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JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.

Anno Vigesimo Quinto Victoriae Reginae.

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



SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND :

JAMES SEATON, PRINTER.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
PROCEEDINGS
NEWFOUNDLAND
1870

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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 THOSE 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.

NOTICE

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the President of the United States has been pleased to appoint...

That the President of the United States has been pleased to appoint...

That the President of the United States has been pleased to appoint...

That the President of the United States has been pleased to appoint...

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Second Session of the Eighth General Assembly

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

TUESDAY, 28th January, 1862.

The General Assembly having, by several Proclamations of His Excellency the Governor, hereunto prefixed, been prorogued until this day, the Members thereof met in the Assembly Room.

Members of Assembly meet.

By virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal of this Island, to the Honorables Laurence O'Brien and Robert Carter, which is as follows :

Dedimus Potestatem.

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

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD,
of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland, Queen, De-
fender of the Faith.

To ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

Know Ye that we have constituted and appointed, and by these Presents do constitute and appoint the Honorable Laurence O'Brien, President of Our Legislative Council, of Our Island of Newfoundland; and the Honorable Robert Carter, a Member of the Executive Council of Our said Island, to be Commissioners, they or either of them, jointly or severally, to administer the Oath of Allegiance to the undermentioned

persons elected to serve in the General Assembly of Our said Island, for the Harbor Grace Division of the Electoral District of Conception Bay, and for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, viz. :—

JOHN HAYWARD,
HENRY J. MOORE, Esquires, } Division of Harbor Grace.

AMBROSE SHEA,
PIERCE M. BARRON, Esquires, } Placentia and St. Mary's.

Giving to them and either of them, Our said Commissioners, full power and authority to perform the matters hereinbefore mentioned, ratifying and confirming all and whatsoever they or either of them shall do and perform in this behalf, and thereof they, or either of them, are to make due return under their hands and seals, unto Our Governor of Our said Island, with these presents annexed.

Given under the Great Seal of Our aforesaid Island.

WITNESS Our trusty and well-beloved Sir
ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight, Our
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in
and over Our said Island and its De-
pendencies, at St. John's, in Our said
Island, the Twenty-seventh day of
January, 1862, and in the Twenty-
fifth Year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

“ ROBERT CARTER.

Oath administered to Mem-
bers by Commissioners.

The said Commissioners came between twelve and one o'clock in the forenoon of the said 28th day of January, into the Council Chamber, JOHN STUART, Esq., the Clerk of the Assembly attending, when the following Members, returned for the following Districts by the Returning Officers, appeared and took and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance in presence of the said Commissioners.

AMBROSE SHEA, Esq., for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's.

PIERCE M. BARRON, Esq., for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's.

JOHN HAYWARD, Esq., and HENRY J. MOORE, Esq., for the District of Harbor Grace.

(A Message from His Excellency the Governor.)

At two o'clock, a Message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by F. W. RENNIE, Esq., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the immediate attendance of Mr. SPEAKER and the House in the Council Chamber.

Message commanding attendance of House.

Accordingly, Mr. SPEAKER and the House attended His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber, and being returned,

Mr. Speaker and House attend His Excellency the Governor in Council Chamber.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House, that when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency had been pleased to make a Speech to both Branches of the Legislature, of which Mr. Speaker said, for the sake of accuracy, he had obtained a copy, and which he read to the House as follows :

Mr. Speaker reports His Excellency the Governor's Speech.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Speech.

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 gra-

tified 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 tranquility 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 :

“ 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 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 employment 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 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.

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 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.

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 the 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 Government 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.

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 necessities 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 har-

mony 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.

On motion of Mr. SHEA, seconded by the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Resolved,—That the following, Address of Condolence be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty :

May it please Your Majesty,—

Address of Condolence on death of H. R. H. the Prince Consort.

We, Your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Commons of Newfoundland, in session convened, beg leave most humbly to approach Your Majesty, and in the name of the people of this ancient Colony, to offer to Your Majesty the expression of our heartfelt regret and sympathy for the great grief which has fallen on Your Majesty and your Royal Household by the death of your Royal Consort.

In any such event, Your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Island would mourn for the woes of their well-beloved Queen, but the death of Prince Albert awakens independent feelings of deep sorrow.

