

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.



HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,
Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the
Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

Being the Second Session of the Eighth General Assembly.

1862.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.:

J. C. Withers, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN,
Governor.
[L. S.]

By His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands Prorogued until TUESDAY the TWENTIETH day of AUGUST instant : and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until WEDNESDAY the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER next ensuing : I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY, until WEDNESDAY the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, as aforesaid : of which all Persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland, at the Government House at St. John's, in the said Island, this Seventeenth day of August, 1861, and in the Twenty-fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN,
Governor.
[L. S.]

By His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands Prorogued until WEDNESDAY the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER instant : and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER next ensuing : I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY, until THURSDAY the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER next, as aforesaid : of which all Persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland, at the Government House at St. John's, in the said Island, this Fourteenth day of October, 1861, and in the Twenty-fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN,
Governor.
[L. S.]

By His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands Prorogued until THURSDAY the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER, instant: and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until TUESDAY the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JANUARY next ensuing: I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY, until TUESDAY the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JANUARY next, *then to meet for the despatch of business*: of which all Persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland, at the Government House at St. John's, in the said Island, this Tenth Day of December, 1861, and in the Twenty-fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Second Session Eighth General Assembly.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1862.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Colonial Legislature,

At One of the Clock the House met.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

“ EDWARD MORRIS.

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

“ PATRICK KOUGH.

“ ROBERT KENT.

“ JAMES S. CLIFT.

“ EDWARD WHITE.

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ JOHN ROCHFORD.

Members present.

At Two of the Clock P. M. His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber and being seated on the Throne, the Honorable the President of the Council commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the Commons House of Assembly and inform the Speaker and Members thereof that it is Excellency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House ; and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature with a gracious Speech to both Houses.

Governor arrives at Council Chamber.

Attendance of Assembly ordered.

The House of Assembly having withdrawn, His Excellency was pleased to retire.

A copy of His Excellency's Speech having been left with the House, it was read by the Clerk and is as follows :

Governor's Speech

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

I have much pleasure in meeting you at this season of comparative leisure, when there will be ample time afforded you for the exercise of your important legislative functions in the promotion of the public welfare.

Before, however, calling your attention to matters of local interest, it becomes my painful duty to allude to the recent melancholy demise of His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and to invite you to join with me in an expression of respectful but deep sympathy with our beloved Queen and the Royal family, under the heavy affliction with which it has pleased the Almighty to visit them, and the nation at large, by the death of a Prince whose eminent virtues had justly endeared him to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and whose scientific knowledge and varied accomplishments were always actively employed in the furtherance of every scheme tending to the social improvement of the people amongst whom he occupied so exalted a position.

In consequence of no Return having been made for Harbor Grace at the General Election in May, a Writ was necessarily issued for the return of two Members to represent that District, and the election took place in November last. I am sure you must have been as much gratified as I was to see (for the first time in four successive elections) the one in November pass over quietly, the electors not having been subjected to intimidation, and every one voting as his conscience dictated. It must not, however, be forgotten that unusual and expensive precautions were taken by the Government for the preservation of order. From the experience of three

preceding elections where riots, disturbances, and destruction of property to a fearful extent took place by lawless mobs, and threats being openly made that such outrages would again occur, I considered it to be my duty to sanction a detachment of the 62nd regiment to be stationed in the small barracks there, while a sufficient naval force lay in the harbor. I believe that public tranquillity was thus preserved,—the election passed over quietly; and I most sincerely trust that the presence of a naval or a military force will never again be required at any future election in Newfoundland, and that its inhabitants, I hope, will always remember the words uttered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to their Colony, who said, on addressing the Bishops and Clergy :

Governor's Speech
continued.

“The Queen will, therefore, rejoice to hear that your labours in this Island have been crowned with so large a measure of success, and that good order and obedience to the laws characterize the population amongst whom, by the Divine Will, your lot has been cast;” and, “that the inhabitants of this Colony may long live in the profession of an earnest faith, and, at the same time, in religious peace and harmony, shall be my constant prayer.”

Previous to the election to which I have just alluded, forcible resistance was frequently offered by the lawless and disorderly to the Officers of Justice, in their efforts to apprehend offenders, and preserve the peace; and on a recent occasion, at Harbor Grace, a Policeman lost his life from injuries received while in the discharge of his duty. Not long after my arrival in this Colony, I was struck at what appeared to me to be a most ineffective police, so few a number of men being employed in that service, in comparison with so large a population. At the request of the Government I procured, from the Secretary of State, information relative to the expense which would be incurred by getting a draft of fifteen or twenty men from the London police, a course which had been adopted by some of the Australian Colonies. I was assured by the Council that they could not successfully

Governor's Speech
continued.

carry any measure that would involve so large an expenditure. It is a subject, however, which requires your serious consideration. It has been truly said that "Property has its duties as well as its rights," and surely its possessors should equitably contribute towards an efficient protective police establishment, particularly in a Colony where the whole amount of Revenue is levied by indirect taxation on dutiable articles consumed by every family in Newfoundland.

It becomes a matter of deep regret that I am unable to congratulate you on a successful fishery; the reports which have reached the Government from all parts of the Island (with the exception of a very few localities of limited extent) represent the catch of codfish to have been unusually short; while the Civil War which unhappily exists in America has become tantamount to a suspension of the Reciprocity Treaty with the *United States* by the blockade of the Southern ports, from the markets of which our staple products are now excluded, which I fear must materially affect our Herring Fisheries, and deprive many of our people of the remunerative employments they have been accustomed to find in that branch of industry. I hope the anomalous position in which we are now placed relative to that Treaty with America will not be of long duration, and that commercial enterprise may open to our Fishermen other markets; and they should be reminded that no Bounties are paid or allowed by the Government of France to their Fishermen on Herrings or Salmon,—Cod being the only fish on which large Bounties are paid, a policy which we cannot interfere with, but which, I imagine, will not be continued for many years longer.

Under all these untoward circumstances, applications for Poor Relief have been very numerous, and now (as in the past year) a very large proportion of the Revenue will be required for the relief of the poor, and even to able bodied men, who during the past spring and summer could not earn sufficient for the subsistence of themselves and their families for the passing winter. All possible means have been taken by the Government to

MEMORANDUM
 OF THE
 PROCEEDINGS
 OF THE
 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
 OF NEWFOUNDLAND
 IN THE
 YEAR 1864

confine relief to such as are really destitute, to diminish its cost and—where such a condition can be enforced—to ensure a return in labour. Notwithstanding all these precautions, pauperism—systematic and anticipated—has become in Newfoundland an evil of such extent and magnitude as (when considered in connection with the short fisheries of recent years) to give rise to a doubt whether the ordinary pursuits of the people will continue to afford remunerative employment for all who are engaged in them. The question is one of immense importance, for in addition to the Fishery every exertion must be made to procure employment for our population less precarious than that branch of industry to which they almost all now devote their time and labour.

Governor's Speech
continued.

I imagine it cannot be doubted that Agriculture will yet afford employment to many. The cultivation of every patch of ground, however small, must prove advantageous, and I trust that due encouragement will be given to the respectable Society who devote their time and attention to the furtherance of that most important branch of industry.

It is well known that valuable minerals exist in Newfoundland; many specimens have been collected by a committee of members of both branches of the Legislature, appointed as local commissioners for the Colony, in order that it may be represented at the Great International Exhibition to be held in May; specimens of other articles, the produce of the Colony, have also been sent home, and all will be exhibited by Mr. F. N. Gisborne, who has been appointed Commissioner in London. This gentleman having explored a considerable part of the interior, and being thoroughly acquainted with Newfoundland, will be eminently qualified to afford information at the Exhibition, and to direct the attention of many of the scientific men who will be present on that occasion, particularly to our specimens of minerals, the existence of which cannot be doubted; and it is to be hoped that capital may be attracted to the Island, tending to the development of resources which, for want of such aid, have hitherto lain dormant.

Governor's Speech
continued.

In the month of September last, the screw steamer *Victoria*, which had been engaged for a term of five years to carry mails and passengers between St. John's and the Outports, was suddenly, and without notice, withdrawn by her owner, on the alleged ground of unseaworthiness. Efforts have since been made in various quarters to induce other parties to tender for this service, but hitherto without success,—the amount at the disposal of the Government being regarded as insufficient to defray the cost of such an undertaking.

I observe by the 7th Report of His Lordship the Postmaster General on the Post Office, that, with the approval of the Lords of the Treasury, he had terminated the contract which established a fortnightly communication between Galway and the United States, *via* Newfoundland. Whether that or any similar contract will be renewed, remains to be seen.

During the last six months, numerous steamships, carrying important political and commercial intelligence, have been intercepted at Cape Race on their outward and homeward passages, and this new and important feature in telegraphic communication may affect future postal arrangements.

Captain Orlebar, R. N., commanding the Surveying Department in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland, will be occupied in the survey of the South and South-West Coast of this Island, for several years to come. That gentleman called my attention to, and has recommended, the construction of a powerful Fog-whistle near the Light House on Cape Race. I forwarded that recommendation to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, not doubting that warning such as a Steam Whistle would give in foggy weather to ships approaching that important Head-land (where the noise of the surf breaking on the rocks would frequently prevent a gun or bell from being heard at any great distance) will meet with their Lordships' favourable consideration.

By a recent despatch received from the Duke of Newcastle, His Grace apprised me that Her Majesty's Govern-

ment had determined upon at once strengthening the armament of Newfoundland, and that a Battery of Garrison Artillery would be sent here immediately. I am happy to say that the *Magdalena*, troop-ship, arrived here on the 21st inst., and safely landed a Company of the Royal Artillery, consisting of 120 of all ranks, under the command of Major McRea.

Governor's Speech
continued.

In addition to affording employment to a large number of men this winter, I am sure it must be satisfactory to you to have seen the rapid progress which has been made in laying the pipes for supplying St. John's with water.

The expense attending a work of such magnitude must necessarily be great, but the benefit of a plentiful supply of one of the chief necessaries of life will be a great blessing to the people, besides being a most powerful auxiliary in lessening the risk of those conflagrations which so frequently occur in St. John's.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The accounts for the past and the estimates for the present year will be laid before you, and on you I place reliance to provide for the efficient maintenance of the public service. To meet this necessary expenditure, and to be enabled at the same time to apply part of your income to public improvements, you will perhaps find it necessary (bearing in mind that the Revenue amounts to only £81,000, a falling off from former years) to revise the Act which imposes the present Customs Duties, and also to consider whether, without injury to the Public Credit, some reduction may not be effected on the interest of the Public Debt.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I feel confident that your deliberations will afford an example of harmony which will produce a salutary effect upon the people at large, and that the only differences

which may exist amongst you will arise from your efforts to promote the common welfare of the community; and to attain that desirable object I beg to assure you of my most cordial support.

Ordered—That the said Speech be printed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tessier,—

Ordered—That a Select Committee be appointed to draft an Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech.

Select Committee to draft Address in reply.

Committee :

Honorable Mr. TESSIER,
 “ Mr. O'DWYER,
 “ Mr. STABB,
 “ Mr. PINSENT,
 “ Mr. KOUGH.

Notice of Address of Condolence to the Queen.

Honorable Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will on tomorrow move the appointment of a Select Committee to prepare an Address of Condolence to Her Most Gracious Majesty on the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Notice to bring in an Insolvency Bill

Honorable Mr. Pinsent, gives notice that he will bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Insolvency.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House then adjourned until Friday next at three o'clock P. M.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
 “ EDWARD MORRIS.
 “ NICHOLAS STABB.
 “ PATRICK KOUGH.
 “ PETER G. TESSIER.
 “ ROBERT J. PINSENT.
 “ EDWARD WHITE.
 “ JAMES S. CLIFT.

The minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Honorable Mr. Tessier, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare an Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the present Session, presented a draft thereof, which was read by the Clerk.

Draft of Address in reply to Governor's Speech presented.

Ordered—That the same be adopted ;

And Ordered—That it be engrossed and presented to His Excellency by a deputation of the whole House, and that the Honorable the President do ascertain from His Excellency at what time he will be pleased to receive the same.

The Address is as follows :

To His Excellency SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,
Knight, Governor, &c., &c.

Address to Governor.

May it please Your Excellency :

We, the Legislative Council in Session convened, beg to thank your Excellency for the gracious Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

We heartily join with your Excellency in your expression of deep sorrow and sympathy with our beloved Queen and the Royal Family under the melancholy affliction with which it has pleased Providence to visit them and the British Empire by the lamented decease of His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort,—a Prince who, as justly observed by your Excellency, had by his many eminent virtues and public services endeared himself to the British nation.

We assure your Excellency that we were gratified to find that the election which took place at Harbor Grace in November last passed off quietly and harmoniously : the more so, since for the previous four successive elections riots and disturbances took place in that District which imperatively called for the interference of the Government to protect the voter in the free and uninfluenced exercise of his franchise. We regret with your

Address to Governor, continued

Excellency the state of society which calls for the aid of a Naval and Military force, and sincerely trust that the public tranquillity will never again be disturbed in any part of this Island, or the presence of the military ever again required, but that its inhabitants will remember the hope expressed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to this Colony,—“that its inhabitants may long live in the profession of an earnest faith, and at the same time in religious peace and harmony.”

With regard to the small number of Police that are employed in this country, in comparison with so large a population, we hope that the serious attention of the Legislature will be given to this important subject; and we have no doubt that the idea suggested by your Excellency of getting a draft of men from the London Police will receive the consideration of the Government, and that some measure will be adopted by them to successfully carry out so desirable an object as the preservation of public peace and order, with a due regard to economy and the necessities of the country.

We deeply regret with your Excellency the comparative failure in the Fisheries throughout the Island for the past year, which must necessarily be the cause of much distress to the inhabitants generally; and we trust that the civil war which at present unhappily exists in the United States may be of short duration, so that every branch of our trade may before long be as remunerative as heretofore. It is also a matter of deep regret that pauperism has become so systematic and burthensome upon the Public Revenue of the Colony, and we have no doubt that this subject, involving as it does the general interests of society, will receive that consideration which its importance demands. And we trust with your Excellency that every legitimate encouragement may be given by the Legislature to agricultural and other industrial pursuits, so that the population of this country may not so entirely rely on the fisheries, so precarious and uncertain in their results.

We are gratified to find that valuable specimens of the mineral productions of our country will form a portion of that vast International Exhibition to be held in May next, and trust that through the efforts and information of Mr. Gisborne, the Commissioner in London, the attention of scientific men and capitalists may be directed to those valuable resources, which, if developed, may tend largely to the ultimate prosperity and wealth of this Colony.

Address to Governor, continued

It is a matter of regret that steam communication between the outports and the capital should have terminated under the circumstances adverted to by your Excellency, but we trust that the benefits to be derived from this valuable mode of communication may not be lost sight of by the Government; and we at the same time sincerely hope that the contract which secured to us a fortnightly steam communication between this country and Great Britain may be renewed by the Imperial Government, and ere long again in operation.

The advantages derived by the country generally, through the telegraphic communication between the capital and Cape Race, giving to us such information, political or commercial, as the passing steamers may convey, are fully appreciated by us; and we are sensible of the importance of Captain Orlebar's recommendation with reference to the construction of a Fog-whistle near the Light-House at Cape Race; and at the same time we thank your Excellency for the interest you have manifested in forwarding that recommendation to the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade.

We are gratified to find that Her Majesty's Government had determined upon strengthening the armament of Newfoundland, and that in accordance with such determination a Battery of Garrison Artillery had already arrived under the command of Major McRae.

We assure your Excellency that we are gratified to see the rapid progress which has been made by the General Water Company in the furtherance of so important an undertaking, and hope that the community at large may before long participate in its contemplated advantages.

Address to Governor, continued

We thank your Excellency for your promise to lay the accounts of the past year and the estimates for the present before us. We observe with regret the great falling off during the past year of the Public Revenue, and have no doubt but that the Legislature, in considering the causes which have led to the reduction, will make such provision as, with due regard to economy and the public credit, may be sufficient not only to meet our present expenditure but to provide for the liquidation of some portion of the public debt.

We beg to thank your Excellency for your offer of co-operation in those measures tending to the General welfare of the country, and we trust that our deliberations may be characterised by that harmony so essential to the advancement of the public good.

Motion for a Select Committee to prepare an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Hon. Mr. Stabb moved the appointment of a Committee to prepare an Address of Condolence to Her Most Gracious Majesty on the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Ordered accordingly.

Committee.

And Ordered—That Hon. Messrs. Stabb, Pinsent and Morris be a Committee for that purpose.

Insolvency Bill read a first time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law of Insolvency was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow; and in the meantime to be printed.

Address of Condolence to Her Majesty presented

Hon. Mr. Stabb, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare an Address of Condolence to Her Most Gracious Majesty, presented an Address, which was read and adopted.

To be taken by a Deputation to His Excellency the Governor.

Ordered—That the same be engrossed and taken by a Deputation of this House to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to transmit the same to Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Ordered—That Hon. Messrs. Stabb and Pinsent be the Deputation for that purpose.

The Address is as follows :

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Address to the Queen.

May it please Your Majesty :

The Legislative Council of Newfoundland beg to approach Your Most Gracious Majesty with renewed expressions of their devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Throne and Person, and to offer to Your Majesty and Your Royal Family their sincere and heartfelt condolence on the great and sudden bereavement that has befallen Your Majesty in the lamented death of your Royal Consort, Prince Albert, who, by his high attainments and princely virtues, had endeared himself to the whole British nation.

The Legislative Council earnestly pray that Your Majesty may be divinely supported in this the hour of your affliction, and that in the filial and affectionate love of your Royal Family, and in the deep-rooted attachment, love and sympathy of Your Majesty's subjects, Your Majesty may ever find comfort and consolation; and that in answer to a nation's prayer Your Majesty may be long spared to reign in health and happiness over a grateful and loyal people.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, from the Deputation, having returned, informed the House that His Excellency the Governor was pleased to say that he would transmit the Address to Her Majesty by the first Mail for England.

Deputation returns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, at twelve o'clock noon.

House adjourns.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

There were present :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ EDWARD WHITE.

House adjourns
for want of a quo-
rum.

At One of the Clock P. M. the Hon. the President took the Chair and declared the House adjourned for want of a quorum until Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

There were present :

The Honorable NICHOLAS STABB.

“ KENNETH MCLEA.

“ EDWARD WHITE.

House adjourns
for want of a quo-
rum.

At half-past three o'clock the Hon. Nicholas Stabb, Senior Member of Council then present, took the Chair and declared the House adjourned for want of a quorum until to-morrow at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1862.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.

PRESENT :

The Honorable NICHOLAS STABB.

“ PATRICK KOUGH.

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ KENNETH MCLEA.

“ JAMES S. CLIFT.

“ ROBERT KENT.

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

“ EDWARD WHITE.

The Minutes of Saturday and Tuesday last were read. Minutes read.

The Hon. Nicholas Stabb announced to the House that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to receive the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session this day at twelve of the clock noon.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law of Insolvency was read a second time and ordered to be committed to-morrow. Insolvency Bill read 2d time.

At twelve o'clock the House proceeded to the Government House with the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech. House proceeds to Gov't House with Address.

At half-past twelve of the clock—the House having returned—the Hon. Nicholas Stabb, from the Chair, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address and to return an answer thereto in the following words :

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Reply to Address.

I beg to thank you for the Address which has just been read to me, and observe that immediately after your assembly you passed one of condolence to Her Majesty on the lamented decease of His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort: that Address, along with those from the Executive Council and House of Assembly, will be forwarded by Her Majesty's Ship *Orpheus*, which leaves this in a day or two for Halifax.

I cordially concur with you in trusting that the public tranquillity will never again be disturbed in any part of this Island, so as to require a military force to aid the civil power; but I am satisfied that the organisation of a sufficient Police force has become indispensable in this Colony.

I participate with you in the hope that the civil war which at present unhappily exists in the States may be of short duration, and that the ports of the whole Union may be

Reply to Address
(continued).

as free from blockade as they were when the Reciprocity Treaty was entered into in 1854 with the United States and North American Provinces, including this Colony, and that the markets in America for our produce may be as free as ours are for their products.

I stated at the opening of the Session that our fishermen need not be apprehensive of French competition in catching herrings and salmon, for France allowed no bounties on these fish. Many respectable fishermen spoke to me on this subject, and I was desirous to give it publicity. I ought at the same time to have informed them that a considerable modification has taken place in the French Tariff of duties, and I think it not at all improbable that herrings and salmon may find ready sale in the markets of France.

I hope that steam communication may again be opened with the outports; it is an object of the greatest importance, and no pains will be spared by the Government to carry it into effect; and I am sure that both branches of the Legislature will co-operate with the Executive to accomplish an object which will prove so beneficial to the people of this Colony.

Should a new contract be entered into to secure steam communication between this Colony and Great Britain, I trust it will stipulate (as the former one did) that the ships carrying the Mails shall call at St. John's on their outward and homeward voyages; and I now only again beg to thank you for your Address.

Government House, 5th February, 1862.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Tuesday next at 4 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

- “ NICHOLAS STABB.
- “ PATRICK KOUGH.
- “ ROBERT J. PINSENT.
- “ KENNETH MCLEA.
- “ EDWARD MORRIS.
- “ PETER G. TESSIER.
- “ EDWARD WHITE.
- “ RICHARD O'DWYER.
- “ JAMES S. CLIFT.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following documents :

Documents laid on the table.

Despatch from Secretary of State on subject of passports furnished by agents of the United States Government, &c. (Date 26th December, 1860).

Vide Appendix.

Despatch and enclosure on the subject of amendment of certain parts of the local Act for Protection of Wrecked Property.

Extract of Report from Mr. Murdoch to Sir F. Rogerson on the subject of working of the Minerals, and for Leases for Mining purposes. (Date 27th February, 1861.)

Despatch from Secretary of State in reference to 3d clause of Revenue Act. (Date 22d February, 1861.)

Report of Mr. Henry Knight of the Protection of the Fisheries at Cape John, for 1861.

Report of Stephen March, Esq., as General Superintendent of Fisheries on the Coast of Labrador, &c., in 1861.

Vide Appendix.

Copy of Correspondence with H. C. Stephenson, Esq., of Quebec, for Contract for running a Steamer North and South from St. John's.

Report of John Delaney, Esq., Postmaster General, for the year ended the 31st December, 1861.

Report of Mr. James Glindon, in charge of a Boat and Crew at Belle Isle. (Date 14th September, 1861.)

General Abstract of the Affairs of the Newfoundland Marine Insurance Company. 31st December, 1861.

Committee on Insolvency Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes,"

Hon. Mr. McLea in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Report received.

Ordered—That the report be received.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will on to-morrow move the appointment of a Committee on the Contingencies of this House for the present Session.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ EDWARD WHITE.

“ KENNETH MCLEA.

“ PATRICK KOUGH.

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

“ RICHARD O'DWYER.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes,”

Committee on Insolvency Bill.

Hon. Mr. McLea in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Chairman reports

Ordered—That the report be received.

Report received.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Hon. Mr. Pinsent moved the appointment of a Select Committee on the Contingencies of the House for the present Session.

Mr Pinsent moves for a Select Committee on Contingencies.

Ordered accordingly; and

Ordered—That Hon. Messrs. Pinsent, Stabb and McLea be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ PATRICK KOUGH.

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ KENNETH MCLEA.

“ JAMES S. CLIFT.

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

“ RICHARD O'DWYER.

“ EDWARD MORRIS.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Documents laid
on the table.

Hon. Mr. Stabb laid upon the table of the House the following documents :

Vide Appendix.

Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st day of December, 1861.

Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1862.

Comparative Statement of Customs Duties from the years 1857 to 1861.

Statement of Accounts of the Financial Secretary of Newfoundland for the year 1861.

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure for Relief of the Poor for the year ended the 31st December, 1861.

Copy of Poor Circular and Rules, dated the 26th July, 1861.

Estimate for defraying part of the Public Expenditure of the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1862.

Statement of Public Debt on the 31st December, 1861.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kough,

Ordered—That the following Message be sent to the House of Assembly :

Mr. Speaker—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that during the last Session a Committee consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Kough, Pinsent and Morris was appointed by the Council to superintend the management of the Legislative Library.

Message to the Assembly.

The Council therefore respectfully request that the Assembly will be pleased to appoint a Committee from their body to co-operate with the Committee of the Council for the above purpose.

L. O'BRIEN,
President.

*Legislative Council Chamber, }
14th February, 1862. }*

Committee on Insolvency Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kough, the House went into Committee on the Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes,

Hon. Mr. McLea in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Report received.

Ordered—That the report be received.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1862.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ KENNETH MCLEA.

“ PATRICK KOUGH.

“ JAMES S. CLIFT.

“ RICHARD O'DWYER.

“ EDWARD MORRIS.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Committee on In-
solvency Bill.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes,

Hon. Mr. McLea in the Chair.

After some time the following amendment on the 21st Section was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Tessier :

On the twentieth line of the 21st Section, after the word “ further,” insert—

Amendment to
21st Section.

“ In the case of the supplying Merchant, that no Seamen, Fishermen, or other Servants than those originally engaged prior to the commencement of the Fishery, with the knowledge and consent of such supplying Merchant, being such receiver, unless subsequently engaged with the knowledge and consent of such supplying Merchant, being such receiver, shall be privileged Creditors in manner aforesaid, in regard to any supplying Merchant being such receiver, nor in regard to the Fish or Oil, or the produce or value thereof, in the hands of such receiver; provided further, that any Seaman, Fisherman or other Servant, who may be bona fide engaged or shipped in the place of any other such person who may during the voyage have been discharged, or have left, or deserted,

or have died, or have been incapacitated by illness or other cause from continuing his service, shall be a privileged Creditor in manner aforesaid, and shall be entitled to claim upon the supplying Merchant, being such receiver, for the period he may have served in such stead."

Which, on question being put, was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents.
 Hon. Mr. TESSIER,
 " Mr. KOUGH,
 " Mr. CLIFT,
 " Mr. O'DWYER,
 " Mr. MORRIS.

Non Contents.
 Hon. Mr. PINSENT,
 " Mr. O'BRIEN,
 " Mr. STABB.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Chairman reports

Ordered—That the report be received.

Report received.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

House adjourns.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
 " NICHOLAS STABB.
 " ROBERT J. PINSENT.
 " PETER G. TESSIER.
 " KENNETH MCLEA.
 " PATRICK KOUGH.

Members present

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following documents :

Documents laid on the table.

Vide Appendix.

Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company, to December 31st, 1861.

Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st May, 1861.

Commercial Bank Statement to the 30th June, 1861.

Report of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1861.

Statement of the Affairs of the Marine Insurance Company for the year ending 31st December, 1861.

Committee on Insolvency Bill.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes,

Hon. Mr. McLea in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Report received.

Ordered—That the report be received ; and

Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read 3d time on Friday.

Ordered—That the said Bill as amended be engrossed and read a third time on Friday next.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will on tomorrow bring in a Bill to Incorporate the Saint John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday next at 4 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ ROBERT KENT.

“ KENNETH MCLEA.

“ PATRICK KOUGH.

“ JAMES S. CLIFT.

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Revenue Bill brought up.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up the following message :

Mr. President—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council, in reply to their message, that they have appointed a Committee, composed of Messrs. Kent, Rendell and Prowse, to co-operate with the Committee of Council to superintend the management of the Legislative Library.

Message from the Assembly.

House of Assembly,
19th February, 1862. }

F. B. T. CARTER,

Speaker.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill to Incorporate the Saint John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Church Society Bill read 2d time.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that on to-morrow he will move the suspension of the 35th Rule, with reference to the passing of the Revenue Bill.

Notice to suspend 35th Rule.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent laid upon the table of the House a Petition from Lewis W. Emerson, Esq.

Petition from L. W. Emerson.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, at 3 of the clock P. M.

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1862.

- House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.
- Members present. PRESENT :
 The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
 " NICHOLAS STABB.
 " KENNETH MCLEA.
 " PATRICK KOUGH.
 " PETER G. TESSIER.
 " JAMES S. CLIFT.
 " ROBERT J. PINSENT.
- Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.
- Revenue Bill read 2d time. Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," was read a second time, and on motion, pursuant to notice, the 35th Rule was suspended with reference thereto.
- 35th Rule suspended. Whereupon the House went into Committee on the said Bill,
- Committee on Revenue Bill. Hon. Mr. Kough in the Chair.
- House resumes. After some time the House resumed.
- Chairman reports. The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.
- Report received. Ordered—That the report be received.
- Read 3d time. The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Honorable the President signed the same.
- Ordered to be sent to Assembly. Ordered—That it be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same without amendment.
- The Hon. the President then informed the House that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to give his assent to the said Bill in the Council Chamber, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes," was read a third time and passed; and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Insolvency Bill read 3d time and passed.

Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same, and requesting their concurrence thereto.

Ordered to be sent to Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Saint John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society," was read a second time and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Church Society Bill read 2d time.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following document:

Document laid on the table.

Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company from the commencement to the close of the year ending May 31st, 1861.

Vide Appendix.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will ask the Organ of the Government to furnish this House with the Report of the Inspector of Police, or some other authentic Report, of the number of Public Gas Lamps lighted and kept burning at night throughout the past year in the Town of St. John's.

Notice of motion.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past 11 o'clock A. M.

House adjourns.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Members present

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ PATRICK KOUGH.

“ ROBERT KENT.

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

“ EDWARD WHITE.

“ KENNETH MCLEA.

“ JAMES S. CLIFT.

“ EDWARD MORRIS.

“ RICHARD O'DWYER.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Governor arrives
at Council Cham-
ber.

At twelve of the clock His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber and being seated on the Throne, the Hon. the President of the Council commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, attendant on the Council, to go to the Commons House of Assembly and inform the members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House;

Assembly is sum-
moned.

And they being come thereto, their Speaker, Frederick B. T. Carter, Esquire, addressed His Excellency the Governor in the following words :

May it please Your Excellency—

The House of Assembly have passed an Act entitled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into this Colony and its Dependencies.”

Whereupon His Excellency the Governor said :

Mr. Speaker—

In the name of Her Majesty, I assent to this Bill.

Governor assents
to Revenue Bi.l.

Retires.

His Excellency the Governor then retired.

The Honorable the President resumed the Chair.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next at 4 o'clock P. M. House adjourns.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

- The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 - “ NICHOLAS STABB.
 - “ ROBERT KENT.
 - “ ROBERT J. PINSENT.
 - “ EDWARD MORRIS.
 - “ JAMES S. CLIFT.
 - “ PATRICK KOUGH.
- Members present.

The Minutes of Saturday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill to Incorporate the Saint John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, Committee on the Church Society Bill.

Hon. Mr. Stabb in the Chair. House resumes.

After some time the House resumed. Chairman reports

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Report received.

Ordered—That the report be received.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Organ of the Government to furnish this House with the Report of the Inspector of Police, or some other authentic Report, of the number of Public Gas Lamps lighted and kept burning throughout the past year in the town of St. John's. Mr. Pinsent asks for report of number of Gas Lamps lighted, &c.

Hon. Mr. Stabb replied that the Colonial Secretary would be asked for a return, which would be laid on the table as early as possible.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M. House adjourns

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

Members present.

There were present :

The Hon. NICHOLAS STABB.

“ EDWARD MORRIS.

Adjourned for want of quorum.

At half-past four o'clock the Hon. Mr. Stabb, senior member present, took the Chair, and declared the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock P. M., for want of a quorum.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

“ JAMES S. CLIFT.

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ EDWARD MORRIS.

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

“ RICHARD O'DWYER.

“ EDWARD WHITE.

“ ROBERT KENT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday and Tuesday last were read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the following Resolution was read and adopted :

Resolution relating to late Sergeant-at-Arms.

Resolved—That this House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sergeant-at-Arms, Elias Rendell, Esq., do now adjourn until to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M., and that this House do attend his Funeral to-day at 3 o'clock.

House adjourns.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

Members present.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ JAMES S. CLIFT.

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ PATRICK KOUGH.

“ ROBERT KENT.

“ EDWARD MORRIS.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following documents :

Documents laid on the table.

Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools for the year 1861.

Vide Appendix.

Report upon the Inspection of Catholic Schools in Newfoundland for the year 1861.

Report of the condition of Public Gas Lamps in the Town of St. John's for the year ending 31st December, 1861.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,

Ordered—That the Reports of the Inspection of Schools laid upon the table of the House be printed.

School Reports ordered to be printed.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for the concurrence of this House a Bill entitled “An Act for the better securing the Independence of the House of Assembly of this Colony, by disabling certain Persons from being elected thereto or of sitting or voting therein as Members.

Assembly Independence Bill brought up.

Which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Read 1st time.

Committee on
Church Society
Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Saint John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society,"

Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received.

Ordered—That the report be received; and

To be read third
time to-morrow.

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

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

" NICHOLAS STABB.

" ROBERT J. PINSENT.

" EDWARD MORRIS.

" PETER G. TESSIER.

" JAMES S. CLIFT.

" ROBERT KENT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Church Society
Bill read 3d time
and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the St John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society" was read a third time and passed; and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered to be sent
to Assembly.

Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with message that this House had passed the same, and requesting their concurrence thereto.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the better securing the Independence of the House of Assembly of this Colony, by disabling certain Persons from being elected thereto or of sitting or voting therein as Members," was read a second time; and

Assembly. Independence Bill read 2d time.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

To be committed to-morrow.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

House adjourns.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Members present

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ ROBERT KENT.

“ EDWARD WHITE.

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ PATRICK KOUGH.

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

“ JAMES S. CLIFT.

“ EDWARD MORRIS.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act for the better securing the Independence of the House of Assembly of this Colony, by disabling certain Persons from being elected thereto or of sitting or voting therein as Members,"

Committee on the Assembly Independence Bill.

Hon. Mr. White in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Chairman reports

Ordered—That the Report be received; and

Report received.

Ordered—That the Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Bill to be read 3d time to-morrow.

Mr. White asks
leave of absence.

Hon. Mr. White asked leave to absent himself from this House during the remainder of the Session.

Granted accordingly.

Jury Bill brought
up.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled "An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Nineteenth Year of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to determine the Qualification of Jurors to serve in the several Courts of this Island, and to regulate the Empannelling of Jurors therein,' "

Read first time.

Which was read a first time, and

Second reading
to-morrow.

Ordered—To be read a second time to-morrow; and in the meantime to be printed.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ ROBERT KENT.

“ KENNETH MCLEA.

“ PATRICK KOUGH.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Jury Bill read 2d
time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the better securing the Independence of the House of Assembly of this Colony, by disabling certain Persons from being elected thereto or of sitting or voting therein as Members," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered—That the Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered to be sent to Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Nineteenth Year of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to determine the Qualification of Jurors to serve in the several Courts of this Island, and to regulate the empannelling of Jurors therein,’ ” was read a second time, and

Jury Bill read 2d time.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

To be committed to-morrow.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

House adjourns.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Members present

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

“ ROBERT KENT.

“ KENNETH MCLEA.

“ EDWARD MORRIS.

“ PATRICK KOUGH.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Nineteenth Year of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to determine the Qualification of Jurors to serve in the several Courts of this Island, and to regulate the empannelling of Jurors therein.’ ”

Committee on the Jury Bill.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumed.

Chairman reports	The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.
Report received.	Ordered—That the Report be received; and
Bill to be read 3d time to-morrow.	Ordered—That the Bill be read a third time to-morrow.
House adjourns.	On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

Members present. There were present :

The Hon. NICHOLAS STABB.
 “ PATRICK KOUGH.
 “ KENNETH MCLEA.
 “ PETER G. TESSIER.

Adjourned for want of a quorum * At twenty-five minutes past 5 o'clock, the Honorable Nicholas Stabb, Senior Member present, took the Chair and declared the House adjourned for want of a quorum until Monday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1862.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
 “ NICHOLAS STABB.
 “ KENNETH MCLEA.
 “ PATRICK KOUGH.
 “ PETER G. TESSIER.
 “ JAMES S. CLIFT.
 “ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Jury Bill read 3d time and passed. Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill entitled “ An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Nineteenth Year of Her present

Majesty, entitled 'An Act to determine the Qualification of Jurors to serve in the several Courts of this Island, and to regulate the empannelling of Jurors therein,' was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with message acquainting them that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered to be sent to the Assembly

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for the concurrence of this House a Bill entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law now in force providing for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony,"

Registration Bill brought up.

Which was read a first time, and

Read first time.

Ordered—To be read a second time to-morrow; and in the meantime to be printed.

To be read second time to-morrow.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Minutes read.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Members present.

- “ NICHOLAS STABB.
- “ ROBERT J. PINSENT.
- “ PETER G. TESSIER.
- “ PATRICK KOUGH.
- “ JAMES S. CLIFT.
- “ ROBERT KENT.
- “ EDWARD MORRIS.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law now in force providing for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony," was read a second time, and

Registration Bill read 2d time.

To be committed to-morrow Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Document laid on the table. Hon. Mr. Stabb laid upon the table of the House the following document :

Vide Appendix. Report of the Board of Works for the year 1861.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the Bill entitled “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes,” together with the following message :

Message from the Assembly. Mr. President—
 The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the Bill sent down, entitled “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes,” with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Council.

F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

*House of Assembly, }
 12th March, 1862. }*

Amendments to Insolvency Bill read first time On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the amendments made in and upon the said Bill were read a first time, and

Second reading to-morrow. Ordered—To be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourns On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present PRESENT :
 The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 “ NICHOLAS STABB.
 “ EDWARD MORRIS.
 “ PETER G. TESSIER.
 “ JAMES S. CLIFT.
 “ PATRICK KOUGH.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Amendments made by the Assembly in and upon the Bill sent down, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes," were read a second time, and

Amendments to Insolvency Bill read 2d time.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

To be committed to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will on to-morrow move the suspension of the 35th Rule with reference to the said Amendments.

Notice to suspend 35th Rule.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Tuesday next at 4 o'clock P. M.

House adjourns.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Members present

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

" ROBERT J. PINSENT.

" ROBERT KENT.

" PETER G. TESSIER.

" NICHOLAS STABB.

" PATRICK KOUGH.

" JAMES S. CLIFT.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Amendments made by the House of Assembly in and upon the Bill sent down, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes,"

Committee on Insolvency Li. Amendments.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Amendments with some Amendments.

Chairman reports

Report received. Ordered—That the Report be received.

Amendments. The Amendments are as follows :

Tenth Section—Instead of “Without notice of the character of such appropriation,” insert “Not having had notice of the character of such appropriation prior to the transfer to him.”

For the 26th Section, insert—

“The Trustees or Assignees of the Estate and Effects, or any part thereof, of any Debtor, under any Conveyance or Assignment for the benefit of Creditors, shall be liable and compellable to pay out of the first proceeds all Creditors who, in case of a declaration of Insolvency, under this Act, would have preferential claims ; and such Trustees or Assignees shall also be liable and compellable, unless a majority in number and value of the Creditors shall otherwise agree, to distribute such Estate and Effects according to the provisions of this Act, as in the case of Insolvency, anything in any such Conveyance or Assignment contained to the contrary notwithstanding ; and all such Trustees and Assignees shall, in the distribution of such Estate and Effects, in such case, be subject to the order and direction of any Superior Court of Record, or a Judge thereof, as fully and in like manner as the Trustees of the Estate of any Person declared insolvent.”

35th Rule suspended. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the 35th Rule of this House was suspended with reference to the said Bill.

Amendments read 3d time & passed. Whereupon the said Amendments, as amended, were read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered to be sent to the Assembly Ordered—That the Bill, as amended, be sent to the House of Assembly with message that this House had passed the Amendments made by the Assembly in and upon the said Bill with some Amendments, and requesting their concurrence thereto.

Message from the Assembly. A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the Bill sent down, entitled “An Act to Incorporate

the Saint John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society," together with the following message :

Mr. President—

The House of Assembly have passed the Bill sent down from the Council for their concurrence, entitled "A Bill to Incorporate the Saint John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society," without amendment.

Message from Assembly.

F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
18th March, 1862. }

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law now in force providing for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony,"

Committee on the Registration Bill.

Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Chairman reports

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Report received.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M.

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

- “ NICHOLAS STABB.
- “ ROBERT J. PINSENT.
- “ PETER G. TESSIER.
- “ PATRICK KOUGH.
- “ JAMES S. CLIFT.
- “ EDWARD MORRIS.

- Minutes read. The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.
- Committee on Registration Bill Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law now in force providing for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony,"
- Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.
- House resumes. After some time the House resumed.
- Chairman reports The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.
- Report received. Ordered—that the Report be received.
- Notice to bring in a Bill. Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will on to-morrow bring in a Bill for the Prevention of the use of Caplin for Manure.
- House adjourns. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1862.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

" NICHOLAS STABB.

" JAMES S. CLIFT.

" PETER G. TESSIER.

" ROBERT J. PINSENT.

" ROBERT KENT.

" EDWARD MORRIS.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Committee on Registration Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law now in force providing for the Re-

gistration of Deeds in this Colony,"

Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some Amendments.

Chairman reports

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Report received.

The Amendments are as follows :

On the last line of the First Section strike out the word "effect" and insert "affect"; and at the end of Section add, "And that the Registration of Deeds executed before the passing of this Act shall be valid as against subsequent Purchasers or Mortgagees, if made according to the provisions of the said Acts."

Amendments.

On the third line of the Fifth Section strike out "any other Party to the due execution thereof," and insert instead thereof, "or of any Party executing the same"; and insert after the word "acknowledgment," on the fourth line, "of a Party from whom an interest shall pass; such affidavit or acknowledgment." On the fifth line strike out the word "Stipendiary."

In the Sixth Section, on the third line, after the word "Mayor," insert "or Chief Magistrate"; and after the word "City," on the fourth line, insert "or Town"; after the word "Ambassador," on same line, insert "Consul, Vice-Consul"; and on the seventh line, after the word "City," insert "or Town."

Eighth Section—On the seventh line strike out the words "any of the," and insert instead thereof "a"; on the same line, instead of "witnesses," insert "witness"; on the eighth line strike out the word "the" and insert "a"; and on the same line strike out the words "or Parties."

At the end of the Eleventh Section, add—

"Issuing out of any Superior Court of Record; provided a notice in writing of such Attachment when made,

Amendments.

or of Execution when levied, with the date of the making such attachment or levy, the names and address of the parties plaintiff and defendant, the amount attached or levied, and the description of the lands or tenements so attached or taken, shall have been lodged in the Registrar's Office of the District where the property sought to be affected is situate, by the Sheriff or his Officer, for registration, and which notice shall, upon being so deposited, be registered in full and indexed, as in the case of Decrees."

Thirteenth Section—On the second line, after the word "transfer," strike out the word "or" and insert instead thereof the word "of."

Fourteenth Section—On the first line, after the word "may," insert "at any time"; on the fifth line strike out the word "Court" and insert "Courts."

Fifteenth Section—On the sixth line, after the word "copy," insert "of such Deed and of the proof"; after the word "Mayor," on the seventh line, insert "or Chief Magistrate"; and on the eighth line, after the word "City," insert "or Town, British Ambassador, Consul or Vice-Consul."

Nineteenth Section—On the second line strike out from the word "Colony" unto "where," and insert instead thereof "of the actual value of fifty pounds and upwards"; on the fourth line strike out "when registered."

At the end of the Twenty-first Section, insert—
For registering every Notice of Attachment or

Execution.....£0 5 0

Twenty-second Section—On the fourth line strike out from the word "by" to the end of the Section, and insert "for registration of Deeds enumerated in the Nineteenth Section, and for Powers of Attorney, Decrees, or Notice of Attachment or Execution."

At the end of the Twenty-third Section add "and for other matters the Fees hereinbefore provided."

Ordered—That the said Amendments be engrossed;

Ordered to be engrossed.

And Ordered—That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

To be read third time to-morrow.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for the concurrence of this House a Bill entitled “An Act to declare the Intention or Meaning of the words ‘British Sterling,’ and ‘Sterling,’ and ‘Pounds Shillings and Pence,’ introduced into any Acts passed since a Legislature was granted to this Colony in the year 1832.”

“Sterling” Bill brought up.

Which was read a first time; and

Read first time.

Ordered—To be read a second time to-morrow.

Second reading to-morrow.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “An Act to provide for the better Management of the Savings’ Bank.”

Savings’ Bank Bill brought up.

Which was read a first time; and

Read 1st time.

Ordered—To be read a second time to-morrow.

Second reading to-morrow

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, at 3 o’clock P. M.

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O’BRIEN, *President*.

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ ROBERT KENT.

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

“ PATRICK KOUGH.

“ JAMES S. CLIFT.

“ EDWARD MORRIS.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Registration Bill
read 3d time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law now in force providing for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered to be sent
to the Assembly

Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same with some Amendments, and requesting their concurrence thereto.

"Sterling" Bill
read 2d time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to declare the Intention or Meaning of the words 'British Sterling,' and 'Sterling,' and 'Pounds Shillings and Pence' introduced into any Acts passed since a Legislature was granted to this Colony in the year 1832," was read a second time; and

To be committed
to-morrow.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Savings' Bank
Bill read 2d time

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the better Management of the Savings' Bank" was read a second time; and

To be committed
to-morrow

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Notice to suspend
35th Rule.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will on to-morrow move the suspension of the 35th Rule of this House for the remainder of the Session.

Fisheryprotection
Bill brought up

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled "An Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island."

Read 1st time.

Which was read a first time.

Second reading
to-morrow.

Ordered—To be read a second time to-morrow; and in the meantime to be printed.

Nuisance Bill
brought up.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for the concurrence of this House a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Laws now in force for the more speedy

Abatement of Nuisances, and to make further provision for the prevention of the same, in the Towns of Saint John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear and other places."

Which was read a first time; and

Read 1st time.

Ordered—To be read a second time to-morrow.

Second reading to-morrow.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following message :

House of Assembly, }
21st March, 1862. }

Message from Assembly.

Mr. President—

The House of Assembly request that the Council will be pleased to furnish the House with the amount of their Contingent Expenses for the present Session.

F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. House adjourns.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

- “ NICHOLAS STABB.
- “ PETER G. TESSIER.
- “ PATRICK KOUGH.
- “ JAMES S. CLIFT.
- “ ROBERT J. PINSENT.
- “ ROBERT KENT.
- “ EDWARD MORRIS.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to declare the Intention or Meaning of the words ‘ British Sterling,’ and ‘ Sterling,’ and ‘ Pounds Shillings and Pence,’ introduced into

Committee on “ Sterling ” Bill

any Acts passed since a Legislature was granted to this Colony in the year 1832,"

Hon. Mr. Kough in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent proposed the following Amendment :

After the last line of the Third Section, add the following—"Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall affect the legal rights of the Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court."

Which, on question being put, was resolved in the negative.

Contents.

Non-contents.

Hon. Mr. PINSENT.

Hon. Mr. O'BRIEN.

" STABB.

" TESSIER.

" MORRIS.

" KENT.

" CLIFT.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported the Bill with a certain Amendment.

Report received.

Ordered—that the Report be received.

The Amendment is as follows :

Amendment.

On the first line of the Third Section, after the word "any," expunge the words "claim or."

35th Rule suspended.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. Mr. Stabb, the 35th Rule of this House was suspended for the remainder of the Session.

Bill read 3d time.

Whereupon the said Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered to be sent to Assembly.

Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same with a certain Amendment, and requesting their concurrence thereto.

Committee on Savings' Bank Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on

the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the better Management of the Savings' Bank,"

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without Amendment.

Chairman reports

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Report received.

Whereupon the said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Read 3d time.

Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered to be sent to Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend the Laws now in force for the more speedy Abatement of Nuisances, and to make further provision for the prevention of the same, in the Towns of Saint John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and other places," was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently,

Committee on the Nuisance Bill.

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Chairman reports

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Report received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Read third time and passed.

Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered to be sent to the Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island, and for other purposes," was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently,

Committee on the Fishery protection Bill.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported the Bill with some Amendments.

Report received.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Amendments.

The Amendments are as follows :

After the last line in the First Section, add “ Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of Herrings by Nets set in the usual and customary manner, and not used for in-barring or enclosing Herrings in any Cove, Inlet, or other place.”

On the second line of the Fifth Section, after the word “ shall,” insert “ for every offence,” and at the end of the Section “ except that Nets forfeited for being under the size prescribed by the Second Section of this Act shall be destroyed and not sold.”

Bill read third time and passed.

The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered to be sent to the Assembly.

Ordered—That it be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same with some Amendments, and requesting their concurrence thereto.

Report on Contingencies presented

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Select Committee on the Contingencies of this House, presented a Report of the same.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Protest of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent.

