supplying the Town with water.

I have examined George's Pond as a source from which the town can be supplied with water,—it has a clean rocky bed, and in its origin is similar to the mountain lakes of Britain,—it is remarkably pure, being free from aquatic plants, and can never become adulterated unless intentionally,—it is soft from its exposure to the atmosphere,—it is wholesome, and well adapted for all culinary and household purposes; and I am of opinion it contains a body of water amply sufficient to supply this town were its present population threefold.

River or lake water is much softer and more free from earthy salts than that which is obtained from springs; for by the agitation and increase of temperature from exposure, it loses common air, carbonic acid, and with the last, much of the lime which is held in solution; consequently it is better adapted for all household purposes, but less agreeable for the table than spring or well water.

SAMUEL CARSON, M. D.

COMMITTEE-ROOM,

THURSDAY, 27TH, FEB'Y, 1845.

Several Members being absent, it was judged that the occasion of the absence of the Members of the Committee was caused by the pressure of the business of preparing the vessels for the Seal Fishery, and the Committee therefore adjourned for some days. The Chairman had previously been directed to obtain the opinions of Dr. ROCHFORD, Dr. KIELLY, and Dr. STABB, in reply to interrogatories to be submitted to them, with the evidence of Dr. CARSON, but had not obtained them all yet.

The following are the Interrogatories which were sent to these gentlemen, and their replies:—

INTERROGATORIES.

No. 1.—Is there available to the public a sufficient supply of good, pure water for the town of St. John's, at any season of the year?

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No. 2.—Is the water of the principal springs, viz., Gill's-shute, Bell's-shute, Apple-tree well, &c. sufficient for the general supply in the Summer season and when hard frost prevails?

No. 3.—Whence do the majority of the humbler classes derive their supply in these latter seasons?

No. 4.—Would it conduce in any degree to the promotion of the public health to have a better supply of water than at present?

No. 5.—From the position of the sources whence the public are at present in the habit of procuring their general supply, is the water not only subject to, but actually rendered impure by, overflowings of filthy substances, or not?

No. 6.—Do these overflowings affect the character of the water to any degree in Summer?

No. 7.—What is the character of the water in general use in the Fall, the Winter, and the Spring?

No. 8.—What complaints are most prevalent in the Fall and in the Spring?

No. 9.—What would you consider the principal causes of these, or is the character of the water calculated to influence them?

No. 10.—Are you acquainted with the locality and the character of the water of George's Pond, Signal Hill, and so, say if the water be pure and wholesome or not; and whether, from its locality, it is likely to be overflowed by putrid matter of any and of what description?

No. 11.—Have you known Apple-tree well, Bell's-shute, or Gill's-shute, to have been at any time dry?

No. 12.—Do these sources afford a sufficient supply for the populous localities in their neighbourhood, so that they might be able to take the water necessary for their wants by daylight.

J. V. NUGENT,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE-ROOM,
6TH MARCH, 1845.

DOCTOR ROCHFORD'S EVIDENCE.

There is not a sufficient supply of good pure water for the Town of St. John's at any season of the year, although there are many sources—wells, gullies, and streams—whence water is carried by the inhabitants;—the supply is deficient, and the Water generally very impure. I consider a supply of good

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water of the greatest benefit to the public health. From the position of the sources whence water is at present procured, it is rendered impure frequently after rains and during thaws, and is often mixed with a variety of filthy matter; and although bad water may promote diseases in many instances, yet this is a cause not always assignable, and is, in every instance, difficult of detection. With the locality of George's Pond I am not well acquainted, nor can I speak of the purity or wholesomeness of the water of that pond; but from its elevation on Signal Hill, I would say, it is not so likely to be overflowed as ponds or wells in lower situations. I believe that there is water at Apple-tree well, Bell's-shute, and Gill's-shute, at most seasons of the year, but of an impure description, perhaps for want of sufficient attention; but, I believe, never in quantity sufficient to answer the demands in these localities.