In him we recognised, not only the enlightened head of the Royal House, but a Prince who, in true nobleness of mind and spirit, went about doing good, not so much in the circles where the great were found, as for those whose lot it is to labor, and whose social and material advancement he lent his aid so assiduously and without ostentation to promote. This was the generous and philanthropic end to which he directed his ambition, and the wail of lamentation which rang through the Empire at the tidings of his death, speaks eloquently of the place he had secured in the people's heart. To these testimonies of national mourning we beg to be permitted to add our sincere condolence, and to express our profound hope and trust, that in permitting this bereavement to fall on Your Majesty and the nation at large, the Almighty Disposer of events will supply the compensations He sees needful for Your Majesty's lasting welfare and happiness.

House of Assembly, }
January 28, 1862. }

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed.

Ordered,—That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Gov-

ernor respectfully, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Address of Condolence to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

On motion of Mr. MOORE, seconded by Mr. PROWSE,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare an Address of Thanks in reply to the gracious speech with which His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

Select Committee to prepare Address of Thanks.

Ordered,—That Mr. Moore, Mr. Prowse, Mr. Rendell, Mr. E. D. Shea, and Mr. Nowlan, do form the Committee.

Ordered,—That the House at its rising do adjourn till Thursday next at Three of the clock.

Adjournment.

Then the House adjourned till Thursday next at Three of the clock.

THURSDAY, January 30th, 1862.

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from Bryan Doyle and others, of Petty Harbor, which was received and read, praying for a grant to deepen the Gut there.

Petition from Petty Harbor to deepen Gut.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a Petition from A. E. Gabriel and others, of Lamaline, which was received and read, praying that a salary may be provided for James Madigan, Ferryman at Salmonier :

Petition from Lamaline for Salary to Ferryman.

Also, a Petition from Wm. Dondon and others, of Seals Cove, South Shore, which was received and read, praying that a School may be established there.

School Petition from Seals Cove.

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

Mr. MOORE, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare an Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of

Address of Thanks read 1st time.

the Session, presented a draft thereof, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read a first time.

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

Notice of Suspension of Rules on Address of Thanks.

Mr. MOORE gave notice that on to-morrow he will move that the Rules of the House be suspended in reference to the said Address.

Notice of question to Chairman of Board of Works.

Mr. CASEY gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works, the reason why the labourers employed on the Public Works are not paid in cash for their labour.

Notice for Committee on Contingencies.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee on Contingencies.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the Clock.

FRIDAY, January 31st, 1862.

Road Petitions from District of Brigus.

Mr. LEAMON presented a petition from Samuel Spracklin and others, of Cupids, Salmon Cove and Burnt Islands; and also from Nathan Andrews and others, of Salmon Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open roads in those localities.

Ordered,—That the said petitions do lie upon the table.

Road Petition from Ferryland District.

Mr. GLEN presented a petition from Martin Williams and others, of Bay Bulls, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road through Salmon Cove.

Ordered,—That the said petition do lie upon the table.

Petition from Electors of St. John's East on time for holding Election.

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from Patrick Hurley and others, Electors of the District of St. John's East, which was received and read, setting forth that the time appointed by Proclamation for holding the Election for that District would disfranchise a large number of Electors who would then be engaged in the Seal Fishery, and praying that the Election might take place on an earlier day.

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

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the foregoing petition.

Notice of Address on Petition from Electors of St. John's East.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Address of Thanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, at the Opening of the Session, was read a second time.

Address of Thanks, read 2nd time.

Ordered,—That the Rules of the House be suspended in reference to the said Address.

Rules suspended.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the said Address.

Committee of the Whole on Address of Thanks.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. KNIGHT Chairman.

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

Progress reported.

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

The House then adjourned till Monday next at Three of the clock.

MONDAY, February 3rd, 1862.

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from James Hollett and others, of Sound Island, praying for a grant to enlarge the Wesleyan School-house there; also a Petition from Thomas Gregory and others, of St. Mary's Bay, praying that a salary may be granted him as Ferryman at Admiral's Beach.

Petition for grant in aid of Wesleyan School-house Sound Island.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the table.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Address of

Committee on Address of Thanks.

Thanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, at the Opening of the Session.

Mr. KNIGHT Chairman.

Reported with Amendments.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Address to them referred, with some amendments, which they had instructed him to report to the House, and he handed the Address and Amendments in at the Clerk's table.

On motion that the Report be received,

Amendment on motion that report be received.