Protest of Hon. Mr. Pinsent on “Sterling” Bill.

Whereas there is a Bill now before the Council to declare the intention or meaning of the words British Sterling, and Sterling, and Pounds Shillings and Pence, introduced into any Acts passed since a Legislature was granted to this Colony in the year 1832, and which Bill is as follows :

An ACT to declare the Intention or Meaning of the Words "British Sterling," and "Sterling," and "Pounds Shillings and Pence," introduced into any Acts passed since a Legislature was granted to this Colony in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-two.

Bill defining the meaning of term "Sterling."

WHEREAS since the establishment of a Legislature in this Island in the year 1832, all Grants of the Legislature, Debentures, and Interest thereon, Customs Bonds, and Salaries, have been paid in Local Sterling, in Dollars at Four Shillings and Four Pence Sterling each, or its equivalent in Current Money, at the rate of One Hundred and Fifteen Pounds Seven Shillings and Eight Pence and Four Thirteenths of a Penny, Currency, for every One Hundred Pounds Sterling granted, except the reserved Salaries, and the Pensions to the two Retired Judges of the Supreme Court, which have been paid in British Sterling, in Dollars at Four Shillings and Two Pence Sterling each, or its equivalent in Current Money of One Hundred and Twenty Pounds Currency for every One Hundred Pounds Sterling :

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the Currency amounts of such Grants of the Legislature, Debentures, and Interest thereon, Customs Bonds and Salaries ; and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts :

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, in Session convened :

I.—That all Grants of the Legislature, Debentures, and Interest thereon, Customs Bonds, and Salaries, shall be paid, as heretofore, in Dollars at Four Shillings and Four Pence Sterling each, or its equivalent in Current Money at the rate of One Hundred and Fifteen Pounds Seven Shillings and Eight Pence and Four Thirteenths of a Penny Currency, for every One Hundred Pounds Sterling granted, or for which the Government may be bound or liable.

II.—That the Salaries of His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, and of the present Chief

Justice, and the Pensions to the two Retired Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be exempted from the operation of this Act, and shall be paid as heretofore in Dollars at Four Shillings and Two Pence Sterling each, or its equivalent in Current Money of One Hundred and Twenty Pounds Currency for every One Hundred Pounds granted.

III.—This Act shall not interfere with any Action now pending before any of the Superior Courts of this Colony.

IV.—This Act shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon is known.

Protest of Hon.
Mr. Pinsent on
"Sterling" Bill.

I protest against the said Bill being passed without a provision saving the legal rights of the Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court, upon the following grounds :

Those Judges are entitled to their Salaries under the Statute 18 and 19 Vic., Cap. 8 : "An Act to reduce and make provision for the Payment of the principal Officers of Her Majesty's Government in this Colony, and to repeal certain Legislative Enactments in reference thereto."

By that Statute the Salaries thereby reserved were granted in "Sterling Money."

By the Act 18 and 19 Vic., Cap. 9, the Salary of the Governor was reserved in the same terms at Two Thousand Pounds per annum.

By the Bill now before the Council the Salary of the Governor is excepted from its operation, while the Salaries of the Assistant Judges are not. They hold their appointments under Imperial Patent ; they have from the time of their appointment protested against being paid otherwise than in British Sterling ; they have not, as the other Officers mentioned in that Act have done, acquiesced in any other mode of payment ; nor are they in a position subject to political change, and so immediately accountable to the Local Government that they would be bound to accept the interpretation which the Government might choose to place upon the terms of the

Statute reserving their Salaries ; and that for the like reason their rights, whatever they may be, should not be affected by any action of the Legislature.

Protest of Hon.
Mr. Pinsent on
"Sterling" Bill.

I carefully abstain from expressing any opinion as to the rate at which they are entitled to be paid, and I in nowise consider it necessary for me here to set out the reasons which they urge in support of the view for which they contend ; nor on the other hand, the considerations which induce members of the Legislature not to except them from the operation of the Bill in like manner as the Governor.

I protest upon the simple ground that their legal rights, whether they be to be paid at the rate of Four Shillings and Two Pence to the Dollar or Four Shillings and Four Pence, should be in no way disturbed, affected or changed, but should be settled by due course of Law if they desire to avail of it.

Approving of the general object of the Bill, in setting at rest a question so long involving doubts and inconsistencies, and in creating a settled law for future guidance, I protest upon principle against the existing rights of non-acquiescent and actually objecting parties, whose tenure of office is permanent, from being in any way affected by this Bill.

I am therefore of opinion that the following clause, proposed by me, should have been adopted :

“ That nothing in this Act contained shall affect the legal rights of the Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court.”

R. J. PINSENT, Jr.

GEORGE HENRY EMERSON,
Clerk and Master-in-Chancery.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1862.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ JAMES S. CLIFT.

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

“ PATRICK KOUGH.

“ EDWARD MORRIS.

“ ROBERT KENT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Saturday last were read.

Committee of Privilege.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee of Privilege,

Hon. Mr. Stabb in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported that the Committee had adopted the following Report on the Contingencies of this House, together with the following Resolution :

Report on Contingencies.

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration and report upon the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council for the present Session of the year 1862, report the following to be the Expenses of this Session :—

Clerk and Master in Chancery.....	£350	0	0
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.....	120	0	0
Reporter.....	125	0	0
Door Keeper.....	50	0	0
Assistant Door Keeper and Messenger..	30	0	0
Messenger.....	25	0	0
Robert Dicks, Binding Journals and Newspapers.....	33	0	5
Proprietor of Times, for Publishing Debates.....	40	0	0
Proprietor of Newfoundlander, for Copy- ing Debates.....	30	0	0

	<i>Brought forward</i> —	£803	0	5	Report on Contingencies.	
Proprietor of Ledger, for Copying Debates		30	0	0		
Clerk's Account for Contingencies		98	13	0		
Usher of Black Rod, Account for Contingencies		23	15	10		
Miscellaneous Printing, J. W. McCoubrey		53	16	5		
Probable Cost of Printing and Binding Journals and Newspapers present Session		100	0	0		
		£1,109			5	8

And the amounts, if any, that may, by the opinion of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, to whom the subject matter was referred at the instance of the House of Assembly, be allowable to the President and Members of the Council for the last and present Session.

Committee Room,
March 22d, 1862. }

R. J. PINSENT,
Chairman.
N. STABB.

Resolved—That the Select Committee on the Contingencies of the Council be empowered to draw up a Reply in answer to the Reasons of the House of Assembly on the question of Sessional Pay, upon those matters introduced therein contrary to the arrangement entered into at the instance of the Assembly, and that such Reply, upon being reported to and adopted by this House, be sent to His Excellency the Governor for transmission to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Resolution with respect to Sessional Pay.

Ordered—That the said Report be received and adopted; and the same was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Report received.

Ordered—That it be sent to the House of Assembly with message requesting their concurrence thereto.

Ordered to be sent to the Assembly.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of the Council, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money

Supp'y Bill brought up.

for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the Year ending Thirty-first December, 1862, and for other purposes,"

Read 1st and 2d
time & committed

Which was read a first and second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently,

Hon. Mr. Pinsent in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Read 3d time and
passed.

Whereupon the said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered to be sent
to the Assembly.

Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Indemnity Bill
brought up.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for the concurrence of the Council a Bill entitled "An Act to Indemnify His Excellency Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman for certain Sums advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the Service of the Colony,"

Read 1st and 2d
time & committed

Which was read a first and second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently,

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Read 3d time and
passed.

Whereupon the said Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered to be sent
to the Assembly.

Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message :

Mr. President—

Message from the
Assembly

The House of Assembly concur in the Amendment of Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up to the Legislative Council, entitled "An Act to declare the intention or meaning of the words 'British Sterling,'

and 'Sterling,' and 'Pounds Shillings and Pence,' introduced into any Acts passed since a Legislature was granted to this Colony in the year 1832."

F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
24th March, 1862. }

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for the concurrence of the Council a Bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges within this Colony," Road Bill brought up.

Which, upon motion of the Hon. Mr. Kough, was read a first and second time, and Read 1st and 2d time.

The House went into Committee on the same presently, Hon. Mr. Pinsent in the Chair. Committed.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Chairman reports

Ordered—That the Report be received. Report received.

Whereupon the said Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. Read 3d time and passed.

Ordered—That it be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same without amendment. Ordered to be sent to the Assembly.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following message :

Mr. President—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed without amendment the Amendments of the Council in and upon the Amendments of the Assembly on the Bill sent down from the Council, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes." Message from the Assembly.

F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
24th March, 1862. }

Registration Bill
brought up.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for the concurrence of the Council a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law now in force providing for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony."

Read 1st and 2d
time.

Which was read a first and second time, and

Committed.

The House went into Committee on the same presently, Hon. Mr. Pinsent in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received.

Ordered—That the Report be received; and

Third reading to-
morrow.

Ordered—That the said Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following message :

Message from the
Assembly.

Mr. President—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they concur in the Amendments of the Council in and upon the Bill entitled "An Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island, and for other purposes," excepting therefrom the Amendment at the end of the Fifth Section, for the reason that the Nets proposed to be destroyed may be lawfully used at another Season than that period limited by the Bill, and may be employed otherwise than in the catching of Herring.

F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
24th March, 1862. }

Whereupon, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the following message in reply thereto was ordered to be sent to the Assembly :

Message to the
Assembly.

Mr. Speaker—

The Legislative Council concur with the Assembly, for the reasons given, in the exception to their Amendment

in the Bill entitled "An Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island, and for other purposes," and withdraw that Amendment at the end of the Fifth Section.

EDWARD MORRIS,
*Senior Member and
 Chairman.*

Legislative Council, }
 24th March, 1862. }

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday next at 3 o'clock P. M. House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Members present

- The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
- " PATRICK KOUGH.
- " PETER G. TESSIER.
- " NICHOLAS STABB.
- " ROBERT J. PINSENT.
- " ROBERT KENT.
- " JAMES S. CLIFT.
- " EDWARD MORRIS.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

The Hon. the President announced that His Excellency the Governor would prorogue the General Assembly on to-morrow, Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law now in force providing for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony" was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Registration Bill
 Read 3d time and
 passed.

Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered to be sent
 to the Assembly.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, from the Select Committee appointed to draw up a Reply in answer to the Reasons of the House of Assembly on the subject of Sessional Pay, presented the following Address, which was received and adopted :

*To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary
of State for the Colonies, &c., &c.*

May it please your Grace—

Address on sub-
ject of Sessional
Pay.

Her Majesty's Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in the last Session of the Legislature, in the month of June, furnished to His Excellency the Governor of this Colony their case relative to the question of sessional allowance to the Members of the Council, to be forwarded to your Grace, the question involved therein having been referred to your judgment at the instance of the House of Assembly, as is particularly set out in that case.

The House of Assembly, it is respectfully submitted, contrary to the understanding between both branches of the Legislature, come to as aforesaid, did not then transmit their allegations for your Grace's consideration ; but the Committee appointed by them to prepare the same took no steps in the matter until out of Session, and late in the autumn of 1861, and did not furnish their Reasons to His Excellency for transmission to your Grace until November last—a period so late that it was unlikely that a decision thereon could be had from your Grace until after the present Session of the Legislature.

That this Session has just drawn to a close without your Grace's judgment having been conveyed to the Legislature.

Under such circumstances, the Council, desirous of avoiding any confusion and embarrassment in the administration of the affairs of the Colony, have, with great forbearance, endeavored to meet the difficulty occasioned by the foregoing circumstances by appending the following to the report of their Contingencies in answer to the message of the Assembly requesting the amount of the same:

“And the amounts, if any, that may, by the opinion of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, to whom the subject matter was referred at the instance of the House of Assembly, be allowable to the President and Members of the Council for the last and present Session.”

Address on subject of Sessional Pay (continued)

The Reasons offered by the House of Assembly have only within a very short time come to the knowledge of the Legislative Council, and they now take the earliest opportunity of requesting your Grace's attention to certain matters contained in the Assembly's Despatch, which they submit are not relevant to the dispute in question.

First—The technical point as to the assent of the Executive. While the Council submits that that objection does not apply to this case, the raising such an objection is, as a matter of fact, a departure from the well understood compact of both branches of the Legislature assented to by the whole House and by the Members of the Executive, all of whom are in one or other branch of the Legislature—the President of the Executive being President of the Legislative Council and assenting to and supporting the measure. This long vexed question of Sessional Pay was finally reduced to the single point of merit or no merit in the claim of the Council, and on that alone was it to be dependant upon its reference to your Grace, as is manifest by the Resolutions of both Houses come to thereon, set out in the case of the Council, and not denied by the Assembly. If this were otherwise the difference between the House of Assembly and the Council would be perpetuated, and the continued loss of bills to provide for the contingent expenses of the Legislature, with its injurious consequences, would be the result. Again : in all the agitation upon this subject the Executive, as a separate body, has never interfered, but has left the matter wholly to the determination of both branches of the Legislature, except that the Governor, the head of the Executive, having in 1859, in his Speech, declared “that the subject was well worthy of consideration” ; again, publicly, at the close of the Session in 1860, said “I have only to say if inconvenience shall now arise from the loss of the Contingency

Address on sub-
ject of Sessional
Pay (continued)

Bill the responsibility of that inconvenience does not rest with me." The Council must therefore express their astonishment and surprise at the objection referred to being embodied in the case of the Assembly.

Secondly—As to the difference of allowance between Members of the Assembly resident in St. John's and in Outports. The Members of Council being resident in St. John's have never claimed nor sought more than the rate allowed to St. John's Members of Assembly.

Thirdly—To volunteer the assertion that some of the Members of the Legislative Council are strenuously opposed to the claim advanced is, we submit, a breach of parliamentary propriety. The act of the body is represented by the voice of the majority, being the only expression of opinion that can be recognized in such proceedings. The fact is, however, that out of the present Council of twelve Members there are only two who voted against it.

Fourthly—It is said that there was no pledge or tacit understanding upon their appointment that Councillors should receive pay. It may fairly be asked how the nominees of the Assembly could make such an assertion without any possible means of knowing the fact if it were so. With some there was an understanding that Sessional Pay would be assented to, and all accepted office with the example of the other Colonies before them, and the determination of their predecessors in this Colony, recorded in the Journals, to insist on it.

Fifthly—The financial condition of the Colony is beside the question, is improperly urged, and may be at all times advanced, and may with equal propriety be urged against Sessional Pay to Members of the Lower House.

Sixthly—The present Members of Council have been, as before stated, chosen for the most part from the commercial and professional classes, as is in a great measure the case with the Assembly; and it is unreasonable to expect to secure the services of gentlemen of intelligence

and respectability as Members of the superior branch of the Legislature unless some compensation be awarded them for their time and trouble, usefully devoted, with becoming deliberation, in the important business of legislation.

The Council deem it desirable, with great respect, to submit the foregoing for your Grace's consideration.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council, }
26th March, 1862. }

Ordered—That the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by a Deputation of this House, requesting that he may be pleased to forward the same to the Secretary of State.

Ordered to be engrossed and taken to Governor for transmission.

Deputation—Hon. Messrs. PINSENT and TESSIER.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee of Privilege,

Committee of Privilege.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the following Resolutions :

Chairman reports Resolutions.

Resolved—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire and report what are the practice and privileges of Legislative Councils in other British Colonies in reference to grants of money, and the reservation, imposition and appropriation of fines, penalties and fees in Acts of the Legislature.

Resolved—That the Clerk furnish the Governor in Council with a copy of the Resolution passed 11th May, 1860, in reference to a forfeiture for non-attendance of Members in case of Sessional Pay being allowed, and also with a detailed list of attendance of Members for this and the last Session.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and that the foregoing Resolutions be adopted.

Report received.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for the concurrence of the Council a Bill entitled "An

Contingency Bill brought up.

Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.”

Read 1st and 2d time & committed

Which was read a first and second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently,

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Read 3d time and passed.

Whereupon the said Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered to be sent to the Assembly.

Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 1 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

House meets,

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

“ NICHOLAS STABB.

“ PETER G. TESSIER.

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT.

“ ROBERT KENT.

“ EDWARD MORRIS.

“ JAMES S. CLIFT.

“ PATRICK KOUGH.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Deputation appointed to carry the Address of the Council to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in answer to the Reasons of the Assembly on the subject of Sessional Pay, to His Excellency the Governor, reported that they had

waited on His Excellency, who informed them that he would forward the said Address to the Secretary of State by the earliest opportunity.

At two of the clock P. M., His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber and being seated on the Throne, the Hon. the President of the Council commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the Commons House of Assembly and inform the Speaker and Members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House.

Governor arrives at the Council Chamber.

Assembly summoned.

And they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the following Bills, intituled

Assents to Bills.

An Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island, and for other purposes.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges, within this Colony.

An Act to amend the Laws now in force for the more speedy abatement of Nuisances, and to make further provision for the prevention of the same, in the Towns of St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear and other Places.

An Act to provide for the better management of the Savings' Bank.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to determine the Qualification of Jurors to serve in the several Courts of this Island, and to regulate the Empannelling of Jurors therein."

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes.

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law now in force providing for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony.

An Act for the better securing the Independence of the House of Assembly of this Colony, by disabling certain Persons from being elected thereto, or of sitting or voting therein as Members.

An Act to declare the intention or meaning of the words "British Sterling," and "Sterling," and "Pounds Shillings and Pence," introduced into any Acts passed since a Legislature was granted to this Colony in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-two.

An Act to Incorporate the St. John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

An Act to Indemnify His Excellency Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the Service of the Colony.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the Year ending the Thirty-first Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, and for other Purposes.

An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.

After which Excellency was pleased to deliver the following Speech :

Speech of the Governor.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

I have much pleasure in being enabled to relieve you from further attendance upon your Legislative labors at a period earlier than usual, as I have noticed the untiring anxiety with which, since the commencement of the Session, you have devoted your time and attention to the discharge of your public duties.

I sincerely trust that the various measures you have passed for the improvement of our financial condition, the better administration of Justice, the maintenance of the independence of the representative branch of the Legislature, the securing titles to property, and the amendment of the Insolvency Law, will be productive of beneficial results.

It has afforded me, also, great satisfaction to notice the anxiety which you have evinced for the encouragement and regulation of the fisheries. Great benefit to a large majority of our population would assuredly result from wise legislation on this important subject were laws carefully framed, derived from the information of many of those who prosecute the fishery along the coasts of this Colony, and whose experience must have convinced them of the great destruction which takes place every season amongst the breeds of the various species of fish which frequent our coasts, and are caught indiscriminately, for want of that protection which would otherwise prevent many of those improper modes of fishing that make no distinction between the largest fish and their fry.

Speech of the Governor (continued).

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the supplies which you have granted for the support of the Civil Government of the Colony, and you may be assured they shall be expended with as much economy as may be found consistent with the efficiency of the Public Service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

At the opening of the Session I expressed a confident anticipation that your deliberations would exhibit an example of harmony which would produce a satisfactory effect upon the people at large.

This expectation has, I feel, been realised, and I can now only hope that on your return to your several districts, your efforts may be continued to promote, among all over whom you possess influence, a spirit of respect for and obedience to the laws of the country, and to promote those kindly feelings of good-will towards each other, which must add to their happiness and well-being, and I have only to wish all of you good health and prosperity.

Assembly pro-
rogued.

The Hon. the President then said—It is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued to Friday the Twenty-seventh day of June next, to be then and there holden, and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDIX

OF THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Despatch from Secretary of State on subject of Passports furnished by Agents of the United States Government.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,
27th December, 1861. }

SIR—

I have the honor to inform you that the United States Government have made an arrangement by which British subjects embarking from New York, Boston, or Portland, may obtain the requisite counter-signature to their Passports from the Agent of the American Department of State at each of those ports; or, if coming from Canada, may procure, if they prefer it, the counter-signature of the United States Consul at Montreal, which will equally suffice to render the Passport valid.

This option has been afforded by the United States Government upon the application of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, in order to promote the convenience of British travellers.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN.

No. 2.

**Despatch and Enclosure on the subject of amendment
of certain parts of the local Act "for protection
of wrecked Property."**

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 60.

DOWNING STREET,
31st December, 1860. }

SIR—

I transmit to you herewith a Copy of a Letter from the Board of Trade containing observations on the Act No. 275, entitled "An Act to provide for the Protection of wrecked Property on the Coast of Newfoundland," which was enclosed in your Despatch No. 59, of the 8th November last. You will communicate their Lordships' opinions on the Act to your responsible advisers, in order that they may consider the expediency of taking any favorable opportunity of making the amendments suggested by the Board of Trade.

I have in the meantime submitted this Act for Her Majesty's special confirmation, and the necessary Order in Council will be forwarded to you by an early opportunity.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN,
&c., &c., &c.

Mr. Booth to the Under Secretary Colonial Office.

[Copy.]

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE, }
Whitehall, 15th December, 1860. }

SIR—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 8th instant, transmitting, by the desire of the Duke of Newcastle, for the conside-

ration of the Lords of this Committee, a transcript of an Act (with observations thereon by the Provincial Attorney General) passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland in the month of May last, entitled, No. 275, "An Act to provide for the Protection of Property wrecked on the Coast of Newfoundland," and requesting that their Lordships will inform him whether they are aware of any objection to the confirmation of this Act.

In reply, I am to state to you, for the information of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, that my Lords see no objection to the confirmation of the Act.

I am, however, to observe that there are some points in the Act admitting of improvement, and which may deserve consideration on any favorable opportunity occurring for amending it.

1. Section IV. seems intended to apply to all salvage disputes. But as the Section is worded it is doubtful whether it applies to any disputes except such as are between the Commissioner and Salvor, e. g., whether it applies to disputes between the owner of the property and the Salvor, which are, of course, the most common of all.

2. There is provision that the property shall remain in the custody of the Commissioner till salvage is settled and paid. But there is no provision, such as exists in this country, for releasing the property upon proper security being given. This omission is very important. The power of detention, if not accompanied by such a provision, gives a very unfair advantage to Salvors.

3. It seems that the Commissioners, like the Receivers in this country, may either be Officers of Customs *or other persons*. It was found in this country that appointments of persons not in the public service, as Receivers, led to very great abuses until the Officers in question were placed under the direct and stringent control of the Board of Trade, so as to give persons aggrieved an immediate appeal. There is no express provision in this Act for any such control.

4. It is not stated what the Receiver is to do, or what is now done with the ultimate proceeds of unclaimed wreck. This is a matter which it would seem desirable to have distinctly provided for.

The three first points are of importance to shipping of all nations which may be wrecked in Newfoundland.

As bearing upon the subject of this Act, I am to transmit to you a copy of the last instructions issued to Receivers of Wreck by this Board.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BOOTH.

The Under Secretary of State
Colonial Office.

No. 3.

**Extract of a Report from Mr. Murdoch to Sir F. Rogers,
on the subject of working of the Minerals, and of
Leases for Mining purposes.**

“ 4.—In respect to the provisions for the grant of Mineral Lands, and of Leases for Mining purposes, the conditions intended to secure that the Minerals are actually worked do not extend in the Act beyond two years. It is by no means impossible that Mineral Land which has been worked sufficiently to satisfy the Act within the two first years, might be neglected in subsequent years, to the serious injury of public interests. This might be obviated either by requiring the payment of an annual rent, whether the Minerals are worked or not, to be allowed for in calculating the Royalty that may be due, or by making any neglect to work extending beyond a certain period a ground for forfeiture. The authority given to the Governor in Council by the Act, to prescribe additional conditions to those specified therein, would enable him to carry out this suggestion.

5.—In respect to the Lease of Lands at Public Auction, it is, I think, to be regretted that the biddings are to be on the amount of rent instead of on a premium to be paid for the Lease. Rent is in the nature of a deferred liability, and for deferred liabilities men are apt to bid more than they can eventually pay. The inconvenience of this system was very prominently shewn in Hong Kong at its first occupation, and many of the Leases then purchased have been since necessarily abandoned by the Lessees. It is not probable that there will ever be such a competition for Leases in Newfoundland as to raise the amount of rent to any excessive extent; but it might perhaps be desirable to point out to the Governor the objections to the principle adopted in the Act in case an opportunity should at any time arise of correcting it.”

No. 4.

Despatch from Secretary of State in reference to Third Clause of Revenue Act.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 77.

DOWNING STREET,
22nd February, 1861. }

SIR—

I have had under my consideration the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, which was transmitted with your Despatch No. 5, of the 15th January, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into this Colony and its Dependencies."

I have advised Her Majesty that this Act should be left to its operation, and an Order in Council to that effect will be forwarded to you by an early opportunity; but with reference to the third clause of the Act I have to call your attention to the objections stated in my despatch No. 10, of the 7th February, 1860, to the provisions of a former similar Act of the Provincial Legislature.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 5.

Report of Mr. Henry Knight on the Protection of Fisheries at Cape John.

June 8—Boat and crew arrived at Cape St. John; commenced to put up camp; one man sent out to limit,—four French boats on the ground rather intruding; fell back on the bounds.

June 9—At daylight boat goes to limit; several French boats at the Cape. No fish; some quantity of drift ice in the way of hauling.

June 10—Several French batteaux at the Cape fishing with herring. No cod for the seine.

June 11—At 4 A. M. rowed to Cape. Several boats at the limit, but no fish. At 6 P. M. one boat hauled about 5 qtls.

June 12—Went to limit at daylight; very little fish all day. Several Icebergs in the way of fishing. Frenchmen getting no fish.

June 13—Eleven seines at the Cape all day and very little fish taking. Strong wind S. W.

June 14—At daylight went to limit; Frenchmen not uncovered; at sun-rise commenced work, but took no fish of any quantity.

June 15—Blowing hard from the South; French boats in Cape Cove all day for shelter.

June 16—Calm. Rowed to Cape at 3 A. M. Frenchmen commenced to put seines in the water; hauled some fish; Ice a great annoyance.

June 17—at 4 P. M. went to limit. Frenchmen getting anxious about the caplin; saw some in deep water; some fish hauled by four or five boats.

June 18—at 5 A. M. spoke Frenchmen—said there was some caplin in Cape Cove, but no fish; intimated very bad sign; inquired if any fish in Mansfield Bight—said no.

June 19—At daylight rowed to limit; Frenchmen uncovered, caplin landed and the cod very scarce, some trifle hauled; Frenchmen anxious to get on English ground.

June 20—Strong wind from the N. E. with sea. Nothing done at the Cape; Frenchmen in Mansfield Cove for shelter.

June 21—Moderate. Frenchmen rowed to Cape and commenced work, done nothing all day; fish very scarce; great number of craft going North.

June 22—Wind S. W.; fine weather. Caplin plenty, and no fish for hauling.

June 23—At 4 A. M. rowed to Cape; Frenchmen rowed to North Point of Cape. At 11 A. M. returned—reported no fish on the ground; Frenchmen quite dispirited; done nothing for the day.

June 24.—At daylight went to Cape ; saw but four boats for the day.

June 25—At 3 A. M. rowed to limit ; Frenchmen commenced rowing about the ground ; fish very scarce all day ; at dark rowed to camp.

June 26—Rowed to Cape at sun-rise ; French at work, hauled some fish ; great number of hook and line boats at the Cape to-day.

June 27—At 3 A. M. went to the limit and dropped graplin ; several French boats at work—one boat hauled 1500 fish, and several others more or less.

June 28—At daylight went to Cape ; French boats at work ; fish scarce all day.

June 29—At daylight went to Cape ; Frenchmen all busy at work ; some quantity of fish hauled ; Ice greatly in the way.

June 30—At 4 A. M. went to Cape ; saw great many boats going North all day ; French not doing much.

July 1—At daylight went to the limit ; French boats rowing to and fro ; fish scarce ; at 8 A. M. hauled some quantity ; 7 P. M. one Seine took three batteaux load—about 70 qtls ; several boats done nothing all day ; at dark rowed to Brinie Cove for the night.

July 2—At 3 A. M. rowed to Cape ; French commenced work at 6 A. M. ; Capt. Pickny's Seine hauled 4000 fish ; other Seines done very little ; at dark rowed to Camp.

July 3—At daylight Guard Boat rowed to Cape ; at 4 A. M. Commodore March hove to at Mansfield Bight ; fired a gun and spoke Guard Boat, and proceeded North.

July 4—At 3 A. M. rowed to limit ; French boats rowing round shore ; fish scarce ; 10,000 fish taken by 8 Seines ; at dark rowed to Camp.

July 5—At sun-rise went to Cape—strong wind S. W. Large Iceberg grounded 200 fathoms off the limit ; French very much annoyed, forced to haul the Guard Boat up on the Point of Pirimid ; 12,000 fish taken.

July 6—At daylight went to limit, and hauled up Guard Boat on the point of Mother Burk ; too dangerous for boat to moor at the

limit ; French boats forced to keep at the South Bill of Cape ; took to-day from the Cape 21,000 fish, one seine had 9000 ; other eleven boats 12,000 between them ; at 9 P. M. went to Brinie Cove.

July 7—At daylight went to limit and hauled up boat ; iceberg still in the Frenchmen's way ; boats in great danger of berg foundering : some are so bold as to shoot their seines under his very walls ; took to-day from South Bill 17,000 fish ; hook and line men doing nothing ; wind E. N. E. ; at sun-set spoke Seine Master and went to camp.

July 8—At 3 A. M. went to Cape ; wind N. E. and with heavy sea, too much for Frenchmen to haul fish ; at 10 A. M. wind increasing, 32 boats ran to Brinie Cove for shelter ; hauled up Guard Boat ; Seine Master asked me to lend him some salt ; batteaux could not get home.

July 9—Frenchmen remained in Brinie Cove all day ; wind N. N. E. with sea.

July 10—Wind moderate. At sun-rise Frenchmen left Brinie Cove and rowed to Cape in company with Guard Boat ; iceberg still in the way of Frenchmen doing any good at the limit ; 12,000 fish to-day.

July 11—At 3 A. M. rowed to Cape ; Frenchmen commenced work ; wind S. E. with rain ; French boats took to day 26,000 fish ; great number of Craft going North ; at sun-set went to camp.

July 12—At sun-rise rowed to Cape ; wind S. W., fine weather ; French took from Cape to-day 9 batteaux load ; at 9 P. M. went to camp.

July 13—At sun-rise rowed to Cape ; iceberg still in the way of hauling at the limit ; fish scarce at the Cape ; at 7 A. M. several boats gone north of the Cape ; took by their own account to-day only 3000 fish.

July 14—Strong wind from East. French doing nothing all day.

July 15—Wind South with rain. At 4 A. M. rowed to Cape ; spoke Frenchman, told me fish very scarce—said he did not expect any bounty this summer ; had but 30,000 fish ; last year, same date, had 70,000 ; took from Cape to-day 10,000 for 11 seines—about 70 qtls. ; at 9 P. M. rowed to Brinie Cove.

July 16—At 3 A. M. rowed to Cape ; Frenchmen uncovered ; fish very scarce ; at 7 A. M. Frenchmen all went North of the Cape ; at 9 A. M. left Guard Boat in charge of two men and went to Shoe Cove.

July 17—At 3 A. M. left Shoe Cove, and rowed to Brinie Cove and took breakfast and went to Cape ; saw but two batteaux all day ; fish scarce.

July 18—Wind South and fog. No boats at South Bill all day.

July 19—Rowed to Cape ; Frenchmen North ; fish scarce.

July 20—Wind North. At 7 A. M. 22 French boats came from North Bill ; asked one man where they were to—said Brinie Cove, order from captain ; at 10 A. M. strong wind ; French boats all went into Mansfield Bight for shelter ; took no cod all day.

July 21—Wind moderate. Frenchmen left Mansfield Bight at 6 A. M. in company with Guard Boat ; fish scarce all day ; at 11 A. M. iceberg foundered ; boats all went to Middle Bill, too much drift ice at the Cape.

July 22—At 3 A. M. rowed to Cape ; Frenchmen pulling about the ground ; took about 100 qtls. from Cape to-day.

July 23—At sun-rise rowed to Cape ; Frenchmen hard at work but doing little with the cod ; took about 80 qtls. from South Bill ; caplin in abundance ; at dark rowed to Brinie Cove.

July 7—At 3 A. M. went to limit ; Frenchmen uncovered ; fish still scarce ; complaining very much about the catch ; took no cod from Mother Burk to day.

July 25—At daylight went to Cape ; Frenchmen commenced shooting but can't haul any fish ; at 7 P. M. one boat hauled two batteaux load.

July 26—At daylight rowed to Cape ; at 6 A. M. two boats hauled 60 qtls. ; about 160 qtls. taken from the South Bill for the day.

July 27—At sun-rise rowed to limit ; Frenchmen not doing much—inclined to encroach on English ground ; took little fish for the day ; at dark went to camp.

July 28—Strong wind from the S. E. with rain and fog ; Frenchmen all north of the Cape.

July 29—Moderate, wind N. W. ; at 6 A. M. Captain Lamie's two seines hauled 14,000 fish ; rest done nothing all day ; herring very plenty in Mansfield Bight ; at 9 P. M. went to my camp.

July 30—Wind S. E. and moderate ; fish scarce ; at 8 A. M. French batteaux stood out for Bishop Rock and anchored at 9 A. M. At 1 P. M. Guard Boat went off to see if he was fishing—found it was Captain Lamie's doctor bound to Twillingate with letters ; very little fish at the Cape all day.

July 31—Wind S. W. Frenchmen all hard at work took no fish for the day.

August 1—At 3 A. M. calm ; at 1 P. M. strong gale from North ; 32 French boats came in Mansfield Bight for shelter ; one boat upset and drowned three men ; remained in Mansfield Bight all night.

August 2—At daylight French boats left Mansfield Bight for the Cape ; at 6 A. M. returned, sea too much for hauling ; at 7 P. M. French Doctor came in Brinie Cove from Twillingate ; remained in my Camp all night.

August 3—At sunrise the Frenchmen left for the Cape, also the Doctor for La Scie ; fish scarce all day ; sea high ; about 50 qtls. taken for 11 Seines ; at dark left the limit and went to Brinie Cove.

August 4—At 3 A. M. went to Cape ; French uncovered ; at 4 A. M. commenced hauling, but no fish ; caplin very scarce ; nothing done ; wind S. E. ; at 3 P. M. went to Camp.

August 5—At sun-rise left for the Cape ; French boats in Cape Cove ; at 7 A. M. spoke Seine-master ; told me he hauled caplin, dog-fish, herring and squid, and codfish together ; about 60 qtls. taken from South Bill to-day ; at dark rowed to Camp.

August 6—At 3 A. M. rowed to South Bill ; only two Seines at the limit, took no fish all day.

August 7—Strong wind N. E. ; at 7 A. M. sea making ; spoke Frenchmen ; told me no caplin in Cape Cove ; took about 20 qtls. from the limit.

August 8—Wind North, with sea on ; Frenchmen done nothing all this day ; caplin in deep water.

August 9—At 6 A. M. spoke Capt. Pickery's Mate—said they would soon land their Seines ; little or no fish taken to-day.

August 10—At 6 A. M. went to limit; saw but four boats; the rest North of the Cape.

August 11—At 4 A. M. went to Cape; wind N. E.; several boats coming from the North Bill; at 11 A. M. all hands forced to run for Shoe Cove; remained in Shoe Cove until the 13th.

August 13—At daylight Frenchmen left Shoe Cove for the Cape; at 5 A. M. came to South Bill; saw no fish, and proceeded North; Caplin gone; at 2 P. M. proceeded to Brinie Cove.

August 14—Saw but two boats all day; no fish.

August 15—Saw only three boats for the day; at 8 A. M. spoke one boat; told me most of the Seines were landed.

August 16—No Seines at the Cape; saw 18 batteaux at the North Bill with hook and line.

August 17—At 6 A. M. rowed to Cape; no boats at the South Bill to-day; several bultow boats at the North Bill; at 11 A. M. went to Shoe Cove and left three hands and Guard Boat in Brinie Cove.

August 18—Men saw several bultow boats at the Cape; fish scarce.

August 19—Thirty boats at the Cape fishing with hook and line and bultow; at 6 P. M. two boats stood off for Bishop's Rock and reached in for Mansfield Rock to set bultow; men rowed off and ordered them away; Frenchmen sailed round the Cape.

August 20—Men have some trouble to keep the bultow boats off the English ground.

August 21—Strong wind S. E.; no boats at the Cape.

August 22—Saw no boats all day.

August 23—Fine weather; several hook and line boats at the Cape; fish scarce.

August 24—A number of batteaux at the Cape all day; fish scarce; spoke French Captain—told me their hook and line men had more fish than the Seines; told me catch half what it was last year.

August 25—Fine weather; Frenchmen still at the Cape scraping the ground; fish scarce.

August 26—Strong wind N. W. ; no boats seen to-day.

August 27—Saw no Frenchmen all day ; fish very scarce.

August 28—Only six batteaux to be seen for the day at Middle Bill.

August 29—No Frenchmen at the Cape ; several craft coming from the Labrador.

August 30—Spoke French steamer at the Cape ; inquired if we had much trouble with their people ; told them no.

August 31—Four or five batteaux at the North Bill ; fish very scarce ; herring plenty in Mansfield Bight.

Sept. 1—Men making preparations for leaving Brinie Cove ; spoke Captain Lamie—told me the Captains had it in contemplation to do away the Seines ; thought it would be to their interest.

Sept. 2—At noon Guard Boat left Brinie Cove and rowed to Shoe Cove.

Sept. 3—At 6 A. M. men with Cod-seine boat rowed to Brinie Cove, and took up moorings and took down camp, and left for Shoe Cove to give up the voyage.

I would remark that the Shoe Cove people complain a good deal about the time of going to the Cape. They think 1st of June is late enough. The French some years have some quantity of fish before the caplin lands, and the most they get is on English ground before the Guard arrives at the Cape.

HENRY KNIGHT.

No 6.

**Report of Stepen March, Esq., as General Superintendent
of Fisheries at Straits of Belle Isle and Labrador
during the months of June, July and August.**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
Sept. 2d, 1861. }

SIR—

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that on Wednesday the 26th day of June the schooner "Nelson," William Giles Master, sailed from St. John's, and arrived at St. Charles Harbor on the 5th July.

On the 10th day of July left St. Charles Harbor, where we had been detained five days by a gale of wind, and called off Harley Harbor; I was informed a dispute had arisen between the fishermen and the salmon catchers, the latter having set their nets in the public hauling cove, which had not been obstructed for the last thirty years. We made sail and anchored at Red Bay in the evening.

On the 11th day of July left Red Bay and anchored at East St. Modeste, where I found the people highly pleased that the Government had sent them protection for the fishery. I was informed by the inhabitants that they suffered greatly of late years by the French taking away the caplin, and setting bultow lines on English grounds between this place and Blanc Sablons.

On the 15th day of July left East St. Modeste, called at Lance au Loup, and anchored at Forteau in the evening.

On the 16th day of July left Forteau, and anchored at Blanc Sablons—found a great number of Nova Scotia schooners fishing there; no account of any French boats crossing over on our grounds up to this date.

On the 19th day of July left Blanc Sablons, crossed the Straits, and anchored at Flour Harbor—found no French fishing vessels there; I warned the captains not to send any of their boats on our grounds.

On the 22nd day of July left Flour Harbor and anchored at Forteau; Her Majesty's Steamer "Hydra" arrived there the same day from Red Bay.

On the 23d day of July, having been informed in the morning that there were French schooners fishing off the Isle au Bois, it being calm, I went on board the steamer "Hydra"; the Captain put to sea, and finding the three French schooners "Singo," "Alexandrine," and "Jeune Marie," belonging to the Compagnie General Maritime of France, fishing in British waters, we towed them into Forteau, and, after keeping them in suspense during twenty-four hours, and giving them orders never to be caught fishing on English grounds, we let them go away, as it was their first offence.

On the 24th of July left Forteau and anchored at Pinoir; found one French batteau there waiting for caplin; we went on board and sent him away after taking down his name.

On the 26th day of July left Pinoir and anchored at Lance au Loup at 4 P. M.; saw a French batteau steering to the Eastward; we made sail after him and caught him in, West St. Modeste; we went on board, threw the caplin overboard, took down his name, and sent him away.

On the 29th day of July left West St. Modeste and anchored at Forteau.

On the 30th day of July left Forteau for Blanc Sablons and had to put back into Forteau.

On the 31st day of July left Forteau and had to anchor into Lance Amour, it being calm.

On the 1st day of August left Lance Amour and anchored at Lance au Loup.

On the 2d day of August left Lance au Loup and anchored at Red Bay.

On the 5th day of August left Red Bay and anchored at Henley Harbor.

On the 6th day of August left Henley Harbor, went to Belle Isle, and returned to Henley Harbor.

On the 7th day of August left Henley Harbor; before I left Edward McKenney and Macey laid a complaint before me against some of the fishermen taking their salmon nets out of the water; we anchored at Red Bay that night.

On the 8th day of August left Red Bay and anchored at East St. Modeste.

On the 9th day of August left East St. Modeste and anchored at Red Bay.

On the 13th day of August left Red Bay and anchored at Quirpon.

On the 14th day of August left Quirpon and anchored into St. Anthony; heard complaints from the British subjects against the French fishermen, stating that the French will not allow them to fish their salmon nets; and I was also informed that the French take away large quantities of timber to France yearly.

On the 15th day of August left St. Anthony and anchored at Goose Harbor.

On the 19th day of August left Goose Harbor and anchored at Hooping Harbor.

On the 20th day of August left Hooping Harbor and anchored at Twillingate the next day.

On the 23d day of August left Twillingate and anchored at Seldom-come-by.

On the 26th day of August left Seldom-come-by and anchored at Catalina the same night, and arrived at St. John's on the 29th.

STEPHEN MARCH.

The Hon. R. CARTER, R. N.,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 7.

Report of Mr. James Glendon, in charge of a Boat and Crew at Belle Isle.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
September 14, 1861. }

SIR—

For the information of His Excellency the Governor, I have to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions with which you were pleased to intrust me, bearing date Secretary's Office, 18th June, 1861, and having reference to the prevention of "French encroachments" at and about the Island of Belle Isle, for the period of two months:

I beg leave to report that on the 25th day of June, I left St. John's for my station at Belle Isle.

- June 26—Wind N E, light breeze.
- June 27—Wind N E. Off Cape Freels.
- June 28—Wind W S W. Cape John bearing W. by S., distance 8 miles.
- June 29—Wind N W by W. Arrived at Quirpon.
- June 30—Wind W S W.
- July 1—Wind S W. Left Quirpon; arrived at Black Joke Cove.
- July 2—Wind W S W. Comet visible, bearing N E.
- July 3—Wind N E.
- July 4—Strong breeze—very foggy.
- July 5—Wind N W—strong breeze.
- July 6—Wind N W—strong breeze.
- July 7—Wind N E—foggy.
- July 8—Wind E S E—foggy.
- July 9—Wind W S W—strong breeze.
- July 10—Wind S S W—foggy.
- July 11—Wind S E—weather fine.
- July 12—Wind E S E with rain.
- July 13—Wind S W—strong breeze; strong current leading E S E.
- July 14—Wind N N E.
- July 15—Wind S S E—very foggy.
- July 16—Wind variable.
- July 17—Wind West—strong breeze.

- July 18—Wind West—strong breeze.
 July 19—Wind S W with rain.
 July 20—Wind N E. A large steamer passed to the West.
 July 21—Wind West.
 July 22—Wind variable.
 July 23—Wind variable.
 July 24—Wind variable.
 July 25—Wind N N E—light breeze.
 July 26—Wind West.
 July 27—Wind W by S. Large steamer off the North East of the Island.
 July 28—Wind West.
 July 29—Wind S W—very clear. Two brigantines off the eastern end of the Island, bound to the Labrador.
 July 30—Wind S W. A large steamer passed to the East.
 August 1—Wind S W—foggy.
 August 2—Wind N E. Heavy sea about the Island.
 August 3—Wind N E—heavy sea.
 August 4—Wind N. E—heavy rain.
 August 5—Wind S W—foggy.
 August 6—Wind N E. Mr. March arrived and paid us a visit.
 August 7—Wind N E—heavy sea.
 August 8—Wind N E—weather clear.
 August 9—Wind S W.
 August 10—Wind S W.
 August 11—Wind South—heavy rain.
 August 12—Wind E N E—foggy.
 August 13—Wind N E—heavy sea. Locality surrounded with icebergs, Cove full of them; employed this day and night in saving our craft.
 August 14—Wind W N W—strong breeze.
 August 15—Wind West.
 August 16—Wind West. Large steamer passed the South side of the Island bound West.
 August 17—Wind West, very strong.
 August 18—Wind West, very strong.
 August 19—Wind N N E, strong.
 August 20—Wind N N E—heavy sea. Several Icebergs about the Island; a full rigged ship passed to the Westward.
 August 21—Wind West. A ship passed to the Westward.
 August 22—Wind S S W.

August 23—Wind S S W. A large steamer passed reaching West.

August 24—Wind N N E; heavy sea.

August 25—Wind S W. A brigantine and four brigs bound to Labrador passed the Eastern end.

August 26—Wind West—very strong.

August 27—Wind West—very strong.

August 28—Wind N E with heavy rain.

August 29—Wind S E. Left Black Joke Cove on the afternoon of this day, and on the 10th day of September arrived at this port.

In conclusion I beg to inform you that no French craft of any description made her appearance during my stay at the Island.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES GLINDON.

Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 8.

**Copy of Correspondence with H. C. Stevenson, Esq., of
Quebec, for Contract for running a Steamer North
and South from St. John's.**

QUEBEC, 25th September, 1861.

SIR—

Being desirous of tendering for the Contract for carrying the Mails for the Government of Newfoundland, I take the liberty of addressing you to obtain the necessary information to enable me to do so, viz :

What is the latest date at which Tenders for said service will be received by the Government, and to whom to be addressed ?

At what date would the Steamer intended for the service be required to be at St. John's, ready, manned, victualled and equipped, for her first trip ?

Would the Government guarantee the continuance of the Contract for (5) five years, if it was properly fulfilled?

If I was successful in obtaining the Contract, I would build in Scotland this winter a first class Steamer, 9 years A1, to be out early in April; and feel confident that I could give the Government satisfaction.

I will be in Charlottetown, P. E. Island, until 1st November next, where I should be happy to hear from you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obed't Serv't,

H. C. STEVENSON.

To the Hon.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY,

St. John's,

Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
9th Oct., 1861. }

SIR—

The Acting Colonial Secretary has placed in my hands your communication of the 25th ult.

The stay of the Mail Steamer with us is so short, that I have only time to say in reply that if you feel disposed to tender for the service in question, we shall not close with any other party until a month after this, at least, and that as no fixed time has been mentioned to others to whom we have applied for Tenders, yours may be in ample time, although received many days after that period. Secondly, that we should like to commence the service as early in April as practicable; and Thirdly, that we should not object to contract for the term of five years, should the party tendering prefer a Contract of that duration.

As you do not say when you leave Quebec for the Island, and as it is desirable to avoid delay as much as possible, I send a duplicate of this note to your address to Quebec.

I have, &c.,

H. W. HOYLES,

Attorney General for Newfoundland.

QUEBEC, 9th November, 1861.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt (at Charlottetown) of your communication of the 9th ult., and take the earliest opportunity of replying to same.

The dimensions I propose in building the Steamer required by the Government of Newfoundland, are about 110 feet keel, 20 feet beam, and 11 feet depth of hold; Engine 50 to 55 horse-power; speed 10 to 11 knots; to carry 2 to 300 barrels freight; to be topsail schooner rigged, and to class at Lloyds A1 12 years; to have certificate from Imperial Government to carry passengers; to have cabin accommodation for 20, with a small ladies' cabin attached; to be built of iron in compartments, and to be well found in all respects, including life-boat. I might perhaps build the vessel a little larger, but certainly not smaller, and would take care that she should be such a vessel as could face all weather. The distance to be run in a fortnight is great when you take into consideration the delays on account of fogs, so many ports of call, time taken up in coaling, cleaning boat and boilers, and keeping things about the vessel in good order. I would require to have a vessel of great speed and strength to stand the wear and tear. The price or subsidy I would require from the Government of Newfoundland would be seven thousand eight hundred and sixty pounds (£7860) Halifax currency per annum, with the right of having vessel to myself for a fortnight in each twelve months, to scrape, clean and paint her bottom. Payments to be made monthly, to myself or agent; but this is a minor matter. The vessel to commence her trips early in June, or earlier if possible.