J. ROCHFORD

ST. JOHN'S, FEB'Y, 26, 1845.

DEAR SIR,—

In answer to your several Interrogatories, and in compliance with the wishes of the Committee of the House of Assembly, upon the subject of supplying the Town of St. John's with water, I beg to state as follows:—

No's. 1 & 2.—I do not consider the limited fixed wells or springs, variously situated in the Town, sufficient to supply the wants of the present and yearly increasing population,—more particularly during the hot, dry seasons of summer, or the severe inclemency of Winter.

No. 3.—Principally from Bell's and Gill's-shutes—Apple-tree, Mill Lane, Mitchel's and Fort Towns-head or Garrison-hill wells—Brine's and King's Bridge river, Monday's Pond river, and River-head.

No. 4.—I consider a convenient and general supply of pure water highly necessary and essential to health.

No. 5.—The major part of them are, and subject to the reception of putrescent and other offensive matter.

No. 6.—To a very great degree, and on account of the summer's heat and power of the sun, the water sometimes becomes putrid.

No. 7.—Very often indeed; muddy and impure from the thawing of snow and ice, and torrents of rain.

No. 8.—Most prevalent complaints from the use of impure water are—Diarrhoeas, Dysentery; and the children, as well as adults, of this Country, suffer more from worms than in many other parts of the world.

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No. 9.—The uncovered and unprotected wells receiving torrents of rain, earth, mud, and animalculæ.

No. 10.—I know the situation of George's Pond, Signal Hill; it is surrounded by masses of rock having no inlet from marshy or other impure sources, and I believe the water it contains constantly to be pure and good, but the pond should be enclosed, as I have seen people bathing in it, and women washing there.

No. 11.—Frequently, and during hot dry Summers.

No. 12.—No; I have known the inhabitants to be obliged to solicit permission to get water from Fort Townshend well, and to use river water.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD KIELLEY.

To JOHN VALENTINE NUGENT, Esq., M. G. A.

DOCTOR STABB'S EVIDENCE.

No. 1.—There is, in my opinion, an amply supply of pure water, in its bed of rock underneath St. John's, at all seasons of the year, but not at present available, because the natural springs most used by the public, are, some of them, in situations subject to the influx of impurities, and otherwise in exposed places distant from the populous localities, and therefore in Winter scarcely to be reached, or causing the labouring classes to suffer most severely in the members of the family least able to endure hardship. A proper selection of natural fountains and the formation of artificial ones, would remedy this evil—the water being, in many places, excellent.

No. 2.—Not at all times, in their present condition.

No. 3.—They obtain it, when any one becomes unavailable, by thronging the others—by importuning the possessors of private wells—and by going considerable distances to places where water may be obtained.

No. 4.—I think it would.

No. 5.—Vide No. 1.

No. 6.—I can speak of Bell's-shute only, which is in the worst situation of all the public springs,

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easily and therefore frequently penetrated by impurities, which must here quickly reach the bed of rock whence the spring arises, from the superincumbent soil, there being no successive strata through which fluids might percolate and purify.

No. 7.—It varies with the sources whence it is obtained, being in many localities good during the whole year, in others always bad. But during the great snow-thaws I believe all the water in the neighbourhood of St. John's, excepting where the sources are very deep, or in peculiarly protected spots, to be rendered turbid and somewhat impure. In Winter, when the surface is frozen, the water beneath is naturally very pure, being protected from the descent of foreign substances.

No. 8.—Affections of the respiratory organs.

No. 9.—The causes are atmospherical. The effect of the water in causing diseases is inappreciable.

No. 10.—The water of George's Pond is pure water of its kind, comparatively free from salts, therefore soft and good for washing, but from the same cause less pleasant to drink, for which purpose river water is preferable, and spring water more so. Its immediate neighbourhood to a garrison is not in favour of its constant purity, and the very limited nature of its sources will cause it to be readily exhausted. The rain descends, passes through a very shallow surface of soil to the solid rock which there forms a natural basin or tank, and there being no hills or large surfaces in the neighbourhood above it whence the water might drain into this reservoir, the supply is consequently small.