Mr. SHEA moved, seconded by Mr. KENT, that the Address be further amended by inserting the following words after the word "Colony" in the 5th section :

" We agree with Your Excellency in the opinion that the virtual suspension of the Reciprocity Treaty, has deprived many of our people of the remunerative employment they have been accustomed to find in the Herring Fishery."

And the question being put thereon, the House divided, when there appeared

Division.

For the Motion, 10.

Against the Motion, 15.

Mr. Shea

" Kent

" Parsons

" Renouf

" Casey

" E. D. Shea

" Hanrahan

" Nowlan

" Barron

" Glen.

Hon. Attorney General

" Acting Colonial Secretary

" Receiver General

The Surveyor General

The Solicitor General

Mr. Rendell

" Knight

" Whiteway

" Walbank

" Evans

" Prowse

" March

" Leamon

" Moore

" Winter.

Amendment negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

And the question on the original motion being then put, it passed in the affirmative, and Report on Address adopted.

Ordered,—Accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Address be now read a third time.

Address read 3rd time.

And the Address was read a third time accordingly, as follows:—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the inhabitants of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, beg to thank Your Excellency for the Gracious Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature. Address.

In common with Your Excellency, we deeply sympathise with Her Majesty the Queen in her sad affliction ; and to mark the deep feeling of the people of this Country on the lamentable event, this House, before proceeding to any other business, adopted an address of heartfelt condolence to Her Majesty on the great bereavement she has sustained. We feel that in the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, she has lost an affectionate husband ; the Royal family an endeared parent, a wise and trusty guide ; the Nation one of its brightest ornaments, a Prince, not merely in his earthly rank, but in the higher nobility of intellect and goodness.

We deem it a matter of congratulation to the country, that at the late election in Harbor Grace, the judicious arrangements of the Government and the presence of an Naval and Military force, combined with the moderation and important influence of the respectable and peace-loving citizens of all denominations in the District, maintained the public peace in a manner unknown there during three preceding elections ; and that at the late contest, freedom of election was practically and efficiently maintained.

The disturbances in Harbor Grace, before and since that event, and the melancholy death of the Policeman Dunn, who lost his life while in the honest discharge of his duty, preserving the peace, loudly call for an efficient police force, and it ought to be the interest of all to support

the Executive in giving that protection to life and property, which is the first consideration of Government in all civilised communities.

The failure of our Codfishery, combined with the baneful effects of Civil War in America on the employment of the people in the Herring Fishery to the Southward and Westward of the Island, has resulted in the wide-spread pauperism which on this and the last year visited the Colony; it is, indeed, a matter of serious consideration for the Legislature. We are happy to learn, however, that the Government have, in the meantime, done all in their power to check its influence, by an inspection of the claims of each applicant, by relieving only those who were actually in want, and by making all who could, give work in return for the relief afforded them.

We thank Your Excellency for the appointment of a Local Commission to make arrangements for the representation of this Colony at the International Exhibition, to be held in May next, and we trust that the representation of this important Colony at the great World's Fair, may not be unproductive of solid and lasting benefits to its inhabitants, but that this display of our mineral wealth and our industrial resources, may draw the attention of Capitalists to the Island, and be the means of developing our resources and giving labour to our redundant population, at seasons and under circumstances when other employment is not attainable.

The loss of Local Steam is deeply felt throughout the Island, and we trust that the Executive will do its utmost to obtain again for us this great and inestimable boon, appreciated as it is by every class throughout the Country.

The advantages which this fine Harbor possesses, both from its formation, its geographical position as the nearest North American port to Britain, and also from its Telegraphic connection with the United States, we trust may induce that enterprising Company, whose steamships have hitherto made St. John's a port of call, again to send their vessels here *en route* for Galway or New York.

We fully agree with Your Excellency that the further development of our agricultural resources, would to a considerable extent, check the growing evil of pauperism, and would, render the homes of our hardy fishermen more comfortable, and put them altogether in better circumstances than at present, depending almost solely as they do on a precarious fishery.

The suggestion of Captain Orlebar, to have a steam-whistle placed at Cape Race, coming as it does from a scientific source, we hope will receive that favourable consideration from the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council, which such a valuable suggestion deserves.

In common with Your Excellency, we congratulate the Country on the speedy completion of the Water Company's works; the expense attendant upon them has been considerable: however, we deem it will be amply compensated by the benefits a pure and ample supply of water will confer on all classes in the Capital.