The price asked may appear large to the Government; but the cost of a vessel such as I would put on the route is very large, and to get a good vessel and have the work properly performed, I would require to have first-rate men in charge of engines and vessel: this, together with cost of insurance for vessel employed along the Newfoundland coast all through the year, would bring the profit very low indeed. The Government may get parties willing to contract far below my estimate, but they will be able to judge from experience whether the work can be as efficiently performed as I propose doing. The Contract to be in force five years is the great consideration to me, in case any accident should occur to the machinery. As I am anxious that no time should be lost, if you think the Government will accept my tender, I think I would be able to go to St. John's to complete the arrangement on hearing from you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obd't Serv't,

H. C. STEVENSON.

To the Hon.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Newfoundland.

[Copy.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
3d December, 1861. }

SIR—

The Attorney General having, in consequence of pressure of legal business by the sitting of the Supreme Court, handed over to me your letter of the 9th inst., I laid the same before the Governor in Council, but the Executive were of opinion that as the Act of the Legislature 23 Vic., Cap. 9., providing "for the Establishment of Costal Steam communication between St. John's and the Outports of this Colony" only appropriated £3000 Stg., or about £3600 Halifax Cy., for that service, (but not including what might be paid by the French Government for landing and taking Mails to and from

St. Pierres, on the S. W. Coast) they were not in a position to accept your tender, which was so greatly in excess of the appropriation made for the service in question, unless the same were previously sanctioned by the Legislature.

I very much fear, however, that such sanction, in the present pecuniary circumstances of the Colony, would not be given without a considerable reduction being made in the amount of your tender for a steamer.

In looking to the dimensions of the steamer you propose to build, viz., 110 feet keel, 20 feet beam, and 11 feet depth of hold, &c., I should be glad to be informed whether there is no other class of steamer you could build which, being of equal strength, might be of somewhat smaller dimensions, especially as regards her length, as I am sure the Government of the Colony would be glad (if within their present means) they could come to an agreement with you, in whom they could have some degree of confidence as to the faithful fulfilment of any Contract they might make with you.

The Legislature will meet about the beginning of February.

I have, &c.,

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

QUEBEC, 23d December, 1861.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 3d inst, informing me that my tender for the mail service along the coast of Newfoundland was so greatly in excess of the appropriation for that service made by Government that it could not be sanctioned without the authority of the Legislature, and wishing to know if I could not provide a smaller vessel, equally strong and substantial, at a less rate.

In reply to the latter portion of your letter, I have now the honor to state that, although I could furnish a smaller vessel at a less cost, in my opinion she could not perform the service either to the satis-

faction of the Government or to myself. At times a heavy sea runs along the coast, and with the fog and other causes of detention, I would require a vessel of great speed to carry out the conditions of the Contract. A smaller vessel than the one I propose could not be driven in a heavy sea, and I should at times be delayed in consequence, and subject myself to a reduction of pay for non-fulfilment of Contract. Any vessel of smaller dimensions could not, with certainty, carry out the Contract. Short vessels in anything of a sea cannot make good running, and it is for this reason that I took those dimensions, as being the only ones which would work the vessel suited for the service.

I shall feel sorry if the Government do not feel justified in incurring this extra expense, as I am confident I could have given them such a vessel and carried out the conditions of the Contract to their entire satisfaction; and allow me to add that, although my tender be not accepted, I shall at all times consider myself honored by hearing from you respecting this or any other service required by the Government of Newfoundland.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient serv't

H. C. STEVENSON.

The Hon.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY,

St. John's,

Newfoundland.

[Copy.]

Tenders required for a Screw Steamer of about Fifty Horse-power, properly manned, provisioned and equipped, and provided with everything necessary for the Service, to be employed as follows on the Coast of Newfoundland.

From the 10th of May to the 20th December once in each fortnight to carry the Mails from St. John's to La Poile, calling at Ferryland, Trepassey, Burin, Lamaline, Harbor Breton and Burgeo, staying at each intermediate port two hours, and at the last port six hours, and returning to St. John's, calling at the same ports in reverse order, and remaining there the same periods; and thence, within the fortnight, to proceed to Twillingate, calling at Bay de Verds, on the North Shore of Conception Bay, at Trinity, Catalina, Greenspond and Fogo, and thence to St. John's, calling at each port on return, and staying the times before mentioned at each port of call.

From the 20th December to the 10th May once in every fortnight to carry the Mails on the Western route, only calling at Placentia and St. Mary's in addition to the other ports.

The Boat to be subject at all times to Government inspection.

The distance from St. John's to La Poile is about 350 miles direct, but calling at Placentia and St. Mary's, it is about 520.

The distance from St. John's to Twillingate, calling at the ports above mentioned, is about 200 miles.

The amount of freight and passage money that would probably be earned during the year would be about £300; but Government Officers on Government service to be entitled to free passages, finding themselves.

The Boat to be exempt from Light and Harbor dues, and from the obligation to take a pilot.

The average price of coal in St. John's is from a dollar and a half to a dollar and three quarters per Imperial hogshead, or 20s to 22s 6d per ton.

During the month of September (say from 20th August to 10th October) Boat would be employed in carrying Circuit Courts, instead of the Mails, on the above routes.

No 9.

Report of John Delaney, Esq., Postmaster General, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John's, 24th January, 1862. }

SIR—

I have the honor to lay before you, for His Excellency's information, my second annual Report of the Post Office Department, and the accompanying Returns, shewing the operation of that department for the year ending 31st December 1861.

The number of Letters, imperial, colonial and local, despatched and received for the year are 137,586.

The number of Newspapers despatched and received, 160,776, about 90,000 of which are despatched to the outports.

Length of mail routes in existence to the 31st December, 1861—packet boats, 410 miles ; waggons, 210 ; on foot, 254 ; making a total of 874 miles, and the actual distance travelled 57,150 miles.

The Revenue for the year, as shewn in return No. 5, is £1,292 11s. 3½d., being an increase of £149 14s. 6d. over the previous year.

The suspension of the Galway boats, as well as the "Victoria," has contributed to lessen our revenue this year.

The amount of Postage Stamps sold during the year was £449 18s. 11d., being £44 19s. 2d. more than was sold in 1860. This small increase in the sale of Postage Stamps over last year was in consequence of being completely run out of the denominations most in demand, viz., 1s. and 6d. An order was sent to London in May last for a supply ; they were shipped at London in the Livingston, which vessel, after being at sea several weeks, was compelled to put back again in a damaged state for repairs, and it was only within the last few days that the stamps have been received.

The number of Registered Letters received and despatched for the year was 627 ; of this number 276 were registered at St. John's

and 131 in the outports, being an increase of 46 over that of the previous year.

An arrangement has been made for the winter service to Conception Bay, which, I trust, will prove satisfactory. The carriers start from St. John's and Harbor Grace simultaneously every Monday and Thursday, delivering mails at each place the following days. The Gisborne leaves Harbor Grace every Wednesday for the Cove, calling at Brigus both ways.

The mails for Fogo and Twillingate were despatched and received during the summer months by private conveyance. It would be desirable to make provision for a more regular service. The winter mail service is now in operation.

A new packet boat has been provided by the contractor for the Trinity Bay mail service, and a certificate of her qualification and equipment obtained.

The mail service on the whole, throughout the Colony, with some few exceptions, is as well performed as the circumstances will permit. Irregularities have occurred no doubt which have been overlooked; and others, too, of a more serious character, which are now officially before the Executive, with the view of preventing similar occurrences in future.

No. 1.—Accounts Current, 1861.

No. 2.—Statement shewing the amount of Inland Postage and proportion of British Packet Postage collected for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

No. 3.—Statement shewing the amount of British Packet Postages collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

No. 4.—Statement shewing the amount of Postage Stamps sold at the several Post Offices during the year ended 31st December, 1861.

No. 5.—Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for 1860 and 1861.

No. 6.—Statement of Amount of Salaries paid to Postmasters, Waymasters, Clerks and Assistants, during the year ended the 31st December. Also a statement of amount paid Contractors and

others for mail transportation during the year ended 31st December 1861.

Nos. 7 & 8.—Statement of Dead and Registered Letters.

No. 9.—Statement of all cases occurring within the year ending the 31st December 1861, of application for missing letters, &c., sent and received by post in Newfoundland, shewing the particulars of each case, and the result of the proceedings instituted therein by the department.

In conclusion I would beg leave to call His Excellency's attention to a parcel post and penny post delivery at St. John's, referred to in my last report.

I have, &c.

JOHN DELANEY.

The Hon. R. CARTER, R. N.,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Dr.	The Post Office Department in Account		
1861.	Currency.		
To Balance due 31st Dec., 1860	£57	11	7
“ Amount of Postage due by } Postmasters, 31st Dec, 1860 }	74	5	0½
			£131 16 7½
“ Amount of Inland Postage } collected at the several Post } Offices .. }	534	6	5½
“ Amount Way Letter Postages	5	11	6
“ Amount Ship Letter Postage	8	5	0
“ Amount Postage Collected } on Loose Letters }	21	5	3
“ Amount Postage Collected } on Letters posted at St. } John's for town delivery }	7	8	0
			576 16 2½
“ Amount Colonial proportion } of British Packet postages } Premium, 20 per cent. .. }	Stg. 503	10	6½
	100	14	1
			604 4 7½
“ Amount British Postage .. Stg.	694	14	1½
Premium, 20 per cent. ..	188	18	10
	Cy. 833	12	11½
Deduct amount of Refused, } Re-directed and Mis-sent } Letters .. }	51	18	11
			781 14 0½
“ Amount of Imperial Postage } Stamps sold .. }	Stg. 319	12	8½
“ Amount of Inland do. do.	55	6	4½
	Stg. 374	19	1
Premium, 20 per cent. ..	74	19	10
			449 18 11
“ Amount received for use of } Letter Boxes .. }	49	16	0
“ Amount received Late Let- } ter Fees .. }	6	8	1
			56 4 1
“ Amount to Debit of Postmasters			10 16 2
			£2,611 10 8

Current with the Local Government.

Cr.

1861.

By amount paid the Receiver General.....	} Stg. 1,006 15 4	Currency.	
Exchange dollars at 4s 4d each.	154 17 10	1,161 13 2	
“ amount paid into the Com- missariat Chest for Brit- ish packet postages.....	} Stg. 985 0 0		
Premium 20 per cent.....	197 0 0		
	<hr/>	1,182 0 0	
“ Amount Postage on Official Correspondence.....	}	122 14 2	
“ Amount Commission on Sale Postage Stamps.....	}	19 3 7	
“ Amount Ship Letter Gratu- ities.....	}	3 13 4½	
“ Amount due by Postmasters 31st December, 1861....	}	80 8 8½	
“ Balance.....		41 17 8	
		<hr/>	
		£2,611 10 8	

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.
J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Statement showing the Amount of Inland Postage and Colonial Proportion of
British Packet Postage, collected for the Year ended 31st December, 1861.

		Currency.			
Harbor Grace Post Office	.....	£110	5	4½
Carbonear	“	40	13	0	
Brigus	“	57	11	5	
Trinity	“	17	2	2	
Bonavista	“	6	10	8½	
Greenspond	“	5	1	0	
Fogo	“	4	2	8	
Twillingate	“	5	5	3	
Bay Bulls	“	2	3	7	
Ferryland	“	4	13	3	
Trepassey	“		19	0	
St. Mary's	“	1	8	6	
Placentia	“	7	1	11	
Burin	“	6	6	9	
Harbor Briton	“	5	13	10½	
Burgeo & La Poile	“	3	16	7	
Little Placentia	“	3	3	5	
		<hr/>			
St. John's	“ Inland Postage	£281	18	5½	
		294	17	9	
		<hr/>			
	Total Inland Postage	£576	16	2½	
Ditto,	for amount Colonial proportion of	}	604	4	7½
	Packet Postage				
		<hr/>			
		£1,181 0 10			
		<hr/>			

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Statement showing the Amount of British Packet Postage collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland for the Year ended 31st December, 1861.

	Currency.
Harbor Grace Post Office.....	£135 12 8½
Carbonear ".....	21 6 9½
Brigus ".....	22 15 11
Trinity ".....	12 6 5½
Bonavista ".....	2 8 1
Greenspond ".....	3 4 11½
Fogo ".....	6 10 3
Twillingate ".....	9 6 10
Bay Bulls ".....	1 2 8½
Ferryland ".....	2 4 3½
Trepassey ".....	1 1 1
St. Mary's ".....	2 6 8½
Placentia ".....	6 3 5½
Burin ".....	8 8 11
Harbor Briton ".....	32 8 11
Burgeo & La Poile ".....	19 6 1
Little Placentia ".....	3 10 5
	<hr/>
	£290 14 7
St. John's ".....	542 18 4½
	<hr/>
	£833 12 11½
	<hr/>

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Dr. Statement Showing the Amount of Postage Stamps Sold at 1861.

Table with columns: Description, Sterling, Currency. Rows include: January 1.—To amount Postage Stamps on hand at the General Post Office... £ 69 11 4½ £ 83 9 7; amount Postage Stamps in hands of Postmasters... 50 2 11 60 3 6; Dec. 31—" Amount Postage Stamps received from Secy's Office } 357 3 1½ 428 11 9; Total £572 4 10.

The several Post Offices, during the Year ended 31st December, 1861. Cr.
 1861. Currency.

December 31.—By Amount of Postage Stamps
 sold during the year, viz:

Brigus	£6	15	0	
Bonavista	5	5	0	
Burin	14	16	0	
Burgeo	9	16	0	
Carbonear	13	10	0	
Greenspond	4	16	0	
Harbor Grace	35	8	0	
La Poile	2	5	0	
Placentia	2	7	7	
Trinity	4	0	4	
	£98	18	7	
St. John's	351	0	0	
				£449 18 11

“ Amount of Postage Stamps
 on hand:—

Brigus	£2	5	0	
Burgeo	8	16	0	
Carbonear	11	2	0	
Fogo	0	15	0	
Greenspond	1	12	0	
Harbor Grace	13	0	0	
Burin	8	8	0	
Placentia	2	18	5	
Twillingate	9	13	0	
Trinity	3	0	0	
	61	9	5	
St. John's	60	16	4	
				122 5 11
				572 4 10

JOHN DELANEY, Postmaster General.
 J. HEALY, Chief Clerk.

**Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office
Department for the Years ended 31st December, 1860 and 1861.**

REVENUE.	1860.	1861.	INCREASE.
Amount of Inland Postage	£505 5 7	£576 16 2½	
“ Colonial proportion of Imperial Postages }	536 19 9½	604 4 7½	
“ Fees collected	54 12 3	56 4 1	
“ Inland Postage Stamps sold }	45 15 2	55 6 4½	
	£1,142 12 9½	£1,292 11 3½	£149 19 6
EXPENDITURE.	1860.	1861.	DECREASE
Amount of Salaries paid to Post Masters, Way Masters, Clerks and Assistants }	£1,310 2 3	£1,233 15 0	
“ Paid for Mail Transporta- tion }	1,969 18 4	2,045 13 4	
“ Paid for Printing, Adver- tising, Stationery and Incidentals }	416 5 10	229 9 8	
	£3,696 6 5	£3,508 18 0	£187 8 5

JOHN DELANEY,

Postmaster General.

JAMES HEALY,

Chief Clerk.

Statement of Amount of Salaries paid to Post Masters, Way Masters, Clerks, and Assistants, during the Year ended 31st December, 1861.

OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
St. John's Office	John Delaney	Postmaster General	£300 0 0
	James Healy	Chief Clerk	130 0 0
	John Freeman	Second Ditto	100 0 0
	James Furlong	Third Ditto	60 0 0
	Eliza Solomon	Assistant	50 0 0
	Patrick Burke	Messenger	60 0 0
	Catherine Molloy	Servant	20 0 0
Harbor Grace	Andrew Drysdale	Post Master	50 0 0
Ditto	Jacob Martin	Messenger	10 0 0
Carbonear	Mary Casey	Post Mistress	45 0 0
Trinity	Ann Cross	Ditto	25 0 0
Brigus	Sarah Stentafor	Ditto	35 0 0
Placentia	Mary Morris	Ditto	15 0 0
Bonavista	John Lawrence	Post Master	15 0 0
Fogo	James Fitzgerald	Ditto	15 0 0
Twillingate	Joseph Pearce	Ditto	15 0 0
Bay Bulls	Martin Williams	Ditto	15 0 0
Ferryland	John Morry	Ditto	15 0 0
Trepassey	John Devereaux	Ditto	15 0 0
Little Placentia	Alexander Burke	Ditto	15 0 0
Burin	Thomas Birkett	Ditto	15 0 0
Harbor Briton	Thomas E. Gaden	Ditto	15 0 0
Greenspond	William Lang	Ditto	10 0 0
Burgeo	Richard Bradshaw	Ditto	10 0 0
St. Mary's	Philip Breen	Way Master	4 0 0
Garnish	Henry Camp	Ditto	4 0 0
Salmonier	Patrick Huiley	Ditto	4 0 0
Port-de-Grave	Matthew O'Rielly	Ditto	4 0 0
King's Cove	Michael Murphy	Ditto	4 0 0
New Perlican	Francis Howell	Ditto	4 0 0
Harbor Main	John Brick	Ditto	4 0 0
Oderin	James Murphy	Ditto	4 0 0
Old Perlican	William Christian	Ditto	4 0 0
Bay Roberts	James Fitzgerald	Ditto	4 0 0
Black Head	John Curtis	Ditto	4 0 0
Portugal Cove	Margaret Dooley	Way Mistress	4 0 0
LaPoile	H J. Reid	Way Master	4 0 0
Catalina	John Jeans	Ditto	4 0 0
Hermitage	Eliza Solomon	Newspaper Agent	20 0 0
	Thomas Winter	Way Master	4 0 0
St. John's	W. L. Solomon	Late P. M. General.	£1,135 0 0
			68 15 0
			£1,203 15 0

JOHN DELANEY, *Postmaster General.*
J. HEALY, *Chief Clerk.*

Statement of amounts paid to Contractors and others for Mail Transportation
during the Year ended 31st December, 1861.

NAMES OF CONTRACTORS.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
George Makinson	Conveying Mails in Conception Bay per steamer	£250 0 0
John Collins	“ “ Placentia Bay	150 0 0
Peter Coleman	“ to and from Perlican and Trinity	140 0 0
William White	“ “ Garnish and Harbor Briton	110 0 0
Patrick Murphy	“ “ Little Placentia & Merasheen	85 0 0
John Bishop	“ “ Bonavista and Greenspond	60 0 0
Patrick Ryan	“ “ Ferryland and Trepassey	40 0 0
C. W. Evans	“ “ Garnish and Fortune	39 0 0
John Butler	“ “ Burin and Garnish	30 10 0
James Coady	“ “ St. John's and Ferryland	33 0 0
Thomas Singleton	“ “ Trinity and Bonavista	30 0 0
David Walsh	“ “ Carbonear & Bay-de-Verds	50 0 0
James Fitzgerald	“ “ Trinity and King's Cove	25 0 0
Jabez Tilly	“ “ Grates Cove and Perlican	50 0 0
Daniel Sullivan	“ “ Carbonear and Perlican	28 0 0
William Peddle	“ “ St. Mary's and Salmonier	20 0 0
Matthew O'Rielly	“ “ Brigus and Port-de-Grave	15 0 0
John Brick	“ “ Brigus and Harbor Main	15 0 0
James Fitzgerald	“ “ Brigus and Bay Roberts	15 0 0
Alexander Burke	“ “ Great and Little Placentia	10 0 0
William Buffett	“ “ Harbor Briton and Burgeo	159 10 0
Thomas Sullivan	“ “ St. Kyran's and Paradise	50 0 0
Michael Power	“ “ Placentia and Paradise	4 0 0
Michael Synnott	“ “ Placentia and St. John's	60 0 0
Brennan & Kelly	“ between St. John's and Carbonear and St. John's and Portugal Cove	390 0 0
Ditto	“ “ St. John's and Placentia	86 13 4
William Buffett	“ “ Harbor Briton & Hermitage	25 0 0
		£1,970 13 4
John Day	Special Service between Greenspond and Fogo	40 0 0
John Kelly	“ “ Trinity and Greenspond	35 0 0
		£2,045 13 4

JOHN DELANEY, *Postmaster General.*

J. HEALY, *Chief Clerk.*

Statement showing the Number of Dead Letters received at the General Post Office,
and how disposed of during the Year ended 31st December, 1861.

Received from the United Kingdom.....	454
“ “ Postmasters in Newfoundland.....	1112
	<hr/>
	1566
	<hr/>
Sent to the United Kingdom.....	1052
Returned to Writers in Newfoundland.....	472
Destroyed for want of name or residence of Writer..	42
	<hr/>
	1566
	<hr/>

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Statement showing the Number of Registered Letters sent through the General
Post Office, for the Year ended 31st December, 1861.

Registered at St. John's.....	276
“ “ Outports.....	131
“ “ in other countries.....	220
	<hr/>
	627
	<hr/>

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Report of all Cases occurring within the Year ending 31st December, 1861, of
shewing the particulars of each Case, and stating the Result

Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mailed.	Contents.	Address of
				Name.
W. J. McKenzie,	Hr. Grace	May 8, 1861	£2 cy. in notes	Murdock, McKenzie
H. W. Hoyles	St. John's	May 27 "	Not stated	Joseph Peters
Robert Grieve	"	Feb. 27 "	Ditto	J. Snyder & Co.
Doctor Nowlan	"	Mar. 10 "	Ditto	Capt. Ed. Dwyer.
Brooking & Co.	London	July 27 "	Invoices, &c.	Brooking Son, & Co
W. Sparke	"	" "	Ditto	P. & L. Tessier
Ditto	"	" "	Ditto	Mudge & Co
Ditto	"	" "	Ditto	N. Stabb & Sons
Ditto	"	" "	Ditto	E. Stabb
Ditto	"	" "	Ditto	H. H. Stabb
R. Carter	"		Not stated.	C. Cozens
Ditto	"		Ditto	— Nuttall

Applications for missing Letters, &c., sent and received by Post in Newfoundland, of the Proceedings instituted therein by the Department.

Letters. Place.	Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Whether registered or not.	Result of the proceedings instituted by the Department.
Sydney, C. B.	Not received	Not registered	Letter delivered to address.
Hr. Grace	Ditto	Ditto	No evidence of posting of Letter
St. Lucia	Ditto	Ditto	Inquiry failed to show where loss occurred.
Carbonear	Ditto	Ditto	Letter duly delivered to address
St. John's	Ditto	Ditto	Letter delivered to address.
"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Brigus	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

No. 10.

General Abstract of the Affairs of the Newfoundland*Dr.*

To Capital Stock paid up.....	£5,000	0	0
“ Proportion of Premiums on unexpired Risks.....	1,365	13	0
“ Estimated amount of current Claims..	3,300	0	0
“ Balance	1,166	0	10

£10,831 13 10

Marine Assurance Company, 31st December, 1861.

	<i>Cr.</i>
By Investments in Union Bank.....	£7,500 0 0
“ Interest on do.....	226 4 8
“ Government Debentures at 5 per cent Interest.....	100 13 11
“ Deposits in Union Bank.....	466 8 8
“ Bills receivable.....	897 16 0
“ Balances of Accounts.....	1,600 10 7
“ Estimated amount of Wrecked Pro- perty on hand.....	40 0 0

£10,831 13 10

ALAN GOODRIDGE,
President.

E. L. JARVIS,
Secretary.

No 11.

**A Consolidated Account of Dutiable Goods imported in
gate Quantities and Value of the various Articles**

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry, viz : In bottles.....	2310 doz.		86 12 6
In casks.....	69,311 galls.		866 7 9
Animals, viz :			
Horses.....			
Oxen and Cows.....			
Sheep, Swine and Calves.....			
Apples.....			
	cwts. qrs. lbs.		
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef and Sausages.....	118 1 15		44 7 11
Beef (salted and cured).....	21 bbls.		2 2 0
Biscuit.....	59,903 cwts.		748 15 9
	cwts. qrs. lbs.		
Butter.....	2849 1 6		427 7 11
Cheese.....	49 0 7		12 5 4
Chocolate and Cocoa.....	20,389 lbs		84 19 1
Cigars.....	64 M.		32 0 0
Coals.....			
Coffee.....	276,385 lbs.		1151 12 1
Feathers.....	32,469 "		135 5 9
Flour.....	13 bbls.		19 6
Fruit (dried).....	132,931 lbs.		553 17 7
Lumber.....			
Molasses.....	747,788 galls.		7789 9 2
Oatmeal and Indian Meal.....	85 bbls.		2 2 6
Pork.....	260 "		39 0 0
Salt.....	45,398 tons.		1134 19 0
Shingles.....			

the Year ended 31st December, 1861, shewing the aggregate and Amount of Duty collected thereon.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Spirits, viz :			
Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and undefined Spirits.....	22,523½ galls.		4504 14 0
Cordials	768¼ "		76 16 6
Rum.....	126,602½ "		9495 3 9
Sugar, viz :			
Refined.....	1373 cwts.		823 16 0
Unrefined.....	13,196 0 9 cwts. qrs. lbs.		4948 10 8
Bastard.....			
Tea.....	538,326 lbs.		8972 2 0
Timber.....			
Tobacco (manufactured).....	246,045 "		3075 11 3
Stems.....			
Vinegar.....	11,384 galls.		142 6 0
Wines, viz :			
In bottles... ..	298 "		74 10 0
Not in bottles, viz., Port, Madeira, Hock and Bur- gundy.....	4885½ "		977 2 0
Sherry.....	2587 "	760 0 0	418 7 6
Claret and other Wines...	5509¾ "		550 19 6
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, enumerated, to pay duty at the rate of 5 per cent.....		70,714 11 8	3535 14 7
Goods not otherwise enumerated described..		306,484 7 6	30,648 8 9
	Totals..		81,356 6 4

A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and

Dr.

January 1	To Outport balances, viz :		
	Trinity	87	7 9
	Carbonear	151	2 1
	Harbor Grace	3722	17 9
	Bay Roberts	0	0 1
	St. Mary's.. .. .	1	14 8
	La Manche	11	16 3
	Burin	35	12 10
	St. Lawrence.. .. .	31	16 1
	Lamaline.. .. .	25	0 0
	Harbor Briton	0	13 4
	Gaultois	493	12 10
	Burgeo	0	3 2
	Channel	22	1 10
		4583	18 8
	Cash amount at debit ..		1000 0 0
	Duties St. John's, viz :	61,729	9 7
	10 per cent. on £7924 5 0	792	8 6
	Duties Local Distillation.		233 8 0
	Copyright		2 7 5
	Duties Outport.. .. .		19,626 16 9
	<i>Carried forward..</i>		£87,968 8 11

Payments for the Year ended 31st December, 1861.

Cr.

January 1	By Outport balances, viz :			
	Twillingate	11	2	6
	Brigus	0	5	1
	English Harbor ..	0	2	4
	Oderin	0	1	3
				11 11 2
	Duties Copyright ..			3 2 2
	Cape Race Light Tolls..			14 2 9
	Drawbacks	1689	10	5
	Return Duties	15	8	1
	Over Entries.. ..	223	14	5
	Incidentals	236	12	7
				2165 5 6
	Salaries, viz :			
	Reserved	1248	0	0
	St. John's Officers ..	1675	0	0
	" Tidewaiters	1083	19	4
	" Boatmen ..	546	19	11
	" Excise ..	26	0	0
				4579 19 3
	Outport Officers.. ..	2837	1	0
	" Tidewaiters..	153	17	4
	<i>Carried forward..</i>			£9764 19 2

**A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and
Dr.**

January 1	<i>Brought forward..</i>		£87,968 8 11
	To Light Dues, viz:		
	St. John's	3214 13 7	
	Outports	2376 5 10	5590 19 5
	Surcharges	193 15 2	
	Cape Race Light Tolls..	13 14 9	
	Goods sold Ex. Warehouse ..	19 1 9	226 11 8
	Outport balances, viz:		
	Brigus	0 5 1	
	Oderin	0 0 11	
	Little Placentia	11 5 4	
	La Manche	0 6 11	
	Saint Lawrence	0 15 0	
	Lamaline	0 16 6	
	Harbor Briton	20 15 4	
	Bay de North.. .. .	11 15 9	
	Hants Harbor	0 0 3	
		<hr/>	46 1 1
			<hr/>
			£93,832 1 1

I certify that the foregoing Account is just and true
Custom House, St. John's, 31st December, 1861.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY, *Acting Financial Secretary.*

Payments for the Year ended 31st December, 1861.*Cr.*

January 1	<i>Brought forward..</i>		£9764 19 2
	By Drawbacks Outport. ..	79 6 8	
	Return Duties. ..	92 12 0	
	Incidentals	19 3 9	191 2 5
	Board of Revenue ..		50 0 0
	Treasury transferred ..		79,014 0 0
	Outport balances, viz :		
	Twillingate. ..	0 1 0	
	Greenspond. ..	92 8 10	
	Trinity	295 6 8	
	Carbonear	344 16 11	
	Harbor Grace ..	2712 0 3	
	Burin	63 7 8	
	English Harbor..	22 15 5	
	Burgeo	0 3 2	
	La Poile.. ..	236 18 11	
	Channel	43 10 8	
			3811 19 6
	Balance in Union Bank.....		1000 0 0
			£93,832 1 1

in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. BEMISTER,
Acting Receiver General.

No. 12.

Estimated Expenditure for the Year 1862.

Government Department.		
The Governor	£2,080	
Private Secretary	200	
Keeper Government House Lodge	60	
		£2,340 0 0
Colonial Secretary's Office.		
The Colonial Secretary	500	
First Clerk	200	
Second Clerk	100	
Office Keeper	60	
		860 0 0
Receiver General's Office.		
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
The Receiver General	500	
Clerk	200	
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.		
The Assistant Collector	300	
Landing and Tide Surveyor	250	
Two Landing Waiters	400	
First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper	200	
Second Clerk	150	
Third Clerk	150	
Fourth Clerk	150	
Landing Waiter and Clerk, Harbor Grace	125	
Locker	80	
		2,505 0 0
Carried forward		£5,705 0 0

Estimated Expenditure.—CONTINUED.

Brought forward		£5,705 0 0
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—CONTINUED.		
Tide Waiters and Boatmen	£1,500	
Crew of Night Boat	300	
To Non-Official Members of Board of Revenue	50	
House Keeper	40	
Incidental Expenses	150	
SUB-COLLECTORS:		
Harbor Grace, £160; Trinity, £150	310	
LaPoile, £135; Carbonear, £125	260	
Fogo, £125; Greenspond, £125	250	
Lamaline, £100; Gaultois, £100	200	
Brigus, £100; Placentia, £100	200	
Harbor Briton, £100; Burin, £100	200	
PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.		
Bay Bulls, £50; Ferryland, £50	100	
Burgeo, £50; Bay-de-North, £50	100	
Twillingate, £50; Channel, £50	100	
Oderin, £50; Push Through, £50	100	
Little Placentia, £50; St. Mary's, £50	100	
Belloram, £50; St. Lawrence, £50	100	
Bay Roberts, £50; LaManche, £50	100	
Per centage on Duties to Outport Officers	500	
		4,660 0 0
Carried forward		£10,365 0 0

Estimated Expenditure.—CONTINUED.

Brought forward		£10,365 0 0
Financial Secretary's Office.		
The Financial Secretary		300 0 0
Board of Works.		
The Surveyor General	£400	
Secretary	200	
Civil Engineer	150	
Superintendent of Public Buildings	150	
Surveyor of Roads	160	
Inspectors of ditto	245	
		1,305 0 0
Colonial Building.		
The Keeper	60	
Repairs	150	
Fuel and Light	200	
		410 0 0
Crown Lands' Act.		
Superintendent of Government House	50	
Repairs of ditto	250	
Chainman	40	
Deputy Surveyors and Incidentals	75	
Pension to Mrs. Westcott	30	
		445 0 0
Lunatic Asylum.		
Repairs		150 0 0
St. John's Hospital.		
Repairs		100 0 0
Carried forward		£13,075 0 0

Estimated Expenditure.--CONTINUED.

Brought forward		£13,075 0 0
Court Houses and Gaols.		
Supplies Court Houses and Gaols	£1,100	
Repairs St. John's ditto	} 250	
Ditto Harbor Grace ditto		
Ditto Outports ditto		
		1,350 0 0
Custom House.		
Fuel, Light and Repairs		25 0 0
Education.		
Estimated Expenditure under Education Act	11,875	
Ditto ditto Academy	1,750	
		13,625 0 0
Judicial Department.		
The Chief Justice	1,248	
Two Puisne Judges	1,300	
The Attorney General	500	
The Solicitor General	200	
Sheriff Central District	300	
Bailiff ditto	50	
Sheriff Northern District	300	
Ditto Southern District	200	
Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court } £350; for Clerk, £80; Stationery, £20 }	450	
Chief Clerk and Registrar Northern Circuit } Court }	200	
		4,748 0 0
Carried forward		£32,823 0 0

Estimated Expenditure.—CONTINUED.

Brought forward		£32,823 0 0
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—CONTINUED.		
Chief Clerk and Registrar Southern Circuit Court	£200	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's	60	
Ditto Harbor Grace	20	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Crown Prosecutions	500	
Coroners	200	
Circuit of Judges	450	
		1,430 0 0
Police Department.		
Chief Magistrate	350	
Junior Magistrate	300	
Clerk of the Peace	220	
Inspector, £100 ; 2 Sergeants, £140	240	
Fifteen Constables at £55 each	825	
Clothing, St. John's and Harbor Grace	250	
Gaoler, £150 ; Turnkey, £50 ; Assistants, £85	285	
Keeper Court House, St. John's	55	
Ditto Harbor Grace	10	
OUTPORTS.		
15 Stipendiary Magistrates, 8 Clerks of the Peace, 77 Constables, and 9 Gaolers, as per detailed List	4,725	7,260 0 0
Carried forward		£41,513 0 0

Estimated Expenditure.—CONTINUED.

Brought forward		£41,513 0 0
Miscellaneous in Aid of Establishments.		
Printing and Stationery	£1,000	
Postages and Incidentals	100	
Insurance on Public Buildings	300	
Fuel and Light, Government House	200	
Unforeseen Contingencies	500	
		2,100 0 0
Interest on Public Debt.		
Amount of Public Debt, £180,988 7s. 5d.—	}	9,850 0 0
Interest payable half-yearly		
Relief of the Poor.		
The Commissioner	250	
District Surgeons, St. John's	200	
Gaol ditto ditto	40	
District Surgeon, Conception Bay	100	
Gaol ditto ditto	30	
Physician Lunatic Asylum	300	
Medical Attendance, St. John's Hospital	250	
Inspector of Poor	90	
Assistant ditto	90	
Keeper of Sheds	60	
Assistant ditto	44	
		1,454 0 0
Carried forward		£54,917 0 0

Estimated Expenditure.—CONTINUED.

Brought forward		£54,917 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports	} £16,000	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum	3,500	
Ditto ditto St. John's Hospital	1,700	
Ditto ditto Poor Asylum	1,200	
		22,400 0 0
Post Office Department.		
The Post Master General	300	
First Clerk	130	
Second Clerk	100	
Third Clerk	60	
Assistant	50	
Messenger	60	
Post Masters and Way Masters	403	
Contracts for Conveying Mails.	2,156	
Incidentals	120	
		3,379 0 0
Pensions.		
James Crowdy, late Colonial Secretary	400	
Edward M. Archibald, late Attorney General	350	
Joseph Noad, late Surveyor [General	285	
Benjamin G. Garrett, late Sheriff	275	
A. W. DesBarres, late Assistant Judge	286	
James Simms, late ditto	286	
		1,882 0 0
Carried forward		£82,578 0 0

Estimated Expenditure.--CONTINUED.

Brought forward		£82,578 0 0
PENSIONS—CONTINUED.		
Christopher Ayre, late Clerk, Secretary's Office	} £175	
Widow Buckley	25	
Widow Chancey	40	
John Stark, late Clerk Northern Circuit Court	} 100	
Ferries.		340 0 0
Estimated Expenditure for the service		367 0 0
Legislative Contingencies.		
Estimated amount		6,000 0 0
Election Expenses.		
Estimated amount		100 0 0
Registration of Voters.		
Estimated amount		50 0 0
Miscellaneous General.		
Men stationed at Fort Amherst	36 10	
Duties on Wines for Military Mess	50	
Saint John's Gas Company	226	
Harbor Grace ditto	75	
Shipwrecked Crews	200	
Dorcas Society, St. John's	50	
Ditto Harbor Grace	25	
		662 10 0
Carried forward		£90,092 10 0

Estimated Expenditure.—CONTINUED.

Brought forward		£90,092 10 0
MISCELLANEOUS.—CONTINUED.		
Dorcas Society Carbonear	£25	
Athenæum	50	
Saint John's Factory	100	
Orphan Asylum Industrial Department	50	
Agricultural Society	200	
Allowance to Robert Smith	10	
Ditto to Patrick Burke	10	
Keeper Halfway House, Salmonier	35	
Phoenix Fire Company	100	
Cathedral Fire Brigade	100	
Pumps and Tanks	200	
General Repairs Roads and Bridges	1,350	
Conception Bay Steam Packet Service	750	
Protection of Fisheries	600	
Repairing Town Clock	15	
Night Police	255	
Repairs Custom House, Harbor Grace	50	
Painting Block House	25	
Electric Telegraph Company	130	
		4,055 0 0
New Erections.		
New Lock-up, River Head		
		£94,147 10 0
Carried forward		

Estimated Expenditure.—CONTINUED.

Brought forward	£94,147	10	0
NEW ERECTIONS—CONTINUED.			
To complete Poor Asylum	250	0	0
New Court House, Brigus	250	0	0
	£94,397	10	0
Balance for the year 1861	18,404	11	4
	£112,802	1	4

Assets.

Customs Revenue, estimated at	£90,000		
Crown Lands', "	600		
Postal Revenue "	1,000		
Licenses, Fines, Fees, &c: "	1,400		
		£93,000	0 0
Balance against the Colony		19,802	1 4
		£112,802	1 4
Debt Repayable.			
Amount of Debentures due in the year 1862		£7,916	16 8

JOHN BEMISTER,
Acting Receiver General.

Estimated Expenditure.—CONTINUED.

General Light Houses.		
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1862.		
Balance from the year 1861		£1,094 10 9
Inspector		£200
Fort Amherst Keeper, £80; Assistant, £30		110
Harbor Grace " 105; " 70		175
Cape Spear " 100; " 70		170
Cape Bonavista " 100; " 70		170
Green Island " 100; " 70		170
Offer Wadham " 100; " 70		170
Cape Pine " 100; " 70		170
Dodding Head " 100; " 70		170
Baccalieu " 100; " 70		170
Cape St. Mary's " 100; " 70		170
Hr. Grace Beacon " 40;		40
	£1,885	
Oil, Fuel, Stores, Repairs, &c.	1,766	
		3,651 0 0
Balance in favor of Light Houses		754 9 3
		£5,500 0 0

Estimated Expenditure.--CONTINUED.

Assets.			
Estimated amount of Light Dues for the	}		
year 1862			£5,500 0 0
Sinking Fund.			
Amount of Debentures on hand by the Com-			
missioners			
£1,959 13 4 at 6 per cent,		£117 11 8	
6,502 13 4 at 5 per cent.		325 2 8	
£8,462 6 8		£442 14 4	Interest
Cash 2,062 13 8 in Savings' Bank, for			
which Debentures will			
be purchased			
£10,525 0 4 total amount of Sink-			
ing Fund			

JOHN BEMISTER,**Acting Receiver General.**

No. 13.

Estimate for defraying part of the Public Expenditure of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1862.

Miscellaneous Salaries.		
Private Secretary to the Governor	£200	
First Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office	200	
Second ditto ditto	100	
Clerk Receiver General's Office	200	
Civil Engineer	150	
Superintendent of Public Buildings	150	
Surveyor of Roads	160	
Inspectors of ditto	245	
Keeper of Colonial Building	60	
Office Keeper Colonial Secretary's Office	60	
Messenger ditto		
Keeper Halfway House Salmonier	35	
Gate Keeper Government House	60	
		£1,620 0 0
Judicial Department.		
Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court } £350; for Clerk, £80; Stationery, £20	450	
Chief Clerk and Registrar Northern Circuit } Court	200	
Chief Clerk and Registrar Southern Circuit } Court	200	
		850 0 0
Carried forward		£2,470 0 0

Estimate.--CONTINUED.

Brought forward		£2,470 0 0
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT;--CONTINUED.		
Sheriff's Bailiff, St. John's	50	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's	60	
Ditto Harbor Grace	20	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Crown Prosecutions	500	
Coroners	200	
Circuits of Judges	450	
		1,280 0 0
Police Department,		
Chief Magistrate	350	
Junior Magistrate	300	
Clerk of the Peace	220	
Inspector of Police	100	
Two Sergeants	140	
Fifteen Constables at £55 each	825	
Clothing, St. John's and Harbor Grace	250	
Gaoler	150	
Turnkey	50	
Assistants	85	
Keeper Court House, St. John's	55	
Ditto Harbor Grace	10	
		2,535 0 0
Carried forward		£6,285 0 0

Estimate.—CONTINUED.

Brought forward		£6,285 0 0
OUTPORTS.		
15 Stipendiary Magistrates, 8 Clerks of the Peace and 9 Gaolers, as per detailed List	}	4,725 0 0
Relief of the Poor.		
District Surgeons, St. John's		200
Gaol ditto ditto		40
District Surgeon, Conception Bay		100
Gaol ditto ditto		30
Physician Lunatic Asylum		300
Medical Attendance, St. John's Hospital		250
Commissioner		250
Inspector		90
Assistant ditto		90
Keeper of Poor Asylum		60
Assistant ditto		44
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports	}	16,000
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum		3,500
Ditto ditto St. John's Hospital		1,700
Ditto ditto Poor Asylum		1,200
		23,854 0 0
Carried forward		£34,864 0 0

Estimate.—CONTINUED.

Brought forward		£34,864 0 0
Ferries.		
Great Placentia, £30; Salmonier, £25	£55	
Malbay, £12; Colinet, £25	37	
Portugal Cove, £25; Trinity, £30	55	
Topsail, £25; Harbor Grace, £30	55	
Little St. Lawrence, £10; Holyrood, £30	40	
Burin to Mud Cove, £25, Aquafort, £15	40	
Mortier Bay, £25; Connaigre Bay, £25	50	
King's Cove to Upper Amherst Cove	25	
Fogo	10	
		367 0 0
Public Buildings.		
Repairs Colonial Building	150	
Ditto Lunatic Asylum	150	
Ditto St. John's Hospital	100	
Ditto Court Houses and Gaols, viz—		
Saint John's	}	
Harbor Grace		250
Outports		
Supplies Court Houses and Gaols	1,100	
Fuel and Light and Repairs, Custom House	25	
Ditto Colonial Building	200	
Ditto Government House	200	
		£2,175 0 0
Carried forward		£37,406 0 0

Estimate.—CONTINUED.

Brought forward		£37,406 0 0
Miscellaneous General.		
Men stationed at Fort Amherst	£36 10	
Duties on Wines for Military Mess	50	
Saint John's Gas Company	226	
Harbor Grace ditto	75	
Shipwrecked Crews	200	
Dorcas Society, St. John's	50	
Ditto Harbor Grace	25	
Dorcas Society Carbonear	25	
Athenæum	50	
Saint John's Factory	100	
Orphan Asylum Industrial Department	50	
Agricultural Society	200	
Allowance to Robert Smith	10	
Ditto to Patrick Burke	10	
Phoenix Fire Company	100	
Cathedral Fire Brigade	100	
Pumps and Tanks	200	
General Repairs Roads and Bridges	1,350	
Repairing Town Clock	15	
Conception Bay Steam Packet Subsidy	750	
Protection of Fisheries	600	
		£4,222 10 0
Carried forward		£41,628 10 0

Estimate.—CONTINUED.

Brought forward		£41,628 10 0
MISCELLANEOUS.—CONTINUED.		
Election Expenses	100	
Pension to Widow Chancey	40	
Ditto Widow Buckley	25	
Ditto John Stark	100	
Night Police	250	
Electric Telegraph Company	130	
Repairing Custom House, Harbor Grace	50	
Painting Block House	25	
Carrying out Crown Lands Act	75	
Printing and Stationery	1,000	
Postages and Incidentals	100	
Insurance on Public Buildings	300	
Unforeseen Contingencies	500	
Postal Service	3,379	
To Complete Poor Asylum	250	
		£6,324 0 0
		£47,952 10 0

JOHN BEMISTER,
Acting Receiver General.

No. 14.

Statement of the Public Debt on 31st December, 1861.

Amount Consolidated under Acts 19th Vic., Cap. 6, and 22d Vic. Cap. 16	£97,779	11	4	
Ditto under Act 21st Vic. Cap. 3, for the widening of Harbor Grace Streets	5308	19	3	
Ditto under Act 23d Vic. Cap. 12, for the erection of a Poor Asylum in the town of St. John's, and for the completion of the Penetentiary....	5000	0	0	
				98,288 10 7
Amount repayable from the year 1861..	3010	8	0	
Ditto in the year 1862..	7916	16	8	
Ditto Ditto 1863..	1082	18	8	
Ditto Ditto 1864..	3500	0	0	
Ditto Ditto 1865 .	2250	0	0	
Ditto Ditto 1866..	7103	10	0	
Ditto Ditto 1867..	2344	5	8	
Ditto Ditto 1868..	6853	6	8	
Ditto Ditto 1869..	1920	12	5	
Ditto Ditto 1870..	909	6	3	
Ditto Ditto 1871..	808	12	6	
Ditto Ditto 1875..	45,000	0	0	
				82,699 16 10
				<u>£180,988 7 5</u>

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, 31st Dec., 1861. }

J. BEMISTER,
Acting Receiver General.

No. 15.

**Report of Public Gas Lamps in the Town of St. John's for
the Year ending December 31, 1861.**

Months.				Lamps lighted.	Lamps not lighted.	Remarks.
From January	1	until January	19	390	123	
"	19	"	31		324	Bright nights
February	1	until February	17	326	133	
"	17	"	28		297	Do
March	1	until March	16	334	98	
"	16	"	27		297	Do
"	27	until April	17	431	136	
April	17	"	25		216	Do
"	25	until May	18	680	13	
May	18	"	25		188	Do
"	25	until June	12	474	12	
June	12	"	22		276	Do
"	22	until July	14	593	1	
July	14	"	25		297	Do
"	26	until August	15	525	42	
August	15	"	23		216	Do
"	23	until September	12	524	16	
Sept.	12	"	21		242	Do
"	21	until October	10	483	30	
October	10	"	19		243	Do
"	19	until Nov.	12	641	7	
Nov.	12	"	19		189	Do
"	19	until Dec.	12	619	2	
Dec.	12	"	22		270	Do
"	22	"	31	231	12	
N. B. No. of Lamps—27.				6179	3673	

TIMOTHY MITCHELL,
Inspector of Police.

The Hon. R. CARTER,
Colonial Secretary.

No 16.

Comparative Statement of Customs

ARTICLES IMPORTED PAYING DUTY.	TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry—in bottles ..	17,129½ dozen
Do —in casks..	498,247 gallons
Apples.. ..	27¼ barrels
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef and Sausages	1394 3 27 cwts.
Beef salted and Cured	131½ barrels
Biscuit	379,144¼ cwts.
Butter	23,033 1 13 “
Cheese	495 3 21 “
Chocolate and Cocoa	103,730 lbs.
Cigars	1,804,045
Coals.. ..	9663 tons
Coffee	1,126,827 lbs.
Feathers.. ..	330,601 “
Flour	5375½ barrels
Fruit dried	825,385 lbs.
Lumber	52,414 feet
Molasses.	4,043,886 galls.
Oatmeal and Indian Meal.. ..	792 barrels
Pork	2220½ “

Carried forward

Duties for the Years 1857 to 1861.