No. 11.—I cannot speak with certainty, but the want of reservoirs over the springs renders it likely to happen in hot seasons.

No. 12.—I think they do, but not in their present condition.

HENRY H. STABB.

St. John's, February 27, 1845.

COMMITTEE-ROOM,

6TH MARCH, 1845.

H. P. THOMAS, Esq, Examined—

I am well acquainted with George's Pond. I have frequently drank of the water from it, and I believe it to be of an excellent quality, but, like all pond water, not as pleasant to the taste as hard water, this is occasioned by a want of sufficient circulation. I have also drank of the water from a spring on the other side of the hill, and found it the finest I have ever tasted. Should the circulation of the water in the pond be materially increased, either by the drainage necessary for the supply of the Town, or by otherwise carrying off about one-half of its contents, so as not to leave such a quantity of water stagnant, I have no doubt that the pond water would be equal in quality to that on the other side of the hill, as it must all emanate from the same source. The area of the pond is, I understand, four Acres, and its average

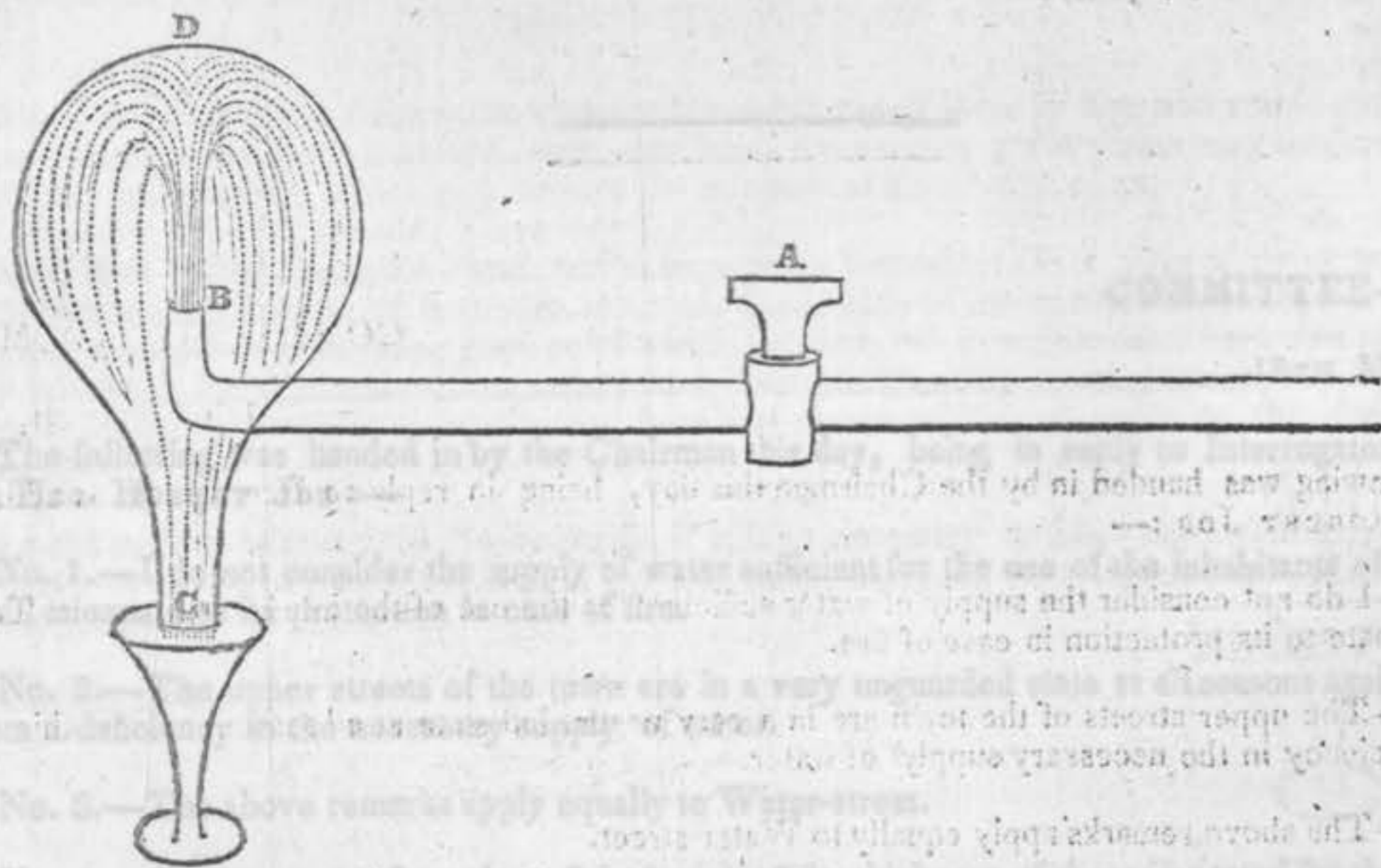
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depth 20 Feet ; if this estimate be correct, it contains 3,484,800 Cubic Feet, or 21,717,646 Gallons, or 344,724 Hogsheads and 34 Gallons. A 4-inch pipe, with a 20 feet fall, will deliver 11,520 Imperial Hogsheads in 24 hours, which, if the population were 23,000, would afford half a Hogshead for the daily use of every individual ; so that I think a 4-inch pipe would be large enough to supply the Town, but I would prefer a 5-inch main as far as the Eastern end of it, which might be diminished as the demand would necessarily decrease towards the Western extremity.