We thank Your Excellency for the promise that the accounts and statements for the year will be laid before us, and we shall make such provision for the Public Service as the exigencies of the case require.

We cordially reciprocate Your Excellency's wish, that all our efforts may be directed to promote the common welfare of the community, and that the House of Assembly may set an example of harmony and concord to the Country at large.

House of Assembly, }
February 3, 1862. }

Ordered,—That the Address do pass.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed and be presented to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. SPEAKER and the whole House.

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce a Bill for Consolidating and Amending the Law for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the clock.

TUESDAY, February 4th, 1862.

Mr. WHITEWAY presented a Petition from Joseph J. Pearce, of Twillingate, Preventive Officer, which was received and read, praying that his salary be increased.

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

He also presented a Petition from Elizabeth Woods and Mary Dwyer, which was received and read, setting forth that a letter containing an enclosure of Fifty Pounds was received at the Post Office here on the 3rd of November, 1859. That said letter was destroyed by one of the

Passed.

Ordered to be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

Notice of Bill to amend Acts for Registration of Deeds.

Petition from Preventive Officer, Twillingate, for increase of salary.

Petition for reimbursement for loss of Money sent through the Post Office.

Post Office employees, in consequence of which they never received the money, and praying that the House would take their case into favorable consideration, and take such action in the premises as to them may appear just.

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

On motion of the SURVEYOR GENERAL, seconded by Mr. WHITEWAY,

Committee on Contingen-
cies.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to superintend the Contingencies of the present Session of the Legislature.

Ordered,—That the Surveyor General, Hon. Receiver General, Mr. Whiteway, Mr. Hanrahan, and Mr. Nowlan, do form such Committee.

Registration of Deeds Bill,
read 1st time.

Mr. WHITEWAY, pursuant to notice and on leave granted, presented a Bill to consolidate and amend the law now in force providing for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony, which was read a first time.

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

Time appointed by the
Governor to receive Ad-
dress of Thanks.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that His Excellency the Governor would receive Mr. Speaker and the House, with the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, to-morrow at half-past twelve o'clock.

Ordered,—That the House at its rising do adjourn till Twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Twelve of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, February 5th, 1862.

Mr. Speaker and House
attend the Governor with
Address of Thanks.

It being the hour appointed by His Excellency the Governor to receive Mr. Speaker and the House with the Address of Thanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, at the opening of the Session, Mr. Speaker and the House went up to Government House, and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported that when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, he had presented the Address, to which His Excellency had been pleased to reply as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Reply of Governor to Ad-
dress of Thanks.

I feel gratified by the address which you have just presented to me, and I observe that, before proceeding to any other business, you had adopted

an address of heartfelt condolence to Her Majesty, on the great bereavement she has sustained by the death of the Prince Consort.

I shall not trouble you with allusions to the observations which I considered it necessary to call your attention to at the opening of the session, farther than to express my satisfaction that you consider the establishment of a sufficient Police force is now loudly called for; and when that object is accomplished, it is to be hoped that the Civil Power will not again have to apply for a Naval or Military force to aid in the suppression of riots and disturbances at elections.

The recent very severe weather must have added to the distress which our population have laboured under; but the time is now approaching when many of our people will proceed to the Seal Fishery, and we must all hope that they will return as successful as we all wish they should, and that the next Cod Fishery will prove an abundant one, remunerative to our industrious fishermen, and affording employment to many who depend on the success of that important branch of industry.

The want of Local Steam must be deeply felt throughout the Island, and I trust the Government may soon be placed in a position to enable them to carry into effect an object which must prove beneficial to many localities, North and South of St. John's.

In regard to Direct Steam, I observe you trust that the Galway Company may be induced again to send their vessels here, *en route* for Galway or New York. In the 7th Report of the Postmaster General, laid before Parliament, His Lordship states that he "terminated the Contract in consequence of the service being so irregularly performed, and so little in accordance with the stipulations of the Contract."

The casualties which befell the Galway ships were much to be regretted; but they were well paid for making St. John's a port of call. I hope that enterprising Company will again contract to carry the mails between Galway and the United States, *via* Newfoundland; and, if so, that the Contract will, as the former one did, stipulate that their ships should call at St. John's on their outward and homeward passages.