AVERAGE QUANTITY FOR FIVE YEARS.	TOTAL DUTY FOR FIVE YEARS.	AVERAGE DUTY FOR FIVE YEARS.
3426 dozen	£642 7 2	£128 9 5
99,649½ galls.	6228 1 9	1245 12 1
5½ bbls.	2 0 11	0 8 3
279 cwts.	523 3 5	104 12 9
26 bbls	13 0 0	2 12 8
75,829 cwts	4739 6 9	947 17 5
4606 1-2 "	3455 1 0	691 0 3
100 "	123 19 8	24 16 0
20,746 lbs	432 4 2	86 8 10
360,809 "	922 0 5	181 8 1
1932 tons	483 3 0	96 12 7
225,365 lbs.	4695 2 3	939 0 5
66,120 "	1377 10 1	275 10 0
1075 bbls	403 3 3	80 12 8
165,077 lbs.	3439 2 1	678 16 5
10,483 feet	6 11 3	1 6 3
808,777 gals	42,123 16 8	8424 15 4
158 bbls	19 16 0	3 19 2
444 "	330 1 6	63 0 3
	£69,959 14 4	£13,981 18 10

Comparative Statement of Customs

ARTICLES IMPORTED PAYING DUTY.	TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Salt	222,815 tons
Shingles.. .. .	909,470 $\frac{3}{4}$
Spirits, viz :	
Brandy, Gin and Cordial	142,152 gallons
Rum.. .. .	806,702 "
Sugars, refined	8628 3 8 cwts.
Unrefined	74,572 0 13 "
Bastard	277 1 1 "
Tea	2,659,834 lbs
Timber	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons
Tobacco, manufactured	2,040,477 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Stems	23 cwts
Vinegar.. .. .	32,257 1-2 galls
Wine, in bottles	1792 "
not in bottles	24,796 "
Sherry	9,358 1-2 "
Other Wines	27,961 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Goods, Wares and Merchandize at 5 per cent	£466,728 16 7
Ditto Ditto at 10 per cent	£1,887,163 12 0

Average amount of Drawbacks, Over-entries, and

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
10th February, 1832. }

Duties from the Years 1857 to 1861.

AVERAGE QUANTITY FOR FIVE YEARS.	TOTAL DUTY FOR FIVE YEARS.	AVERAGE DUTY FOR FIVE YEARS.
Brought forward	£69,959 14 4	£13,981 18 10
44,563 tons	5570 7 8	1114 1 6
181,894	56 10 0	11 6 0
28,430 1-2 galls	28,253 4 6	5650 12 11
161,340 "	60,503 7 1	12,100 13 5
1,725 cwts	5177 7 2	1035 9 5
14,914 "	27,964 11 6	5592 18 4
55 1-2 "	103 19 6	20 15 11
531,967 lbs	44,330 11 4	8866 2 3
2 tons	0 9 6	0 1 11
408,095 1-2 lbs	25,505 19 4	5101 3 10
4 1-2 cwts	2 6 0	0 9 2
6451 1-2 galls	403 4 5	80 12 11
358 1-2 "	448 7 4	89 13 6
4959 "	4959 4 0	991 16 9
1887 "	1533 9 0	306 13 10
5592 1-2 "	2796 3 6	559 4 8
£93,345 15 4	23,336 8 10	4667 5 9
£377,432 14 5	188,716 7 5	37,743 5 6
	<u>£489,621 12 5</u>	<u>£97,924 6 5</u>
Average am't of 10 per cent on Duties for same period,		6831 10 4
		<u>£104,755 16 9</u>

Return Duties, for Five Years.. £3468 15 1

J. BEMISTER,
Acting Receiver General.

No. 17.

Copy of Poor Circular and Rules.

[CIRCULAR.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
25th July, 1861. }

SIR—

The attention of the Government having been directed to the recent rapid growth of Pauperism in this Colony, they have not failed to notice that the evil, which has now attained a magnitude occasioning an expenditure of nearly one-fourth of the entire Revenue, has been very greatly aggravated, not only by actual extravagance on the part of the distributors, but also by the appropriation of much of the Poor Funds to satisfy the claims of many who should have been left to their own resources or to the assistance of relatives able and bound to support them.

With the object of checking these abuses, which require for their suppression the vigorous and determined efforts of all employed in this branch of the public service, assisted by the sympathy and support of all who desire to avert from the community those social evils which extensive Pauperism more or less produces, the Government have adopted a series of Rules, copies of which they enclose for your guidance and for the information of the people of your District. Casual relief at this season, and it is to be hoped for some months to come, ought not to be expected, and cannot therefore be supplied, and to this branch of expenditure, therefore, Government do not at present refer beyond requesting to be informed whether, during the winter, a supply of food at moderate rates can, if necessary, be procured in your District, so as to obviate the necessity of sending any from St. John's; but as the state of the Permanent Poor requires immediate attention, you will be good enough to forward without delay to the Stipendiary Commissioner, Dr. Shea, a list, in conformity with these Rules, of such parties as you may think entitled to permanent relief, specifying particularly whether they have any relatives in a condition to afford them help. You are also requested at the close of the present fishing season to report to the Government

the average catch of Fish in your District, and the probable condition of the people as respects poor relief during the ensuing winter.

I have, &c.,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Paid Poor Commissioner, St. John's.

Rev. G. Gardner, Heart's Content.

John Peyton, Esq., J. P., Twillingate.

Rev. Reginald M. Johnson, Fogo.

Rev. Patrick Ward, Tilton Harbor.

Rev. Thomas Boone, Twillingate.

Rev. John Milner, Greenspond.

Rev. Wm. Kirby, King's Cove.

Rev. J. Brown, Bonavista.

Rev. M. Scanlan, King's Cove.

Rev. A. E. C. Bayly, Bonavista.

Wm. Sweetland, Esq., J. P., Bonavista.

Rev. Paul Prestwood, Bonavista.

Rev. Thomas Fox, Catalina.

Benjamin Sweetland, Esq., J. P., Trinity.

Rev. H. Netten, Catalina.

Rev. Benjamin Smith, Trinity.

Rev. W. Shenstone, Hant's Harbor.

Rev. J. Goodison, Old Perlican.

Rev. J. S. Peach, Black Head.

J. Ryan, Esq., J. P., Carbonear.

J. Peters, Esq., J. P., Harbor Grace.

W. J. Green, Esq., J. P., and Richard Cormack, Esq., J. P., Bay Roberts.

Rev. K. Walsh, Harbor Main.

Rev. B. Fleet, Fox Trap.

Rev. B. Duffy, Northern Bay.

Rev. Dean Cleary, Witless Bay.

J. L. McKie, Esq., J. P., Placentia.

Rev. J. Murphy, Ferryland.

W. L. Bradshaw, Esq., J. P., Placentia.

James Murphy, St. Mary's.

Rev. J. Ryan, St. Mary's.

Rev. Pelagius Nowlan, Little Placentia.

Rev. J. Walsh, St. Kyran's.

W. Hooper, Esq., Burin.

Rev. J. Cullen, Burin.

Rev. W. Rosier, Burin.

Rev. J. Phinney, Burin.

Rules to be observed in the expenditure of Monies voted for Relief of the Poor, adopted by His Excellency the Governor in Council, 25th July, 1861.

I.—All Pauper Rules on this subject are rescinded.

II.—Recipients of Poor Relief are to be divided into classes. 1st—The Permanent Poor, or those who from mental or bodily infirmity are permanently disabled from providing for their own maintenance, having no property and no relatives bound and able to support them; and 2d—The Casual Poor, or those who are compelled to seek relief from temporary causes.

III.—No one shall be placed on the list of the Permanent Poor except with the sanction of the Board of Poor Commissioners at St. John's, by whom the manner and extent of relief in each case will be determined.

IV.—Casual Poor may be relieved by the Poor Board of each District, but none shall be entitled to receive relief out of the District in which they reside.

V.—Casual Poor are to be relieved with food *only*, except in cases of sickness, or under special circumstances to be approved by the St. John's Board.

VI.—No Relief is to be given to Casual Poor except where the applicant shall be found upon strict investigation to be both destitute and deserving; and when practicable Relief is to be supplied to the able-bodied only in return for labor or material of some kind.

VII.—In St. John's sick Poor may be admitted into the Hospital upon the joint certificate of the Stipendiary Commissioner and a District Surgeon, or in urgent cases, to be forthwith reported to the Stipendiary Commissioner by the medical man admitting such patients, upon the Certificate of a District Surgeon alone. In those Outports where there is no District Surgeon the Poor Boards may direct the attendance on the destitute sick of the nearest medical man, who shall be remunerated for his services upon the same scale as that in which he is paid by his private patients.

VIII.—Supplies for the Casual Poor may be purchased on the spot, or sent from St. John's, as the Poor Board at the latter place may consider most expedient.

IX.—The distribution of Poor Relief in the Outports shall be superintended by Boards of Commissioners to be appointed by the Government, who shall make monthly returns to the St. John's Board of the names, ages, families, residences and occupations of all parties relieved by them, of the amount of relief afforded, and the return made for it, (if any) and of the grounds upon which relief shall have been administered.

X.—The Stipendiary Commissioner at St. John's shall furnish to the Financial Secretary, who shall certify their correctness, like Returns of Casual Relief weekly, and of Permanent Relief monthly, together with vouchers for all expenditure.

Statement of the Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1861.

Expenditure sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant for the under-mentioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1861.	Balances unexpended 31st Dec., 1860.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1861.	Credit Balances. 31st December, 1861.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1861.
Civil & Criminal Prosecutions		£1000 0 0	£1385 19 3		£385 19 3
Coroners.....		200 0 0	225 4 2		25 4 2
Crown Lands' Act, 7th Vic.		299 5 5	299 5 5		
Circuit Courts.....		400 0 0	476 11 8		76 11 8
Carrying out Crown Lands' Act.....		75 0 0	5 2 6	£69 18 0	
Ordinary Expenses Court Houses and Gaols.....		1000 0 0	1489 2 5		489 2 5
Education Act.....		11,598 10 0	11,598 10 0		
Academy Act.....		1750 0 0	1750 0 0		
St. John's Rebuilding Act (Cash).....		41 7 9	41 7 9		
Fuel and Light Colonial Building.....		200 0 0	202 13 4		2 13 4
Insurance on Public Buildings		300 0 0	301 0 11		1 0 11
Ferry-men.....		377 0 0	377 0 0		
Fuel, Light and Repairs Custom House.....	£124 0 1	100 0 0	84 5 8	139 14 5	
Cape Race Light House.....		541 19 10	541 19 10		
General Light Houses.....		3652 10 9	3652 10 9		
Men stationed at Fort Amherst		36 10 0	36 10 0		
Salaries of Outport Magistrates		2012 4 6	2012 4 6		
Carried forward.....	£124 0 1	£23,584 8 3	£24,479 8 2	£209 12 5	£980 11 8

No. 18.

APPENDIX.

Statement of the Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1861.

Expenditure sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant for the under-mentioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1861.	Balances unexpended 31st Dec., 1860.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1861.	Credit Balances. 31st December, 1861.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1861.
Brought forward....	£124 0 1	£23,584 8 3	£24,479 8 2	£209 12 5	£980 11 8
Salaries of Outport Clerks of the Peace		561 18 11	561 18 11		
Salaries of Gaolers and Assistants		534 0 0	534 0 0		
Salaries of Outport Constables		1570 10 4	1570 10 4		
Printing and Stationery		1000 0 0	974 17 10	25 2 2	
Relief of Poor		18,000 0 0	17,179 15 3	820 4 9	
Postages and Incidentals		230 0 0	142 0 1	87 19 11	
Miscellaneous Salaries		4575 0 0	4575 0 0		
Postal Department		3250 0 0	3508 17 0		258 17 0
Pumps and Tanks	238 2 7	100 0 0	248 18 3	89 4 4	
Election Expenses		645 0 0	1128 5 9		483 5 9
Registration of Voters		155 0 0	157 15 1		2 15 1
Shipwrecked Crews		200 0 0	260 14 9		60 14 9
Unforeseen Contingencies		500 0 0	526 2 2		26 2 2
Conception Bay Steam	750 0 0	750 0 0	912 10 0	587 10 0	
Improvement of Quidi Vidi Gut	203 19 0		152 14 11	51 4 1	
Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols	342 0 10	200 0 0	329 16 5	212 4 5	
Carried forward....	1658 2 6	55,855 17 6	57,243 2 11	2083 2 1	1812 6 6

Statement of the Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1861.

Expenditure sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant for the under-mentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1861.	Balances unexpended 31st December, 1861.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1861.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1861.	Overdrawn Accounts 31st December, 1861.
Brought forward....	1658 2 6	55,855 17 6	57,243 2 11	2083 2 1	1812 6 6
Dorcas Society Carbonear...	25 0 3	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	
New Gaol Erection.....	638 4 1		594 13 0	43 11 1	
Repairs of Colonial Building		150 0 0	191 15 7		41 15 7
Executive Responsibility for			479 0 5		479 0 5
sundry Payments.....			50 0 0		
Mechanics' Institute.....	50 0 0		50 0 0		
St. John's Hospital.....	607 9 2	{ 1400 0 0	2399 4 5		228 10 3
Hospital Dues collected.....		} 163 5 0			
General Repairs of Roads and			1321 4 0	28 16 0	
Bridges.....		1350 0 0	1321 4 0	28 16 0	
New Poor Asylum.....	2330 11 10		2296 13 10	33 18 0	
St. John's Gas Company....	226 0 0	226 0 9	226 0 0	226 0 0	
Emigration Encouragement..	731 6 8		364 9 10	366 16 10	
Direct Steam Communication		4885 0 0	4885 0 0		
Coastal Steam.....		3250 0 0	2438 16 0	811 4 0	
Repairs Protestant Commer-			3 9 4	94 8 4	
cial Schools.....	97 17 8		3 9 4	94 8 4	
Dorcas Society Harbor Grace	50 0 0	25 0 0	75 0 0		
Police Clothing.....	98 1 6	250 0 0	361 18 5		13 16 11
Wolf Killing Act.....		140 0 0	140 0 0		
Carried forward....	6512 13 8	67,720 3 3	73,095 9 9	3712 16 4	2575 9 8

Statement of the Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1861.

Expenditure sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant, for the under-mentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1861.	Balances unexpended 31st December, 1861.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1861.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1861.	Overdrawn Accounts 31st December, 1861.
Brought forward....	6542 13 8	67,720 3 3	73,095 9 9	3712 16 4	2575 9 8
Special Salaries.....		6780 0 0	6780 0 0		
Retiring Officers' Allowances.		2207 0 0	2207 0 0		
Jury Act.....		7 17 6	7 17 6		
Road Act, 22d Victoria.....	107 2 5		82 17 2	24 5 3	
Ditto 23d ditto.....	1360 18 10		1322 15 11	38 2 11	
Roads under Annual Contracts		720 0 0	208 15 5	511 4 7	
Legislative Contingencies 1860		6575 11 8	6575 11 8		
Ditto 1861 (two Sessions)		8817 15 3	8650 0 4	167 14 11	
Miscellaneous Votes in Supply Act 61.....		315 0 0	315 0 0		
Salaries of St. John's Police.		1028 13 1	1028 13 1		
Repairs of Factory.....		39 3 4	39 3 4		
Repairs of Hospital.....		100 0 0	61 1 2	38 18 10	
Repairs of Lunatic Asylum..		100 0 0	78 2 11	21 17 1	
St. John's Almanac.....		25 0 0	25 0 0		
Phoenix Fire Company.....		100 0 0	100 0 0		
Repairs of Town Clock.....		15 0 0	15 0 0		
Cathedral Fire Brigade.....		100 0 0	100 0 0		
Poor in Factory.....		100 0 0	100 0 0		
Carried forward .£	7980 14 8	94,751 3 4	100,792 7 8	4514 19 11	2575 9 8

Statement of the Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1861.

Expenditure sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant, for the under-mentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1861.	Balances unex- pended 31st De- cember, 1860.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1861.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1861.	Overdrawn Accounts 31st December, 1861.
Brought forward....	7980 14 8	94,751 3 4	100,792 7 9	4514 19 11	2575 9 8
Industrial Department Orphan Asylum School...		50 0 0	50 0 0		
Harbor Grace Gas Company.		75 0 0	75 0 0		
Extra Winter Trips Halifax Packet.....		936 0 0	1046 13 6		110 13 6
St. John's Athenæum.....		50 0 0	50 0 0		
Breakwater at Grand Bank..	150 0 0		150 0 0		
Breakwater at Toad's Cove..	130 4 2		1 16 10	128 7 4	
Law Reporting.....	90 0 9		15 0 0	75 0 0	
Dorcas Society St. John's...		50 0 0	50 0 0		
Agricultural Society.....		100 0 0	100 0 0		
Protection of Fisheries....		600 0 0	557 3 0	42 17 0	
Fuel and Light Government House.....		200 0 0	200 0 0		
Carbonear Street Act (Cash)		238 1 11	238 1 11		
Volunteer Organization Act.		150 0 0	32 18 0	117 2 0	
Lunatic Paupers		3500 0 0	3413 3 2	145 14 8	
Fees paid into Treasury by B. W., account Lunatic Asylum		58 17 10			
Carried forward....	8251 9 7	100,759 2 3	106,772 4 2	5019 18 11	2686 3 2

Statement of the Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the Year 1861.

Expenditure sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant for the under-mentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1861.	Balances unexpended 31st December, 1861.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1861.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1861.	Overdrawn Accounts 31st December, 1861.
Brought forward...	£8251 9 7	100,759 3 4	106,772 4 2	5019 18 11	£2686 3 2
Road Act, 21st Victoria....	17 16 5			17 16 5	
Roads and Bridges, 16th Vic.	104 19 3			104 19 3	
Ditto Fortune Bay	15 11 1			15 11 1	
Breakwater at Garnish.....	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Ditto Twillingate....	150 0 0			150 0 0	
Ditto Bonavista.....	300 0 0			300 0 0	
Public Wharf, Catalina.....	150 0 0			150 0 0	
Ditto Bonavista....	150 0 0			150 0 0	
Repairs of Church of England Schools	325 0 8			325 0 8	
Support of Protestant Board Schools	89 13 7			89 13 7	
	£9753 19 10	£100,759 3 4	£106,772 4 2	£6427 1 11	£2686 3 2

Debentures issued 1861, viz :

Account St. John's Rebuilding Act.... £231 9 2

" Carbonear Street Act..... 577 3 4

£808 12 6

St. John's, Newfoundland, 31st December, 1861.

RICHARD HOWLEY, Acting Financial Secretary.

**Statement of the Accounts of the Financial Secretary
for the Year 1861 (Continued).**

N. B.—The following Credit Balances to be dropped as unnecessary, to be carried to new Account 1862, viz :

Carrying out Crown Lands' Act.....	£69 18 0
Printing and Stationery.....	25 2 2
Postages and Incidentals.....	87 19 11
Emigration Encouragement.....	366 16 10
Protection of Fisheries.....	42 17 0
	£592 13 11
Amount to be carried to new Account.....	5834 8 0
	£6427 1 11

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1861. }

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

No. 19.

**Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company
from the commencement to the close of the Year
ending 31st May, 1861.**

<i>Dr.</i>			
To amount paid preliminary expenses.....			1381 17 0
Cost of Pipes, Hydrants, Tank House, &c., for the Works.....	19,930	11 4	
Shipping Charges on ditto.....	372	10 5	
Freight of the above.....	3607	9 11	
Agent's Commission.....	533	17 11	
Duties paid on the above.....	1865	18 0	
Expenses landing and carting ditto.....	536	19 11	
Cost of Bricks, Flagstones, &c., for Tank House.....	140	11 6	
Cost of Crane, Barrows, Building at the Works, &c.....	168	13 5	27,156 12 5
Expended on labor, wages, &c., at the Works, inclusive of Embankments, alterations of Portugal Cove Road, building the Tank House, &c., &c., &c., namely: Laborers, (including the passage money of those imported) Blasters, Pipe-layers, Overseers, Time-keeper, Superintend- ent, Blacksmiths, Masons and Con- tractors, to date.....	14,158	16 11	
Balance due by Michael Allen.....	10	1 4	
Ditto ditto M. McCarthy.....	9	10 6	
Cost for diet of Laborers, &c., at the Works	4651	11 8	£18,830 0 5
Carried forward....			£47,368 5 10

**Statement of the Affairs of the General Water
of the Year ending**

<i>Dr.</i>			
	Brought forward. . . .		£47,368 9 10
	Salaries, including Engineers' and all Officers'	1740 4 0	
	Compensation for Land taken for purposes of the Company, including properties affected by the alterations of Portugal Cove Road.	798 13 6	2538 17 6
	Contingent Expenses, including cartage, lumber, powder, &c,		3104 5 8
	Interest paid the Banks for amounts ad- vanced.		202 10 7
	Interest paid on Stock to 1st February, 1861.		1481 14 0
	Loss on sale of last year's remains.	3 10 9	
	Balance of Current Account with Agent at Greenock.	3 12 2	7 2 11
			£54,703 0 6

We have carefully examined the Accounts and compared them with the Vouchers, and find them to be all correct, and that the above Statement is a correct Summary of such Accounts.

W. H. MARE,

ROBERT KENT,

Auditors.

**Company from the commencement to the close
May 31st. 1861.**

<i>Cr.</i>		
By amount of Stock 10,000 Shares at £5 each	50,000 0 0	
Less 408 Shares not yet disposed of at £5	2040 0 0	47,960 0 0
Amount for Land not yet drawn.....	18 0 0	
Balance of Cash Account.....	9 4 6	27 4 6
Due Savings' Bank for Interest on Stock (borrowed).....		1481 14 0
Balance due Union Bank.....		5234 2 0
		£54,703 0 6

Errors and Omissions excepted.

St. John's, Newfoundland,

May 31st, 1861.

W. J. WARD,

Secretary.

Expenditure for the Relief

DISTRICT.		Brought forward.			August.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
St. John's	Permanent Poor	842	19	7				110	17	10
	Casual Poor	3,089	5	8				133	4	2
	Poor in Sheds	647	5	4				84	1	11
	Orphanages	216	8	0						
	Salaries, &c.									
					4,795	18	7			
Harbor Main		250	6	11				24	2	4
Ferryland		162	0	2				5	5	0
Carbonear		604	15	6				96	1	5
Brigus		734	12	3				92	18	10
Harbor Grace		524	8	8				100	1	3
Bay-de-Verds		89	18	4						
Trinity		424	18	11				9	15	4
Bonavista		375	2	7				15	10	0
Burin		167	5	0				1	10	0
Twillingate		381	11	1						
Placentia		102	14	0				11	0	0
Burgeo and LaPoile		18	9	2						
					4,234	2	7			

of the Poor.--CONTINUED.

September			October.			November.			December.					
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
110	4	4	112	19	4	115	3	6	114	11	0	1,406	15	7
125	5	8	158	9	5	272	12	2	610	4	11	4,389	2	0
84	18	7	105	9	7	121	2	11	130	17	8	1,163	15	11
102	0	0							111	0	0	429	8	0
												488	8	11
												£7,877 10 5		
10	2	0	28	11	4	24	13	2	70	3	11	408	19	8
2	5	0	11	11	0	29	10	0	150	15	8	361	6	10
132	1	6	50	0	0				20	1	8	903	0	1
2	12	6	121	17	8	18	1	3	3	0	0	973	2	6
			50	1	3	13	13	1	40	1	3	628	5	6
9	14	0	52	10	0	44	19	0	7	5	0	204	6	4
123	1	3	41	19	6	136	1	9	54	5	5	788	2	2
23	17	0	697	12	9	139	1	7	131	7	6	1,382	11	5
3	14	7	57	18	0	9	5	0	50	17	3	290	9	10
4	0	0	127	10	3	91	7	10	92	15	4	697	4	6
24	10	0	73	17	6	123	0	6	62	4	4	397	6	4
						8	5	0				26	14	2
												7,061 9 4		
Carried forward												£14,938 19 9		

Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor.—CONTINUED.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				£14,938	19	9
Special Relief to able-bodied Poor						
Ferryland District	843	6	7			
Placentia	899	0	4			
Bay-de-Vcrds	286	0	6			
Trinity	561	19	1			
Harbor Main	166	10	1			
Bonavista	453	4	2			
Burin	1,003	6	8			
Harbor Graee	42	10	0			
Brigus	125	0	0			
Insurance	13	10	1			
Joseph Shea	28	16	11			
Charles Brocklehurst	15	0	0	4,438	4	5
Burin District, 1860	125	19	0			
Balance due Commissioners on } 31st December, 1860	319	18	3	{445	17	3
				£19,823	1	5 Cy.

J. SHEA,

Commissioner Poor.

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,
*Acting Financial Secretary.*St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1861. }

No. 21.

**Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools in
Newfoundland for the Year ending 30th June, 1861.**

SIR :

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, my Fourth Report upon the Protestant Public Schools established in this Island.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

I think it will be conceded that events are daily pressing more urgently on the attention of all reflective persons the subject of education. Many of the occurrences of the past year, as well as the circumstances of poverty in which a large number of the population are now situated, and are almost periodically found at this season in late years, may perhaps be considered as the plainest evidence of the imperfect development of education amongst the majority of the population.

A few months ago Bishop FIELD published a Letter, in which he detailed some of the occurrences to which I allude. The conclusion which His Lordship deduced therefrom starts a political question, very debateable, with which, in the abstract, I have no immediate concern, but it is worthy of grave consideration to all interested in the moral and intellectual status of the people, that one who has had such good opportunities of observation states it to be his opinion that the present form of Government enjoyed by us is not suited to Newfoundland; for, if the unsuitability arises from a deficiency of general intelligence and strength of character in the inhabitants, as I suppose, it must be felt as a stigma that all should be anxious to efface. Lord Glenelg, also, in referring to similar occurrences years ago, rightly divines the cause and recommends the only sure though "slow" remedy. He says, "For this great social evil no effectual cure is to be found except in the diffusion of sound knowledge and the prevalence of a better understanding of the principles and obligations of Christianity." I feel that I can add nothing to such weighty words from so high an authority, by way of recommending to all in any way connected with our scholastic establishments the importance of inculcating that "sound education" whose effects shall be to humanize, to christianize, to make its subjects more kindly affected in all the relations of life.

With regard to the second point I wish to establish, I may assert, if there is any truth in the deductions of economic science, that the only sure remedy for the periodical destitution suffered by so large a number in the Island is to be found likewise in the diffusion of sound knowledge. This science teaches that abundance of the necessaries and comforts of life will be enjoyed by mankind in proportion to the prevalence of industry, knowledge, skill, economy, respect of property, integrity, punctuality and sobriety. But the dependence of abundant supplies of the necessaries and comforts of life upon a prevalence of these qualities is not more certain than is a dependence of a prevalence of these same qualities upon the care with which knowledge is imparted to, and habits and character are fostered in childhood and youth, upon the care with which all the young are made to come under the influence of good teaching and training.

The destitution now prevailing is attributed to successive failures of the fisheries, which are the main support of the country. It is true that the fisheries prosecuted in the usual way upon the long accustomed haunts of the fish have not increased in productiveness proportionately with the number of the fishermen and the demands of the inhabitants, and therefore from this cause alone, without any real failure, the advance of poverty could only be a question of time, delayed or accelerated somewhat by a fall or rise in the price of fish, or a favorable or unfavorable season. This unwelcome visitor is now, however, in view, and the important question is how may the circumstances of the people be improved? Either the fisheries may still become remunerative to all who engage in them by the exercise of more skill, enterprise, and the use of improved appliances in carrying them on, or else a division of labor must be resorted to, and a part of the population devote themselves to agriculture and the simplest and most profitable manufactures. Government cannot arbitrarily decide this question; no one can decide it for others, but the possession of a sound education will best enable each one to discover the most profitable employment for himself, or to divert his abilities to any new pursuits that may become necessary. The ignorant man will remain longest attached to old unprofitable pursuits, or, these altogether failing, will continue longest inactive, whilst the intelligent person will seldom fail to devise work for his own pair of hands, and often for many besides. The failure of the fisheries (at least to supply all our country's wants) points to the need of education to impart enterprise, and qualify for new pursuits. But I would not venture to say that the fisheries may not yet afford profitable employment to all our fishermen for genera-

tions to come ; for who can say that human skill is exhausted in the preservation, capture, and cure of the valuable cod? Other fish have been even successfully propagated by art,—why not this species? However that may be, we can reasonably expect that if any successful expedients can be devised for improving the fisheries, they will be conceived by minds expanded by education.

The contemplation of destitution which we see everywhere around us at this season is painful, and still more so if we know of no means that can be or are being applied for its mitigation and diminution in the future. The humane action of the Government in relieving distress to the utmost of its power fails to reach the seat of the disorder ; it but very partially relieves present destitution without regard to future amelioration ; it but tides over the misery for one year, to be met perhaps in greater aggravation the succeeding one. Therefore true benevolence demands even *greater* exertions being made in preventing future misery ; and herein the educator's co-operation must be secured, which, if slow in operation, will not fail to reach the seat of the disorder, and work its permanent cure. This, then, appears to be no time to stint the means devoted to education, or to allow other matters to engross the best attention of those who set education in movement ; for, perform aright the duties we owe to the young, and abundance will cover the earth—neglect them, and destitution with other ills will afflict society.

CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

When it is considered that, except in St. John's, the whole work of scholastic education is dependent upon the public Schools, their important relation to society will be felt and understood. After a fourth review of nearly all the Board Schools, coming under my inspection, I feel that I cannot congratulate the Government in having the educational institutions in such a state of excellence and efficiency that it may entertain the pleasing satisfaction that they are equal to the demand—competent for the work entrusted to them. With much consideration for the labors of those Boards which are endeavoring to improve their Schools, and those which have done so, and with great respect for those conscientious Teachers who are quietly effecting much good, I must say that our institutions are below the requirements of the country, and that the rate of improvement is so slow that some wholesome innovation is needed to raise them, as soon as may be, to a status more worthy of their position.

Comparing with the operations of the previous year, the returns for this year show an increase in the Elementary Board Establishments of 9 Schools and 395 scholars—the total now being 108 Schools, attended by 4968 Scholars. The Commercial Schools have decreased 1 School, but report the same number of pupils—4 now in operation, with 159 Scholars. The Colonial Church and School Society retains the same number of stations; its 24 Schools have all been in successful operation during the past year, and show an increase of 90 pupils. The Wesleyan School Society returns 8 Schools in operation, the same number as last year, with 953 Scholars, 76 less than last year, and 200 less than returned for 1859. The Episcopalian Schools, two in number, and the Presbyterian School show a slight decrease in the number of pupils. The total of Protestant Public Schools in operation during the School year of 1861, excepting the Academies and Grammar Schools, is 147, attended by 8413 pupils. This is an increase since 1858 of 16 Schools and 1892 Scholars. So little have the following calculations, given in 1859, been disturbed that they may be still taken as correct, or nearly so:—Protestant population availing of the above Schools 1 in 8 individuals; cost of education per head £1 1s cy; average amount of Teachers' salaries under the Board £37 19s each.

From the above figures it may be inferred that the Colonial Church and School Society does not aim at further extension of its labors in this country. A deep and abiding sense of gratitude is due to this benevolent Society and its worthy agents for the important service they have so long rendered in the cause of education, both by the direct benefit of the wholesome instruction imparted in their Schools and also by the interest for education excited by their example. For the future all that can be reasonably hoped is that the Society will continue to retain efficient agents in the important stations it now occupies, creating by the excellence of its establishments a happy emulation in the Government Schools.

The Wesleyan School Society, it will be observed, is not taking up new stations, but rather dropping old ones; its Schools appear to be limited to the number that can be maintained with the Government grants. It thus appears that the Government Boards alone have increased their agencies during the past four years, and they will have to be depended upon for meeting the growing educational requirements of the people.

I found the Schools this year much in the same state as when I examined them three years ago. Appended to the Tables of Returns are notes upon the examination of each School visited. In some cases a change of Masters has been made for the better, where the School was reported in an unsatisfactory condition, but in general the Schools are under the same Teachers and conducted in the same manner now as then. No attempt has been made in the way of organization, the majority of Schools are still hindered for want of books and other requisites, and they are still bare of decent School furniture. There being no authorized plan of operations for raising the efficiency of all the Schools, each Board acts independently in carrying on (or I may add in neglecting) its own work, in its own way, and every Teacher is at liberty to teach according to his own method.

The St. John's Board manifest a growing interest in their Schools; they have decided upon making their annual examinations more public by inviting the parents and friends of the children to attend them, and they bestow prizes to the most deserving of the pupils. They have also carried out a suggestion given in the last Report, by supplying each of the Masters with a good English Dictionary—the only suggestion in any of the Reports that has been put in practice.

The Burin Board deserves much praise for their strenuous efforts to extend their operations with their limited means. For this purpose they have reduced the Teachers' salaries, and have induced the inhabitants to make up the deficiency. They have been quite successful; their smallest Schools are doing much good. I regret that I have not received a Financial Return from the Chairman.

The Harbor Briton Board has taken up all its School stations this year, and they are well reported.

The Moreton's Harbor Board has shown extremely ill management. Its expenditure is little better than wasted. More good is being effected in Burin for £20 a year than in this District for £140.

I have found two or three new School-rooms, and some few old ones, chiefly built with Board funds, so encumbered with fixed seats required for public accommodation for Divine worship, as to render the room quite unsuitable for its primary purpose. This encumbrance, as well as the filth generally brought in by public meetings, is a great annoyance to the Teacher, I might have said a nuisance; for the state of a School-room in the morning, after a crowded meeting at night, (and School-rooms are generally crowded upon these occasions)

is quite disgusting, by the fumes and stains of tobacco, and the filth brought in upon the feet. In such cases the Teacher has no appeal, for it is the Chairman of the Board, his master and employer, that has granted the use of the room for meetings. It is hard to refuse a School-room for any good purpose, especially so good an one as for assembling for Divine worship; but when its use is granted, no liberty ought to be taken with it in knocking down desks or hindering them from being put up in the first place, or fixing seats, &c., but all the additional stools required for the public ought to be brought in before the meeting and taken out at its close, and the room nicely swept out and put in order without troubling the Teacher.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

The grant for the support of Commercial Schools has altogether failed to effect the object intended, viz.: the establishment of a superior class of Schools where English Grammar, Geography, Mensuration, Navigation, would be well taught. The grant is too small to secure the services of a qualified Teacher, and the parents will not bear the charge of making up the required sum. Also, there is no demand for such a School in some of the harbors receiving these grants. The grant for Harbor Briton and Trinity is not used. The few Schools that are kept in operation are not a whit before the ordinary elementary Schools, and it is quite a misnomer to call them Commercial Schools. At Brigus, where it is to be supposed there would be a demand for an advanced education, a competent Teacher was engaged, but the School-fee imposed of 20s. kept the attendance always low, and finally reduced it to so few that he resigned the School. It is now elementary in character, and as such the attendance is increasing.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The provision of the 24th Section of the Education Act, which has reference to the training of Teachers, is likely to be fully availed of, and its operation to have an important and beneficial effect in raising the qualifications of masters. I had the satisfaction of inspecting two Schools this year under the management of Teachers who had availed of this Act in qualifying themselves for their office, and I am happy to say that the improvement in their style of conducting a School is marked and encouraging.

The 24th Section is somewhat incomplete, but then it gives permission to the Boards to frame such regulations as may be found necessary in relation thereto. These necessary regulations have not yet been framed, and irregularities are constantly occurring in availing of its provisions, proving their need. I therefore take this opportunity of submitting for the consideration of the respective Boards the following regulations that have occurred to my own mind.

Rules submitted for the adoption of the Protestant Boards of Education in carrying out the 24th Section of the Education Act:

1st.—That one Protestant Pupil Teacher may be appointed for training under the provisions of this Act for every Electoral District, except the District of Ferryland, and that two may be appointed for the District of Fogo, and two for the District of Burgeo and La Poile, (16 in all, the number provided for by the Act for Protestants.)

2d.—That in those Electoral Districts where there are two or more Educational Districts the several Boards thereof shall exercise the privilege of selecting and appointing pupil teachers in rotation.

3d.—That every person selected by the Boards to be trained under this Act shall be regularly indentured to the Chairman thereof, for any length of time not exceeding three years, and that he shall be further required to serve in the capacity of a Schoolmaster under any one of the Protestant Educational Boards requiring his service for a term equal to that which he engages to remain in the Training School. Provided that there be no vacancy in any Board School which a Pupil Teacher may fill on completing his course of training, he shall remain six months longer at his Training School; after the expiration of which time, should no vacancy occur, he shall be free from all obligations to the Boards.

4th.—That before any Pupil Teacher be admitted to take charge of a Government School he shall undergo an examination by the Government Inspector, or some other competent person, and obtain a first, second, or third class certificate of qualification to teach in the Government Board Schools.

5th.—That upon a Pupil Teacher receiving a licence to teach, the Board to which he was indentured shall have a first claim upon his services at a salary of not less than £ currency; and that

the several Boards in appointing Masters to fill up the vacancies occurring in their Schools, shall give a preference to applications coming from trained and licensed Teachers.

6th.—That an indentured Pupil Teacher may be withdrawn from his Training School, and the indenture annulled by his parent or guardian refunding to the Government a sum of money equal to that which was paid from the treasury on his account.

FORM OF INDENTURE.

This Indenture witnesseth that _____ of _____ aged _____ years, by and with the consent of his _____ endorsed hereupon, hath voluntarily engaged himself to the Chairman of the Protestant Board of Education for the District of _____, to enter such School as he shall appoint, to become trained for performing the duties of a Schoolmaster in one of the Government Schools of this Island, and as a Pupil Teacher to serve from this date for and during until the end and time of _____ years, during which time he shall not absent himself without leave from the Master of his Training School, and shall apply himself to advance his education and to learn the art of teaching; and in consideration of the due performance of these engagements he shall be entitled to receive from the Government the sum of £25 sterling per annum towards defraying his expenses, payable quarterly, on presenting a certificate of attendance during the term signed by his Training Master.

Furthermore _____ engages, on completing the term of training above specified, to serve in the capacity of Teacher in any Board School where his services may be required, at a salary of not less than £ _____ per annum, for an equal period of time.

(Signed)

_____ Chairman.

_____ Pupil Teacher.

I do hereby consent and approve
of the binding of my _____ as in
the above Indenture. }

Securities for fulfilment of engagement.

The following is a list of the Pupil Teachers now in course of training;—only five more can be received till some of these find Schools.

1. Thomas James, sent by St. John's Board to Church of England Academy.
2. William Pinkham, sent by ditto to ditto.
3. Francis Skanes, sent by Bay-de-Verds Board to Wesleyan Academy.
4. James Moores, sent by ditto to ditto.
5. Robert Lawrence, sent by Bonavista Board to N. S. S. Central School.
6. Louisa Mills, sent by Brigus Board to ditto.
7. Jane Perchard, sent by Harbor Buffett Board to ditto.
8. Alexander Pitchard, sent by Burgeo Board to ditto.
9. Martha Gaulton, sent by Burin Board to ditto.
10. Eli Martin, sent by Harbor Grace Board to N. S. S. Harbor Grace School.
11. Emma Gardner, sent by ditto to ditto.

Four Pupil Teachers have completed their term of training during the past year, and are now in charge of Schools: Jacob Pitcher, Philip Goudie, Jonathan Parsons, and Miss Darby.

As it appears likely that nearly all the Masters and Mistresses required for the future will be supplied from the list of Pupil Teachers, it is of much consequence that their training should be well provided for. There is no School quite suitable for them. The Academies do not meet the requirements, inasmuch as Pupil Teachers do not want an Academic education, and the method of conducting an Academy is not applicable to an elementary School. The Boys' department of the Newfoundland School Society's Central School affords the best advantages for qualifying Teachers for conducting an elementary School, and up to the present time the proprietors have made no charge. The Girls' department does not possess equal advantages for the training of female teachers, but I understand that the Society intends raising its efficiency. It would be very desirable to have the Protestant Teachers instructed together in music, so that through them suitable songs and hymns might be introduced into the Schools. At present it would be but of little use to supply the Teachers with music-books, as they could not interpret them. I suppose a class might be taught for about

£12 or £15 per year, and if each Board would contribute at most £2 for its own pupil, the object might be accomplished.

SCHOOL LAND.

A matter that has been generally overlooked, and will become of more consequence in the future, if not speedily attended to, is that in selecting School sites a sufficient breadth of land has not been secured to make a spacious play-ground, and fair sized garden for the Teacher. In most cases it could have been obtained for little or no cost at the establishment of the Schools, still it may be had in some settlements for the trouble of staking round. But everywhere the difficulty and price of obtaining land will be surely increased the longer it is delayed, so that if it be desirable to have such an acquisition the sooner it is secured the better. The Teachers' salaries are so small that the use of a piece of tilled land would prove a considerable addition to their means of support, and would be an inducement sometimes for a valuable Teacher to remain in the service. I would earnestly recommend the Boards, and the Teachers also, to interest themselves in securing a title to land for School property about or contiguous to the School-room, and it getting it fenced and improved.

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR REPAIRS.

A great injustice has been suffered by all the Protestant Boards (except in St. John's) in being deprived of a large sum of money that they expected to receive for the building and repairing of School-houses, the loss of which has deprived them of the power of competing with the Roman Catholic Boards in the matter of School Buildings. In the Supply Bill for 1859 large provision was made for the erection and repairs of the several public Schools. A sum was voted for Catholic Schools, for Schools in connection with the Wesleyan School Society, for Newfoundland School Society, for the Presbyterian School, and for the St. John's Board. These have all received the several sums voted to them, but the Government Protestant Board Schools, which were entitled to £651, have by the wording of the vote in the Supply Bill been deprived of this very large assistance. About one-third of the sum has been improperly drawn and diverted from its original purpose, but £400 is still undrawn, and may be equitably divided amongst the Protestant Boards, whenever the Government shall so order it.

SCHOOL REGISTERS.

In the last Letter of Instruction which I had the honor to receive from the Colonial Secretary he states, "His Excellency is glad to perceive the importance which you attach to the keeping by the Masters of proper School Registers, and trusts to your continued endeavors towards the attainment of this object. The Financial Returns of the different Boards should also receive your careful attention." With regard to the former, as I observed that they were still much neglected or improperly kept, I am now preparing proper ruled School Registers, which I purpose to send to every Schoolmaster and Mistress under my supervision, and, as far as my authority goes, will insist upon being neatly kept.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

I regret to report that very little progress is made in supplying the Schools with the necessary books, &c., and that for want of them education is seriously retarded. I have been requested to organize some of the Schools, and purpose asking the government for permission to undertake the business; but unless the needful books are at hand it cannot be attempted. All the Boards concur in the desirability of having a Depot of School Books and apparatus established in St. John's. The Rev. M. Blackmore thus writes to me: "I would earnestly press upon your attention the necessity of a Depot of School Books and other requisites. At present I find great difficulty in getting a supply, and no probability of uniformity. Perhaps you would urge this in your Report." The opinion of Mr. Blackmore is of great weight, as he is much experienced in educational requirements. The Boards expect a move to be made in St. John's to meet this want, but some person must make it his business. Having myself convenient leisure just now, if His Excellency deem it proper to give an order concerning this matter, I should feel honored in receiving his commands. There is plenty of money on the Financial Secretary's Books due to the Protestant Boards to establish a Depot, and the £100 granted in the Education Act for the School requisites would be ample to keep it ever afterwards in a thriving state.

A Depot could be made a medium of effecting much good in another way connected with education. As accounts would necessarily be opened with Boards and Teachers all over the Island, it could be made a means for disseminating through them a wholesome literature amongst the common people. Travelling year by year from one end of the Island to the other, and passing through almost every settlement, often wind bound, and delayed in some remote harbor, I have opportunities for correct observation, and from this extensive acquaintance I must say that there now exists a deplorable dearth of suitable reading matter. Burin, Grand Bank, and Fortune Bay are exceptions. In the former the Rev. Mr. Phinney sold over £100 worth the past year. To supply this dearth doubtless some travelling speculator will, ere long, with the utmost perseverance, visit every inhabited Cove, and do an astonishing trade in disposing of trashy American publications, not at all calculated to improve the morals or conserve the loyalty of the people. It may be said that plenty of good books are selling in St. John's, but it will be remembered that pictures were always for sale in St. John's as well, yet it was not until hawkers took such things about that they were purchased by the people, and indeed from the extensive sale of these same pictures some experience may be gained. Almost in every harbor I have met the picture sellers, and in almost every house I have seen their wares. In the main the prints sold by them are most unsuitable for decorating the walls of Protestant and British subjects; they consist for the most part of pictures of American Generals, American clipper ships, American river boats, French heroes, battle scenes from the Crimean war, in which the French solidiers are doing valiantly and holding the most prominent place; gaudy portraits of Saints, and meaningless female figures, with the names Sarah, Ann, or some other equally applicable one, underneath. Better pictures, of a loyal, national, and religious character, could have been procured at a cheaper rate, but they were not previously supplied, and so the former are becoming the familiar objects in many households. But any prejudicial influence these may exert are trifling compared with what would be effected by the spread of a corrupt literature. The field is now fairly open for the dissemination of a suitable people's literature, and they will be benefactors who will supply it; for provision requires to be made not only for the education of the children, but for the continuance of education for the men.

I am happy to state that the health of the children is much improved since last year. Diphtheria, however, is not yet extinct.

For His Excellency's approbation of my former Report I beg to express my humble thanks; and with the hope that this now submitted may prove satisfactory,

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools.

Hon. ROBERT CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

St. John's Feb. 1st, 1862.

Summary Statement of Schools.

ESTABLISHED BY	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils in attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils in attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils in attendance.
Government Elementary Schools	92	4340	99	4573	108	4968
Do Commercial Schools	6	172	5	154	4	159
Colonial Church and School Society.....	25	2468	24	2434	24	2524
Wesleyan School Society.....	11	793	8	669	8	593
Church of England.....	1	64	2	157	2	108
Presbyterian Church.....	1	75	1	86	1	61
Total.	136	7912	139	8073	147	8413

Financial Return of Elementary Board Schools

No.	Educational District.	Ordinary approp- riation for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year.			Paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in building or repair- ing School houses.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Moreton's Harb.	227	5	0				243	15	8	180	0	0	4	9	11
2	Twillingate							47	15	3	155	0	0			
3	Fogo	176	12	4	34	12	3	3	19	3	113	3	3	10	19	10
4	Bonavista N.	221	0	0				73	0	0	105	0	0	7	10	0
5	Bonavista West	138	18	4				175	17	8	100	0	0			
6	Bonavista South	No return.														
7	Trinity Bay E.	105	6	0	11	10	9	3	15	6	85	0	0	11	10	9
8	Trinity Bay N.	211	16	11				34	17	10	167	11	5	28	4	5
9	Trinity Bay S.	206	7	0				36	16	7	135	0	0	18	19	2
10	Trinity Bay W.	161	11	2				50	2	3	150	0	0			
11	Bay de Verds	284	0	0							227	10	0	14	0	0
12	Carbonear	250	10	0	18	3	8				218	9	7	16	0	0
13	Harbor Grace	347	1	1	49	8	6	67	16	7	286	0	0	47	9	6
14	Bay Roberts	247	13	4	21	7	2	138	6	5	196	1	0	34	5	1
15	Brigus	208	6	8	12	10	11	88	10	0	150	0	0			
16	St. John's	769	5	8	43	1	6	11	15	deb	642	13	6	71	8	11
17	Ferryland	10	19	9							10	19	9			

for the Year ending 30th June, 1861.

School rents	Expended in School re-quisites.	Fuel.	Paid to Sec-etary of Board.	Incidental.	Balance on hand.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10 0	5 13 0				280 7 9
	4 5 2				93 1 2
	6 3 9		57 13 10		19 4 8
	24 0 0		7 0 0		95 14 6
	3 14 0		5 0 0		206 2 0
	4 2 6		5 0 0	14 7 4	0 11 8
4 0 0	23 4 6				
	12 2 7		5 0 0		23 14 6
	17 0 0		5 0 0	0 10 0	39 3 5
	14 11 0				27 19 0
13 0 0	6 2 4		11 10 0		5 11 9
12 0 0	16 0 11		7 10 0	30 0 0	65 5 8
2 0 0	1 11 3				173 9 7
15 0 0	9 4 7		6 6 0	4 0 0	124 16 11
28 12 0	22 0 11	11 0 11	15 0 0	9 12 2	0 4 7

for the Year ending 30th June, 1861.

School rents	Expended in School requisites.	Fuel.	Paid to Secretary of Board.	Incidental.	Balance on hand.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	2 0 0				7 10 0
					1 17 10
					106 19 0
	20 0 0		20 0 0		46 11 4

Inspector's Remarks upon Table of Financial Returns.

1.—Correct. Too large a balance to have on hand with such a want of School-rooms and Furniture.

2.—I believe it to be correct.

3.—This Return is to December, 1860, instead of June, 1861, and does not show nearly the balance on hand. A memorandum which the Treasurer showed me states the balance to be on the 30th June, 1861, £207 15 10.

4.—There is a considerable error somewhere; according to the receipts and disbursements given, the balance should be £150 10, instead of £95 14 6.

5.—Correct.

6.—No return.

7.—Correct. The £14 7 4 under "Incidental" is properly accounted for.