I do not consider the height of the pond at all a disadvantage, but rather the contrary, as it secures a sufficient pressure for any purpose, and should the pressure be found too great, there are many methods of relieving, and graduating it to any extent that may be required. If the water were to be conveyed across a valley, down one hill and up another, the case would be different, and there would be no remedy but in the strength of the pipes.

A cast-iron pipe of 15 inches, with a head of 600 feet high, should be three-fourths of an inch thick ; and for one of ten inches, with a head of 360 feet, three-tenths of an inch would be sufficient. The pressure of water on a square inch, at the depth of 300 feet, is 130 lbs. ;—a 5-inch pipe, half an inch thick, would easily bear double that pressure. I have never made any calculation of the expense of watering the Town, but I should think, with such a pipe as I have described, £3,000 would be sufficient to convey the water from George's Pond to the West end of the Town, and those who wanted it in their houses, besides paying a reasonable sum for the water, should be at the expense of fitting up the necessary apparatus, as is done by those who are to be supplied with gas from the Gas Company.

Should the delivery of the water be found too rapid, it can be regulated by inserting the cock with its spout turned upwards into an inverted goblet-shaped vessel, where, having spent its force against the bottom of the vessel, it will run off quietly enough to fill a wine-glass. [See annexed plate.]



On turning the cock at A, the water will rush out upwards from the spout B, when, having its force destroyed by striking at D, it will fall quietly into the glass from the orifice C, which should be larger than that at B, to prevent the goblet from bursting, which it might do if that were not the case.

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COMMITTEE-ROOM,

15TH MARCH, 1845.