I have no doubt you will make such provision for the Public Service as its exigencies may require, and I again beg to thank you for this address.

Government House, }
5th February, 1862. }

Petition from Thomas Bates.

Ordered,—That the said Reply do lie upon the table.

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from Thomas Bates, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth that he had built a dwelling house on leasehold property on the Military Road, in accordance with directions received from Mr. Hanrahan, the Surveyor General, in 1860. That he has lately been notified that the house has been erected contrary to the provisions of the Street Act, and being a nuisance, must be removed, and praying that his house may be allowed to remain on its present site, or if compelled to remove it, compensation may be made him.

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

Petition for Bridge at Apsey Cove.

Mr. WHITEWAY presented a Petition from Joseph Hicks and others, of Apsey Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a Bridge there.

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

Petition from Harbor Grace Fire Company.

Mr. MOORE presented a Petition from Michael Harding and others, Members of the Volunteer Fire Company of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying for a grant in aid of the Company.

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

Petition from Constables of Carbonear, for increase of salary.

Mr. HANRAHAN presented a Petition from William Talbot and others, Constables of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying that their salaries may be increased.

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

Notice of Placemen's Exclusion Bill.

The HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce a Bill for better securing the independence of the House of Assembly.

Notice for Herring Fishery Bill.

Mr. E. D. SHEA gave notice that on an early day he will ask leave to bring in a Bill for protection of the Herring Fishery on the Coasts of this Island.

Documents from His Excellency the Governor.

The HON. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following Documents :

Estimate for the year 1862.

Financial Statement of the affairs of the Colony, for the year 1862.

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

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1861.

Receiver General's Statement of Account for Treasury Department to 31st December, 1861.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Account of Expenditure for each particular service, for the year 1861.

Financial Secretary's Detailed Expenditure for certain services, for the year 1861.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Stipendiary Poor Commissioner, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

The Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that on Tuesday next he will move that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty ;

Notice for Supply.

Also, that on Monday next, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Notice for Committee on Ways and Means.

The Hon. Acting ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following Documents :

Documents from His Excellency the Governor.

Correspondence with H. C. Stevenson, of Quebec, on the subject of Coastal Steam.

Rules for the distribution of Poor Relief.

Report of S. March, Esq., on the Fisheries on Coast of Labrador and Straits of Belle Isle.

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

Report of Mr. James Glindon, on Protection of the Fisheries at Belle Isle.

Ordered,—That these Documents lie on the table.

Ordered,—That the House at its rising, do adjourn till Friday next.

Then the House adjourned till Friday next at Three of the Clock.

FRIDAY, February 7th, 1862.

Petition for remuneration for damage to Fishing Stages at Northern Bay.

The Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL presented a Petition from Thomas Fogarty, John Fahey and Stephen Johnson, of Northern Bay, which was received and read, praying that they may be remunerated for damage done to their stages by a craft which was driven against them in a gale of wind.

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

Petition from Proprietor of *Record*, to publish proceedings of House of Assembly.

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from Bernard Duffy, Proprietor of the *Record* Newspaper, which was received and read, praying that he may be allowed to publish the Debates and Proceedings of the House of Assembly, on the same terms as the other papers in St. John's appointed for that purpose.

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

Petition from District of Burgeo for Stipendiary Magistrate.

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from John Cunningham and others, of the District of Burgeo and LaPoile, which was received and read, praying that a Stipendiary Magistrate may be appointed for that District.

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

Petition from Harbor Grace for Grave-yard.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Bertram Jones and others, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a new Grave-yard for the Protestant population there.

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

(*Message from His Excellency the Governor.*)

Message from the Governor.

The Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following written Message from His Excellency the Governor, signed by His Excellency, which he read in his place, all the Members being uncovered, as follows:—

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*

The Governor begs again to call the attention of the House of Assembly to the firing of Fog Guns at Fort Amherst, and to refer the House to a Message of his, dated the 28th April, 1860, and which is reported in the Journals of the House for that Session, page 175.

The Governor having reported to the Colonial Minister that the Assembly had refused to appropriate any sum for the powder used in

firing these guns. His Grace intimated that he had applied to the Secretary of State for War to sanction the issue of powder for these guns, until the 31st of March, 1861, but no longer, at the expense of the Imperial Government; and, instructed the Governor that the subject must again be distinctly brought before the Legislature.