8.—Correct. The amount paid to Teachers includes £5 bonus to Mrs. Holden, and £7 7 7 to a pupil Teacher.

9.—Correct. A most satisfactory account in detail was furnished.

10.—Correct.

11.—Correct.

12.—Nearly correct. True balance £3 11 9.

13.—Correct. The £30 under head of Incidental was voted by the Board as a bonus for the encouragement of education, and for the payment of a teacher of needle work in Mosquito School.

14.—Correct.

15.—Correct. Accompanied with a most satisfactory account in detail.

16.—Correct. A most satisfactory account in detail furnished. £20 of the year's income was received from the Bishop.

17.—Correct.

Inspector's Remarks upon Table of Financial Returns.

18.—Correct. The sum of £4 4 6, proportion of £300 divided amongst the several districts, and £6 stg. for books, will be accounted for in next year's Return.

19.—No return received.

20.—Ditto.

21.—Either something has been omitted, or the £12 19 9 was a deficit and subtracted. The balance is correct.

22.—Correct.

23.—Correct. The £186 includes half of the Commercial grant. The same remarks apply to the £20 paid Secretary of Board for past services, as were made in last year's report relative to a similar vote passed by the Fogo Board; and I am persuaded that could the Fogo Board have foreseen the trouble that has arisen out of it, the vote would not have been proposed.

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Shoe Cove	1859	Frederick Fricker	40	0	0			
2	Exploits Burnt Island	1835	Andrew Pearce	50	0	0	1	10	0
3	Moreton's Harbor	1842	John Pike	40	0	0			
4	Tizzard's Harbor	1842	G. O. Every	50	0	0	0	5	0
5	Twillingate	1847	John Moss	50	0	0	3	10	0
6	Herring Neck (East)	1855	Andrew Miles	50	0	0	1	2	6
7	Herring Neck (West)	1856	James Pride	50	0	0	2	0	0
8	Change Islands	1856	John Jeanes	40	7	8	4	0	0
9	Fogo		Martin Stone	69	4	7	8	0	0
10	Barr'd Island Harbor	1838	Isaac Haggett	34	12	3	2	10	0
11	Cat Harbor	1861	Moses Davis				0	11	3
12	Cape Freels	1845	Thomas F. Parker	35	0	0	2	0	0
13	Pinchard's Island	1844	John Hann	35	0	0	6	18	0
14	Flat Island	1846	Joseph Harris	35	0	0	5	4	0
15	Tickle Cove	1843	John Skiffington	30	0	0			
16	Keel's	1861	Miss Coffin	20	0	0	2	11	6

operation during the Year ending 39th June, 1861.

No of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writ- ing		Arithmeti			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono- syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three and beyond.			
4	16	14	30	11	11	8	19	190	6	24									
2	23	14	37	13	22	2	25	160	7	15	15	12	5	6	4				
4	15	12	27	5	13	9	17	130	15	6	6	5	7	4	6				
2	10	14	24	13	10	1	17	229	11	13									
2	58	26	84	43	29	12	50	250	28	31	25	25	22	26	16	9	1	1	
2	15	13	28	13	15		25	220	8	8	12	10	4		4	2			
2	16	8	24	5	18	1	20	195	9	6	9	4	6	6	2				
4	30	28	58	20	28	10	35	230	18	19	21	10	20	12	10	12			
4	32	24	56	11	25	20	45	265	6	20	30	10	30	10	16	12	10		
	22	18	40	14	30	6	20		14	13	13	12	10	6	2				
	16	20	36	8	23	5		120	19	12	5								
6	17	17	34	14	20		16	248	10	10	14	6	14	6	4	4	10		
6	42	29	71	24	32	15	48	260	13	32	26	22	23		9	6	18		
6	24	26	50	11	29	10	30	230	9	1	30	19	7	25		2	16	6	
	18	9	27	16	11		23	230	9	9	9	9	9		3				
	24	16	40	14	13	13	30		23	17									

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of School.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17	King's Cove	1853	John Coffin	32	0	0			
18	Newman's Cove	1848	Joseph Tilley	No return					
19	Bonavista (Canaille)	1858	Elizabeth Robbins	25	0	0			
20	Bonavista (Central)	1854	Samuel Rowsell	77	13	10			
21	Bonavista (Bayly's Co)	1858	Abraham Abbott	No return					
22	Bird Island Cove)	1853	William Minty	25	0	0			
23	Little Catalina	1855	John Way	25	0	0			
24	Great Catalina	1843	Miss & Mas'r Netten	35	0	0	1	10	0
25	Trinity (North Side)	1848	Elizabeth Holden	34	12	3	5	13	9
26	Trouty	1843	John Gover	34	12	3	1	1	3
27	New Bonaventure.	1857	John Stewart	34	12	3	3	0	0
28	British Harbor	1854	Thomas Gawlor	30	0	0	2	7	0
29	Ireland's Eye	1854	William Watton	25	0	0	1	11	0
30	Heart's Ease	1859	George Vardy	30	0	0	2	7	6
31	Chance Cove	1860	No return						
32	New Harbor		Moses Parsons	40	0	0	4	18	3

operation during the year ending 30th June, 1861.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
4	17	11	28	10	16	2	15	254	11	9	8	3	10	2	2	3			
3	12	18	30	24	6		20	230	12	12	6								
2	39	37	76	20	32	24	43	212	22	21	33	23	40	9	8	10	12	3	
6	9	16	25	9	12	4	15	161	10	10	5	6							
6	18	12	30	8	18	4	18	200	16	7	7	8	5	4	2				
1	39	25	64	9	32	23	33	214	33	15	16	30	26	39	5	6	16		
6	44	36	80	18	53	9	50	240	15	25	40	39	25	20	15	11	1	1	
6	11	14	25	8	17		21	206	4	7	14	7	7	10	4				
6	19	13	32	6	25	1	26	260	8	12	12		12	8	4	1		1	
6	14	12	26	7	18	1	14	260	9	4	13	7	8	4	4				
6	16	6	22	5	15	2	17	262	3	7	12		3	3	1	1			
6	22	20	42	12	16	14	35	185	12	7	23	11	10	4					
6	22	20	42	10	29	3	35		17	12	13	16	12	12	12				

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of fees collected.		
				£	s	d.	£	s.	d.
33	Heart's Delight		Ananias Case	35	0	0			
34	New Perlican		W. Swansborough	40	0	0			
35	Scilly Cove	1853	John Walker	36	0	0			
36	Hant's Harbor	1839	John Husson	36	0	0	6	14	9
37	Seal Cove	1853	Robert Balbin	36	0	0	2	4	6
38	Grate's Cove	1840	Robert Janes	36	0	0	2	0	0
39	Bay-de-Verds	1846	Elias Piccott	35	0	0	2	15	0
40	Island Cove		J. B. Parsons	35	0	0			
41	Northern Bay	1858	William Loder	25	0	0	2	0	0
42	Ochre-Pit Cove	1843	John Curtis	35	0	0			
43	Western Bay		John Mores	35	0	0	2	5	0
44	Adam's Cove		John Martin	35	0	0			
45	Spout Cove	1861	Mrs. Howell	20	0	0			
46	Perry's Cove	1843	John Swain	35	0	0			
47	Otterbury	1846	Joseph Jetson	30	0	0			
48	Freshwater		Francis Parsons	50	0	0			

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1861.

No of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writ- ing.		Arithmetic			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono- syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
6	25	20	45	14	24	7	30	230	14	18	13	13	12	6	8	1			
4	30	25	55	26	27	2	40		13	16	26	20	12	12	5	5			
6	49	50	99	60	36	3	57		21	33	45	37	28	33	19	10			
6	40	44	84	29	47	8	40	189	28	28	28	22	24	11	7	8			
6	21	19	40	12	22	6	29	210	12	16	12	10	14	5	6	4			
6	55	32	87	21	50	16	48	235	35	34	18	7	8	5					
6			38	12	24	2	30												
6			35	11	20	24	28												
4			43				26												
6			35																
6			55				40												
6			52				36				5	5							
			31																
6	19	24	43	9	30	4	38	215	9	22	12	12	8	12	8	4			
6	20	14	34	12	19	3	23	232	10	14	10	10	9	5					
4	23	38	61	12	37	12	52	180	20	14	27	15	22	25	12	5			

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of School.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
49	Carbonear (West)	1853	Thomas Roberts	50	0	0	5	5	1
50	Carbonear (South)		George Apsey	50	0	0	7	5	9
51	Mosquito	1843	Wm. Simmonds	50	0	0	1	5	0
52	Bear's Cove	1843	Sarah Comer	36	0	0	1	10	0
53	Harbor Grace (N Side)	1843	James Godden	50	0	0	10	17	6
54	Harbor Grace (S Side)	1843	Jonathan Parsons	50	0	0	2	13	3
55	Bryant's Cove	1843	Thos. Stevenson	50	0	0	0	18	3
56	Upper Island Cove	1856	William Martin	50	0	0	10	1	6
57	Bay Roberts	1853	John Beasant	46	3	0	13	0	0
58	French's Cove	1853	Eliza Pack	30	0	0	0	10	9
59	Coley's Point	1843	J. T. Moore	46	3	0	11	15	9
60	Hibb's Hole	1855	Miss Killigrew	30	0	0	1	0	0
61	The Dock	1853	D. C. Lacey	45	0	0	4	10	6
62	Clark's Beach	1859	Alex. Serrick	50	0	0	5	4	9
63	Burnt Head	1843	William Smith	50	0	0			
64	Bull Cove	1844	Thomas Youden	50	0	0	2	8	0

operation during the year ending 30th June, 1861.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
4	65	77	142	27	68	47	65	210	60	42	40	40	52	14	18	13	10	10	
4	49	41	90	9	65	16	66	202	25	36	29	31	16	30	15	4			
3	22	18	40	5	22	13	30	230	12	13	15	7	16	5	7	1			
3	29	18	47	21	19	7	30	230	24	12	11	12	11	12	7				
3	84	69	153	39	97	18	102	257	43	46	64	13	35	46	17	8	3		
3	37	32	69	26	37	6	42	202	25	26	18	25	19	18	5	3			
3	34	26	60	12	41	7	35	231	18	24	18	10	14	4	4	4			
3	52	48	100	47	40	13	62	230	15	26	59	10	12	10	10	8	2		
2	51	32	83	23	59	1	53		27	20	36	8	40	14	11	3			
	15	30	45	12	25	8	24	185	19	14	12	19	7	7	3	1			
2	59	54	113	20	74	19	47	201	31	32	50	33	30	13					
2	14	17	31	8	18	5	15	221	7	10	14	19	4	5	1				
4	22	16	38	14	13	11	26	225	10	12	16	8	10	8	4				
6	26	18	44	9	30	5	36	203	10	17	17	9	16	11	2	3			
6	19	8	27	8	14	5	23		6	10	11	6	8	6	8	5			
6	17	13	30	18	11	1	22	222	17	6	7	6	2	2					

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
65	Upper Gully	1853	Charles Coates	45	0	0			
66	Middle Bight	1849	Richard Parmiter	55	0	0	2	9	8
67	Long Pond	1851	Charles Saunders	45	0	0	1	0	0
68	Topsail	1844	James Allen	50	0	0	2	19	6
69	Belle Isle	1841	Edward Bickford	45	0	0			
70	Broad Cove		Vacant						
71	Bally Haley	1858	Ellen Walters	40	0	0	0	14	0
72	Torbay Road	1860	Vacant						
73	Quidi Vidi	1850	Edward Humphrey	50	0	0	3	0	1
74	St. John's (Mgty. Cove)	1843	James Ewing	80	0	0	0	14	0
75	St. John's (West end)	1859	Mr. and Mrs. Woods	120	0	0	20	0	0
76	Fresh-water Bay	1861	No return						
77	Aquaforte		Mrs. Winsor	10	0	0	1	5	0
78	Harbor Buffett	1853	James Burton	30	0	0	1	10	0
79	Spencer's Cove	1845	James Slade	10	0	0			
80	Woody Island	1847	Thomas Stephens	17	10	0			

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1861.

No of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
6	14	18	32	12	18	2	32	249	14	9	9	5	4	4	2				
4	27	33	60	42	11	7	45	227	16	15	29	2	20	3	4	11			
2	32	43	75	30	32	13	42	210	41	21	13	4	9	8	4		7		
3	25	11	36	3	30	3	25	216	3	13	20	8	15	8	12	3			
4	11	14	25	6	14	5	9	214	5	6	14	5	9	3	6				
2	9	10	19	4	12	3	16	113	4	6	9	6	9	6	3	1	3		
4	21	14	35	17	16	2	19	213	17	9	9	8	8	6	5	1			
	71	21	92	22	48	22	65	229	40	34	18	36	29	20	13	4			
4	99	88	187	40	10	47	18	236	30	37	20	90	20	24	24	4	24		
	9	9	18	6	6	6	15		3	9	6	6	8						
4	18	17	35	8	21	6	25	211	6	18	11	8	10	10	6	3			
	14	8	22	5	15	2	13	125	8	6	8	5	6	2					
	17	13	30	9	14	7	16	225	10	10	10	12	10	9	4				

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

	Locality of School.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
81	Oderin		Anne E. Bailey	25 0 0	
82	Rock Harbor		No return		
83	Mortier Bay		No return		
84	Port au Bras		No return		
85	Path End	1860	Miss Gaulton	20 0 0	2 0 0
86	Burin Bay		Wm. Harding		
87	Spoon Cove	1859	Miss Percey	15 0 0	10 0 0
88	Foot's Cove	1860	Miss Percey		
89	Great Burin	1844	John Churchill	35 0 0	8 0 0
90	Shalloway	1860	Mrs. Moulton	7 10 0	
91	Lamaline		Mrs. Parmiter	No return	
92	Fortune	1852	Alex. Mackay	35 0 0	34 0 0
93	Grand Bank	1853	John E. Prior	35 0 0	32 0 0
94	Garnish	1845	Sam'l E. Bowman		
95	Brunet	1849	Geo. Snelgrove	45 0 0	2 5 0
96	Sagona	1858	Thos. W. Bulley	40 0 0	30 0 0

operation during the year ending 30th June, 1861.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writ- ing.		Arithmetic			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono- syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
	9	7	16	3	8	5	9		4	5	7	7	7	3	4				
	24	15	39	7	30	2	25		19	10	10	1	10						
			30								12								
	7	17	24	7	14	3	20		10	6	8	8	8	8	8				
	12	12	24						5	5	14	6							
	26	16	32	6	22	4	24		12	8	12	4	6	3	2				
			16								10								
6	49	32	81	25	50	6	66	275	15	29	37	22	30	18	7	4	2	2	
6	36	24	60	13	32	15	50		10	29	31	15	29	10	15	12		10	
			30																
	9	17	26	8	17	1	22	251	4	6	16	10	6	8	4	1			
	25	24	49	26	11	12	38	154	26	14	9	17							

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
97	English Harbor	1857	John Lucas	20	0	0			
98	Harbor Briton	1858	Phebe Chapman	15	0	0	0	12	0
99	Grole	1856	Henry Shepherd	40	0	0	4	0	0
100	Hermitage Cove	1856	Martha Francis	15	0	0	1	0	0
101	Push Through	1859	Henry Camp	25	0	0	0	15	0
102	Burgeo	1844	Rev. J. Cunningham						
103	Burgeo (Hunt's Island)	1851	Mrs. Crew	20	0	0			
104	Upper Burgeo		Mrs. McDonald						
105	Plant		No return						
106	Petites		Ditto						
107	Burnt Island		Ditto						
108	Channel		Ditto						

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1861.

No of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
6	15	12	27	14	12	1	16	205	13	8	6	3	7	6	2	1			3
	11	7	18	5	8	5	14	215	4	5	9	3	8	4	2	1			
	17	14	31	14	15	2	24	302	12	6	13	19	2	5				1	
	7	7	14	14	2	12	13	215	4	6	4	4	4						
6	18	11	29	10	17	2	15	154	15	5	9	8	2	2		1			
	78	56	134	26	74	34	83	300	39	55	40	18	25	14	16	18	36	36	
6	19	13	32	8	13	11	20		10	12	10	5	6	6	6				

Inspector's Remarks.

1. *Shoe Cove.*—This being a small School, distant about 40 miles from the next to it, I did not attempt going there. A letter was received from the Teacher by the Chairman while I was in his company, in which he stated that the people had not performed all they promised to do at the establishment of the School, or rather at the engagement of a Teacher. They had built a School-room, but had not provided a house for himself; so, with the consent of the people, he had closed School, and was occupied some months in building, and had at the date of the letter a house, stage and flake well advanced. He was careful to add a request for his two last quarters' salary. The Chairman, it appears, expected too much from the people in requiring them to build a Teacher's dwelling, besides a School-room. The inhabitants had no right to excuse the Teacher from keeping School whilst he attended to his own private business. He was not engaged to them, but to the Board, and having been occupied on his own account, he had no right during that time to any salary. The proceedings were very irregular.

2. *Exploits, Burnt Island, July 3.*—The Master taking his holidays. On attendance list at present 38 of tender age; in June, 30; March, 22; in December quarter, 16; and School kept in June only two days, the families having removed to the woods. In September the list had 41 names, but the attendance all through the year is very irregular. The School-room old and fast going to decay. Some new steps at the entrance have been added since my first inspection. The Teacher's salary has been increased from £35 to £50, and the summer holidays reduced from four weeks to two. If a road were made along the North side of the harbor some families could avail of the School that are now deprived of the advantage. The following is the School apparatus: no Bibles, 8 Testaments, 6 worn-out spelling books, no readers, no copy books, 5 slates. Plenty of sitting and desk accommodation.

3. *Moreton's Harbor.*—The old hut where School had been kept having become totally unfit, the School was dismissed by consent of the Chairman, and the Teacher was occupying himself in fishing, though still under engagement to the Board. No effort seems to have been put forth either by the people or by the Board to procure a School-room. The Board have plenty of funds. Building materials are growing convenient to the people.

Inspector's Remarks.

4. *Tizzard's Harbor*.—24 names on Register, 17 present, all below 10 years ; 7 children could read or spell monosyllables, and these represent all the learning of the School. No writing done, no slates or copy books in the School. The School-room still unfinished. See daylight through the walls all round. No desks put up. This School reflects great discredit on all concerned in it. Schools at Burin maintained at a cost of from £7 to £10 per year are infinitely better ; and the Teacher's salary has been increased from £30 to £50 per year. I am positive there might be a prosperous School of 50 pupils in regular attendance in this compact settlement.

5. *Twillingate*.—19 copy books exhibited containing fair specimens ; 5 cyphering books ; 2 as far as Fellowship. George Yates, the best scholar, cyphers in Fellowship, aged under 12. School pretty well attended, but much retarded for want of School requisites and desk accommodation. No Bibles have been supplied to this School. There are 6 Testaments in pieces, furnished in 1852, being a gift from the Rev. J. Brewster. No pens or pencils have been supplied the last twelve months. A new stove wanted.

6. *Herring Neck (Salt Harbor)*.—17 present. The reading weak and monotonous. This School is not as well attended as it was three years ago, and confirms my opinion about Teachers running themselves out of work in small harbors, with all diligence on their part to keep up the School.

7. *Herring Neck (West)*, July 8.—The examination proved strict attention on the part of the Teacher. The children behaved well, and are as forward as can be expected for their age. The Teachers of this and the above School are well conducted young men. The School-house lately put up is at a stand still.

8. *Change Islands*, July 9.—Present 36 ; 10 in first class acquitted themselves admirably in reading, questions on the subject, in cyphering and writing from dictation. Several work the Rule of Three readily, and two are in Fellowship. The proportion of readers (a good test of an Elementary School) is unusually large, and no child is in the alphabet. A most creditable School, well supplied with books. Master's salary should be £50 at least.

9. *Fogo*, July 10.—The examination of the several classes was entirely satisfactory, and though many of the first class were away,

Inspector's Remarks.

the character of the School was well sustained by those present. The answers to questions on subjects read proved much intelligence. The School is abundantly supplied with suitable books, and the whole establishment is in creditable order. I am glad to see that some patrons of improvement here have instituted a circulating library, of which the Teacher is librarian. Such an auxiliary to education should be in every harbor.

10. *Barr'd Island Harbor*, July 12.—School kept in the new School-room; not quite finished, but I was informed it would soon be attended to. Present 20; first class 6; did well in reading, spelling, writing, and cypering as far as compound rules. Eight others read in easy lessons. Mr. Haggett, though old and infirm, manages as well as many younger Masters, being willing to do his best to advance his scholars.

11. *Cat Harbor*—This is a new station. School was kept here last winter, but was closed during the summer. The School-house is a beautiful building.

12.—In successful operation.

13.—Ditto.

14. *Flat Island*.—In successful operation.

15. *Tickle Cove*.—Ditto.

16. *Keels*.—Was opened 18th last March, and 40 children have entered; they were then all ignorant of letters. Four now read in easy lessons, six spelling in two syllables, six in one syllable, and all out of the alphabet. The Teacher, Miss Coffin, deserves much praise for her diligence, and the interest she has manifested in her scholars. School kept in the old building once occupied by the Newfoundland School Society. It will be re-built shortly;—the Board has plenty of means to accomplish the work.

17. *King's Cove*, Aug. 1st.—Teacher regretted he had no School for me to inspect. Diphtheria had again broken out in the settlement with fearful fatality. About 15 children belonging to this small School had fallen victims to this disease since my last inspection.

Inspector's Remarks.

18. *Newman's Cove*.—I did not visit this school; it is a very humble one, and I could learn all about it. The only improvement is that the new School-room at Amherst-Cove is habitable, and there the Teacher will be occupied a part of his time.

19. *Canaille, (Bonavista)*.—20 in daily attendance, 16 present to-day, all below 8 years; two read Testament well, four in monosyllables. No tables, hymns, writing, or cyphering taught. Teacher was engaged to teach only reading. On representing to her the wrong done to the children, in affording them no opportunity of usefully employing all their school hours in learning other things besides reading, she promised me she would apply to the Board for slates, &c., and would teach them such things as I intimated they should learn. It is a humble School, and I fear not doing much good. The School-room is neat and comfortable.

20. *Bonavista (Central)*.—Present 31; on daily register, 37; yearly register, 76. 1st class, 4 stood up, age 10 years. Reading and spelling in 3d Book, fair. Geography in the elementary part; dictation well; cyphering to Rule of Three. The writing very neat, well formed and progressive. 2d class, reading Testament moderate, spelling ditto, writing fair. 3d class, 12 present in easy reading, doing well. The School-room in good order, (lately painted), suitable books supplied. The whole establishment is in a creditable state, and parents may safely be urged to avail of this School for their children.

21. *Bonavista (Bayly's Cove)*.—Present 23, all young; 3 read in Testament, 5 in monosyllables, the rest in the alphabet; no writing, or aught else but reading taught, or rather attempted to be taught; scarcely any books supplied; room unsuitable and dirty; rent too high.

22. *Bird Island Cove*.—July 30th—Teacher's vacation not expired, and he was not disposed to remain from fishing to give me the opportunity of examining the School.

23. *Little Catalina*.—29 present, the total number on the register. 4 read fairly, spelling imperfect. 1 writing well on paper, 8 reading in monosyllables. The School has long suffered from want of a proper School-room, and laterly from sickness prevailing in the harbor. The new School-room is now occupied, 27 x 16,

Inspector's Remarks.

and 8 feet uprights. The work is rather poorly executed, and the room too much encumbered with fixed seats put up to accommodate the public for Divine worship.

24. *Catalina*.—This School is conducted by Miss and Master Netten. I quite approve of their management, and consider that their services are too cheaply secured. There is nothing to prevent pupils from becoming excellent readers, writers, and cypherers under their instruction; besides that the School has the advantage of the constant oversight of the Rev. Wm. Netten. At the examination rather over half of the scholars read correctly and in good style, and answered questions upon the subject intelligently. In tables and mental arithmetic they were quick and accurate. The most advanced scholars are at present engaged at the fishery, so that I had not the opportunity of seeing the best results of their teaching. It is a satisfactory School. I would recommend the Board to endeavour to sell the School-house, as it is much too far from the public road to suit the children.

25. *Trinity (North Side)*.—Present 48, usual attendance 50; 19 stood up in first class; read in Scriptures fairly; spell ditto; write from dictation well; cypher in class in compound rules; some are beyond Practice. 16 in next class read easy narrative moderately well; age 7 years; a few of these write and cypher. The School is much improved since last year, and is very successfully conducted, doing much good.

26.—*Trouty*.—A useful School. Preparations are making for building a School-room. The present room is rented, and is unsuitable.

27. *New Bonaventure*.—Present 14; 4 read in the Bible beautifully; 3 in Testament well; spelling fair; question on subject tolerable; writing of both the present and absent scholars very good. Tables and catechism correct; 3 others in easy reading. A want of School-books, especially Readers.

28. *British Harbour*, August 7th—Present 17, usual attendance 14; on monthly register 26. 7 aged below 8 years read very well in Testament, spell fair. 3 boys repeat Multiplication tables, and cypher in compound rules; only 2 or 3 writing on paper. School-house in good condition outside; requires finishing inside.

Inspector's Remarks.

29. *Ireland's Eye*.—Reading well taught; children read with ease at six years of age; three writing books exhibited; only one middling; one in Rule of Three; four in simple rules. School much in want of books. Salary very small.

30. *Heart's Ease*.—School is kept here during the winter season only, so I have not seen this School.

31. *Chance Cove*.—Not returned or visited; a humble School but lately commenced.

32. *New Harbor*.—When I was about to visit this School in November, such heavy rains prevailed as made it impracticable to cross the country. I believe the School is in successful operation.

33. *Hearts Delight*.—The above remarks apply to this School.

34. *New Perlican*, Nov. 12 —Diphtheria prevailing in the harbor; School attendance was much diminished in consequence, and the average state of the School not well represented; 15 present to-day; 10 read fairly; spelling moderate; writing ditto; one well advanced in cyphering.

35. *Scilly Cove*.—School in charge of Benjamin Millea, who has been lately appointed. Present 65, on attendance sheet 80. 1st class, 8 present; reading fair, spelling imperfect, writing careless, tables imperfect; questions on subject read moderate; cypher in Long Division and Reduction; want a different kind of copy books; they are all set for a lady's small hand; 2d class, 8 read fair, writing utterly useless, not being readable; 23 reading or spelling in monosyllables in different sorts of books which prevent classification. School not well found in books.

36. *Hant's Harbor*.—Present 37, on the list 42. 1st class, 13 stood up, read fairly, spelling moderate, questions on subject dull, writing ill formed and careless, tables imperfect. 2d class, 8 reading in monosyllables, 13 in alphabet; some of them over 10 years of age, which bespeaks neglect somewhere. All the boys in the 2d class, over 8 or 9 years, were fishing in the summer and returned to School almost ignorant again.

37. *Seal Cove*.—Present 27, usual attendance two or three more. Six in first class read well, spell well, writing from dictation well,

Inspector's Remarks.

cyphering in books to Réduction, writing fair. 2d class, 6 read in 3d book, and spell correctly, writing in books, and sum in class. 3d class read and spell well in 2d book. 4th class spelling by regular method in monosyllables. The Teacher is most anxious to improve his Scholars, and for this purpose went to St. John's for a short time, at his own expense, to learn the best methods of conducting classes. His School does him credit, and has afforded me much pleasure in examining it. The Scholars manifest an extensive and intimate knowledge of Scripture history.

38. *Grate's Cove*, Nov. 20.—70 children have entered since Robert Janes came into charge about a month ago. Present to-day 39. It is a cold day and no fire in; the wind high and blowing full upon this bleak coast, so there is not a full attendance. A man at work putting up a new stove. 8 in 1st class reading fairly, but backward in other things; about 8 more in easy reading, the rest getting on very well in spelling. The Teacher cyphers to Fellowship, is making a good beginning, and seems determined to succeed.

39. *Bay de Verds*.—Not visited. Arrangements have been made to build a new School room. I have always found the Master attentive, and have no doubt he still keeps his School in good order.

40. *Island Cove*.—Present 45, all that have entered since the School was reopened by a new Master about two weeks ago. As signs of former neglect only 9 out of this number could read; 6 besides are in spelling, and most of the remainder are in the alphabet. I believe that the Master now in charge will soon bring the School into an improved condition. I observe the School-room floor is being repaired. The Board have done well in discharging the former Master, and I am spared the unpleasant duty of repeating my last year's report of this School.

41. *Northern Bay*.—I came at an unfortunate time to see this School. The day was cold, no stove set up, but few children present, and the floor untidy. I heard that funnels for the stove are being made, and that some lumber has been purchased to ceil the room. A house and land (nearly an acre all cleared) has been purchased for the accommodation of the Teacher, which will be a great assistance to him. The house requires considerable repairs, but the land is very productive. It is a pity that the Boards have not

Inspector's Remarks.

secured a good square of land for every School that they have established. The difficulty of doing so will increase every year.

42. *Ochre Pit Cove*.—52 have entered since Philip Goudie took charge on the 1st October last. He found the children backward, but he has succeeded in establishing good order, and the children are being carefully taught. The Teacher has been about a year under instruction at the Wesleyan Academy, and is thereby better qualified for his position.

43. *Western Bay*, Nov. 19.—Present 37; on attendance list 58. 6 in 1st class read and spell fairly; write from dictation moderately; backward in arithmetic. The rest are not classified, about 12 reading or spelling in miscellaneous books. This School has never been in a fair condition and worthy of the settlement since I have inspected it. It has suffered from frequent interruptions consequent on a change of Masters. Mr. Loder has charge now, and is doing better than his predecessors at a lower salary.

44. *Adams Cove*.—I passed by this School, knowing that no change had been effected since last year.

45. *Spout Cove*.—This School was opened for the first time during last March. 15 have entered, 5 read in the Testament and write on paper; the rest have progressed well since they came. It is kept in a small but comfortable room. This is the last School in the Bay de Verds district. Many changes have been made by the Board during the year, in the hope of promoting the efficiency of their Schools, and I have no doubt the object will be attained to some extent. Fully to succeed better School Books must be supplied, and enough of them; and the Schools must be organized. All the teaching is at present done without any system.

46. *Perry's Cove*.—Teacher gone to Carbonear when I called. The School I understand is in a low condition.

47. *Otterbury*.—No change since last year.

48. *Freshwater*.—This School had gone back, but is now fast regaining its former flourishing condition. 76 were present at examination, of whom 20 were in 1st class, and passed well in reading, cyphering, tables, &c. No books are supplied by the Board, all

Inspector's Remarks.

are owned by the children, and are shabby, tattered and miscellaneous.

49. *Carbonear (West)*.—This is still a good School, but the attainments are not so high as at former inspections, nor the order quite as good. The Teacher is underpaid. He is to be commended for his great care of School books; has Readers in use 9 years, which are still complete.

50. *Carbonear (South Side)*.—Rather below the usual number present, it being a wet day. 17 in 1st class stood up to read in the Scriptures; only 7 books could be mustered, in these days of cheap Testaments! Reading fair, spelling imperfect; questions on subject dull; tables imperfect; writing moderate; more than half the 1st and 2d classes writing on slates for want of books, ink or pens, all of which the pupils are expected to find; cyphering of 1st class chiefly in the compound rules. The other scholars are doing poorly, and are very backward for their age, for want of suitable books, organization, and a proper method of teaching. Children have purchased all sorts of spelling and reading books. In one containing Scripture extracts observed the following: "But when that servant was gone out he found one of his fellow servants that owed him a hundred pence, and laying hold of him he *throttled* him saying," &c. The School is well attended by children of a fair age, and therefore presents the material for a first-rate School, and the Teacher bears the best of characters; nevertheless it is now in a low state.

51.—In successful operation.

52.—Improved since last year, yet the attainments are rather low. The room is now comfortable.

53. *Harbor Grace (West End)*.—This School has undergone a change of Masters, and is thereby much improved in numbers, order and efficiency. The number now on the books is 150, and the attendance a little over 100. The room has been somewhat improved, but it is far too small, and there is a want of desk room. 40 read in the Testament in a good style; spell well; several as far as Interest, and write a good hand. The younger ones not well classified yet. The Master's salary is far too small for the amount of work performed by him. The unquiet state of society has helped to fill this School, and to diminish the Newfoundland School Society's School, so that the

Inspector's Remarks.

progress of the Scholars, it is but fair to say, is not *altogether* due to Mr. Godden.

54. *Harbor Grace (South Side).*—A change of Masters has been made here also. The School conducted by Jonathan Parsons, the Teacher trained under the provisions of the 24th Section of the Education Act. I found the School in admirable order. A time table regulating the day's work hung up, a neat register and daily attendance kept for reference. The pupils properly classified and supplied with suitable books. This Teacher gives promise that great benefits will arise to the country from the operation of this Section of the Act.

55. *Bryant's Cove.*—In successful operation.

56. *Upper Island Cove.*—I cannot speak too highly of this School, it is *by far* the best and most successfully conducted Board School in the Island; and if this were taken for a model, and all the Elementary Schools were conducted like it, nothing more could be desired. O for the power of reproducing such Schools everywhere! It is worth any Teacher's while to travel 50 miles to see it. Out of 60 children present 50 could read, some of whom were very young. The first class boys are fit to go into shops and offices. The behavior of the children is as creditable as their proficiency.

57. *Bay Roberts.*—Present 65, of whom 22 stood up in first class, read and spell very well; writing neat and well formed. Tables good. 2d class 13 present, read well, spell imperfectly, write on slate. 3d class, 6 present, read well in easy narratives; only 4 in the alphabet, the rest in different sorts of books, not classified. The School continues to be efficiently conducted, and well attended.

58. The Board has purchased the Newfoundland School Society's School-house at the east end of Bay Roberts, and comfortably-fitted up both a School-room and Teacher's apartments. To this station Miss PACK has been removed from French's Cove. 45 children have entered since she opened School here a fortnight ago. 37 were present at the examination, of whom 9 read well in Testament.

59. *Co'ey's Point*—A change of Masters has been made at this School. Mr. BURSSELL, late of Broad Cove, now conducts it. Present 49. 22 in the Testament, read and spell fairly; said Tables

Inspector's Remarks.

pretty correct, write fairly for their age and opportunities, as many go away in the Summer to the Labrador. Second class, 10 in easy reading; the rest not well classified. The number of readers in this School bears a good proportion to the whole, which is due to the labour of former Masters; and it is to be hoped the present Teacher will strive to keep it up.

60. *Hibb's Hole*.—The Teacher attentive, but the School small.

61. *The Dock*.—Present 30, on attendance list 37. 6 in first class, read and spell well in 3d book of I. N. series; write tolerably, 8 in second class, read in Testament fairly, spell ditto, write tolerable. All the above cypher in simple rules. 6 in easy reading 2d book; 6 others reading nicely in monosyllables, the rest spelling ditto. This School is much improved, all the children are progressing satisfactorily.

62. *Clark's Beach*.—Present 34. 13 in first class, read fair, spell imperfectly, write moderately well; 2 cypher in Practice; the rest of this class in simple rules. In the second class 4 read the 2d book or easy narrative well, spell fair, write on slates; 3 others a little inferior in attainments, 4 in easier reading; the rest in monosyllables. The School-room in a most unfinished state, not fit to keep School in at this season. If it were the property of the Board it would have been creditably finished ere this.

63. *Burnt Head*.—At present closed on account of the illness of the Teacher.

64. *Bull Cove*.—Present 26, of whom 8 read and spell moderately well; 3 write and work addition, 3 others in easy narrative. A want of third books and copy-books, 8 elder scholars (young women) afterwards came in to be examined in reading, thus giving some proof of the usefulness of this School. But it might be made still more useful.

65. *Upper Gully*.—In successful operation.

66. *Middle Bight*.—Some good scholars would be produced here if the children would remain a reasonable time at School. The Master is very constant, attentive and devoted. The children learn to read at a young age. The master complains of a want of encour-

Inspector's Remarks.

agement to the children, and a want of motive to excite their intelligence. The Board now offers rewards to the best scholars.

67. *Long Pond*, June 7th.—Present 13; a fine day; many absent; 2 girls and one boy read and spell well, writing moderate; none belonging to the School cypher beyond multiplication, 2 others read fairly in 2d book, and 4 in monosyllables. The new School-room, though not admirably built or well placed, is suitable and comfortable; it requires suitable furniture. It is worth about £70, 25 × 19 feet, and rather high.

68. *Topsail*.—Present 26, on attendance sheets 34. 11 read very nicely in 3d book of I. N. series; spelled well, and answered questions on subject; read intelligently; writing fair; recited poetry. The School appears suitable for the place.

69. *Belle Isle*.—The attendance of this School is shamefully irregular between 16 and 6; 14 present to-day, of whom 4 read well, spell moderately, 2 write pretty fair on paper, and 1 cyphers in Compound Long Division; two others reading in dissyllables. Church catechism repeated imperfectly. School well supplied with books, and the School-room every way suitable and well built.

70. *Broad Cove*.—Vacant.

71. *Bally Haily*.—The attendance low, and the attainments not satisfactory.

72. *Torbay Road*.—Did not succeed, and judiciously abandoned.

73. *Quidi Vidi*.—No change since last year. Teacher attentive, children too young to be far advanced.

74. *St. John's (Magotty Cove)*.—This School is improving as regards numbers, but the discipline requires more attention.

75. *St. John's, (West end)*.—Continues to progress. At the last examination 140 children were present, of whom 87 could read. In general the proportion of readers is a good criterion of the condition of an elementary School. In small Schools rather more than half should be reading, in large ones 40 per cent. of readers would be fair, and 50 would be most creditable to the teacher. This School gives 62 per cent. of fair readers. First class 18 pre-

Inspector's Remarks.

sent, girls read beautifully, boys well, spelling fair; grammar 1 girl parses well, the rest moderately. All write on paper, and enter sums in books from Multiplication to Fractions. The writing performances in general betray carelessness, but where there are between 80 and 90 writing daily, and 30 entering sums, they cannot all receive that strict supervision which is needed to produce neat books. Outline of geography, of Europe and Newfoundland, fair. The other classes passed a satisfactory examination, and all produced evidences of good progress. The Teachers of this School have a heavy charge, and are labouring with praiseworthy industry.

76. *Freshwater Bay*.—Not yet visited.

77. *Aquaforte*, October.—This is a humble but useful School, kept in the teacher's own house. A supply of books is needed.

78. *Harbor Buffet*.—James Burton gave up the School on account of the lowness of the salary, and Mr. N. Bayly has been lately engaged at an increased sum. I have no doubt the School will be efficiently conducted by him.

79, 80.—*Spencer's Cove*.—Mr. Stephens has been engaged to itinerate between this place and Woody Island, and well earns the small stipend he receives. The Schools are both small, but the School-rooms are suitable.

81. *Oderin*.—Vacant when I was there; a female teacher has been since engaged. The number in attendance must be small.

82. *Rock Harbor*.—Teacher taking her holidays; she informs me that her School is well attended, and that her pupils are doing well. She no doubt earns the small salary of £10.

83. *Mortier Bay*.—Closed.

84. *Port-au-Bras*.—A winter School, now closed.

85. *Path End*. Oct. 1st.—Present 27; 7 in first class read Testament well, spell ditto; all write on paper fairly; do not cypher or know multiplication tables. 10 in easy reading, not classified for want of suitable books. The School is kept in a store loft with most dangerous steps leading to it. One little boy lately fell from the steps into the landwash below (15 or 20 feet), and was severely

Inspector's Remarks.

injured and disfigured. The loft is altogether unsuitable, and the approach to it is so unsafe that children should not be trusted on it for one day.

86. *Burin Bay.*—In comparing my notes of examination of this School for the last year and this year, I find that it has not progressed, rather gone back; 5 read nicely, spelling faulty, writing careless, cypher in compound addition. 4 in next class read in monosyllables.

87. *Spoon Cove.*—Present 14, on the list 24 names, 6 in first class read and spell well, write moderately, say tables, cypher in compound rules, recite poetry, 4 others in easy reading. This School is low in numbers, and all but the first class backwards. School-room most suitable.

88. *Foot's Cove*—15 months ago Miss PERCY commenced the first School in this Cove. The attendance in winter is 24, and summer 16. As a proof of what may be accomplished by a devoted teacher, 12 children who were entirely ignorant of letters when Miss PERCY commenced, read the Testament correctly in a beautiful style; all write small hand, and their memories are richly stored with suitable hymns. The other children are progressing rapidly. Miss PERCY is doing much good in this small settlement. Her remuneration is far too small, about £15. School is kept in a small room in a planter's dwelling-house.

89. *Great Burin.*—Present 22, on list 30, usual attendance in summer 24, winter 27. First class 11 read fairly, spell badly, writing tolerable, backward in tables; one boy as far as Practice, 2 or 4 of the winter scholars as far advanced, whose books show improvement. 8 read in monosyllables, rest in letters and joining ditto. A Sunday School commenced in the Spring, 58 present last Sunday. A library has been purchased for this School, partly obtained by subscriptions raised in the place.

90. *Shalloway Island.*—16 belong to this School, 10 have learnt to read in the Testament, from the letters, since my visit last year, and others are in easy reading. Much praise is due to Mrs. MOULTON, who, for the small remuneration of £7 10s. devotes her time to the instruction of these children. Hers is indeed a labor of love.

Inspector's Remarks.

The room used for a School-room fitting up, and needs a little furniture.

91. *Lamaline*.—I took passage at Burin to sail for Lamaline. After being out long enough to go to St. John's, the craft drifted into Lawn, the day following a gale of wind detained her in the harbor, and I felt compelled to lose no more time in attempting to reach that place, and set off to cross the country to Grand Bank. There is no path, the country is open, level and marshy, distance about 17 miles. I felt sorry to be diverted from my first purpose, as I have never received any financial or School return from Lamaline, though I regularly supply the Chairman of the Board with the usual blank forms.

92. *Fortune*.—This School is still in a flourishing state, largely attended, the pupils properly classified and making good progress. A good piece of road has just been completed about the School-house, which enables the children to come to School with dry feet, and furnishes them with a clean play ground.

93. *Grand Bank*.—The examination of this School was not satisfactory; it has been allowed to go down. A change of Masters has just taken place, and it is hoped that the present Master will exert himself to establish good order, and recover the reputation this School once had. School-room suitable; books required.

94. *Garnish*.—This School was closed about two years; has been lately reopened under Mr. Browman; 30 children have entered and nearly all commenced in the alphabet. At the Sunday School I had an opportunity of meeting the elder children, who all read fairly. I noticed that the maps have been taken away—I presume by the last Teacher, on going to another station.

95. *Brunet*.—As usual, in successful operation.

96. *Sagona*.—A competent person has been engaged for this station; he is well received; and the Chairman of the Board, the parents, and the Teacher, are all exerting themselves to make this a creditable establishment. Materials are provided for finishing the School-house.

97. *English Harbor, Sept. 13*.—Present 20, three more than on the register. The 1st class, numbering 5, consists of the Teacher's

Inspector's Remarks.

own children; they read and answered questions on the subject very well; spell tolerably; 3 write from dictation, 2 in compound rules, and one in Rule of Three. All the class well advanced in Grammar. Next class, 3 in easy reading, and write on slates; 3 others spelling monosyllables. All are taught hymns suitable for children.

98. *Harbor Briton*.—Unfortunately the Teacher was keeping holidays when I called at this School, but I have no doubt she is as attentive and successful a Teacher as in former years.

99. *Grole, Sept. 5*.—23 children present, all below 9 years, they are as well advanced as can be expected for their age. Their behavior is good; 9 read well in 1st class, but with a peculiar inflection at the end of the sentence. Write from dictation well. The School is quite equal to the demand. Moral and religious instruction carefully attended to.

100. *Hermitage Cove*.—This School was closed; Teacher had resigned.

101. *Push Through*.—Not visited. Children have not had much time to profit by this School yet. The Teacher was quite successful at his former station.

102. *Burgeo*.—School largely attended, well organized, fully supplied with books, &c., and the children making fair progress.

103. *Hunt's Island*.—A humble School; the attainments of a low order. 14 children present at examination, of whom 6 read with a drawl, but do not spell.

104. *Upper Burgeo*.—Mrs. McDonald has been lately appointed to this station; she is a superior Teacher, and is likely to give much satisfaction. She had just sailed for La Poile to fetch some of her furniture when I called. The other four Schools were not visited. I had already suffered a great deal by my passages as far as this, and the Schools beyond being small and at long distances from each other, and moreover hearing that the steamer had ceased plying on the coast, I decided upon returning Eastwards.

Return of Protestant Commercial Board Schools in

Locality of School.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Twillingate		Vacant						
2 Muddy Hole	1851	Charles Harris	34	12	3	2	16	0
3 Bonavista		See note						
4 Trinity		Vacant						
5 Broad Cove	1860	James Brettle	57	13	10	12	16	8
6 Brigus		Mr. Green	57	13	10	16	19	8
7 Burin (Wesleyan)		Mr. Haddock	23	1	6			
8 Burin (Episcopalian)		Vacant						
9 Harbor Briton		Vacant						
10 Burgeo		Vacant						

Inspector's Remarks.

[The foregoing Schools that are in operation are elementary in character]

1.—Not yet commenced. The accumulated grant is expended in building a good School-house on a suitable site.

2.—A dispute having happened between the Teacher and some of the people that prevented the general usefulness of the School, the Board gave him notice of discharge. He is now engaged at another station, and the School is closed.

3.—United with the Elementary Board School, and reported in the preceding tables.

4.—Closed two years. No demand at present for a Commercial School.

5.—Present at examination 95 ; children very young ; 16 in 1st and 2d class ; about half read rather well ; the others poorly ; spell imperfectly ; questions on subject very dull ; two or three say tables ; the rest ignorant of them ; ditto of catechism ; three in and beyond Reduction ; a large number in easiest reading and spelling ; the School was closed from March to September. Those who entered as new Scholars are progressing rapidly in reading. On the whole the School is backward and disorderly. The room is very well, except that it is so completely encumbered with fixed stools required for public service that it is totally impossible to have a good arrangement of the Scholars, whilst it is made fearfully dirty by the nightly congregations that assemble in it. The Teacher is almost overpowered with work, and under many disadvantages.

6.—But a small School elementary in character. The rent of the School-house bears too large a proportion to the grant, being one-third of it ; also it is needless to pay a Secretary £5 for one School.

7.—Present to-day 37, on attendance list 53. 1st class, 8 read in 4th book I. N. series ; reading and spelling good ; answered questions on subject intelligently. Writing neat ; cypher in compound rules ; have committed to memory the first six chapters in St. John's History of Newfoundland ; are well informed in the Geography of Europe, and as far as the verbs in Grammar. 2nd class read in 4th book well, spelling imperfect, write neatly ; 4th class read in 2nd

Inspector's Remarks.

book. This School is kept in good order, the scholars are properly classified, and altogether it is a most creditable establishment.

8.—No School in operation, and I cannot learn that anything has been done with the grant for many years past.

9.—Not in operation, and grant accumulating.

10.—A Commercial School was not required, and the grant has been divided amongst the Elementary Boards in the District.

1	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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Return of Wesleyan School Society's Day-Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Salary from W. Society.			Amount of Auxiliary Grant from Boards or Government.			Amount of fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Catalina		Benjamin Cole	25	0	0						
2	Old Perlican	1843	William Christian				28	16	11	12	0	0
3	Black-head		John Curtis	50	0	0				15	0	0
4	Carbonear		Mr. & Miss Peters	50	0	0				25	0	0
5	Port-de-Grave		Vacant									
6	Cupids		Joseph Stokes	45	0	0	23	1	6	15	0	0
7	Pouch Cove		Joseph Baggs	10	0	0	27	0	0	4	0	0
8	Sound Island	1849	Mr. & Mrs. Downs	25	0	0	18	0	0	32	0	0
9	Flat Islands		John Harding							5	0	0

Inspector's Remarks.

1. Not visited this year. I have no reason to suppose it is much improved.

2. 58 present; in first class 23 read very well in the Scriptures, spelling moderate, all in copy books, and some write very fair, tables rather well; several boys well advanced in cyphering. Secular readers much needed for this class. 2d class, 12 read in Testament and write on slates; total reading 34, which is a good proportion of the 58 present. A night School is kept which is attended by 35 lads and young men; in looking over their books I observe they are making good progress, some write a beautiful hand.

3. In successful operation.

4. Closed when I was in Carbonear, it has since been re-opened.

5. This School, which had been a long time closed, I found in operation, 35 children were present, 48 names on the books. 1st class 15 present; read well, write and spell tolerably, know much of Scripture history. There is a great want of books.