Hon. Mr. NOAD Examined—

I know George's Pond, at Signal Hill; it covers an area of about four acres, averaging a depth of twenty feet. The deepest part is 32 feet. I should think it an exceedingly pure water as there is no sewerage—in fact nothing unclean to run into it. So pure is it generally regarded that all the ice used at Government-house is brought from it; and in the event of its being adopted as the source to supply the Town, its proximity to the Garrison might be made to insure its remaining pure. I can hardly give a correct idea of the quantity of water discharged by the pond at present; it can, however, be easily ascertained by sinking large vesesls, say casks, so as to catch the two small streams running out of it, and then by observing the time they take to fill, and the quantity they contain, you may calculate the daily discharge. One of these streams runs into Quidi Vidi Pond, the other into the Narrows. These streams would certainly fill a 4-inch pipe. The pond below it is somewhat deeper, about 35 feet deep at the deepest part. George's Pond is 300 feet from the level of the sea. The pressure that a pipe of the ordinary kind would bear at that height would not require a greater thickness of pipe than two-tenths of an inch. The pond below appears not very much lower than George's Pond. I don't know how it is supplied. It is usually much increased by rain. It does not deliver as much water as George's Pond. It could be easily made available as a reservoir for the water from George's Pond, or a reservoir may be made lower down, but you would have to purchase the site of it; whereas by adopting George's Pond, or the lower pond, as the source, you have not an inch of private property to pass through—a circumstance that will tend greatly to lessen the expenditure. It is almost impossible to calculate the expense of conveying the water from Monday's Pond, as you would have to pass more than a mile through private grounds.

The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE-ROOM,

18TH MARCH, 1845.

The following was handed in by the Chairman this day, being in reply to Interrogatories addressed to the Hon. ROBERT JOB :—

No. 1.—I do not consider the supply of water sufficient for the use of the inhabitants of this Town—or at all adequate to its protection in case of fire.

No. 2.—The upper streets of the town are in a very unguarded state at all seasons against this calamity from a deficiency in the necessary supply of water.

No. 3.—The above remarks apply equally to Water-street.

No. 4.—The expense of running a 6-inch pipe of the thickness of those imported for the Gas Company, which I think would be sufficient, provided the altitude of the reservoir does not exceed 40 or 50 feet, would be, for every 100 yards in length,

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Cost of Pipes here, - - - - -	£26 0 0	
Labour Excavating and Jointing - - - - -	4 0 0	
	£30 0 0	Say £30 0 0

Or about £525 per mile.

The distance from the Long Wharf to Fort William, about 2000 yards, would cost,		£600 0 0
The distance from Fort William to George's Pond, about 1260 yards,	£378 0 0	
Extra for Excavating through Rock, (this may not be so much or it may exceed it),	150 0 0	
	528 0 0	
		£1128 0 0

I am not aware of any obstruction in either of the two upper streets, which should cause any material difference in the expense of taking the pipes through them, only that each street should be supplied from a separate reservoir, the cost of which (of wood) would, to contain 100 tons, covered in, be about £150 each. Should the reservoirs be of stone their expense would be governed materially by the favourable nature, or otherwise, of the situation in which they may be placed, as well as by the cost of the material used in their construction,~

So that to add for Duckworth-street, - - - - -	£600 0 0	
“ “ Gower-street, - - - - -	600 0 0	
And for Three Reservoirs (of wood), - - - - -	450 0 0	
	1650 0 0	
Total, with the above, - - - - -		£2778. 0 0

No. 5.—Fire-plugs of the description commonly used in the Towns in England would cost but a very small sum—perhaps not more than 40s. each—but here, the severity of the winter may render it necessary to place them under cover, which may involve the expense of £5 or £10 extra.

No. 6.—I have visited George's Pond, and measured the distance with a view of giving to your Committee the information sought. I have also examined the quality of the water, and find that it is clear and fully justifies the opinion of its being good pond water, but that, on a comparison with spring water, it was very inferior. I also examined the outlets from George's Pond by cutting away the ice, and feel considerable doubt if the supply to be obtained from that source will be adequate to the demand for the use of the Town.

If the pond itself is to constitute the reservoir, it will be necessary to have much thicker pipes to convey the water—and the pressure will then, in my estimation, be found very inconvenient, if not altogether unsafe, for general use in the Town.

ROBERT JOB.

15th March, 1845.

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