Having had some communication with the Commandant of the Garrison, and finding that an 18-Pounder with a charge of 6lbs, was used for the Fog-Gun, the Governor considered that a 12-Pounder with a 4lb. charge, should be used, and which would materially lessen the expenditure. No such piece of Ordnance was at St. John's, but a 12-Pounder was sent from England in October last, and placed on Fort Amherst, where it is now in use.

The Governor will be glad to receive the determination of the House of Assembly on this subject; for, should the Legislature consider the continuing of the firing of Fog Guns inexpedient, due notice must be given to Mariners on this important subject.

Government House, }
6th February, 1862. }

Ordered,—That the said Message do lie upon the table.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following Documents:—

Despatch from Secretary of State in reference to 3rd clause of Revenue Act.

Documents from the Governor.

Despatch from Secretary of State, on the subject of the amendment of certain parts of the Local Act for protection of Wrecked Property.

Report of Mr. Murdock to Sir F. Rogers, on the subject of working of the Minerals, and of Leases for Mining purposes.

Report of Commissioners for bringing Water into Greenspond.

Petition from Magistrates and others, of Brigus, for an additional Constable.

General Abstract of the affairs of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company.

Report of Postmaster General, for the year 1861, and Postal Return from No. 1 to No. 8.

(For which, see Appendix.)

- Ordered*,—That the said Documents do lie upon the table.
- Notice to publish Debates in *Record*. Mr. CASEY gave notice that on to-morrow he will move that the Debates of the House be printed in the *Record* newspaper.
- Notice for Comparative Statement of Customs' Returns. Mr. GLEN gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. Receiver General for a return of the quantity of Goods imported into Newfoundland paying duty, by Tale, Weight and Measure, and amount of Goods paying ad valorem duty for the five years ending 31st December, 1857, '8, '9, '60, 61, with the average of those five years in a separate column.
- Registration of Deeds Bill read 2nd time. Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to amend and consolidate the law for the Registration of Deeds, was read a second time.
- Order for Committee. *Ordered*,—That the House do, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the said Bill.
- On motion of the Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL,
- Order for Supply. *Resolved*,—That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.
- Placemen's Exclusion Bill read 1st time. The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to notice and on leave granted, presented a Bill for the better securing the Independence of the House of Assembly of this Colony, which was read a first time.
- Ordered*,—That the Bill be read a second time to-morrow.
- Notice for Committee on Supply. The Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that on Friday next he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on Supply.
- Notice for copies of Affidavits in relation to publishing Newspapers in this Colony. Mr. PARSONS gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House, as soon as convenient, copies of all Affidavits made in accordance with the Act relative to the Printing and Publishing of Newspapers in this Colony.
- Board of Works Accounts. The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the Accounts from the Board of Works, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

Then the House adjourned till Monday next at Three of the clock.

MONDAY, February 10th, 1852.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Bertram Jones and others, of Spaniard's Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to enlarge the School-house there.

School Petition from Spaniard's Bay.

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

Mr. HANRAHAN presented a Petition from James Kinneally, planter, of Carbonear, which was received and read, setting forth that he had carried on the fishery at Cape Charles, Labrador, last summer, and had been obliged to abandon his voyage and property there, owing to the malicious injuries done by some persons there, and praying that his case may be considered and compensation made him.

Petition from J. Kinneally of Carbonear.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from Henry Renouf, Captain of the Terra Nova Rifle Company, which was received and read, praying that he may be reimbursed for cost of Uniform imported for that Corps.

Petition from H. Renouf, Captain Terra Nova Rifle Company, for payment of cost of Uniform.

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

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that on to-morrow he will move the appointment of a Select Committee on the foregoing Petition of Henry Renouf.

Notice of Select Committee on Petition of H. Renouf.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. Attorney General, whether the Local Government have been informed of the appointment of an Anglo-French Commission to supervise the working of the Treaties under which the French enjoy the rights of fishing on the Coasts of this Island, and if so, whether the Commission will enter on its duties during the next fishing season.

Notice of question in reference to appointment of Anglo-French Fishery Commission.

(A Message from His Excellency the Governor.)

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a written Message from His Excellency the Governor, signed by His Excellency, which he read in his place, all the Members being uncovered, as follows :

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*

Early in December last, the Governor was requested by the Telegraph Company to forward a statement to Her Majesty's Government, to account

Message from the Governor on damage to Telegraph Wires.

for the detention of important communications addressed to one of the Secretaries of State, from the British Minister at Washington, about the latter end of November last, in consequence of the Telegraph Wires having been cut.