6. Closed when I was in the neighborhood.

7. The returns of this School are much overstated; it is put down within two of Cupids, and much larger than Black-head or Sound Island. Examined June 6th, present 17. 3 read the 113 Psalm very well; spelling good, age 12 years, 1 as far as Rule of Three, other two in compound subtraction. 2d class, 5 present, read 1st John moderate, aged 8, no writing, no tables, catechism repeated correctly; the rest in letters and monosyllables. School-room in same state as last year. Teacher explained that many families remove from the harbor during the fishing season, which had reduced his scholars. The school is not satisfactory.

8. This School is in a prosperous state; Teachers entirely devoted to their work, and as a proof of the estimation of their services, the people contribute the handsome sum of £32 towards their salary. The Wesleyan Society has guaranteed them £50 per annum, the

Inspector's Remarks.

Local Board grants them £18, and the inhabitants of Sound Island make up the balance, so that they are not chargeable to the Society.

9. This School is now in successful operation under Mr. PIKE, a worthy young man from Harbor Grace.

The Returns of the Wesleyan Schools for 1859 give a total of 793 scholars, this year 593. The Returns in 1860 were, I believe, overstated.

Return of Colonial Church and School

No.	Locality of School.	Teachers' Names.	No on Books.			Average attendance.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	Twillingate	Mr. and Miss Wills	36	38	74	30
2	Fogo	Miss Winter	7	18	25	21
3	Greenspond	Mr. and Miss Wills	142	126	268	130
4	Swain's Island	Mr. Bishop	20	25	45	34
5	Salvage	Mr. and Mrs. Thurman	32	16	48	43
6	Bonavista	Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence	102	104	206	81
7	English Harbor	Mr. Moore	27	20	47	30
8	Trinity	Mr. Collis and Miss Lockyer	54	42	96	60
9	Heart's Content	Mr. Thompson	58	59	117	70
10	Harbor Grace	Mr. and Mrs. Gardner	56	76	132	95
11	Bishop's Cove	Mr. Dobie	33	36	69	55
12	Spaniard's Bay	Mr. and Mrs. Earle	60	41	101	58

Society's Schools in Newfoundland, 1861.

Average Age.	Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.					Grammar.	Geography.	English History.
	Holy Scriptures.	Easy Narrative.	Monosyllables.	Alphabet.	Copy Books.	Cyphering Books.	Diction on Slates.	Copies on Slates.	Fractions.	Practice.	Reduction.	Division.	Subtraction.			
8	26	14	22	12	18	5	17	10	1	4	7	13	10			
6	3	2	7	9	5			9					5			
7	34	64	70	101	18	10	12	40		1	5	8	6			
7	12	8	10	15	12	8	12	10		4	4		6			
7	15	16	12	5	8	2	14	28		5	15	4	6	14		
8	76	14	46	33	58	31	24	41	1	12	18	26	24	3	6	
8	17	12	10	8	15		3	18			12	6	4			
10	62	15	9	10	57	15	48	30	2	8	22	12	12		10	
8	42	35	34	6	25	13	10	22	3	6	15	8	22	1	5	
8	58	31	24	10	61		37	66		2	22	29	44	19	22	
9	41	9	10	7	20	2	11	58		3	3	10	10			
8	26	20	23	22	25		28	31		1	9	17	14			

Return of Colonial Church and School

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	No. on Books.			Average Attendance.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
13	Bareneed	Mr. Payne	61	45	106	76
14	Port-de-Grave	Mr. and Mrs. Maddock	109	83	192	116
15	Salmon Cove	Mr. Killegrew	40	39	79	50
16	Brigus	Mr. and Mrs. Mills	79	87	166	98
17	Portugal Cove	Mr. Ward	46	58	104	50
18	Torbay	Miss Anderson	16	10	26	18
19		{ Mr. Major	115		115	63
20	St. John's (Central)	{ Mrs. Burke		69	69	40
21		{ Miss Marrett	59	40	99	50
22	St. John's (South Side)	Mr. and Mrs. Crosby	36	37	73	31
23	Petty Harbor	Mr. and Mrs. Bishop	38	37	75	50
24	Belloram	Mr. and Mrs. Marshall	20	26	46	42

Society's Schools in Newfoundland, 1861.

Average Age.	Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.					Grammar.	Geography.	English History.
	Holy Scriptures.	Easy Narrative.	Monosyllables.	Alphabet.	Copy Books.	Cyphering Books.	Diction on Slates.	Copies on Slates.	Fractions.	Practice.	Reduction.	Division.	Subtraction.			
8	57	17	24	14	25	10	22	24	2	9	5	9	12	4	7	
9	126	29	24	13	83	29	34	91	4	20	9	16	12	15	19	4
8	22	24	15	18	15		3	24			10	7	5	5		
8	57	39	30	40	51		31	60			13	16	24			
8	38	12	30	24	32	7	15	39	3	5	4	14	5	8	24	
7	10	5	9	2	6	4	9	10			7	2	2			
10	67	48			57		42	73	6	16	27	33	33	42	67	42
10	31	19	17	2	29		31	38		11	11	8	10	31	31	
6	27	23	26	23				69					23			
9	28	28	7	10	16		10	43			12	6	14		19	
8	40	13	12	10	16	2	17	40		8	6	2	5			
7	32	7	6	1	22	10	16	7		1	4	8	6			

Return of Presbyterian and Episcopalian Schools in

Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Salary.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. John's (Presbyterian)		James N. Neilson	40	0	0	100	0	0
Pouch Cove (Episcopalian)	1855	John J. Vile	30	0	0	8	0	0
Cod Roy (Episcopalian)	1860	Joseph Gaessi						

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1861.

6	No of Weeks Vacation,			8	14	37	21	52	222	20	14	37	41	53	12	22	17	14	52	8	8	12																
	Boys.																						No. of Scholars in attendance past year.	Age of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writ- ing.	Arithmetic			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Girls.																							Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono- syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.		On Slates.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.			
47	14	61	71	8	31	24	21	52	222	8	14	37	41	53	12	22	17	14	52	8	8	12																
21	16	37	37	4	27	6	29	53	234	14	37	41	18	28	17	14	14	14	13	13	12	12																

No. 22.

Report upon the Inspection of Catholic Schools in Newfoundland for the year 1861.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Having, in my three previous Reports, given a very full statement with respect to the statistics of the Catholic Schools of the Island in a tabular form, I do not think it desirable to follow the same course on the present occasion, especially as any alteration that has taken place in these Schools since my last report is not of sufficient importance to warrant the additional expense incurred in the printing of these statistics. It will be sufficient to state that there is very little alteration between the gross number of pupils attending the Schools this year and that of last; and that as I purpose giving a special or separate Report of each School this year, whatever changes may have taken place will necessarily appear in the body of my Report.

I feel much pleasure in being able to bear testimony to the continuous improvement effected in the Catholic Schools in the majority of the Districts, while I am, at the same time, bound to add that, in a few Districts, education has not progressed to any extent; there being very little to point to in the way of improvement for the past 3 years.

But, on the whole, a very decided improvement has taken place within that period;—more, I have no hesitation in stating, than has ever taken place for any previous six years. The following improvements have been effected, since my last Report, in

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

A School has been re-established in the harbor of Bonavista, after a cessation of four years, and a Teacher has been appointed to take charge of it, at a salary of £50 sterling.

The School at Broad Cove, in the Carbonear District, has been in operation since the 11th of September last. The School-house is now completed, with the exception of a porch which it requires to make it comfortable. The Crocker's Cove School has been repaired, and a pretty porch added to it. In the District of Harbor-

Grace a very fine School-house has been erected and completed at Feather Point, and a female Teacher had taken charge of the School a short time previous to my visit. The Mosquitto School-house was undergoing some repairs at the time of my visit.

In the District of Harbor-Main a School has been established at Salmon Cove, and a young man from the Training School at St. John's has charge of it. In the District of Ferryland a very fine School-house, with apartments for a Teacher, has been erected and completely finished in the harbor of Ferryland. There have been also some repairs effected in the Fermeuse School-house.

In the Burin District there are two School-houses in the course of erection,—one at Lawn and the other at Spanish Room. The latter School has been established since my last Report, and a trained female Teacher has charge of it. The Fox-Cove School has been re-opened and a trained female Teacher conducts it. In the St. John's District a School-house has been erected at Ballyhealy, and the School has been in operation since September. A School-house has also been erected at Fresh Water, and the School has been in operation the past twelve months.

The School-house at Outer Cove has undergone a thorough repairing.

A sum of £838 10s. 7d. currency has been expended this year in building and repairing School-houses. Of course there have been some minor repairs effected besides these enumerated.

[BOOKS AND MAPS.]

Although there has not been much done, as yet, in the way of providing the Schools with a proper supply of books, &c., &c., a movement in that direction has been taken by eight of the Catholic Boards. There is, however, a great difficulty in procuring a supply of those books required for the Schools,—particularly the Christian Brothers series. I was requested by the Rev. Chairmen of four of the Boards to purchase some books for their Schools, but was unable to procure them in St. John's, and had to get a person to send to Halifax for them; and even there only half the amount requested could be got at that time. I was unable to send these books to the Boards that ordered them, until after my inspection of their Schools

With respect to the manner in which the books, when once provided by the Boards, should be disposed of, I must beg leave to quote my remarks on that subject in my first Report :—

“The supply once made would be self-sustaining. The course to be adopted would be something similar to that followed by the Placentia Board, with respect to the Commercial School there. The books, when purchased by the Board, should be placed in the hands of the Teacher, according to the requirements of the several Schools in each District, who would dispose of them to the pupils at a price fixed by the Board, which might be shade over the first cost, to cover expenses,—each Teacher being held accountable for the amount of books he had received. Should it be thought that by this arrangement you would unfairly entail upon the Teacher an amount of trouble and responsibility, it must be recollected, on the other hand, that the supply of books will relieve him from an amount of labor and annoyance which he constantly felt and complained of.

“The people themselves would also participate in the benefits of this arrangement, as they would be enabled to purchase the necessary books for their children for a less sum than they could procure them in St. John’s.

“I do not think that it would be necessary for the pupils to purchase any books except those they would be compelled to bring home with them for the purpose of learning tasks out of them, and that the reading, arithmetical, and mathematical books, &c., might be retained as the property of the School ; and as these books would only be in the hands of the pupils during School-hours, they would last for a number of years. This would limit the expenses of the parents in providing their children with books to a small amount.”

In consequence of these suggestions not being attended to, I found on my last visitation that these Schools, where I expected to find at least a limited supply of reading books, were just as deficient in that respect as before. The reading books supplied were sold to the pupils, and in most instances those pupils were absent from the Schools when I visited them ; so that these present had to read from their spelling books as usual.

There are, at least, two of the Catholic Boards that are unable to take any steps towards providing their Schools with books, in con—

sequence of their grant being exhausted, or nearly so, in the payment of their Teachers; and there are a few other Boards who are prevented from taking immediate action, at least to any extent, for this object, in consequence of their surplus fund being as yet required for the more important object of repairing and building their School-houses.

The Schools in the St. John's District, with the exception of three or four, are very poorly supplied with books, especially reading books. They are, in this particular, behind any similar number of Schools in the extern Districts.

During my last and previous visitations of the Schools, I had many opportunities of observing the great want of Maps in these Schools, where geography formed a portion of the instruction imparted, and knowing that claims of a more pressing nature would deter the Boards from turning their attention in that direction, I determined to make an application to the Government to be permitted to expend a portion of the £100 voted to promote such improvements, in the purchase of such Maps as I thought were most required. The reply of the Government to my application was, that they were unwilling to interfere with the volition of the Boards in this matter, who were by the Education Act the parties authorised to move in it.

I merely mention this much, so that the Boards may be under no misapprehension in the matter, and also to remove from the minds of those Chairmen the impression that I am afraid my conversation on the subject with them may have led them to entertain,—namely, that I could do all that was needful for them in the matter.

I have now only to entreat of the Chairmen of the several Boards to permit of no unnecessary delay to ensue before making their application, as no matter how small the portion to which each Board may be entitled, a judicious application of it for a few years, for the above purpose, will enable them to furnish the more important of their Schools with those very desirable appendages, and thereby effect an improvement in those Schools, as to their character and usefulness, which no School, deprived of their advantages, could ever hope to obtain.

REGISTERS AND FEES.

It will be seen by my first Report of the Schools (1858), that I had to complain of the almost total absence of Registers of the daily attendance of pupils in the Schools I then visited. It is very gratifying in being able to state that a very great improvement has taken place in this particular since that time. I found on my inspection, the past summer, that only eleven Teachers still continued chargeable with this neglect, there being seven others who kept their Registers in an imperfect manner. I have, in each instance that I make mention of this neglect, written it in italics, so that it may with some certainty catch the attention of the Boards;—and now that the number of Teachers who still continue to neglect this most important part of their duty are reduced to their present limited number, I trust that those parties will be promptly notified that such neglect will not be tolerated for the future, so that I may hope to have the pleasure of recording, in my next Report, that such neglect no longer continues to lower the character of the Catholic Elementary Schools of the Island.

There has been a small increase in the amount of fees collected this year, as compared with the former, the amount for 1860 being £154 10s. 9d. ; and for 1861 £168 5s. The pretty general short catch of fish for the past summer would, however, fairly account for the absence of any large increase in the fees.

The following Scale will show the fluctuations that have taken place, with respect to the amount of fees collected for the past two years. These fluctuations are in some instances caused by the fact of one or more Schools, that were found closed on one year's inspection, would be in operation at the time of the next, and *vice versa* :—

<i>Increase from last Year.</i>			<i>Decrease from last year.</i>		
DISTRICTS.	1860.	1861.	DISTRICTS.	1860.	1861.
Burin.	£3 0 0	£6 13 6	St. Mary's.	£2 5 6	
Placentia West.	0 12 6	3 0 0	Bay Bulls.	11 12 6	£6 7 6
Harbor Main.	7 6 0	11 6 0	Carbonear and Bay de Verds	21 0 0	18 5 0
Brigus.	3 10 0	11 0 0	Bonavista.	14 0 0	8 15 0
Harbor Grace.	21 12 6	38 0 0	St. John's.	55 2 6	49 0 6
	£36 1 0	£69 19 6		£104 0 6	£82 8 0
			The remaining Districts are represented by.....	14 9 3	15 7 6
				36 1 0	69 19 6
				£154 10 9	£168 5 0

In conclusion, I have merely to add, that although the substitution of a more efficient class of Teachers, in the place of some whose services we are as yet compelled to retain, may be somewhat difficult, in consequence of the paucity of material which we have to draw upon, yet we are effecting something in that way each year. There are at present six young men at the Training School at the College of St. Bonaventure qualifying themselves for the situation of Teachers, in addition to five others who are now conducting Schools, and who had the benefit of a similar training in that establishment.

We have also received from the parent establishment of the Presentation Convent, St. John's, valuable additions to our staff of Teachers. At present we number eight trained Teachers from that valuable Institution, and each year will, I trust, see that number increased.

From these two sources alone, independent of every other, I would confidently look forward to a radical change in the character of the Teachers of the Catholic Schools of this country.

With these remarks I beg leave to submit my Report.

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY.

District of Fogo.

FOGO SCHOOL.

When I visited this District, in the latter part of June, I found the only School that has been in operation there for the last two years closed, in consequence of the Teacher taking the six weeks' vacation allowed him for fishing. I saw the Teacher, Mr. Shea, and he informed me that there were 27 pupils on the Register, of whom about 15 attended daily.

The School-house at Tilton Harbor, I was informed, was then completed, but there had been no Teacher appointed to take charge of it up to that time.

I have not received an account of the expenditure of the School monies for this District. In my last Report I stated that the Rev. P. Ward informed me that on the 30th of June, 1859, a balance of £8 2s. 6d. remained on his hands, and that from that period the money was drawn by the Right Rev. Dr. Dalton. I wrote to his Lordship requesting him to furnish me with the expenditure of the School-money from that date, but have not received a reply to my communication up to the time of writing my Report.

The grant for Fogo is £63 1s. 4d. sterling; and if Twillingate and Morton's Harbor be included, of £33 1s. 4d. sterling, making £96 2s. 8d. sterling, or £110 18s. 5d. currency, it would give £221 16s. 10d. for the past two years;—to which if we add the balance of £8 2s. 6d., the whole will amount to £229 19s. 4d. currency, from which is to be deducted the Teacher's salary of the Fogo School of £50, for the two years, leaving a balance of £179 19s. 4d., less by whatever amount may have been expended on the Tilton Harbor School-house, or any other expenditure that may have been incurred.

District of Bonavista.

BONAVISTA COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

I visited this School on the 4th July, but the Teacher, Mr. Rowsell, objected to my inspecting it. He stated that he was under the

Board, and that Mr. Haddon instructed him not to permit any one but himself inspect the School. I have since learned from Mr. Haddon that he gave no such order to the Teacher. However, I believe there was a tacit understanding between Mr. Haddon and myself that he should inspect the Protestant Commercial Schools and I the Catholic.

BONAVISTA SCHOOL.

This School was re-established, after a cessation of 4 years, on the 3d of June last, and a Mr. Hearn appointed to conduct it, at a salary of £50 sterling. He appears to be a competent person, and I have no doubt of the improvement of the children under his tuition. There were 20 pupils assembled the day I visited it. There was *no Register kept* up to the time of my visit.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL (KINGS'S COVE).

Visited this School on the 5th July. A Mr. Hanrahan has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hamilton, who resigned in October, 1860, and the School was closed, in consequence, until the 3d of June, previous to my visit. There were 43 pupils on the Register, of whom 37 were present on the day of my visit. The children went through their exercises very fairly, and I feel satisfied the School will be creditably conducted by Mr. Hanrahan.

SANCROIX SCHOOL.

There were but seven pupils assembled on the day I visited the School. The Teacher accounted for the absence of so many of his pupils by stating they were kept from School that day to assist their parents in spreading caplin over their potatoe gardens. The Register showed a constant attendance of about 20 out of 28, the entire number on the Roll. There were 50 pupils on the Register last year. This very great falling off has been caused by the severe epidemic which visited the locality the previous fall and winter, and of which a large number of the children died. The Teacher stated that no less than 15 of the pupils who attended the School were buried in one week. This School is, as I stated in my last Report, a fairly conducted one ; but the same deficiency of books and stationery, as well as the insufficiency of School furniture, or rather the entire absence of it, continues to hamper the efforts of the Teachers.

The cyphering books showed a fair number of the pupils pretty well advanced in arithmetic, and copies fairly kept. There has been nothing done towards erecting a School-house here.

District of Trinity.

RAGGED HARBOR SCHOOL.

This School was closed when I visited it, in consequence of sickness prevailing to such an extent among the children that the Teacher was recommended to close the School for some time. There has been nothing done to the School-house since my former visit.

TRINITY SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 8th of June. There were 12 pupils present, 22 being the entire number on the Register. This is a falling off from last year, which showed 38 on the Roll. All the copy books of the pupils for the previous twelve months were carefully preserved and produced, some of the children having as many as six copy books to exhibit. This enabled me to see the progress made during that time, which was very considerable. Their proficiency in arithmetic was equally creditable, and indeed the same might be said of every branch taught in the School. This School is well supplied with books, the Teacher providing them, and selling them to the pupils. The rent of the School-room, which is 50s a year, the Teacher stated was then due for two years.

TURK'S COVE SCHOOL.

This School was closed on my visiting it, as the Teacher was availing himself of the six weeks allowed him for fishing. He called on me the following day at New Perlican, and stated that he assembled the children that morning, expecting that I might repeat my visit, which I would have done had I known he would do so. He stated there are 27 on the Register, *which he assured me he kept now*, having to complain of his neglect in that particular on each of my previous visits. The only fees he receives are 10s, paid him by two Protestant children who attend his School.

I did not visit the Grate's Cove School at this time, as I presumed the Teacher was also taking the vacation allowed him for fishing; and when I visited the Bay de Verds District it was late in October, and I regret that I was unable to go there then.

District of Carbonear and Bay-de-Verd.

CARBONEAR SCHOOL.

I visited this School on the 17th of October. There were 40 pupils present, and 180 on the Register. There were but 140 on the Register last year, and yet I found 70 children attending the School. The pupils acquitted themselves very fairly on examination, particularly in reading. Writing was also very good and copies clean. There were but a few children present learning grammar and geography, of which they had a fair knowledge; but in arithmetic they were not so proficient as I think they ought to be. In examining the younger children I was forcibly reminded of what I had but too frequently witnessed before,—namely, the great labour, as well as annoyance, which the Teacher suffers from the want of books of a uniform character, to classify his junior classes; for although in the present instance the pupils were nominally classified, they had to be taught separately in consequence of the dissimilarity of their books;—and yet it is expected, by the parents of these children, that they will say at least two lessons each day to the Teacher, who thus spends a large portion of his time in endeavouring to meet their wishes; and, from the manner of tuition, with very little profit to the young children, but with very great loss and injury to the more advanced classes, who are thus deprived by so much of the Teacher's care and supervision that would otherwise be at their disposal. These remarks apply with equal force to every School where the attendance of pupils is large. This School should also be provided with a suit of Maps.

CROCKER'S-COVE SCHOOL.

When I visited this School it was closed, in consequence of the School-house undergoing some repairs, including the building of a porch, which the School-house much needed to make it comfortable. The attendance of children during the summer is small and irregular to this School. In winter it is about 35. The copy-books exhibited were kept very clean, but the writing was poor.

BROAD-COVE SCHOOL.

This School, which was closed for the last two years, was reopened for the reception of pupils on the 11th of September last.

A Mr. Fahey conducts it. There were 23 pupils on the Register, 12 of whom were present on the day of my visit. They were mostly very young, and only just commencing to spell.

A very comfortable School-house been built here during the cessation of the School, which only requires a porch to complete it. A stove has also been provided for it, but the Teacher had not received it at the time of my visit (18th October).

WESTERN-BAY SCHOOL.

There were 19 children attending School on the day of my visit. The Register kept by the Teacher was very imperfect; not, I feel satisfied, from a want of knowing how to keep one properly, but to avoid the little additional trouble the keeping it in the proper form might give him. There were 4 copy-books, containing very indifferent writing, exhibited, with not one single date affixed to any of the copies, to show when they were written. Only 3 of the children present were reading, and these read from their spelling-books. Reading, very poor; spelling and catechism, very fair.

The School-room is wanting in School furniture, and the School-house very much requires some repairs. The flooring of the loft is merely laid down loosely, which must make the School-room very cold during the winter.

NORTHERN-BAY SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 19th October. *There is no Register kept.* 27 pupils were present. Very few copy-books to exhibit. Pupils went through their reading, spelling, and catechism tolerably well. Same complaint with respect to arithmetic as in former Reports;—children knew little or nothing of the rules they had gone over. The School-house is in a worse state of repair than the one at Western Bay.

JOB'S-COVE SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 21st of October. It was closed from May 1859, to January, 1860, when a Mr. Walsh was appointed to take charge of it at a salary of £25 currency. There were 13 children present on the day I visited it; only two of whom were reading. Spelling and reading of pupils wretchedly bad.

The School-house is in a similar state of repair as the former one.

LOW-POINT SCHOOL.

This School-house requires some repairs, and the School-room is so deficient in School-furniture of every description, and having all the appearance of being used as the kitchen and store-room of the Teacher, that any stranger entering it would not suppose for a moment that he was in a School-room, and the number of children he would be likely to see assembled would not enlighten him on the subject, as the largest number I have ever seen there was 9. On the present occasion there were only 7.

There was but one copy book to exhibit, and this was the only evidence the Teacher could produce of the tuition or progress of the absent pupils; and yet I am afraid that it only too truly represented the amount of instruction imparted in this School.

It is but right to add, that I do not, by any means, think the Teacher an incompetent person to conduct a School.

BAY-DE-VERDS COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 21st October. There were 29 children present. The Register, which is very neatly kept, shows the maximum number to be 66. A very large number of copy-books were shown,—in fact, nearly all those written by the pupils for the past 12 months. The writing was generally very good, and their sums neatly entered in their cyphering-books. In the other branches the children did not acquit themselves as creditably as I expected they would. The Teacher stated that so much of his time was taken up in teaching the children of the junior classes separately, in consequence of the dissimilarity of their books, that he was unable to bestow a fair proportion of his time on the more advanced classes. These latter are tolerably well supplied with books.

District of Harbor Grace.

MOSQUITTO SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 24th October. The School-house undergoing some repairs, and the School was held in the Teacher's house. There were 17 pupils present, 52 being on the Register. There were a fair number of copy-books exhibited, but the writing, with a few exceptions, was very poor. The first class were said to be absent; and the reading of the second class, as well as the spelling of the

pupils generally, was also very indifferent. Knowledge of catechism and arithmetic much better. The pupils present were fairly supplied with reading books, but there appeared a great deficiency of spelling-books.

HARBOR-GRACE ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

There were but 32 pupils present on the day I visited this School,—the average attendance being about 60. The cause of the small attendance on this day, the Teacher stated to be, that the School was closed for a few days previous to my visit, for the purpose of making some improvements in the School-room, and that the entire of the pupils were not aware of the School being re-opened.

The pupils of this School are well provided with books and stationery. Their writing was remarkably good, and their sums were entered with neatness and precision. Spelling, reading, grammar and geography were also creditably gone through ;—arithmetic being the only branch in which a deficiency was apparent.

This School is at present conducted by Mr. HAMILTON, the former Teacher of the King's-Cove Commercial School.

RIVER-HEAD SCHOOL.

There was a small attendance of pupils in this School, also, on the day I visited it, there being but 20 present, while the Register showed an average attendance of 37. This small attendance was caused by the elder pupils being kept at home by their parents, at that season, to assist them in digging and storing their potatoe crop. In consequence of the number of pupils absent, and those the more advanced ones, the School was seen at a disadvantage. However, spelling, reading, arithmetic and catechism were gone through by the pupils present with tolerable correctness, and the writing in the copy-books shown was generally pretty fairly executed.

The female School, River-head, was closed in consequence of sickness being rife among the pupils who attended the School.

ISLAND COVE SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 16th October. There were 20 pupils present, 49 being on the Register, which is very carefully kept ; and I noticed that the visits of persons to the School were carefully recorded, with the date of their visit, in the Register. I would wish

to see that practice adopted in all the Schools. A few copy-books and cyphering-books, belonging to pupils who were absent, were very well kept, but the writing of the pupils present was not only poor, but so carelessly and slovenly written as to show very little supervision in the Teacher. In spelling, reading and catechism the pupils present were not very proficient.

FEATHER POINT SCHOOL.

A very fine School-house has been built here since my former visit to the District. It is 32 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 10 feet high. It is completely finished and painted, and the School-room is also painted and papered, and a carpenter was engaged making desks and forms for it, on the day of my visit. The School-house is situated so as to enable children from Bryant's Cove and the neighboring places to attend it. There were 20 pupils present, 25 being on the Register, of whom 12 are Protestants. This School has not been in operation for the last two years, and the children were in consequence somewhat backward. It is at present conducted by a female Teacher.

SPANIARD'S BAY SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 15th October. There were 25 pupils present. The copy-books and cyphering-books were neatly kept, and the writing generally good. Spelling, reading, and catechism were also very fairly gone through, notwithstanding the great difficulty the pupils labour under from the want of proper books. The neatness and order I have witnessed in this School, on each of my visits, as well as the very creditable proficiency of the pupils, warrants me in saying that it is one of the best of the Catholic Elementary Schools of the Island.

District of Brigus.

BAY ROBERTS SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 15th October. There were 30 pupils present, which is about an average attendance; but during the summer months the average by Register was 44. A very large number of copy-books were exhibited for inspection, all of which were kept clean, and the writing showed a progressive improvement. The reading of pupils was only tolerable; but they have no reading books.

In spelling, catechism, and arithmetic tables, they answered very correctly.

NORTHERN-GUT SCHOOL.

I visited this School on the 14th October. There were 13 children present, which is about an average attendance. *No Register kept.* Only two copy-books to show. Writing very poor. Only one of the children present able to read, and their answering in spelling and catechism was very indifferent.

CUPIDS SCHOOL.

There were only 20 children present when I visited this School, but the average attendance by Register, is over 30. Only two copy-books to show. Writing very poor; and only 4 children of the 20 present were able to read. Their reading and knowledge of catechism were very poor;—spelling something better. There is not the smallest improvement in these two Schools.

BRIGUS SCHOOL.

On my visiting this School I found only 5 children assembled, and only 17 on the Register. The cause of this great falling off is chiefly on account of the female pupils having left to attend the Convent School lately established at Brigus; but another reason might be found for the limited number attending,—in the present inconvenient site of the School-house, which certainly prevents many young children from attending. The Chairman, the Rev. E. O'KEEFE, has had it in contemplation for some time to remove the School-house to a more central situation, and would have done so during the past year but that his time and attention were so entirely occupied superintending the building of the beautiful Convent above alluded to.

The Teacher of this School is an intelligent young man, and I believe an attentive Teacher.

COLLIERS SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 13th October. The children had just left School when I arrived, but were re-assembled at my request, and 17 attended. There are 71 on the Register, but from the amount of sickness that was prevalent amongst the children during the summer the attendance was necessarily small and irregular. There was but one copy-book to show, although 12 were said to be

writing; and the usual excuse of course was given that the children had their copies at home; but the permitting them to do so by the Teacher, after my repeated instructions to have them kept in School, is very culpable.

The spelling of the pupils was wretchedly bad; reading, catechism, &c., somewhat better. Although the Teacher of this School is quite competent to conduct it, I am sorry to be compelled to state that the School is not by any means an improving one, and that the hopes I expressed in my last Report have not been realized.

TURK'S-GUT SCHOOL.

This School continues in charge of Mr. Symmonds, as the Chairman, the Rev. C. O'Keefe, has been unable as yet to procure the services of a competent Teacher.

Since I visited this District last year a Convent has been erected at the Harbor of Brigus. This building is a very superior one, and a School-house, to be attached to it, was in course of erection this summer. The ladies of the Convent, who are of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, teach at present in the sacristy of the Chapel. Their School is attended by about 40 pupils.

District of Harbor Main.

BACON COVE SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 12th of October, there were 19 pupils present. The Register, which is not kept according to the proper form, shows the maximum attendance to be 40. There was but one copy-book in the School. None of the pupils present were reading or learning arithmetic. Spelling and catechism, very poor. No improvement to be expected in this School while the present Teacher has charge of it.

CAT'S COVE SCHOOL.

There were 78 pupils assembled on my visiting this School; there being 108 on the Register. The copy-books and cyphering-books were cleanly kept, but the writing was very indifferent. The reading and spelling of the pupils were very fair; and they

answered the questions in catechism and arithmetic tables remarkably well.

SALMON COVE SCHOOL.

This School has been put in operation since my visit to this District last year, and a Mr. Walsh, a young man who spent some time at the Training School at St. John's, has charge of it, at a salary of £30 currency. The Register showed a maximum attendance of 58 pupils, 50 of whom were present. For the short time the School was in operation the pupils acquitted themselves very well, as I have no doubt the statement of the Teacher was a correct one, namely, that the majority of the pupils were very backward when he took charge. The writing of the pupils showed a progressive improvement.

HARBOR MAIN COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 11th of October. The Register shows a maximum attendance of 76 pupils, 63 of whom were present.

The School is provided with a large Map of Newfoundland. The writing of the pupils was generally good, as was also their reading; but in spelling and catechism they answered very badly. There were no classes of grammar or geography present.

CHAPEL'S COVE SCHOOL.

There were 37 pupils assembled on my visiting this School. The Register showed a maximum attendance of 81. There were only two copy-books to produce. All the pupils of the first class of reading were said to be absent, and only two of the second class were present.

The spelling, reading, and knowledge of catechism of the children present were of the poorest description. None of the pupils of this School were learning arithmetic. The Teacher is a very old man, and no improvement can be expected while he has charge of it.

HOLYROOD SCHOOL.

I found 80 children assembled on the day I visited this School. The Register showed a maximum attendance of 100. A fair number of copy-books were showed for inspection, the writing in which was generally very good, particularly those of the females, some of

whom wrote very fine hands. The Teacher, who has charge of the School two years, stated that the majority of the pupils, now writing, commenced with her. There were three classes of reading, and their reading exhibited of course a varied degree of improvement, but generally pretty good. In spelling and catechism they answered remarkably well, but they were very deficient in their arithmetic tables. The Teacher stated that the children had no table-books, although she was constantly requesting of them to procure the books. Two of the pupils were in Practice, and eight in the Rule of Three.

Having had the unpleasant duty, on but too many occasions, of recording and at the same time censuring the small and irregular attendance of pupils in almost all the Catholic Elementary Schools of the Island, it affords me no small satisfaction to be able to point to the large number of children who regularly attended the six Schools of this District for the past summer.

The maximum number on the Register last year was 328, as contrasted with 453 this year, or 38 per cent. of an increase. The largest number I have, on any previous occasion, found in actual attendance in the Schools, was 170, while this year I found 310, or 92 per cent. of an increase.

This very gratifying improvement has been effected by the untiring zeal of the Rev. William Walsh, C. C., who has never ceased his exertions, since his appointment to the Parish, even to the extent of going from house to house for the purpose of compelling parents to send their children to School; and so successful has the rev. gentleman been in his praiseworthy exertions, that now, as I was creditably informed, no parent ever thinks of keeping his or her children from School for a single day, without special permission to do so.

District of St. Mary's.

ST. MARY'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 10th of September. There were 18 pupils present, which is an average attendance, although there are 56 on the Register.

The reading, spelling, &c., &c., were fairly gone through for children of the ages of these present. The writing of the pupils, with two exceptions, was very poor, and there was but one of the pupils present learning grammar. The School is very poorly supplied with books, and the Teacher stated that the attendance of pupils was very irregular, —and, I might add, without necessarily implying any blame to the Teacher, that the School is scarcely on a par with many of the Elementary Schools.

RIVER HEAD SCHOOL.

This School, which was closed for about 4 years, was re-opened in December, 1860. The Teacher receives, £20 a-year salary, and is allowed two months vacation. The School was closed on the day I visited, and had been on the previous day, in consequence, as the Teacher stated, of the pupils being employed picking berries. There is *no Register kept*, but the Teacher stated that there were 30 on his list.

SALMONIER SOUTH SIDE SCHOOL.

When I visited this School (9th September) the Teacher was taking his vacation of six weeks, but assembled the children for my inspection; —14 attended, the average attendance being 17. There were but a few copy-books to produce, the writing in which was generally good. There were two boys said to be as far as Barter and Exchange, but on examination they showed an ignorance not alone of these rules, but of some of those they had previously gone through. Their spelling and reading, &c., &c., were very good. The School-house remains in the same unfinished state it was last year, wanting clapboard and ceiling, and the School is very badly supplied with books. There is but one reading book in the School.

SCHOOLS ON NORTH SIDE OF SALMONIER.

There were two Schools in operation at the North side of the Arm at the time of my visit, both of which were conducted by female Teachers. In one there were 8, and in the other 13, children assembled. One of the Schools was held in a room of the Teacher's house, and the other in a miserable shed or linny. One half of the children were unprovided with books, and none of the pupils of either School were writing; and in the latter School it was quite impossible for them to write. These two Schools were in operation since the previous January, and the Teachers were engaged to teach for 6 months

for a sum of £5 each. That period had expired when I visited the Schools, and the Teachers were expecting a similar amount for their services for the summer months. I need only add that the proficiency of the pupils was quite on a par with the School accommodation afforded them. The distance between these two Schools is $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles, and one is at a loss to conceive what possible motive could induce a Board to establish two Schools so near each other, when the united sums received by these two Teachers would scarcely be sufficient to sustain one School.

On my visiting St. Mary's the Secretary of the Board of Education, Mr. MURPHY, not only furnished me with the Return of the expenditure of the School-money for the District, but also produced the Minutes of the last meeting of the Board, to show me in detail the appropriations that were sanctioned; and I find that a sum of £175 3s. currency was expended the past year in the payment of Teachers' salaries, being two pounds over the entire amount received for educational purposes in the District.

Now, the whole amount paid to the Teachers of the St. Mary's Commercial, River Head, Holyrood and Salmonier, North and South-side Schools, when the whole of them are operation for the entire year, is £146; the balance being expended in paying some parties to teach for a few months in some of the smaller settlements.

The great evil of this mode of expenditure is, that no improvement can possibly take place, either in erecting or repairing School-houses, or providing them with books, &c, &c. And if this course of procedure be continued, of expending the entire amount of the Education grant, in sustaining those small, miserable, and inefficient Schools, that never give an adequate return for the outlay, the Schools of this District might be inspected ten years hence, and they would be found in the same condition they are at the present moment, wanting in School accomodation, School furniture, and unprovided with books. I trust, therefore, that a better spirit will actuate the Board at their next meeting, as to the expenditure of the School money.

While I was in St. Mary's harbor the Rev. J. RYAN, P. P., returned from Trepassy, where he had been on a visitation to the Parish, and he informed me that the two Schools, the one at Trepassy and the other Portugal Cove, were in operation. The two females who conduct the Trepassy School receive between them £35 currency, and the Teacher at Portugal Cove, £10 currency. The Educational

grant for the District is £47 currency. Having a large amount of work still before me in other Districts, I was again compelled to postpone my visit to this District.

District of Great Placentia.

GREAT PLACENTIA COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 20th of August. The School-house continues in the same bad state of repair as noticed in last year's Report. There were 41 pupils present, which was an average attendance, and there were 106 on the Register. The writing of the pupils, particularly the females, was very good, and the cyphering-books were neatly kept. There were 3 pupils present belonging to the first class of grammar and geography; and so far as these 3 fairly represented the class, there was an improvement since last year. A second class of 7 were also pretty fairly instructed in the elementary portions of the above two branches. In arithmetic 12 had gone over the Rule of Three, and four of these 12 were pretty far advanced in the other rules. The spelling and reading of the pupils were also tolerably good.

This School continues to be well supplied with books and stationery, without any further outlay than that made 4 years ago.

NORTH-EAST ARM SCHOOL.

There were 20 pupils present on the day I visited this School. There has been nothing done to the School-house since my last visit;—it requires clapboarding and ceiling as well as School-furniture, and the children are very badly supplied with books. There were only two copy-books to show, the writing in which was poor; spelling and reading of pupils very poor; knowledge of catechism very good. The Teacher of this School gets eight weeks vacation to fish.

BRANCH SCHOOL.

I visited this School on the 3d September, which was the first time I was enabled to do so, the difficulty in getting to and from it being very great. The School-house here is in a miserable condition;—it has been built six years, but has never been clapboarded or ceiled, and is now scarcely habitable. The Teacher stated that he would not con-

tinue to teach School there the winter, unless something were done with it.

The Teacher produced a fair number of copy-books for inspection, the writing in which was generally pretty fair. The pupils also acquitted themselves tolerably well in their reading and catechism, but they were very deficient in their spelling and arithmetic tables. The pupils are very badly supplied with books. There were 29 children present at examination, but this was much over the usual attendance, the Teacher having collected that number for my inspection. The Teacher is allowed 3 months vacation for fishing.

DISTRESS SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 6th September. There has been nothing done to the School-house since my former visit to it, and it is at present in the same miserable condition as the Branch School-house, —neither clapboarded nor ceiled since its erection, and the School-room wanting in every article of School-furniture. I am surprised how School can be held here during winter. *There is no Register kept.* None of the pupils attending the School learning arithmetic or writing on paper, and there is the same deficiency in the supply of books as in the two former Schools.

I trust the Education Board of this District will see the desirability of expending the balance of School-money which the Rev. Chairman states he has on hands, £27, in aiding the inhabitants of these three localities in putting their School-houses in a proper state of repair.

District of Little Placentia.

LITTLE PLACENTIA SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 21st August. There were 32 pupils present. An imperfect Register kept. There were only two copy-books to exhibit for inspection; and although there were said to be 22 pupils in the Rule of Three, and in rules farther advanced, there were only two cyphering books to show as evidence of the correctness of this statement. I am sorry to add that the children did not acquit themselves on examination as creditably as I expected they would.

FOX-HARBOR SCHOOL.

This School is held in the same miserable dwelling as stated in my last Report, and the School-room is of the same character, wanting in every article of School-furniture, as was then stated of it. I did not visit the Red Island School, but I was informed that there is no School-house built there as yet.

This District is peculiarly situated with respect to its School fund. The amount paid to the three Teachers is £110 currency; and as the Education grant for the District is only £107 17s. currency, the balance of £2 3s. is drawn from a fund remaining on hands from the cessation of the Little Placentia School for some time, and which now amounts to only £7 17s. 1d., which in a few years will be exhausted, and in the meantime the Board will be unable to offer any aid to the inhabitants of Fox Harbor or Red Island, to build their School-houses, or to take any steps in providing them with books and stationery, &c., &c. This is unfortunately the only instance, with the Catholic Boards, of their being no balance accruing yearly, after the payment of Teachers, to meet the other necessary outlays towards making their Schools efficient.

District of Placentia West.

PARADISE SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 12th of August. There were 26 pupils on the Register, nearly all of whom attend daily. There were 23 present on the day I visited the School. There was a great improvement in the spelling, reading, &c., &c., of the pupils since last year. Miss POWER, who conducts this School, I believe to be a painstaking Teacher, but the absence of a proper supply of books for the pupils is of course a great drawback on her exertions.

PRESQUE SCHOOL.

A Mr. FOGERTY had charge of this School when I visited it, the former Teacher being at the Training School at St. John's.

There has been nothing done to the School-house since my former visit. There was *no Register kept* from the 1st July up to the time of my visit (13th August). The writing of the pupils showed a progressive improvement. The first class acquitted themselves very

well in spelling, reading, &c., &c.; but the other classes very indifferently.

There is a great deficiency of reading books in this School.

ST. KYRAN'S SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 13th of August. There were 19 pupils present, which is an average attendance for the summer. The Teacher stated that during the winter the attendance was small and irregular. The pupils present were very fairly instructed in the branches taught in the School. A supply of reading books is much needed for this School.

ANNE'S COVE SCHOOL.

This School is held in the same miserable dwelling mentioned in last year's Report. There were 17 pupils present on the day I visited it. There was *no Register kept*, but the Teacher, on the day following my visit, procured paper from the Rev. James Walsh for the purpose of keeping one for the future, and I showed him the proper form for doing so. The Teacher of this School, though an old man, is very successful in the tuition of his pupils, so far as their spelling, reading and knowledge of the catechism, which were very satisfactory, although he labors under the same disadvantage, from the want proper reading books, as the previous Schools.

District of Burin and Fortune Bay.

SPANISH ROOM SCHOOL.

This room has been established since my former visit to this District, and a Miss Brien, who has been educated and trained for the position of Teacher at the Presentation Convent, St. John's, has charge of it. There were 34 on the Register. As I was compelled to leave in the morning, before the regular hour for the pupils assembling, I was enabled to see but a few of the children whom the Teacher collected, but I could see from the very great improvement in the writing of the pupils, although the School was in operation but eight months, the careful tuition of the Teacher, and I hope very favorably of the future working of the School under the present Teacher.

ODERIN SCHOOL.

On visiting this School I found the children had just left, and as I was compelled to leave by the Packet I did not see it in operation. On visiting the Teacher at his residence, he stated that there was no alteration in the School since my former visit,—a statement I am very much inclined to believe. He also stated that he kept a Register of the attendance of his pupils since the 28th of June last.

There has been no movement made towards erecting a School-house here.

BEAU BOIS SCHOOL.

On visiting this School I found 50 children assembled. The Register, which is arranged and kept in a very superior manner, showed the maximum number to be 78. A time-table is hung up in the room, which is also furnished with a time-piece, the gift of a Mr. FARREL, a resident of the place.

The copy-books and cyphering books of the pupils were well kept, and the writing was generally good. The pupils were well classified, and all acquitted themselves very well on examination. 12 of the pupils had just commenced a class of grammar and geography, and 5 pupils were as far as the Rule of Three. I was also shown some beautiful work done in Berlin-wool by young girls of 11 or 12 years of age. This School is well supplied with books and stationery, and the Teacher had a fair stock on hand.

FOX COVE SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 7th August. It is at present conducted by a Miss WARD, who was educated and trained in the Presentation Convent, St. John's. There were 52 pupils on the Register, and although the average attendance is about 30, there were but 15 children present on this day. The pupils were making a very rapid improvement in their writing under the present Teacher who writes a beautiful hand. The cyphering-books were also very neatly kept. Two of the children were as far as the Rule of Three. Reading, spelling, &c., &c., were fairly gone through. A time-table, similar to the one in the Beau Bois School, was also kept here. The School was sufficiently supplied with elementary books, but not with reading books.

Spanish Room, Beau Bois, and this School are conducted by trained female Teachers, and are second to none of the six Elementary Schools of the Island.

BURIN COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 3d of August. It is at present conducted by a Mr. O'DONNELL, who has been educated and trained in one of the National Schools of Ireland, and who appears to be quite a competent person to have charge of it.

But as the School had been under his superintendence but a short time previous to my visit, it will only be on my next inspection that he can fairly be held accountable for the proficiency of his pupils. He receives the same salary as the former Teacher, namely, £80. There are 65 on the Register, 37 of whom were assembled on the day I visited the School. 19 of the pupils were learning grammar and geography, and 7 were in the Rule of Three, and in rules farther advanced.

ST. LAWRENCE SCHOOL.

There have been some repairs of a limited extent made on this School-house since my former visit. There were 94 pupils on the Register, 60 of whom I found assembled. There was a fair number copy-books and cyphering-books exhibited, which were cleanly kept, and the writing was generally fair. There were 22 in the elementary rules of arithmetic, and 4 in the more advanced rules, as far as Exchange, &c. &c. The pupils acquitted themselves very fairly in their spelling, reading and catechism, but the want of a sufficient supply of books, especially reading books, is a great impediment to the Teacher's exertions, who conducts this School very creditably.

LAMALINE SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 30th of July. There was *no Register to produce*, but 12 pupils were said to be the maximum, and 5 the average attendance. The School, if it can be called one, is held in the Teacher's house, and as she has a family of young children to attend to, as well as her domestic duties, the time bestowed on her pupils I can easily imagine. At all events I look upon this School as at present conducted as perfectly useless.

The Lawn School continues to be conducted by Miss Sparrow, and was held in the Chapel during the summer. The Chairman,

the Rev. J. Cullen, informed me that he expected the School-house lately built there would be completed this fall, so as to have School held there during the winter.

HARBOR BRITON SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 27th of July. The School-room is a comfortable one, and sufficiently provided with desks and forms. The present Teacher, Mr. McAvoy, had charge of the School for about six weeks previous to my visit. He is a young man, and appears to be a very desirable person to have charge of it. There were 17 pupils on the Register, 14 of whom I found assembled. The pupils went through their examination very fairly, in spelling, reading, catechism, &c. &c.

As the Catholic Educational Grant for this District, including Burgeo and La Poile, is only about £56 currency, and as the Teacher at Great Jarvis receives £30 currency, the sum of £20 appropriated for the Teacher of this School, not being considered as sufficient remuneration by the present Teacher, the resident Clergyman, the Rev. E. Brennan, being anxious to retain his services, provides him, out of his own funds, with board and lodging for the present year, in hopes that at the end of that period he may be in a position to offer him a sufficient salary. I was unable to visit the School at Great Jarvis, but I received from the Rev. E. Brennan a very favourable report of its working.

District of Bay Bulls.

BAY BULLS COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 24th September. There were 23 pupils present, which is about the average attendance. All the boys present were under 12 years of age, and yet there was a fair per centage of them far advanced in arithmetic;—some as far as Fellowship, Barter, &c., and their sums were carefully entered. There were not many copy-books exhibited, as the absent pupils were permitted to bring theirs home with them. The pupils also acquitted themselves well in their spelling, reading, catechism, &c., &c. What I stated in last year's Report, I am enabled to repeat now—that this School is fairly conducted.

BAY BULLS FEMALE SCHOOL.

I found this School conducted by a Miss Walsh, who had charge of it since the previous January, at a salary of £20 currency. There were 23 pupils present, there being 56 on the Register. The majority of the pupils who were writing were but just commencing to learn. There were two of the pupils as far as Practice, and their sums were neatly entered. The spelling and reading of the pupils were tolerably good, as was also their knowledge of their catechism. Some needle-work executed by the pupils was also exhibited.

WITLESS BAY SCHOOL.

There were 44 pupils present on the day I visited this School, which was more than the average attendance. The pupils did not acquit themselves very well either in spelling or catechism, and the writing in the copy-books exhibited was very indifferent. In everything else, however, their proficiency was tolerably good.

TOADS' COVE SCHOOL.

There were 43 pupils assembled on the day I visited this School, which was a little over the average attendance. The School is at present in charge of a Miss Hanlon, and her pupils went through their examinations in the most creditable manner. In the second class of reading, children not over 7 years of age read distinctly and correctly, and in spelling and catechism all the children showed the care taken in their tuition. The writing was generally good, and the copy-books, as well as cyphering-books, were very neatly kept.

CAPLIN COVE SCHOOL.

There were but 11 pupils present when I visited this School, but the Register showed the average attendance to be 20. The most striking contrast was exhibited by the pupils of this School, on their examination, with those of the last mentioned one. Their spelling and reading were of the most wretched description, and the writing in the four copy-books that were produced was very indifferent, and slovenly written.

These five Schools were partially supplied with reading books, and I have sent to the Rev. Chairman a further supply since I visited them. The Mobile School was closed in consequence of the illness of the Teacher.

District of Ferryland.

BRIGUS SCHOOL.

In consequence of a complaint being lodged at the Secretary's Office by some of the inhabitants of Brigus against the Teacher of this School, Miss DOYLE, for inattention to her duties, I was compelled to proceed there for the purpose of ascertaining where the complaint was true or not. I arrived there on the 10th of January, and found the School closed, and by the Teacher's own acknowledgment it was not in operation since the 30th November previous, but that she intended opening School on the Monday following my arrival. This would be six weeks, in addition to the usual summer vacation, that the children of this locality would be deprived of their School. The Teacher stated that this cessation of the School was with the consent of the Chairman, the Rev. JAMES MURPHY; and she further stated that from the smallness of her salary, £15 currency, she had some thoughts of giving up the School.

In my Report for the year 1859, I recommended that Miss DOYLE's salary should be increased, in consequence of the efficient manner I found the School conducted by her. In fact, I always found this School well conducted, and the pupils, particularly the younger ones, remarkably well instructed. My suggestion of increase of salary was never attended to, and I feel satisfied that the Teacher's present inattention arose from the feeling she entertained that her services were not sufficiently remunerated, and that she was consequently indifferent as to her retaining the situation or not. At all events, I look upon £15 as too small an appropriation to sustain a School at Brigus, while at Renews there are three Schools sustained at an outlay of £70.

CAPE BROVAL SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 28th September. This School-house requires some repairs. There were 9 pupils present. A few copy-books, containing some wretchedly bad and slovenly writing, were shown, but there were no cyphering books to produce, although 9 of the

absent pupils were said to have gone through the entire course of arithmetic. Last year I found but 6 pupils attending the School, and only one copy-book to exhibit. This Teacher receives yearly £40 salary.

FERMEUSE SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 26th September. The School-house has been repaired since former visit. There were 23 pupils present, which is about an average attendance. The examination of the pupils showed very little improvement effected in this School since my former visit; for, with the exception of arithmetic, the children were very backward, and their writing was not only inferior, but carelessly written.

RENEWS FEMALE SCHOOL.

This was the only School, of the three established here, that was in operation on the day I visited this locality. The boys' School had been closed sometime previous, in consequence of the Teacher leaving, and the female School, on the north side, from sore throat being rife among the children; and the present School, I was informed, was also closed for four months from the same cause. There were 35 children present, and, with the exception of reading, which was very poor, the children acquitted themselves tolerably well on examination. There is a great deficiency of reading books in this School.

AQUAFORT SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 27th September. There were 20 pupils present, which is an average attendance. The reading of the pupils in this School was also the only thing I could fairly censure. There were but two reading books in the Schools. The Teacher of this School receives but £15 a-year salary.

These were all the Schools I found in operation on my visit to this District. The Commercial School at Ferryland was closed in consequence of the Teacher, Mr. DALTON, accepting the position of Teacher of the River-head School at St. John's. Kingsman's-Cove School was closed from a similar cause to the Renews Schools, North side, and the Caplin Bay School being nothing more than a winter School, of course I never see it in operation.

District of St. John's.

FRESH-WATER SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 30th November. There were 23 pupils present, which is an average attendance. The writing in the few copy-books exhibited was very poor, and the cyphering-books were equally discreditable to the School. The children acquitted themselves fair in their spelling, reading, catechism, &c., &c. The School is very fairly supplied with books.

OUTER-COVE SCHOOL.

There were 27 children assembled on the day I visited this School. The School-house has been thoroughly repaired this summer. The writing of the pupils, though not very good, bore evidence of carefulness; and rather a large per centage of the pupils were learning arithmetic,—some of whom were pretty far advanced, and these present understood the rules they had gone over very well. The spelling, reading, &c., &c., of the pupils were also very creditable. There were 10 children who came from Torbay to this School all the summer, 8 of whom were present on the day I visited the School.

LOGY-BAY SCHOOL.

I visited this School on the 14th June, and again on the 18th November. On both occasions I found a very small attendance; on the latter visit only 9 were present, which was the average attendance during the summer. It is to be regretted that there is not a larger attendance to this School, as the Teacher is particularly well qualified to forward her pupils. The writing of the pupils was remarkably good, and two of these present, whose ages were 9 and 10, were in the Rule of Three and understood it well.

TORBAY SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 4th of November. There were 40 children assembled. *No Register* of the attendance of the pupils was kept for the months of December and January. A few copy-books shown, containing careless and slovenly executed writing. Only 4 of the pupils present were able to read; 8 to spell words of two syllables, and 10 learning their catechism, all of which they got through very badly. This School I believe to be a very badly conducted one; and

a better proof of this could not be adduced than the fact of 10 children going from the immediate vicinity of it, a distance of two miles, the entire summer to another School; namely, the Outer Cove, as I have already mentioned.

FLAT-ROCK SCHOOL.

There were 19 pupils assembled when I visited this School. *No Register kept.* The writing of the pupils was wretchedly bad, and none of those present were beyond simple addition. Their spelling, reading, &c., &c., were just tolerable. The pupils read from their spelling books.

POUCH COVE SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the afternoon of the 4th November. There were 12 children assembled. There was only one copy-book in the School, and the pupils were wretchedly deficient in spelling and catechism, only one present could spell words of one syllable correctly, or answer scarcely a single question in the first three chapters of the catechism. The School is held in a room about 9 feet square, occupied by the Teacher as her kitchen. In fact, just as I found this School on my first inspection, so did I find it on my present visit. No School accommodation whatever, and the School itself of the most inefficient character,—a School only in name; and yet the Teacher of this School, a female, receives a salary of £30 a-year,—more than what any other Catholic female Teacher receives, and nearly double what some of them receive. There is no improvement whatever in these three last mentioned Schools.

PORTUGAL COVE SCHOOL.

There were 26 children present on the day I visited this School (9th June). *No Register kept.* There were only 3 of the pupils attending the School that were learning arithmetic, and 4 writing; but there were no cyphering-books to exhibit. Of the pupils present only 4 were reading, and they had not one reading book in the School; and the supply of spelling books and catechisms was also very limited. The School appeared to be very elementary in its character.

There is no change in the Belle Isle School, which continues in charge of the same Teacher, but there is, I understand, a young man at the Training School at St. John's qualifying himself to take charge of it.

WINDSOR-LAKE SCHOOL.

There were 18 children in this School on the day I visited it, but this increase, from the two previous years in which I found the largest number assembled to be 9, was caused by the Coady's-well School being closed in consequence of the Teacher being at the Training School, where he intended remaining the summer. There was a general improvement in the School since my last visit, but as this arose principally from the cause above referred to, I am afraid that when the Coady's-well School re-opens, this School will fall back to the miserable attendance of the two previous years.

ORPHAN ASYLUM SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 12th November. There were 75 pupils assembled in the upper, and 112 in the lower School. In the latter I found, on examining the children, that their proficiency in spelling was very indifferent, and this arose from the fact of their having no spelling books to commit to memory tasks out of them, but confined their studies in that branch to the very limited number of words heading each chapter in their reading books. The Teacher, brother Francis, at once promised to supply the necessary amount of suitable spelling books.

In the upper School the boys went through their exercises very fairly. The questions in grammar and geography were, on the whole, very correctly answered, and they done sums in Fractions and Interest equally correct, and with tolerable quickness. Both Teachers state that the attendance the past summer was better than for some years past, although the fees are less by 30s. than they were last year.

RIVER-HEAD SCHOOL.

This School was closed for some time after the decease of its late Teacher, Mr. Hewet, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring the services of a person competent to conduct it. Mr. Dalton, the Teacher of the Commercial School at Ferryland, accepted the office, and he has charge of it since October. There were 110 children attending the School on the day I visited it (12th of November), 40 of these were in the alphabet and learning words of one syllable. The children were very badly supplied with books, especially reading books. In the first class of reading about one-half the children had books, and in the other classes they read from their spelling books.

This School requires, on the part of its Teacher, no small amount of energy and determination for the purpose of enforcing obedience on the part of his pupils, and reducing them to a proper state of discipline. I have great confidence in the present Teacher to effect that object. It also requires a supply of books, without which his efforts to teach so large a number of children will be anything but successful.

QUIDI VIDI SCHOOL.

There were 30 children assembled on the day I visited this School, 40 being the average for the previous month; but during the summer the average was 94, and there were 115 on the Register. The writing in the copy-books and cyphering books, of which a large number were exhibited, was generally very good, and the copies were kept very clean. Spelling, reading, and catechism, &c., &c., were very fairly gone through by the pupils present. The daughter of the Teacher assists in conducting the School, and as she appears quite competent to do so her presence in the School is of the greatest advantage to the females attending. The School is very deficient in books, particularly reading books.

SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL.

There were 17 children attending the day I visited it,—the average attendance during the summer being about 40. There were very few copy-books to exhibit, as the absent pupils had taken theirs home with them.

The spelling, reading, &c., &c., of the pupils present were tolerably good, but this School is also very deficient in reading books.

BALLYHEALY SCHOOL.

This School was in operation about three months previous to my visit (5th December). The Teacher receives £25 currency, and he expects to get about £5 in fees. There were 35 children present on the day of my visit, which was stated to be an average attendance. The Register, which was very imperfectly kept, had 50 pupils entered on it. There were eight of the pupils present as far advanced as the Rule of Three and Practice, and their sums were correctly entered. There were no classes formed in either spelling, reading, or catechism, and the pupils were rather deficient in these branches.

HILLBRIDE SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 24th September. There were 20 chil-

dren present. An imperfect Register kept. Writing of pupils was mostly bad and carelessly written. There were no classes formed, and the reading, spelling and knowledge of catechism, particularly the two last, were of the very worst description.

GOOLDS SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 30th September. A Miss Hackett had charge of it for the previous 12 months. The house in which the School was held was purchased by the Board since my former visit. There were only five young children attending the School, on the day of my visit, and by the Register the attendance appears to be very small.

BLACKHEAD SCHOOL.

I visited this School in the early part of the summer, but as the Teacher was in St. John's on that day, I visited it again on the 18th December, when I found 24 pupils attending. *No Register kept.* The writing in the copy books shown was mostly of an inferior character, and there were no dates to any one of them to show when they were written. There were 18 pupils said to be learning arithmetic, but no cyphering books to produce in proof of that statement. Spelling and reading of the pupils very poor; catechism and tables something better. There is a small School at Freshwater, but I did not visit it.

PETTY HARBOR SCHOOL.

There were 36 children attending this School on the day of my visit (2d December). When I entered the School a class of 14 boys were being exercised in their Multiplication Tables, one of the more advanced pupils acting as monitor, and they showed the advantage of this practice by their correct answering. *There was only a Register of the attendance of pupils for the month of November to produce.* The Register for the remaining portion of the year was said to be mislaid. There were 12 said to be writing on paper, but only two copy books to produce. The reading of the pupils was pretty fair, but their spelling and knowledge of catechism were not so good, with the exception of the very young children, whose spelling in words of one syllable was very correct.

PETTY HARBOR FEMALE SCHOOL.

There were 18 girls assembled in this School, which was an average attendance for that time of year. During the summer the atten-

dance was about 30 daily. There were five copy books produced, the writing in three of them being remarkably good. The reading of the pupils was also pretty fair, but in their spelling, catechism and tables they were very deficient. In both these Schools there is a great deficiency in the supply of books, but especially reading books.

KELLIGREWS SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 29th of August. There were 12 pupils present. *No Register kept*, but a list containing the names of 22 pupils was entered on a board. None of the pupils attending this School were writing or learning arithmetic. The spelling of the pupils present was very bad, and only one of them capable of reading.

TOPSAIL SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 28th October. There were 15 pupils present, which is an average attendance. The copy books of pupils were kept neat and clean, and the writing was generally fair. The spelling, reading, and knowledge of Catechism of the pupils were also tolerably good.

Both these Schools were very deficient in books, especially reading books. I have sent them a small supply since my inspection of them, at the request of the Rev. T. O'Connor, P. P.

Return of the Convent Schools in the Diocese of St. John's.

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LOCALITY OF CONVENTS.	No. of Pupils on Register.	Average Attendance.	Number of Pupils learning.								
			Reading.	Writing.	Cyphering.	Geography.	Grammar.	History, Sacred and Profane.	Globes and Astronomy.	Drawing.	
St. John's.	900	700	600	600	500	340	400	36	30	30	
Ditto River Head.	250	160	120	120	120	50	50				
Harbor Main.	180	120	133	101	133	30	45				
Brigus.	40	40	40	20	25	18	18	18			
St. Mary's.	148	85	130	119	105	60	26				
Witless Bay.	110	64	44	45	50	16	49	16			
Ferryland.	65	50	40	35	35	12	12				
Fermeuse.	150	45	50	30	30	20	20				
	<u>1843</u>	<u>1264</u>	<u>1157</u>	<u>1070</u>	<u>998</u>	<u>546</u>	<u>620</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	

APPENDIX.

Return of the Expenditure of School Monies

Reference to Remarks.	Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for each District.			Special grant.			Balance from past year.			Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	Burin & Fortune Bay	314	13	10	34	12	3	55	16	10	345	3	0	
	Placentia West	146	0	0				16	6	0	114	5	0	
	Little Placentia	107	18	7				10	18	6	110	0	0	
2	Great Placentia	138	0	0	[I know no such grant]			8	0	0	138	0	0	
	St. Mary's	126	15	4	46	3	1	7	9	9	175	3	0	
3	Bay Bulls	181	4	3	46	3	1				170	0	0	
4	Ferryland	211	0	0	57	13	10	[Over drawn]	26	12	0	270	13	10
	Harbor Main	245	4	2	57	13	10		6	6	0½	170	0	0
	Brigus	231	9	2							154	10	0	
	Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Bay-de-Verds, and Trinity South	612	10	5	173	1	6	[Over drawn]	205	2	10	506	0	0
5	Bonavista and Trinity N. and W.	209	12	2	57	13	10		72	3	2	114	4	4
6	St. John's	1102	9	7					55	6	0	626	15	0
		3626	17	6	473	1	5		232	6	3½	2894	14	2

for the year ending 30th June, 1861.

Expended in building or repair- ing School- houses.	School Rents and Fuel.	School Requisites.	Paid Secretaries of Boards.	Over ex- penditure of Boards.	Balance on hand.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17 0 0		19 4 0			23 15 11
10 0 0		2 8 0			35 13 0
		1 0 0			7 17 1
					29 11 7
		3 3 9			2 1 5
46 17 3		10 7 0			
63 9 6				65 9 6	
202 4 7		3 0 0		66 0 6½	
7 7 6		3 2 6	10 0 0		56 9 2
237 16 0		34 12 9	60 0 0	257 19 8	
31 14 4					49 4 2
222 1 5	13 6 6	12 1 0	30 0 0		253 11 8
838 10 7	13 6 6	88 19 0	100 0 0	389 9 8½	458 4 0

Inspector's Remarks upon the Table of Financial Returns.

No. 1.—The Chairman of this District, the Rev. J. Cullen, informed me that he placed in the hands of the Rev. E. Brennan, the resident Clergyman in Fortune Bay, the amount of School-money due to that District, including Burgeo and LaPoile, for the past year, together with a balance of £14 which remained on his hands from the two previous years.

No. 2.—This return is incorrect. The whole amount received in this District, as I stated last year in correcting the Return furnished, is £146 currency. The Chairman states, "He knows no such grant as a special one for his District." He will see by the Education Act that the sum of £40 sterling is specially voted to support a Commercial School in Great Placentia. In last year's return the balance on hand was stated to be *nil*, and yet a balance of £8 is now given as remaining on hands from last year.

This year a balance of £29 11s. 7d. is stated to be on hands, and although I cannot see, from the statement given, how this balance arises, I am pleased that so much is available to the Board to make some of the many improvements required in their District.

No. 3.—This sum of £46 17s. 3d., under the head of repairing and building School-houses, was expended in meeting the heavy expenses incurred in building the very fine School-house attached to the Convent at Witless Bay.

No. 4.—The same error, of expending the entire grant in sustaining a large number of Elementary Schools, leaving nothing to meet the many requirements of the principal ones, has been repeated this year in this District.

No. 5.—There is a serious error in this Return, as the balance stated to be on hands last year was £119 10s. 2d., and not £72 3s. 2d., as given in this year's Return.

No. 6.—In last year's Return a sum of £115 was given as a special grant to this District. This was the £100 sterling voted for repairs, &c., &c., of the Catholic Schools all over the Island, and had no right to be charged against the St. John's District, as his Lordship Dr. Mullock never received but a portion of this money, and even part of that was always given by him to Clergymen in the external Districts.

No. 23.

Report of the General Water Company for 1861.

The experience of the operations of 1860 in the construction of the works of the Company led the Directors to the decision of having as much as possible of the work of the present year performed by Contract, and accordingly, early in the month of April tenders were had, on public notice, for opening the Track, and covering the pipes when laid from the deep cutting near Windsor Lake to the Town, and the most desirable being that made by John Dunn, the Board accepted it. The amount was £4411 15 6, currency, and in a reasonable time after the acceptance of this Tender, the Contractor commenced his operations and carried them forward with vigour, completing his engagement with great satisfaction to the Board early in November.

The Rock-cutting near the Lake, which has formed the great obstacle in the prosecution of the Water Works, and has involved so large a portion of the outlay, was wrought at during the whole of last winter, with a crew of about forty men, and this force was augmented in the month of May to about one hundred and sixty men, who, since that time, have been steadily employed on this portion of the work. Scarcely any portion of this Rock was found to yield to any agency but the severe, tedious and expensive one of blasting, and though the work was supervised by men of first class skill, imported from Scotland, and to whom such operations are familiar, the season closed with a good part of the Rock yet to be removed. The Board have not suspended this part of the work, as it can be done in winter, and with eighty men, whose services are continued, if the season be reasonably favorable, it is believed that the whole of this excavation will be made, and the pipes laid there by the month of June next.

In the month of September last the number of unemployed men in St. John's being unusually great, and from a desire to increase the means of employment, and seeing that the circumstance afforded a good opportunity of hastening the completion of the works at a moderate cost, the Directors decided on opening the streets and laying the pipes through the town, and Tenders being advertised for, Contracts were entered into, one with Gilbert Browning and the other with John Dunn, which embraced cuttings and pipe-laying to the extent of nearly five miles. These contracts were promptly entered on and were just completed when the frost set in, and from the number of men to

whom they gave profitable employment, the Directors have reason to know that great benefit has been done to the laboring class, while the work has been accomplished at a cost materially below the estimated amount of expense.

The cuttings from the Lake, as well as through the Town, are six feet in depth—quite low enough to guard against all danger from the action of the frost—and the pipes being of the very best quality, and being laid in the most efficient manner, the Directors believe the chances of failure or derangement of the works to be as little as belongs to any first class undertaking of this description.

The present condition of the work may be thus stated :—

The Main Pipe is laid from the Lake to the Town with the exception of about four hundred yards where the deep Rock-cutting is not yet down to the required level. This, however, as before stated, will be finished by the month of June, when the unperformed portion of the pipe-laying will be done in a few days.

The Town Pipes are laid in Duckworth Street to Dunscomb's Bridge, Gower Street; from Fort William to the Cathedral, (along Military Road); from the junction near Job's Bridge through Prince's Street, Adelaide Street, George's Town, Prescott Street and Cochrane Street; and along these routes fire-plugs are placed at one hundred yards apart, as near as may be. The Hydrants are not yet as conveniently placed as is necessary, but the Board contemplate such alterations in this respect as will satisfy all the requirements of the case.

The Water of Windsor Lake was reduced five feet to admit of the pipes being laid that connect with the Lake. This being done, the portion of the embankment at the West end of the Lake, which had been left open for the purpose of draining off the water, was closed in November, and the water rose rapidly, proving the presence of most powerful springs in the Lake, a most satisfactory feature, both as regards the quality of the water and the reliance that may be felt for the abundance of the supply.

The embankments made by the Company contemplated the raising of the Lake to eight feet above its original level, and this elevation, even from the depressed level to which the water was reduced, was attained in a period of about forty days, or at the rate of four inches per diem.

The Directors beg to invite attention to the Accounts herewith transmitted and the Estimate for the finishing of the Works ; the latter cannot be materially different from the final result, and it will be satisfactory to observe that the whole Expenditure for the new Works will be within the amount of the Estimate laid before the Government at the end of last year.

In relation to the Works of the old Company, the Board have to refer to their last Annual Report, in which they explained the circumstances connected with the arbitration under which the sum of £8,250 was awarded as the amount to be paid for the transfer of those works. The Directors, as then stated, believing the award to be indefensible, had refused to accept it, and the matter remained some time in abeyance, the St. John's Water Company having meanwhile instituted Law proceedings for the recovery of the amount awarded. But the case having been brought to issue and being ready for trial, the Directors were informed by their legal adviser that they had no valid defence in law, and to avoid further expense they withdrew their plea of resistance and conformed to the award, which was carried out by an issue of Stock for the amount of £8,250 currency.

The Works of the old Water Company accordingly passed into the hands of the General Water Company on the first of November last, and having been connected with the new mains, the former supply of water has been replenished by turning a small stream into the pipes near the Lake, which thus gives an increased quantity and a better article, as far as the operations of the old Company extended.

As soon as the Works are fully completed, the George's Pond water will be shut off, and the whole supply obtained from the abundant source of Windsor Lake.

A. SHEA,
President.

No. 24.

**Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company
from 1st June to 31st December, 1861.**

<i>Dr.</i>			
To Balance due Union Bank as per Statement to 31st May.....			5234 2 0
Cost of Pipes and other articles imported since 31st May.....	290 18 2		
Shipping charges thereon.....	8 5 0		
Commission do	7 8 11		
Freight of the above.....	46 11 2		
Duties paid thereon.....	27 11 11		
Wharfage of Pipes, Storage, &c., to this date.	111 6 6		
Cost of Tank House.....	75 0 0		
Cost of Covers for Fire Plugs.....	103 10 0		
	670 11 8		
Amount of Award to the St. John's Water Co.	8250 0 0		8920 11 8
Expended for Labor, Wages, &c., for the Works, inclusive of opening Pipe-track, laying Pipes and filling up, from the rock-cutting at Windsor Lake, into and through the town.....	12,142 14 10		
Diet, Cooking, &c., for Laborers at the Works.	1904 2 0		
Salaries, including Engineers' and all Officers'	14,046 16 10		
Compensation for Land, &c.....	425 16 11		
			208 10 0
Carried forward..			28,835 17 5

Statement of the Affairs of the General Water

<i>Dr.</i>		
	Brought forward..	28,835 17 5
Contingent Expenses, including Cartage, Lumber, Coal, Powder, &c.....		594 4 10
Interest on Stock to 1st of August last.....	1199 0 0	
Ditto to Union Bank for advance on Current Account.....	149 1 0	
	<hr/>	1348 1 0
Sundries due on Water account for the current half year.....	79 10 0	
Balance to debit of J. Fenwick on ditto.....	4 5 2	
	<hr/>	83 15 2
Balance of Cash Account as per Statement 31st May last.....	9 4 6	
Balance in the Commercial Bank.....	8 2 7	
	<hr/>	17 7 1
		<hr/>
		£30,879 5 6

We have carefully examined the Accounts and compared them with the Vouchers, and find them to be all correct, and that the above Statement is a correct summary of such Accounts.

W. H. MARE,
ROBERT KENT,

Auditors.

Company from 1st June to 31st December, 1861.

		<i>Cr</i>
By Stock sold since last Statement, 1900 Shares at £5.....	9500 0 0	
Stock to St. John's Water Company ac't award	1634	
	<u>3534</u>	
	8170 0 0	
		<u>17,670 0 0</u>
Loan from Savings' Bank.....		10,000 0 0
Ditto Ditto to pay Interest on Stock.....		1199 0 0
Amount of Water dues for the current half year to the 30th April.....		292 17 5
Balance retained on Gilbert Browning's Con- tract.....	200 0 0	
Ditto ditto John Dunn's ditto.....	67 3 8	
		<u>267 3 8</u>
Received on account of M. Allen's balance...		3 18 1
Balance due Agent at Greenock.....	31 5 5	
Ditto to his debit per last Statement.....	3 12 2	
		<u>34 17 7</u>
Ditto due Union Bank.....		1411 8 8
		<u>£30 879 5 6</u>

Errors and Omissions excepted,

Saint John's, Newfoundland,

December 31st, 1861.

W. J. WARD,

Secretary.

No. 25.

**Financial Statement of Liabilities and
of the General
Liabilities.**

Balance due Saving's Bank on Loan	£10,000	0	0
Owing Contractors, J. Dunn & Co. } and G. Browning }	260	0	0
Amount of Order sent to Scotland for } fittings, &c. }	1,500	0	0
Five Months' Pay to Labourers on } Pipe-track }	1,600	0	0
Excavating and filling up tracks for } service pipes, laying pipes, &c., }	1,200	0	0
for 1,200 houses }			
Incidentals	1,500	0	0
			£16,060 0 0

No. 26.

**Statement of the Amount of Interest and Salaries
payable by the General Water Company,
for the year 1862.**

Interest on Capital.			
£80,000 Currency at 5 per cent.			£4,000 0 0
Salaries.			
President		£200 0 0	
Three Directors		150 0 0	
One Government Director		50 0 0	
	Sterling	<u>400 0 0</u>	461 10 9
Engineer			300 0 0
Secretary	Sterling	150 0 0	173 1 6
Man in charge of pipes, water supply and general work of the Company			64 15 0
		Currency	<u>£4,999 7 3</u>

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
March 12th, 1862. }

No. 27.

**Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank
for the Year ending 31st December, 1861.**

The Deposits on the 1st January, 1861, were £167,948 4 8, since when the sum of £42,518 12 10 was withdrawn, and the sum of £28,306 17 0 deposited; the Deposits at the present date being, with interest included, £153,736 8 10, showing a diminution of £14,211 15 10.

The amount of Discounts and Interest received for the year was £7185 16 9, of which £4344 15 10 was added to Deposit Accounts for Interest; £2097 7 3 carried to the credit of Accumulated Profit Account, and the balance, £743 13 8, expended in disbursements in St. John's and Harbor Grace, including a small sum for law expenses.

The balance to the credit of the Accumulated Profit Account on the 1st January was £18,178 8 5; against which has been charged £1875 18 5 lost by bad accounts and sale of Consolidated three per cent. Stock, reducing the sum to £16,303 10, which being augmented at the close of the year by the net profits of the business, £2097 7 3, for the current year, leaves the balance to the credit of this account £18,399 17 3.

The Deposits are in the following order:

572	Accounts under.	£50	
326	“	100	
175	“	150	
92	“	200	
115	“	300	
45	“	400	
17	“	500	
16	“	600	
8	“	700	
6	“	800	
3	“	900	
2	“	1000	
4	upwards of	1000	
1	Commissioners Public Debt.	1869	3 10
1	Harbor Grace Branch.	3610	19 8

1383 Accounts.

Savings' Bank Statement.

The Assets are :

Government Securities.	£78,612	4	9
Government Temporary Loan.	12,890	4	2
Cash.	7,399	10	5
Bank of England.	19,000	16	10
General Water Company Stock.	12,000	0	0
General Water Company running Ac't	12,983	16	11
Mortgages.	19,030	8	9
Bills and Notes.	10,239	4	3

£172,136 6 1

The Liabilities are :

Due to Depositors, with Interest included,

to this date	£153,736	8	10
Excess of Assets.	18,399	17	3

£172,136 6 1

Savings' Bank Statement.

The Statement of Joseph Peters, Esq., Cashier of the Harbor Grace Branch, shows :

84 Depositors of £3877 0 10

Which amount is accounted for as follows :

To the credit of the Harbor Grace Branch

at the St. John's Office. £3610 19 8

In hands of Cashier at Harbor Grace, to-

gether with Interest to be added. 276 1 2

£3887 0 10

Respectfully submitted.

ED. MORRIS,

Cashier Newfoundland Savings' Bank.

Certified by

NICHAS. STABB,
F. B. T. CARTER, } Directors.
JOHN WINTER,

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Month	Notes	Balance	Month	Notes	Balance
July	240,000	240,000	July	240,000	240,000
August	41,385	281,385	August	41,385	281,385
September	44,385	325,770	September	44,385	325,770
October	38,000	363,770	October	38,000	363,770
November	32,000	395,770	November	32,000	395,770
December	35,411	431,181	December	35,411	431,181

No. 28.

Dr. Statement of Affairs of Commercial Bank

To Proprietors for paid-up Capital	£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in circulation	35,022	0	0
Amount due to sundries on Current Account, Deposit Receipts &c.	41,722	16	2
Unclaimed Dividends	280	10	0
Reserve Fund	2,174	7	11
Annual Dividend at 6 per cent.	£3,000	0	0
of which one half was paid at Christmas	1,500	0	0
	1,500	0	0
Balance to credit of Profit and Loss	683	3	2
	£131,382	17	3

**Notes in circulation and Specie on hand in each month for the year ending
30th June, 1861.**

Months.	Notes.	Specie.	Months.	Notes.	Specie.
1860.			1861.		
July	£38,335	£48,894	January	£40,649	£40,964
August	41,523	40,401	February	37,718	49,954
September	45,083	26,638	March	35,724	44,285
October	49,958	26,863	April	40,503	38,086
November	53,407	27,464	May	44,317	32,568
December	45,934	31,639	June	37,930	35,671

of Newfoundland to 30th June, 1861.

Cr.

By Specie in the vault in gold and silver coins	£35,922	4	9
Notes of other Banks	371	12	4
Local Bills discounted, amounts due from other Banks, &c.	36,293	17	1
Water Stock and Debenture Bonds	84,982	12	1
Bank Premises and Fixtures	6,148	8	11
	3,957	19	2
	£131,382	17	3

We certify to the best of our knowledge and belief that the within account is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, as made up from the Books of the Establishment. 30th June, 1861.

JOHN BOWRING,
F. C. K. HEPBURN,
G. EHLERS,
S. RENDELL.

Robert Brown, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith that the within statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. BROWN, Manager.

Sworn before me this 13th July, 1861.

HY. THOS. WOOD,

Commissioner Affidavits Supreme Court.

No. 29.

**General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of
Newfoundland for the Year ending 31st May, 1861.**

Liabilities.

Capital Stock paid up.....	£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in circulation.....	83,755	0	0
Due by the Bank, including amount on Interest...	215,312	5	2
Dividend No. 13, payable 18th June, 1861... ..	2,000	0	0
Bonus No. 5 do do	4,000	0	0
Former Dividends unpaid.....	28	0	0
Reserve Fund.....	12,000	0	0
Profit and Loss Account (undivided Profit).....	1210	0	0
	<u>£368,305</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>

Assets.

Gold and Silver and Copper Coins in the Vault of the Bank	£51,188	16	8
Notes of other Banks.....	1,683	0	0
Leasehold Premises, Water Street.....	3,981	14	7
Bills discounted, Balances due by Agents, &c.....	311,451	13	11
	<u>£368,305</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>

Average amount of Notes in circulation and Specie on hand for the year ending 31st May, 1861 :

1860.	Specie.	Circulation.
June	£85,030	£88,840
July	67,559	81,574
August	61,683	80,272
September	71,790	84,462
October	62,302	99,250
November	55,831	118,130
December	52,441	99,952
1861.		
January	32,180	87,288
February	27,335	80,725
March	38,623	77,272
April	53,886	88,264
May	56,839	87,510

Union Bank Statement.

We the undersigned Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that th within is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Bank.

St. John's, 31st May, 1861.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
E. HARVEY,
HENRY K. DICKINSON

St. John's }
to wit. }

John W. Smith, of St. John's, Manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith that the within statement is just and true in every particular, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN W. SMITH,
Manager.

Sworn to before me
this 15th day of June, 1861. }

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

No. 30.

Statement of Affairs of St. John's Marine Insurance Company for the year ending 31st December, 1861.

ST. JOHN'S MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, }
14th February, 1862. }

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Legislature, a statement in duplicate of the affairs of the St. John's Marine Insurance Company for the past year, in conformity with the Act of Incorporation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN B. BULLEY.

To Hon. Capt. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,

&c. &c. &c.

**Statement of the Affairs of the St. John's Marine Insurance Company,
for the year ending 1st Jan., 1862.**

DR.

CR.

1861.			1861		
To Stock	£8,205	3 2	By Consolidated Stock, £6,000	£6,180	0 0
Balances due to sundry persons	1,424	4 5	Cash, Premium Notes and Accounts	3,449	7 7
	£9,629	7 7		£9,629	7 7

<p align="center">Audited and found correct, THOMAS R. SMITH LEWIS TESSIER.</p>	<p align="center">Errors Excepted, St. John's, Newfoundland, 1st January, 1862. JOHN B. BULLEY, <i>Agent.</i></p>
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No. 31.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE
YEAR 1861.**

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the following Reports connected with services under control of the Board of Works, for the year ended 31st December, 1861, viz:—

Report of the Physician Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.

Report of the Physicians of the Saint John's Hospital.

Report of Robert Oke, Esq., Inspector of Light Houses.

Report of E. M. J. Delaney, Esq., C. E., on improvements at Quidi Vidi Gut.

Report of E. M. J. Delaney, Esq., C. E., on Toad's Cove Breakwater.

Report of E. M. J. Delaney, Esq., C. E., on Breakwater at Oliver's Cove.

Report of Mr. John Maher, Road Inspector, on the Streets of St. John's.

Report of Mr. Wm. Coady, on the Streets of St. John's.

Report of Mr. Bryne, on Roads, Streets and Bridges in the Town and District of St. John's.

Estimate of Hon. P. Kough, of repairs on Public Buildings for the year 1862.

For particulars of the work done on each service, the Board refer to the foregoing reports, and for the detail of expenditure to the accounts annexed.

In carrying out of the Road Service, the Board having only at their disposal the sum of £1,350, to keep in repair the Roads throughout the Island, as also to cleanse and keep in order the Streets of St. John's, were obliged to exercise the strictest economy, and confine

themselves to keeping in repair such Roads and Bridges as they found, upon enquiry, were actually necessary to prevent the public traffic being interrupted. Each District has, however, received a fair share of the appropriations, and the Board are happy to add that full value has been had for the expenditure, and that the public service has not suffered in any instance.

The attention of the Board has been particularly called to the cleansing the Streets of St. John's, and they are borne out by the community generally, in saying, that considering the difficulties attending this service in a town so imperfectly sewered as this, they have been successful, and that the town, during the heat of summer, was never in a more cleanly or wholesome state.

They are, however, fully aware that until an extensive system of underground sewerage is adopted, no such cleanliness can be attained as is actually necessary for the safety of the public health in the event of epidemics, and would strongly recommend this important subject to the consideration of the Government.

The failure of the fisheries, for the last two years, having rendered destitute many in St. John's and neighborhood, who were obliged to receive relief from the poor fund, the Board have employed the able-bodied of this class on road service in St. John's, Torbay, Flat Rock, Pouch Cove, Portugal Cove, Broad Cove, Petty Harbor, and Freshwater; and while thus relieving those employed from the degradation attaching to pauper issue, they are justified in saying that a large amount of value has been received for the labour.

Under this system a large sewer is in course of construction in Prescott Street, the wooden Palisade below the old Catholic Chapel is being removed, and a substantial Retaining Wall being built, Job's Bridge being repaired, and a new line of road opened between Torbay and Flat Rock, by which, the steep hills are avoided and a valuable agricultural country opened up; also, a large quantity of stone and flags quarried, which will be of great service in repairing the old Sewers in the Town, most of which being covered with wood, are now rotten and in constant need of repair. Although more expensive in the first place, the Board are of opinion that economy will result ultimately by covering all sewers and drains with flags instead of wood.

The Roads under contract in the neighborhood of Saint John's have been, upon the whole, kept in good order, with the exception of the

Bay Bulls Road, which, being badly made in the first place, would require a considerable outlay before it can be equal to any of the others.

The Contractors did as much as could be expected of them, considering the state of the Road and the amount of money at the disposal of the Board for this service.

With reference to the Light House Service, the Board have exercised a strict economy, and have succeeded in lessening the expenditure as compared with former years, owing chiefly to saving freight by sending Oil by the coastal steamer *Victoria*. A complaint having been made against the Keeper of Cape St. Mary's Light House, of absence from his duty without leave, the Board, upon enquiry, finding it true, inflicted a severe fine upon him, which they trust will have the effect of deterring him or others from again violating one of the principal rules for the guidance of Light House Keepers.

In the improved state of the Light House Fund, the Board are of opinion that another Light House might be constructed with advantage to the country, although it could not be put in operation the same year.

The Board regret not being able to report anything further in reference to the proposed alarm for Cape Spear, alluded to in their report of last year—Messrs. Stevenson & Co., of Edinburgh, not having satisfied themselves as to what would be most suitable to attain the end in view.

Annexed is copy of Rules and Regulations for the management of the Gaol, which have been found to work well; and the Board have also adopted the system of employing those under sentence in making oakum, breaking stones and other labor. They, however, are of opinion that a Treadmill would be a valuable adjunct to the Institution, and would recommend its being procured without delay.

The Board bear testimony to the care and diligence with which the interests of this Institution are attended to by the Gaoler, Mr. Brace.

The Lunatic Asylum continues to receive from the Physician Superintendent the same careful attention by which he has always been characterised, and the Board are glad to observe that, notwithstanding the number of inmates, they have kept the expenditure of the Institution within the amount of the Legislative Grant.

In order to supplement the means at their disposal, they have adopted a scale of fees, chargeable on all those whose circumstances are such as to afford paying. The poor are, as usual, admitted without charge.

The Hospital and grounds reflect much credit on the Physicians. The Institution is in a most creditable state, and being now furnished with all necessary requisites, will not require any heavy expenditure for some years, except a more perfect system of ventilation in the new wing, and a set of Surgical and other instruments, which the Board are of opinion no such Institution should be without.

The Poor Asylum was completed on the _____, and the poor removed from the Sheds forthwith. Annexed is a copy of the Rules adopted for its management, and the Board feel justified in saying that the additional comforts the inmates now receive in this Institution, contrasted with their former place of abode, will tend greatly to alleviate the sufferings attendant on old age and infirmity.

Many of the inmates are now employed in making up and cutting out clothing for the different Institutions, and in other industrial pursuits, and during next season the Board intend laying out the grounds around the building in gardens, thereby adding to the comforts of the inmates, and saving expense in the purchase of vegetables.

The advantages resulting from deepening the Gut at Quidi Vidi, are admitted by all to have fully realized the expectations of the Board when they commenced the undertaking, and they feel justified in saying that full value has been given for the outlay.

The Breakwater at Toad's Cove would, if completed, prove of incalculable advantage to the fishermen of that locality, as well as forming a harbor of refuge for the boats frequenting the southern shore, and they would recommend that a grant, in addition to the amount unexpended for this service, should be made whenever the Revenues of the Colony will admit thereof.

A plan and estimate of the cost of the undertaking accompanies Mr. Delaney's report.

The Board regret that, in the present state of the Revenue, they cannot undertake the whole of the requirements in Public Buildings, as set forth in the estimate of the Architect and Superintendent of Public Buildings, but are obliged to confine their expenditure to such repairs as are most imperative.

In supplying the different Institutions, the Board have adhered to the practice hitherto adopted, of Tender and Contract for Provisions, Groceries, Coal, Oil, &c., but finding they could purchase Clothing, Bedding, &c., of a better and suitable quality, they now purchase those articles wherever they can be had most suitable, handing them over to the various charitable Institutions and the poor women, to be made up, thereby relieving distress and benefitting the Institutions.

Annexed is a statement of Expenditure for each particular Service :

Light House	£3652	10	9
St. John's Hospital and Repairs	2460	5	7
Lunatic Asylum and Repairs	3491	6	1
Colonial Building, ditto, and Fuel and Light	394	8	11
New Gaol	594	13	0
Poor Asylum	2422	7	2
Pumps and Tanks	248	18	3
Custom House Repairs	84	5	8
Court House and Gaols—Expenses and Repairs	1818	18	10
Roads under Contract	470	6	1
General Repairs of Roads	1321	4	0
Block House—Signal Hill, Repairs	40	4	7
	£16,997	8	11

The Board would remark, that with the exception of the St. John's Hospital, the expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, and repairs of Colonial Building, they have kept the expenditure within the amount granted.

The excess upon the Hospital has been owing to the increased number of patients, as compared with former years.

The excess upon the Court Houses and Gaols, owing to the very large number of prisoners, and the excess on the Colonial Building, owing to some alterations which were found absolutely necessary for the exigencies of the public service.

JOHN H WARREN,
Chairman.

31st December, }
1861. }

The Honourable
Captain CARTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Inspector's Light Houses Report, 1861.

LIGHT-HOUSE DEPARTMENT, }
 13th January, 1862. }

SIR,—

For the information of His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to submit my Report on the several Light Houses for the past year; also, an Estimate consequent on their maintenance for the year 1862.

CAPE SPEAR.

1.—The creditable condition of this establishment will be sustained during the present year, without any outlay in addition to that usually required for Oil, Fuel, Stores, &c.

2.—A Fog Signal at this station having been universally admitted as essential, the subject was adverted to in my last Report, to which was also annexed copy of a correspondence with the Light House Commissioners and others, authorities at New Brunswick, relative to a Steam-Fog-Alarm then in operation at Partridge Island in the Bay of Fundy.

3.—Since that time nothing in the shape of information has transpired to alter the opinion then advanced, and in which Messrs. D. & T. Stevenson, C. E., of Edinburgh, concurred, viz.: that the tolling of a Bell by machinery would answer the purpose contemplated.

4.—As the Steam Whistle, or Alarm, is admitted to be the more powerful Fog Signal, it may be well here to state the reasons which have influenced me in recommending the tolling of a Bell, and the more feeble method, and in doing so, I shall be as explicit as the importance of the question may seem to justify.

5.—In my report on Cape Race Light House, shortly after that Light was put in operation, I drew the attention of Governor Darling, and their Lordships the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to the benefits which would accrue to Navigation by a Fog Signal being established on Cape Race.

6.—Their Lordships were pleased to state in reply, that Captain Boxer, (if I mistake not) was then engaged in some experiments with a view to ascertain the most desirable method, and when that had been determined, the suggestion of a Fog Signal should receive their Lordships' best consideration.

7.—The matter lay in abeyance until 1860, when, on receiving the particulars of the Steam Whistle at Partridge Island, and keeping in view their Lordships' favorable reply to my former suggestion, I was encouraged again to address the Chairman of the Board of Works, recommending that the sanction of His Excellency the Governor, and their Lordships the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, would be obtained for placing a Fog Alarm on Cape Race, similar to the one which had given so much satisfaction at Partridge Island in the Bay of Fundy.

8.—In determining on the mode of lighting up a line of Coast, no two lights of the same character and appearance should be placed at a less distance from each other than 100 miles; the same rule is strictly to be applied to Fog Signals, and as the distance from Cape Spear to Cape Race is but fifty-five miles, it would be neither safe nor prudent to have a Fog Signal at each Station of the same marked character.

9.—Although the difficulty of procuring water at Cape Spear to meet the requirements of a Steam Fog Alarm cannot be looked upon as insurmountable, yet it is in itself one which, in the absence of other and more cogent reasons, would argue strongly in favor of the tolling of a Bell.

CAPE BONA VISTA.

10.—The repairs pointed out in my Report as necessary occupied my attention in August. The Tower and Dwelling are now in perfect repair.

11.—Some portion of the Machinery will require to be renewed early in the season, which it is likely can be procured at Halifax.

HARBOR GRACE ISLAND.

12.—The repairs determined upon have been but partially effected, in consequence of bad and boisterous weather. All access to the Island was cut off for upwards for a month. The completion of the work will meet due attention at the opening of the Spring.

13.—In my Estimate a sum has been set down providing for the much needed accommodation of the Assistant Keeper, which the Dwelling House is deficient of. The Keepers are old and faithful servants in the Light House service, and are anxious to have the same comforts as the other Keepers enjoy in the way of accommodation.

DODDING HEAD.

14.—The building of a small store at the cost set down in the Estimate, say £50 stg., would obviate a yearly charge of £10 as rent for a place as a receptacle for oil, fuel, &c., on being landed. It has been suggested by the Chairman that the materials for a store could be procured at Burin in winter by persons who are applicants for Government relief.

CAPE ST. MARY'S.

15.—This establishment was visited in August. A small Crane or Derrick and Winch on Briley Point would obviate much inconvenience when prevented from landing materials at Lier's Cove. At the latter place it frequently occurs that it is impossible to land; whilst at Briley Point a landing can, under ordinary circumstances, be effected. Briley is only half a mile from the Tower—Lier's Cove three miles.

16.—The House, apparatus, &c., were found in a satisfactory condition.

17.—In December having learnt from a reliable source that the Keeper had for some absented himself without leave, duty imposed on me the unpleasant task of reporting it to the Board.

18.—Green Island, Baccalieu, Harbor Grace Beacon, Fort Amherst and Cape Pine Light Houses.

With regard to the above establishments nothing of sufficient moment has transpired to call forth any special remark. It is sufficient to state that their requirements for 1862 will be confined to oil, stores and painting. They are all in a condition highly satisfactory, and, in common with every other Light House, their wants, consistent with economy, amply supplied.

REMARKS.

Light Houses have now assumed an important branch of the public service; my duties are in themselves onerous; and to avoid their being rendered unnecessarily so and perplexing, the Board cannot too strongly insist on the Keepers, as a part of their duty, a strict observance of the Inspector's directions as regards the discipline and management of their respective Lights; and that a tampering with the machinery or settled arrangement of the apparatus must not be permitted or tolerated; and thus avoid a repetition of a similar occurrence to what has transpired at Baccalieu Island.

I have only to add that the Board may rest assured that the attention, on my part, which has happily secured to me the confidence of the Government, shall continue to be exercised to the utmost of my zeal and ability.

Respectfully submitted by

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT OKE,

Inspector Light Houses.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,

Chairman Board of Works, &c., &., &c.

Estimate of the Maintenance of the several Light Houses for 1862.

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	Gallons Seal Oil.	Cost of Seal Oil 3s 4d per gallon.	Keeper's Salary.	Assistant's Salary.	Keeper's Fuel.	Assistant's Fuel.	Stores.	Repairs and painting.	Erections.	Freight, Insurance, boat hire, &c.	Cost of Gas.	Total Amount.
Fort Amherst.	220	£36 13 4	100	£50	£28		£8	£10		£8		£240 13 4
Harbor Grace Island. . .	650	108 6 8	105	70	28	£13	15	30	120	15		504 6 8
Cape Spear.	350	58 6 8	100	70	28	13	12	6		10		297 6 8
Cape Bonavista.	650	108 6 8	100	70	28		16	10		15		347 6 8
Green Island.	200	33 6 8	100	70	28		8	8		10		257 6 8
Offer Wadham.	200	33 6 8	100	70	40		10	20		20		293 6 8
Cape Pine.	600	100 0 0	100	70	28	13	16	10	8	15		360 0 0
Dodding Head.	250	41 13 4	100	70	28	13	12	10	50	20		344 13 4
Baccalieu.	500	82 6 8	100	70	28		16	10		40		364 6 8
Cape St. Mary's.	600	100 0 0	100	70	28	13	16	10	10	40		387 0 0
Harbor Grace Beacon. .			40		10		5				50	113 0 0
Inspector Light Houses												200 0 0
	4220	£703 6 8	1245	680	302	65	134	132	188	243	50	Say £3691 6 8 stg

ROBERT OKE,
Inspector Light Houses.

LIGHT-HOUSE DEPARTMENT, }
13th January, 1862. }

APPENDIX.

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**Report of E. M. J. Delaney, Esq., C. E., on Improvements
at Quidi Vidi Gut.**

BOARD OF WORKS DEPARTMENT,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
October 1st, 1861.

SIR,—

As the operations at Quidi Vidi Gut for the season of 1861 are now closed, I have the honor to submit to you, for the information of the Board of Works, a report of the proceedings of the past season.

On the 22d day of June, with the usual number of men, (averaging from 9 to 12) we commenced to widen and deepen the channel made last year, i. e., the entrance or Gut of the harbor, by blowing down a portion of the Southern side of the "harbor rock," and afterwards a portion of the Northern side (shown on the accompanying plan by red and black dotted lines) so as to make that portion of the channel as uniform and straight as possible on both sides. We next proceeded to bore portions of the bottom immediately in the channel, which we accomplished by means of exploding heavy charges of powder at each blast, and resulted in taking therefrom large quantities of rock, nothing now being left to endanger the fishing boats going in or out, as far as this portion of the work is concerned. We next proceeded to remove, by a sort of hand-dredges, a portion of the "inner bar," mentioned in last year's report as being composed of loose rocks and coarse silt, which we accomplished to such an extent as to ensure a complete channel or communication at low water between the harbor and the "Outer Bay."

All the loose material taken off the bar was thrown on the wall, which is now substantially built, occupying a portion of the Southern side of the harbor, and immediately West of the "harbor rock," as shown on plan.

This being finished, I next proceeded to have ring-bolts placed in various places inside and outside the harbor, so as to insure greater safety, as ropes may be attached to them in case of danger in rough weather (these are shown on the plan by small red circles).

When I first commenced at the Gut, in 1859, I found the average depth of water to be only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet at low water, which rendered its navigation at this tide utterly impossible, compelling the boats to

remain outside until the tide rose sufficiently high to allow them to pass in, and sometimes at the risk of life ; but I am now happy to be able to state that there is not the slightest danger, even at the lowest tide. The average depth of the channel now, as shown by the main level section on plan, at low water, is between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 feet, and at high water between 8 and 9 feet (spring tides).

The only thing now remaining is to secure the wall with wooden piles against the action of the ice, which we had not time to undertake this year, but which may be done at any future season for a trifling sum, as we have yet a balance left on hand.

The amount expended altogether, up to the present, during the last three seasons, and which may be seen on application at the Board of Works Office, is as follows :

In 1859.	£504	4	6	Stg
1860.	491	16	6	
1861.	152	14	11	
	<hr/>			
	£1148	15	11	

Which sum, taken from £1200 Stg., leaves a balance of £54 4 1 Stg ; which, if required to be expended, will, in my opinion, accomplish all that is required at Quidi Vidi, as the fishermen seem to be universally satisfied, and to appreciate the usefulness of what has been already done for them.

They have spoken to me several times with regard to having the "Tom Cod" Rock removed, (which is shown on the plan colored pink) but I remarked to them that it would involve an enormous outlay, and would not come within the limits of the sum at present placed under my charge.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD M. J. DELANEY, C. E.

The Honorable

The Chairman Board of Works, &c., &c., &c.

**Report of E. M. J. Delaney, Esq., C. E., on Toad's Cove
Breakwater.**

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
September 20, 1861. }

SIR,—

According to your instructions, I proceeded to Toad's Cove and examined the locality in which it is proposed to erect a Breakwater, that is, between the Island and the main land, so as to prevent the entrance of the sea at this part, which renders the harbor extremely dangerous, particularly in rough weather. The only effectual way, I think, is to stop up the passage altogether, which may be easily and very economically managed according to the accompanying Plan, which I beg leave to submit to you for your approval. First, the bottom should be levelled across from shore to shore, a distance of about 120 feet at low water, by filling it in with loose rocks to low water mark, then on this should be placed three pieces of hemlock scantling, one foot square at each end longitudinally, and on those should be fastened transverse pieces of the same dimensions, about 10 or 12 feet apart, as shown on the Plan; after which the filling commences again, taking care to bed the stone well around the timbers; the transverse pieces to project about two feet beyond the face of the work, as shown by the middle and end sections on Plan. This being done, the filling will then proceed as before, until the next level is arrived at, that is, about three feet more, when the longitudinal and transverse timbers are laid down as before described, and the stone well bedded to the top. The length of the base of the middle section is about 30 feet, and that of the top about 22 feet. The base of each end section is about 20 feet, and the top 12 feet, leaving at each side of the whole work, when finished, a batter or slope (of 2 to 1) sufficient to guard off the force of the sea; the middle of the whole, as seen by the Plan, is made the strongest, which would be required on account of the direct action of the sea about this part. The height of the Breakwater, at each end, will be about 8 feet above low water mark, and about 12 feet above the same in the middle.

The following will be the probable cost of constructing such a Breakwater, without including 1600 tons of stone, which, I understand, was purchased last year for this purpose, and which, I fancy, will be quite sufficient for the filling in.

60 tons of Hemlock at £2.	£120	0	0
Freight on ditto.	25	0	0
Labor.	55	0	0
Superintending and extra labor.	50	0	0
Two Trucks and Tramway, &c.	15	0	0
Iron Bolts for scarfing and fastening Timbers together	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£285	0	0
10 per cent. for Contingencies.	28	10	0
	<hr/>		
	Total	£313	10 0
On hand.	128	10	0
	<hr/>		
	Required	£185	0 0

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD M. J. DELANEY, C. E.

The Honorable

The Chairman Board of Works, &c., &c., &c.

**Report of E. M. J. Delaney, Esq., C. E., on Dangerous
Cliff at Oliver's Cove.**

BOARD OF WORKS DEPARTMENT,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
January 12th, 1862. }

SIR,—

According to your instructions in October last, I forthwith proceeded to Oliver's Cove, in Placentia Bay, to examine a leaning Cliff, which was represented to you by the Rev. James Walsh as being very dangerous.

I therefore beg to report, for the information of the Government, that I made a thorough survey and examination of the same, and found it to be in an exceedingly dangerous position, leaning out towards the harbor at an angle of about twenty-five degrees from the perpendicular, and in height about 90 feet above low water mark. To illustrate its position better, I enclose herewith a sketch taken by myself on the spot at the time. This Cliff, no doubt, year after year, leans out from the main more and more, partly occasioned by the heavy rocks falling down behind it, and will, perhaps, come down when least expected, causing great destruction perhaps to life as well as property. It is composed, geologically speaking, of a rotten laminated slate. Directly under it are four fishing establishments, or stages, and a valuable portion of the harbor close by, on which the owners are afraid to build.

If the Government should ever attempt to have this Cliff thrown down, I would propose its being done by undermining the base and confining there a large quantity of powder, and also a smaller charge in the chasm in the rear. Then those two charges to be fired simultaneously by electrical communication, to prevent accident. I think the whole might be accomplished for at least £50 Stg.

The residents, particularly the owners of the stages, in its vicinity, feel very much disposed to give any assistance in their power to facilitate the carrying out of the work as much as possible, such as removing the property, &c., from under the Cliff. While there I ran the risk of discharging a 50lb. keg of powder behind it, so as to in-

sure the people the possibility of its not coming down for a year or so, and also that there was no immediate danger to be apprehended from it. The only effect the explosion had was to knock about two tons of the rock from the top of it.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD M. J. DELANEY, C. E.

The Honorable

The Chairman of the Board of Works,

&c., &c., &c.

**Report of the Physician Superintendent of the Hospital
for the Insane, December 31st, 1861.**

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
December 31st, 1861. }

The number of cases of insanity under treatment in this Institution during the past year is 141, the number of admissions 55, of dismissals 42, and of deaths 9.

There are remaining at the close of the year 104* patients, of whom 58 are males, and 46 females; shewing an excess of 18 males and 16 females above the number for which there is fitting accommodation provided. I have, therefore, to repeat my observation of last year that "the most pressing requirement is a retired Wing for agitated noisy female patients"; and to point out the great necessity for providing additional Wards in the male department, which is overcrowded by day, and has not bed-rooms sufficient for the patients at night. If these straitened accommodations existed in a Poor House or Hospital for sane persons, there would be ample reasons for improvement, but in a Hospital for the insane the reasons become imperative.

During the past year the rigid public economy which circumstances have forced upon the Government has been felt in this Institution, it having been found impracticable to effect the requisite repairs and additions beyond trifling matters. Thus the fencing in of the buildings and of airing grounds for female patients has again been deferred; so also of the projected steam boiler house and coal house so much required, and for which temporary sheds are now substituted; the internal part of the retired male wing also remains in an unfinished state. I trust that in the ensuing year means may be allotted for these necessary things, as well as for the more important additions required to the buildings for the accommodation of the constantly increasing number of patients. At present every additional patient sent to the Hospital takes away in a certain proportion from the chances of cure of the whole number, by increasing the difficulties of management and treatment.

Every attention has been paid to the internal economy of the Institution during the past year, and in several points with undoubted

* Including three patients cured, and acting as domestics or tradesmen for the winter.

advantage. The diet of the attendants has been regulated anew, and with economy, yet so as to afford them satisfaction. The patients' clothing has been, in part, and will in future be almost wholly, made up by the female patients, directed by a competent person, with the exception of boots and shoes, which the Chairman of the Board of Works proposes to have manufactured in St. John's, instead of purchasing them as slop goods by contract—a manifest change for the better. The bedding, I am informed by the Chairman of the Board, will be imported direct, and of a superior quality, instead of its purchase, as before, by contract upon the lowest tender, a system equally injurious and unsatisfactory to the Institution and the contractor.

Whilst it is practicable to make the female insane contribute, as above mentioned, towards the cost of their maintenance, it is also in our power to effect the same object with the male insane, if not in manufactures or trades, as in asylums in large countries, in quite as profitable a mode by that which they understand better, and are fully competent to perform, viz., farm labor; but for this purpose land is required contiguous to the Hospital grounds, and which, I may observe, can be readily obtained at this time, if the opportunity be not permitted to pass away; not less than fifty acres would be necessary for pasture and farm produce, hay, oats, potatoes, turnips and straw. These latter are annually purchased for our use.

The Hospital grounds themselves are either occupied by buildings, cut up by roads, or of so broken a character naturally, as to present very few acres capable of cultivation—certainly not more than five.

The advantage of possessing a farm, however, would not be confined to pasturage and produce, but would be found in a much higher object, which is the treatment of the insane, who, it is well known, recover in a greater ratio when occupied in farm labor than under any other circumstances. This is so universally admitted that I am unacquainted with any public institution for the insane, in Europe or America, without a farm being attached to it. As an example under my own eyes, I may point out that the occupation to patients which the care of a few milch cows afforded a few years ago was a great advantage to them, and the corresponding loss of employment of that kind when these cows were sold was much more sensibly felt than would be easily believed.

Much benefit has been derived by the Institution from the engagement of a carpenter as a permanent assistant in the engineer depart-

ment, and that of general repairs, in the place of an assistant engineer, for the winter months only, as heretofore—the hand of a carpenter being daily required, and the expenses for comparatively trifling repairs having been annually a considerable item, far exceeding the cost of wages and diet for one such tradesman. Formerly repairs were continually needed, and as continually left unattended to, excepting when tradesmen were periodically employed, at a great expense; now repairs are made good as often as required, without delay, realizing the old and sound adage of “a stitch in time,” &c.

It is to be regretted that the bake-house attached to the kitchen, and designed for the purpose of baking bread for the household and patients, has never yet been brought into use. There can be no doubt that much better and cheaper bread could be baked in the Institution than is supplied by contract from St. John's.

In the wash-house, a washing machine is a great labor saving desideratum.* In the Halifax Asylum, as well as in several other institutions, this machine is used with advantage and economy. As the number of inmates increases, and that of the persons employed in washing also, it becomes a question whether the first cost of a washing machine would not be an economy in relation to the wages payable to washerwomen.

The health of the patients generally in 1861 has been maintained at the same high standard as usual, and the number of recoveries is still in a high ratio to that of admissions, although not quite equal to their relative proportions in 1860. For three months of the past year, having been myself on leave, the Government accepted Charles Crowdy, Esq., Surgeon, as my substitute, and I have to express my cordial acknowledgement of the kind and faithful nature of that gentleman's gratuitous services during my absence, which I may be allowed to hope will be remunerated as well as acknowledged by the Government.

Religious services for the benefit of the patients have been held as customary, from time to time, by the Rev. Mr. Pearson, of the Church of England, and the Rev. Mr. Walsh, of the Roman Catholic Church, within the walls of the Institution, but I regret to add not in such a manner as might be the case if a Chapel were provided for such services, the Ward now used for the purpose being never entirely free

* That by Parker, of New Hampshire, is the best; its cost is £80.

from noisy and unseemly interruptions. I venture to suggest that the friends of the insane could, at a small cost, assist the Institution by the erection of a small Chapel of wood, and which, in the face of such pressing demands for further accommodations for the reception of patients, can scarcely, at this time of depression in the public finances, be expected from the Government.

In my last report I repeated a suggestion which I had frequently made before, and which, now that it has been adopted and put in practice, will be found to be a step in the right direction, which will gradually relieve the Government of a portion of the annual expenses attending upon an hospital for the insane,—it is the formation of classes of paying patients, so that the humble, independent man may relieve himself according to his ability, and the man of better circumstances according to his means, of the obloquy attending upon the reception of pauper relief; for what is gratuitous board and treatment in this Institution other than pauper relief? which, whilst it is no disgrace to the poor, certainly reflects no credit upon those who are not poor.

I have had occasion to submit to the Government, amongst other matters, when the affairs of this Institution came more especially under examination in August last, that the residence of the Physician Superintendent is very unfortunately placed between and in immediate contiguity with the patients' Wards, and that consequently sounds and noises from the latter are frequently heard in every apartment occupied by the Physician's family, both night and day, a fact pregnant with possible evils to females and children, to which it is my duty to advert, with the view and hope of its being obviated.

It has always been a subject of much regret to me that the patients possess so little occupation and amusement within doors, especially in winter. If benevolent persons would kindly take this circumstance into consideration, and jointly contribute newspapers—even old ones—prints, interesting books, cheap serials, or the means of playing such games as backgammon, solitaire, bagatelle, &c., which all have to spare in some degree, they would afford a great pleasure and improvement to the harmless insane, and fill a void which is indeed painfully felt. I would also observe that it is a general custom elsewhere for the editors of newspapers to send copies of their publications to the communities of the insane, which are always thankfully received and acknowledged.

In performing the duties of my office during the past twelvemonth I have received every assistance and encouragement from John H. Warren, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Works—a support which can be best appreciated by those in similar situations of responsibility and trust, and which I thankfully acknowledge. The insane under my care have also found in him a sympathizing and indefatigable friend.

In conclusion, let me humbly thank Divine Providence that I can say now, at the end of the fourteenth year, as on that of the first, of the existence of a Hospital for the insane in Newfoundland, that no suicide or other great evil has happened within our walls to cast a shade over the bright picture of a useful and beneficent great public charity.

Respectfully submitted by

HENRY H. STABB, M. D.,

Physician Superintendent.

The Honorable

The Chairman of Board of Works, &c., &c., &c.

Annual Report of the Medical Attendants of the St. John's Hospital, for the Year 1861.

On the 1st January, 1861, there were 58 patients remaining in the house from the admissions of the former year, and 376 have been admitted since, making in all 434.

The Tabular Report herewith enclosed will indicate at a glance the nature of the cases treated.

The rate of mortality can be accounted for by the number of cases of Small-pox, Fever, Diptheria, Consumption and Old Age. The advanced stages of disease at which many persons are carried to the Hospital, is another cause of mortality. Persons who have laboured under Fever, Small-pox, and malignant Diptheria, in unfavourable circumstances, for several days, are not likely afterwards to be preserved by the best professional skill and the most careful nursing.

As the St. John's Hospital is the only Institution of the kind in the Island, and therefore the place to which cases are brought from all parts of the country, as well as seafaring persons connected with our shipping interests, it is essential that a complete set of Surgical Instruments and other appliances should be at the service of the Institution; as complete, indeed, as those supplied to the Metropolitan Hospitals in England, and even more so, for *there* any Instrument can be had when wanted, while *here* we have no such facility, and although some of the Instruments may not be called into frequent use, still circumstances will arise when the want of them would be embarrassing. By procuring them of good quality, and having them in careful keeping, the Government would not be called upon for a similar outlay for many years.

There is another want to which we would respectfully call attention, that is, a small Library of Standard Medical and Surgical Works, to be placed in the Hospital for reference or consultation.

The medical attendants have found much satisfaction and convenience from the late addition of the new Wing to the Hospital, as it enabled them effectually to separate from the rest of the patients those laboring under Small-pox, Fever and Diptheria; but we would respectfully draw attention to the fact of two of the Wards in the

new Wing being appropriated as bed-rooms for the nurses and domestic servants, which necessarily takes up much valuable space, for we cannot conceal from ourselves the probability of an occasional invasion of some epidemic, when all the available space of the Institution might be demanded.

We take the liberty of suggesting that the attics, both of the new and old Wings, could be converted, at a comparatively trifling cost, into two convalescent Wards for male and female patients, in which they might have pure air and room for exercise, thereby expediting their recovery. This improvement, if carried out, may be considered as equal to an enlargement of the building, and will give us room to devote one or two of the Wards exclusively for the reception of that class of patients considered incurable, which, in a sanitary point of view, would have a beneficial effect upon the other patients.

As it is in contemplation, for the better keeping of the medicine, instruments, &c., to remove the Surgery to one of the Wards in the new Wing, we would recommend that the same Ward serve as a consulting room for the medical attendants, with the view of economising space, and greater convenience, and that the room at present called the Surgeons' Room be added to the other available space on the ground floor for sleeping apartments for the household.

We also deem it very necessary that there should be two closets for the purpose of keeping the clothes of the male and female patients, as, from the want of such a place, confusion and loss are not of unfrequent occurrence. A small press in each Ward is also necessary to hold brushes, combs, and other articles in use among the patients, and a shelf at the head of each bed large enough to hold a tumbler, or medicine, &c.

Frequent complaints have been made to us by the Matron of the great waste often arising from the difficulty of keeping meat untainted in warm weather. To obviate this difficulty, we would recommend the erection of a meat conservatory or refrigerator.

During the past summer those convalescent patients who were able were employed weeding and trimming the ground, thereby much improving the appearance of the place.

We have also procured from various gardens in the vicinity a lot of flower roots, trees, and flowering shrubs, some of which have been already planted, and others will be put down in the spring. We have

also had that portion of the ground at the North corner thoroughly grubbed, which we intend converting into a kitchen garden, for the use of the Institution.

Before closing this report, we would call attention to another want — namely, that of having no sheltered place, in which recovering patients can enjoy the fresh air in the Hospital grounds in summer. Two summer houses, furnished with benches, could be cheaply constructed, and would be of great benefit to the convalescents. They could be so situated as to improve the appearance of the place, and by festooning them with creeping plants the arrangement would be at once both useful and ornamental.

We would point out the necessity of having a gas lamp placed at the front gate, and also one in the rear, which would be a great means of keeping prowlers from the grounds in dark nights, as occasionally articles of value have been stolen.

J. ROCHFORD,

Senior Surgeon.

THOMAS MCKEN, M. D.,

Superintendent St. John's Hospital.

Tabular Report for the Year 1861.

	Disease of Brain and Nervous System.	Disease of Head and Spinal Chord.	Disease of Stomach and Bowels.	Fever.	Scrofula.	Rheumatism.	Debility, Old Age, &c.	Accidents.	Ulcers.	Abscess.	Veneral.
January.....	0	2	1	1	1	1	10	1	6	2	
February.....	1		5			7	5	2	4	2	1
March.....	2	1			1	1	4	2	4		
April.....		2	4	2	1	4	1	1	3	1	3
May.....	2	3	4			1	3	7	5		
June.....			1	2	3		2	3	8		1
July.....	1	2	1			3	2	1	4	3	
August.....		3	2		4		2	2			
September.....	2	1	2			3	1	1	1	2	3
October.....		1	2	8		2	1	1	5	1	2
November.....			3			1			3		
December.....			3			3	2	2	1		1
	8	15	28	13	10	26	32	23	44	11	11

Result—No. admitted 434 ; No. discharged 314 ; No. died 55 ; No. under treatment 65 ; No. General Water Company 1 ; No. Mercantile Marine 18.

Tabular Report for the Year 1861.

Ophthalmia	Delirium Tremens.	Phtthisis.	Disease of Kidneys and Bladder.	Dropsy.	Frost Burnt.	Cancer and Malignant Diseases.	Erysipelas.	Bronchitis.	Disease of Liver.	Diphtheria.	Disease of Testicles.	Small Pox.	Pneumonia and Pluretus.	Operations.
	1	1		1		1		2	3	4		18	6	
2	2	3			3		2			5	1	23	2	
		5	2	2	1	1		1		2		7		
	1	2								2		3	2	
1		2	1			2	3			3		4	3	
2		1		2		1		2		4		4		
	1						2		1	5	1	1	1	
1	1	3	1	1				1		3	1			
1		1				2	1		2	6				
		2	2			1							4	
		1	1					1		5				
		4				3				5	1			
7	6	25	7	6	4	11	8	7	6	44	4	60	18	18

No. under Fishermens' Act, 24; No. Poor Commissioner, 379; No. Board of Trade, 12.

No. of Patients from the several Districts.

					No.
Saint John's	..	..	..	..	375
Ferryland	..	..	..	..	9
Conception Bay		..	..	..	22
St. Mary's and Placentia			..	..	9
Burin	..	..	..	..	2
La Poile	..	..	..	..	1
Bonavista	..	..	..	..	7
Trinity	..	..	..	..	2
Fogo	..	..	..	..	5
Fortune Bay	..	..	..	..	2
			Total	..	<u>434</u>
Number of Females	..	..	..	..	103
“ Males	..	..	..	..	331
			Total	..	<u>434</u>
Number of operations for the year ending 31st					
December, 1861	..	..	..	..	<u>18</u>

**Return of Domestics in the St. John's Hospital on the
31st December, 1861; with their respective names
and wages.**

		Currency per Annum.		
John Prowse, as Keeper	.. ..	£80	13	4
Janet Cowan, as Matron	.. ..	34	12	0
Agnes Cowan, as Sub-Matron	.. ..	18	0	0
Mary Cormack, as Nurse	.. ..	14	0	0
Catherine Becket, “	.. ..	14	0	0
Johanna Murphy, “	.. ..	14	0	0
Margaret Grace, “	.. ..	14	0	0
Ellen Johnstone, Cook	.. ..	16	0	0
Bridget Hally, “ Assistant	.. ..	14	0	0
Ellen Foran, Washerwoman	.. ..	14	0	0
Winifred Brian, “	.. ..	14	0	0
Thomas Cooke, as Messenger	.. ..	30	0	0
James Hamlett, as Barber	.. ..	15	0	0
Betsey Norris, as Nurse	.. ..	14	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£306	5	4
		<hr/>		

Estimate of Hon. P. Kough, of Repairs on Public Buildings, for the Year 1862.

Lunatic Asylum.

The centre and both wings of this Institution are now in good condition, and will require only such repairs as may reasonably be expected to result from the damage they receive at the hands of the inmates, who are accustomed to break down and disarrange everything they may deem disagreeable. The windows, doors, shutters, &c., &c., suffer severely, so that the experience of the last few years shows the expense under this head to be considerable.

The small detached wing which was constructed in great haste in 1858, was never completely finished, the ceilings on either of the principal floors, are not lathed and plastered, and it becomes a necessity to have the brick walls, which separate the wards, and the sides and ends of the corridors, lined with board to the height of six or seven feet, to prevent the inmates from breaking through them.

The Medical Superintendent complains that the whole of the south part and the eastern gable, become quite damp on the inside after any continuous rain, indicating the necessity of their being well pointed and painted, so as to prevent the wet soaking through.

The compartment used as an engine-room, is much too small for the intended purpose; it was hastily constructed of wood, to meet the emergency at the time, and enable the engineer, who came here with the engine, to put it into operation.

Coal sheds are required of sufficient dimensions to contain four hundred hogsheads of coal, and it is required that some of the corrugated iron partitions, which separate the female wing, be covered with board to the height of six feet.

An enclosed space, of about three hundred and sixty yards in circuit, is required for the use of the female patients, to be about eight feet in height and closely boarded.

A new surrounding fence, embracing the whole of the grounds, has been required, and reported in '59, '60 and '61. It was deemed expedient to defer it. It was estimated to cost £360.

Some repairs will be required on the roof, chimnies and waterways.

The boiler to be newly set, and the whole of the apparatus newly arranged.

The surrounding fence of male patients' yard, containing six hundred yards, requires being painted two coats.

ESTIMATE.

Incidental Expense for the year	£150	0	0
Lathing and Plastering Ceilings	9	0	0
Stopping and Pointing North Front of Eastern Gable, 600 yards at 2s. 4d.	70	0	0
Enclosing space for Female Patients	100	0	0
Constructing New Engine House	90	0	0
Lining Brick Partitions, 32 square yards	48	0	0
Lining Iron Partitions in Female Wards to the extent of 32 square yards	48	0	0
Construction of Coal House	40	0	0
	£555	0	0

St. John's Hospital.

This establishment is in good condition, and would require but small outlay for some time. It is, however, complained of that the accommodation is not sufficiently extensive to meet its requirements, and enable the Medical Superintendent to classify the patients, and to allow of an additional Ward sufficiently detached for the reception of infectious or contagious diseases.

It is also suggested that the whole of the attics of the old building should be fitted up and completed, similar to the attics in the new Wing. This, if carried out, would, if required, afford sufficient room for fifty or sixty additional beds, or suitable rooms for convalescent patients, who may be required to be removed from the sick Wards.

To accomplish this it would be requisite that the whole should be newly floored, the sides studded, and lathed and plastered. Dormer windows would be required along the South fronts for both the pur-

poses of light and ventilation. This would involve some considerable expense, but it would increase the present amount of accommodation by nearly one-fourth.

The Medical Attendants require that one of the Wards in the Wing recently constructed may be fitted up as a Surgery, to have suitable presses to contain instruments, medicine, and other necessary appliances.

It is required that some alteration be made in the basement of the building by altering some partitions, which would enable the Matrons to lodge all the females in one dormitory, and provide better accommodation for the Keeper and Messenger in the Western section of the building.

It is requisite that water-shutes should be provided under the eaves on the North side of the house, and that a sewer be made to carry off the water, which now soaks into the rooms, through the foundation walls, causing considerable damp and other inconveniences.

There are some other small matters of much importance, and of comparatively small expense.

ESTIMATE.

Additional Ward for infectious diseases.	120	0	0
Fitting up of Attic (if approved).	175	17	0
Fitting up Surgery, Drawers, Table-presses, Shelves for Medicines.	25	0	0
Alterations proposed in basement.	15	0	0
Eve-shutes, Trucks, and constructing Sewer from North Side.	25	0	0
Ordinary and Incidental Repairs.	35	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£395	17	0

Court House Building.

The halls, offices, passages, galleries and ceilings throughout this building, require cleansing, stopping, whitening and painting. The slating and lead on the roof have been a good deal unsettled by the high winds. The skylights require repairs, glazing and painting. Some repairs are required around the Clock Tower, barges and gutters, and plumbing around the water pipes.

Repairs and alterations in the Sessions Court, including accommodation for Juries, was agreed on last year and estimated at £50. This service has not been performed. There was also provision made for painting and stopping the cut stone-work on the north and south ends of the building, for which £50 was provided, but the same was not performed.

ESTIMATE.

Cleansing, Repairing and Stopping Ceilings, Pointing, Coloring, and Whitening Walls, Offices, &c. &c.	£65	0	0
Repairing Slates and Planking on Roof, Pointing and Repairing around Chimnies, Gutters, Clock Tower, Barges, &c., &c.	50	0	0
Sessions Court, as provided last year	50	0	0
Pointing and Stopping Hewn Stone-work, ditto	50	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£215	0	0

POST OFFICE HALL AND LOCK-UP PRISON.

Incidental expense of Lock-up	£15	0	0
Repairing Ceiling, Cleansing and Whitening and Painting the large Hall	35	0	0
Stripping, Lathing and Plastering on the north end and sides of Gallery	15	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£65	0	0

Custom House.

This building was reported on in 1860 and 1861, and deferred on both occasions. It is required that the four chimney shafts be taken down as low as the springing of the Arches, and each rebuilt, standing on its own proper base. It is not easy to conceive why they should have been so unskilfully built. They are now manifestly dangerous, their stability depending on the strength of a few planks that were at no time able to sustain the weight imposed on them, and are becoming less so every day that passes.

ESTIMATE.

Rebuilding Chimnies, making good Flooring, plank- ing, &c., was estimated at	180	0	0
Excavating soil, setting up and securing retaining brick walls, building Pier at the South-east angle, stone coping, &c., &c.	110	0	0
Cast or wrought Iron Railing on the top of the surrounding parapet wall, to the extent of	100	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£390	0	0

Colonial Building

Was reported on last year, and deferred to the present. It requires to have the exterior walls well and closely examined. Many of the ashlers badly starred and fractured, taken out and replaced. The kneelers and barges of the Portico to be repaired and renewed. The projecting wetting courses to be dressed down on the top bed. The joints throughout the exterior of the building to be thoroughly pointed and filled with strong white lead putty, and the whole to have three coats of best oil paint, either of the present color, or any other that may be preferred, and the joints drawn.

The roof and lantern require repairs, and some of the offices and basement require cleaning and whitening.

There have been but very few pounds expended for repairs on this building during the past year. The work contemplated was estimated at £500.

Government House, Offices and Fences.

Ordinary repairs and incidental expenses are estimated at £250.

The whole of the interior of this building may be said to be in a good condition, with the exception of some of the pavement in the basement storey. The furniture appears to be abundant, and is kept in good order. The tables and chairs in the dining room form the only exception. They are of equal age with the house, and are consequently a great deal worn.

A large portion of the end walls, stone stairs, and cellars, which had become quite defective, have been taken down and renewed during the last season. The remaining parts now require repairs and some rebuilding. The slating and plumbing on the roof require repairs, and the chimnies pots and pointing.

A large portion of the front main wall, on the South face of the building is bursting outwards. This is a serious evil, and continues to increase. It has been before reported on, and has been deferred. It requires to be taken down and rebuilt, due care being taken to prop up and secure the adjacent and superincumbent portion of the wall during the time the work is being performed.

The palisade fences along the wall and enclosing the pleasure grounds were greatly injured by the storm some months ago. They have been renewed in part and all repaired, and will last for some years to come.

The whole I may estimate at	150
Area walls, &c., &c.	50
	<hr/>
	£200

Asylum for the Poor.

This building is nearly in every respect complete. It is now, and has been for some time past, in the practical occupancy of those for whom it has been provided. It will afford ample room to lodge over two hundred persons, and appears to obtain the fullest approval of all who visit it.

Its site is an irregular inclined plane, and for more than half the length of the building is greatly depressed towards the Eastward, offering great facility and very strong inducements to obtain a basement storey, under a large portion of the principal floor. With this view, and apprehending that the dimensions of the house might be found too limited, the foundations for the walls and chimnies were excavated to a sufficient depth, if thereafter the measure should be finally resolved on.

As the work progressed it became quite apparent that to carry out this design would greatly increase the space on the principal floor, and admit a much larger number of inmates, it was therefore adopted, and in the autumn an agreement was made with the Contractor to that effect, and for a very reasonable amount of consideration. It is now nearly completed, and comprises cellerage, provision store and offices for the establishment, together with an additional kitchen and stairway.

A wash-house, store, and some other small offices have been contracted for, and are now in course of erection.

Those matters being outside of the original contract, are now to be provided for by a supplementary estimate, and taken together with the fencing required, are estimate, to cost £500.

New Gaol.

This building may be now said to be well and satisfactorily completed. It is abundantly supplied with excellent water and ventilation, and is sufficiently heated. It requires but to have a porch at the entrance to the basement, and some small matters which have been reported on.

Some small improvements have been recently made in the prisons, at the instance of the Keeper, and which appeared requisite, during the past month. He now states that he is quite enabled to classify the prisoners to any extent that he may find necessary.

It may be remarked, that however strong and secure the prison may be, the fences scarcely offer any obstruction to those idle trespassers who come lounging about it. It would, doubtless, be a great improvement, and add greatly to its safety and security, if the grounds were enclosed with a substantial stockade fence, or suitable picket fence, which would cost from £250 to £300.

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATE.

Lunatic Asylum	£555	0	0
Hospital	395	17	0
Court House	215	0	0
Post Office	65	0	0
Custom House	390	0	0
Government House	200	0	0
Ditto	500	0	0
New Gaol	300	0	0
	<u>£2,620</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>

**Report of Mr. Byrne, on Roads, Streets, and Bridges in
the Town and District of St. John's.**

SIR,—

I beg leave to submit the following Report:—

A small bridge in New Gower Street and a covered drain near the Parsonage have been repaired; a small bridge has been made in a lane West of James's Street, and a small drain and embankment made in a lane East of Limekiln Hill. In this neighborhood, North of New Gower Street, are several cross lanes, in which, and near to, several small springs are oozing, that keep the place moist, and create nuisance which have to be frequently removed; the effluvia and stench arising from that place in warm weather must be very annoying and unhealthy in that neighbourhood. To make that neighbourhood healthy, it would be necessary to make branch drains from the main one in New Gower Street, up Adelaide Street Firebreak, Cuddihy's Lane, Limekiln Lane, James's Street or Carter's Hill, and minor ones in the Cross Streets and Lanes between these, where the greatest nuisances are to be met. Other parts of the town are nearly in a similar state, that ought to be attended to. Four bridges have been repaired in the neighbourhood of Fresh Water, on the road leading to Ken Mount. This road from Long's Hill is getting worn and coarse, and wants repairs. There is a bridge on the road leading from the Topsail road to meet the Pokeham Path repaired.

Job's Bridge, and the one on the road leading Westwardly from the Southern end of that bridge, have been repaired. The roads on the South Side, leading West and East from Job's Bridge, want repairs, and the drains particularly should be scoured and deepened to prevent the water running over the roads. It is a pity the road leading Eastwardly has not been extended much further and kept as low and level, so that there would be as easy an access to it from the waterside premises as there is on the North side to Water Street; if this were done it would greatly enhance the value of properties on the South Side.

On the Bay Bulls Road the small bridge East of Waterford Bridge, Delahunty's Bridge, the Middle Goulds Bridge, Heffernan's Bridge, East of the latter, a small bridge at Sweeny's Marsh, and Sinnett's

Bridge, on the Old Bay Bulls Road, have been repaired. The drains on the greatest part of the Bay Bulls Road, between Delahunty's and Goulds Bridges, are getting filled, which leaves the road steeped in wet, and difficult to keep in good repair, and will continue so until the drains are sufficiently deepened, and the centre of the road raised with good material. The abutments of Waterford Bridge, which were getting much injured, have been repaired, and a cutwater to the western end of the Northern abutment has been built to protect that part of the bridge, which has been much injured by floating ice. The retaining walls and parapets are getting injured; they ought to be attended to early in the spring, and either new ones substituted, or the old ones strengthened by good buttresses.

Dunscomb's Bridge has been substantially rebuilt, and a cutwater erected to protect the Northern abutment from floating ice. It would be desirable to get a small wall or a low cheap fence of boughs on both sides of the causeway, leading to the bridge, to retain the snow in winter. It is well known that more labour and time are required in getting a load over such causeway of the length of ten or a dozen perches in winter, when the snow is blown or melted off, than over two miles on either side, when there is a sufficient quantity of snow.

On the road from Topsail to Kelligrews, three bridges, varying from 8 to 12 feet span, and three other bridges of a small size, and about half-a-mile of road in dilapidated pieces, have been repaired. There are several other bridges on this road, and between Kelligrews and Holyrood, and also on the Salmonier Road, that are getting much decayed. It would be desirable to get material for rebuilding these in winter, when it could be got from 30 to 40 per cent. cheaper than in summer.

There are parts of the line between Kelligrews and Holyrood on which little has been done, more than to clear the road of the trees and part of the soil. Several steep, though short hills, are yet on those parts, that ought to be reduced and the road made more level, particularly in the vicinity of Seal's Cove and neighbourhood of Holyrood.

On the road between Holyrood and Brigus, thirty-eight small bridges have been repaired, the large stones projecting above the surface of the road, in the neighbourhood of Cats Cove, Collier's, Turk's Gut Ponds, &c., have been removed and the holes filled, and minor improvements made on other parts of the road.

The sections at Cat's Cove and near Brigus, on the improved line, are not yet completed; the latter section passes through private property near Brigus, which has not yet been paid for, and remains unopened; and only that at this place there is an old narrow lane that affords an outlet, the public could not yet make use of this improvement; this property, which is not of great value, ought to be paid for, and this section, as well as the one at Cat's Cove, completely finished. It would be desirable to keep the postal road around the Bay in good repair, where the line need not be improved, and that has been brought into easy inclinations, as it is more economical to keep them in fair repair, than suffer them to be much injured before attention would be paid to them.

The hills on the old line between Cat's Cove and Turk's Gut Ponds are so steep, and an improved line marked that avoids those hills, without increasing the distance, that I again beg leave to notice, as I have heretofore done, that I think it a waste of the public funds to expend anything on the old line, except to keep the bridges in repair, and that it is desirable the improved line that avoids these hills should be opened for the benefit of the public at the earliest opportunity. I have no hesitation in stating, that if the best line that can be found in that place, and in other parts along the road, would be opened and perfected, the time of the postal communication around the Bay would not only be shortened, but the labour and expense of carrying the mails would be considerably lessened, and the facilities to agricultural pursuits in those neighbourhoods, greatly increased.

The Salmonier road requires considerable repair, particularly some few miles next to Holyrood, where there is considerable traffic in spring and fall, when the roads are soft and much used by people from Harbor Main, Chapel's Cove, and Holyrood, providing materials for flakes, stages, building and firing. Other parts of the road are in bad repair, where the soil should have been taken from the knaps and hills, and the hollows raised with it. If this were done, good gravel could be easily got from the knaps for the use of the hollows and marshes, which would reduce their height and bring the road to a better level.

I shall again, as in former reports, respectfully submit, that in many parts of the districts of Harbor Main and Port-de-Grave, and also opposite Bay Roberts and Spaniard's Bay, several persons are desirous of settling, others are marking, and others enclosing ground,

to which there is no road. If roads were opened in those places, and also where tracts of good land could be had convenient to the shore, and the ground laid out in lots for settlers, several would settle on and improve localities which are yet in a state of wilderness. In the district of Harbor Main there are nearly forty miles of local roads between the main line and the shore, in partial repair. There could be upwards of one hundred miles more opened in the district, which would not, on an average, be more than six miles from the salt water, and which would open upwards of eighteen thousand acres of agricultural land, on which, allowing fifty acres to each, sixteen hundred families could settle with advantage. Several of those roads would lead toward fields of large timber, where building material could be had for many years, unless destroyed by fire.

Respectfully submitted by

THOMAS BYRNE.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq., M.H.A.,

Chairman Board of Works, &c., &c.

December, 1861.

Report of Mr. William Coady on the Streets of St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, January 31st, 1862.

SIR,—

I beg leave to report, in a condensed form, according to your request, the amount of work done in repairs of Streets, Sewers, Drains, &c., under my supervision, in a portion of the Western District of St. John's, viz. : —

Made several perches of sewer at Flower Hill Firebreak, off from Duckworth Street, the walls substantially built of stone, covered with stone flags and boarded at the bottom. Repairing ten perches of road in said firebreak.

Repaired, rounded and gravelled off, fourteen perches of road in Duckworth Street, near the Barking Kettle.

Repaired sewer in Casey's Lane, the same being much damaged by heavy floods.

Cleansed and repaired cross drain in Pokeham Path, and covered the same in a substantial manner.

Cleansed and repaired cross drains at Dreelan's Well, in Casey's Lane, and covered the same substantially.

Made a large cross drain near Job's Bridge, covered the same with stone flags, and boarded the bottom.

Repaired and made part of two cross drains on Lazy Bank Road, and covered the same with stone flags.

Cleansed and repaired cross drain on Cockpit Road, covered with flags.

Cleansed and repaired the sewer leading from the St. John's Hospital.

Cleansed and repaired cross drain in George's Street, and covered the same with stone flags.

Cleansed and repaired cross drain in Duckworth Street, near Apple-tree Well, two feet wide by forty-seven feet long, and newly covered the same.

Cleansed and repaired four cross drains on South-side, and covered them with stone flags.

Cleansed and repaired cross drains in Duckworth Street, head of Waldegrave Street, and covered the same with stone flags.

Cleansed and repaired branch drain in Water Street, corner of Queen's Street, with a stone flag covering.

Made a large cross drain in Water Street, opposite the Gas Works, covered the same with stone flags, and with board at the bottom.

Cleansed and repaired main sewer, with branch drains, in Prince's Street, and a new covering with stone flags.

Made fifteen feet of main sewer in Adelaide Street, newly covered the same with stone flags.

Cleansed and repaired cross drain in Water Street, corner of Patrick Street, covered with stone flags; also another drain at Eastern boundary, and covered in a similar manner.

Paved seventeen perches of surface drain in Duckworth Street, between Queen Street and Waldegrave Street.

Cleansed and repaired cross drain in Water Street, near Messrs. Newman & Co.'s, and newly covered the same.

Commenced and made a sewer across Water Street up Hutchings's Lane, with a branch drain from the same, covering with stone flags.

Cleansed and repaired a cross drain at River-head, covering the same with stone flags.

Cleansed and repaired main sewer in Queen's Street, and gave the the same a new covering of stone flags.

Repaired Job's Bridge, with new sleepers, railings and side walls, thirteen hundred feet long.

Opened a quarry on South-side Hill, and have at present three hundred tons of building stone, with about fifty tons stone flags, suitable for covering sewers, &c.

Irrespective of the foregoing work, various minor drains have been attended to, various small bridges repaired, and the district kept in a much more cleanly condition than has hitherto been done.

For your further information, I beg to state that the two arches of Job's Bridge cannot be considered safe much longer for the great traffic and heavy loads that continually are passing over it, and would stongly urge its early repair ; the estimated cost of which cannot be less than £175.

I beg also to recommend the construction of a sewer, similar to the one now making in Prescott Street, to be made up Hutchings's Lane, thence to the Pokham Path Road, both for the observance of cleanliness and the prevention of the injury done at present when heavy rains fall or free thaws set in.

Another such sewer is much needed through Waldegrave Street, to Duckworth Street, and thence to the Cribbies.

The Nuisance or Soil-Boxes which you caused to be placed in certain localities have been found to be beneficial in causing a greater degree of cleanliness, and I respectfully urge that a greater number may be introduced the present year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM COADY,

To

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.

Chairman of the Board of Works.

Report of Mr. John Maher on the Streets of St. John's.

SIR,—

I beg leave to report upon the Streets and Drains in St. John's and neighbourhood, under my superintendance, during the year ended 31st December, 1861.

Bannerman Road.

Twenty-six perches of this road have been finished, sixty feet wide, three new drains constructed, covered with flags and boarded on the bottom; sixteen perches of palisade erected, and also two new gates.

Marsh Hill.

Twenty perches repaired and gravelled, and seven perches of drain constructed, and side drains cleared.

Water Street.

Twenty perches of Water Street have been gravelled near Magotty Cove Fire-break, and the road widened; a drain cleared and covered with flags near Messrs. Brooking Son & Co.'s; ten perches of drain have been made and covered with flags near W. & G. Rendell's.

Duckworth Street.

Ten perches of Duckworth Street have been gravelled, and four perches of stockade erected near McBride's Hill; that part of the Street at the head of Beck's Cove has been repaired, it being dangerous to the public. Deck's Cove drain has been cleansed and newly covered with flags where required; the drain in Warren's Cove the same, and breastwork secured. Four perches of drain cleared and covered with flags near Cochrane Street.

Cathedral Street.

Fifteen perches of Cathedral Street have been gravelled. This Street requires to be finished and side drains formed.

Gower Street.

Forty perches of this Street have been gravelled and rounded in the centre, and the side drains cleared, producing a good appearance.

Church Hill.

Fifteen perches of drain have been cleared and covered with flags and boarded on the bottom—the Hill partly levelled; an embankment has been constructed near the Orphan Asylum School, in order to prevent the overflow of water from damaging the road, six perches of drains have been paved also.

Barter's Hill.

The flood gates on Barter's Hill have been cleared out several times, and eight perches of drain covered with flags. Ten perches of New Gower Street gravelled. Scanlan's and Gregory's Lanes have been repaired, and the drains in these lanes covered with plank.

Tarahan's Town.

Considerable improvement has been made at this place, a large wooden bridge built and railed, and the roads partly levelled, the drains cleared out, and three flood gates constructed. Twenty perches of Chapel Street have been gravelled.

Prescott Street.

Forty-four perches of new drain have been constructed, four feet high and three feet wide, covered with flags, and boarded on the bottom.

Foot of Old Chapel Hill and head of Beck's Cove—considerable improvement effected, and further security to life.

Military Camp ground and Cute's Marsh Bridges, and Robinson's Bridge newly repaired and railed.

O'Brien's and Rennie's Bridges repaired, and six perches of railing constructed.

A new retaining wall, four perches long and six feet high, built.

Renouf's Bridge has been repaired and covered with longers. Two

Bridges have been repaired and covered with plank on the Circular Road.

Two bridges repaired and covered with flags near Fort Townsend.

Four bridges leading to Freshwater repaired and covered with plank.

Magotty Cove Bridge has been also repaired.

Two bridges leading to Neagel's Hill repaired.

A bridge leading to Newtown, forty feet long, has been planked and railed, and abutments built.

Twenty-seven perches of new drains made on the Forest Road and covered with flags.

Two new bridges constructed on Dyer and Hatchet's Room, Logy Bay.

Four bridges repaired on the Outer Cove Road, and twenty perches of road gravelled.

A new railing has been made on Rickett's Bridge, Portugal Cove Road, and the bridges repaired.

On the Indian Meal Road, leading from Torbay to Portugal Cove, twenty-seven new bridges have been made. One mile and ten perches of this road is finished.

Gallows Cove Pond Road, leading to Pouch Cove, has been gravelled and widened to the extent of sixty perches.

Broad Cove Road, leading from Coady's Well to Broad Cove, six new bridges have been constructed and four repaired.

Portugal Cove Wharf has been partly sheathed with wood and iron, and also Belle Isle Wharf, and a safety wall constructed near the landing.

Four large Bridges have been built on the road leading to Lance Cove, and several cross drains repaired, and ten perches of marsh drained and side drains cleared.

On Pouch Cove Main Bridge a new railing has been erected seventy-two feet long.

Main Bridge Torbay Beach has been newly planked, abutments repaired, and new railed.

The road from St. John's to Pouch Cove through Torbay and Flat Rock, has been gravelled, and is in very good order, with the exception of the side drains, which are nearly choked up with grass and small stones.

The road from Torbay to Pouch Cove, was this year put in such a state of repair as to enable the Pouch Cove people to communicate with St John's with perfect ease.

The same may be said of the Portugal Cove Road, but a part of this road requires to be gravelled and rounded in the centre.

The road from the Goulds to Petty Harbor is in good order, and also the road from Petty Harbor to Waterford Bridge, except a small part of it, which requires thorough repairing and drains cleared.

The Main Bridge in Bay Bulls has been partly planked, railed, repaired, and boarded on the bottom.

Various drains, not mentioned in the foregoing, required to be opened, and have all been attended to.

It affords me pleasure in stating that a large amount of work has been done during the past year, and, with the small means placed at our disposal, will compare favourably with former years and with greater means.

In my last Report I suggested to the late Chairman of the Board the necessity of having a quantity of stone flags deposited in a central part of the town, in order to cover the old drains when broken down; and I am happy to say that this matter was taken in hand by you, and the large quantity ordered from Trinity remedied this evil in a great measure.

Nevertheless, a great many boatloads are still required, as these drains are constructed over twenty years, and as they were all covered with wood, they are no doubt completely rotten.

Many other matters of considerable importance demand the earliest attention, in order to prevent a yearly expenditure: for instance, the

dilapidated state of the retaining walls at Beck's Cove and McBride's Hill Firebreak ; also, the retaining wall at the foot of the Old Chapel Lane, here kept up with timber logs, but being much decayed, cannot be expected to continue in keeping up the embankment longer than the present year, and as an ultimate saving I would recommend a substantial stone retaining wall.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient and humble Servant,

JOHN MAHER.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,

Chairman of Board of Works,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

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