The Governor has since received a Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, in which His Grace says:—

“ You will, no doubt, see the necessity of checking these outrages to the utmost of your power ; and it may be well to impress upon the inhabitants of the districts where they take place, that the repetition of any acts of this kind must diminish the inducements to reckon upon Newfoundland as a link in any important chain of communication with the neighbouring Provinces, and between them and Europe.”

Some time ago, the Governor thinks, rewards were offered for the discovery of those miscreants who have cut the Telegraph Wires. The subject is one which affects the whole community, and the Governor is sure the Legislature will cordially co-operate with the Government to prevent a repetition of such outrages.

Government House, }
10th February, 1861. }

Ordered,—That the said Message do lie upon the table.

Documents from His Excellency the Governor,

The Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following documents :

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

Statement of Imports and Exports, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

Customs' Returns of Shipping for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

Mr. CASEY moved, seconded by Mr. TALBOT,

Motion that Debates of Assembly be published in *Record* newspaper.

That the Reports and Proceedings of this House be published in the *Record* newspaper.

Whereupon,

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, seconded by Mr. LEAMON, moved in amendment,

That the Petition of B. Duffy, praying that the Debates and Proceedings of the Assembly be published in the *Record* newspaper, be referred to the Committee on Contingencies. Amendment.

And the question being put thereon, it passed in the affirmative, on division, and Amendment affirmed.

Ordered,—Accordingly.

Mr. CASEY gave notice that on Tuesday next he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay on the table of the House a statement of the amount paid as compensation to several persons, proprietors of land upon the line of the LeMarchant Road, the quantity of land paid for, and whether said land has been taken possession of by the Government: Also, the quantity of land not paid for, necessary to open the said Road, together with the estimate of the cost of such land. Notice of question in reference to LeMarchant Road.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the clock.

TUESDAY, February 11th, 1862.

(A Message from His Excellency the Governor.)

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following written Message from His Excellency the Governor, signed by His Excellency, which he read in his place, all the Members being uncovered:— Message from Governor with Documents relating to outrages at Labrador.

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*

The Governor herewith sends a letter from the Earl of Mulgrave, received on the 8th May last, enclosing the Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, relative to alleged depredations having been committed on the Nova Scotia Fishermen by the Newfoundland Fishermen, on the Coast of Labrador, in 1860.

The Governor wrote to His Lordship for further information, viz., to



know the time and place where the occurrence had taken place, and also the names of the parties accused.

The Governor subsequently received a Petition addressed to Sir Alexander Milne, the Commander-in-Chief on the Station, signed by the crew of a schooner called the *Sea View*, making the same complaint to His Excellency, and giving the names of the fishermen, who, they alledged, had robbed them, mostly belonging to Carbonear.

On the 26th December last, the Governor informed Lord Mulgrave that the Attorney General had made some investigations into the matter, and was of opinion that a short Act would be necessary to deal with parties committing outrages on the Coast of Labrador, so far distant from the seat of Government here.

The Governor has informed Her Majesty's Government that it will be impracticable to carry such law into effect, unless we have some Naval Force or Maritime Police, to prevent the fishermen committing aggressions on themselves, or on others who enjoy the privilege of fishing on our coasts; and the Governor expressed the same opinion to Sir Alexander Milne, the Commander-in-Chief.

The locality where the aggressions took place was said to be "Salt Pond Harbor," which is designated on the Chart as "Sophia Harbor."

Government House, }
10th February, 1862. }

(For Documents accompanying, see Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Message and Documents do lie upon the table.

Despatch from Secretary of State relating to United States Passports.

He also, by like command, presented to the House Despatch from the Secretary of State, on the subject of Passports, furnished by the Agents of the United States Government.

(For which, see Appendix.)

Comparative Statement of Customs' Duties.

The Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a comparative statement of Duties of Customs for the years 1857 to 1861.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

Petition from Tradesmen and others, for alteration in Duty.

Mr. RENOUF presented a Petition from Michael Phelan, William O'Grady and others, Tradesmen and Fishermen of St. John's, which was

received and read, setting forth, that at a public meeting of Tradesmen held in the Mechanics' Hall, on the first January, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz. : " Whereas this meeting, representing as it does, the several trades of the country, and which trades have been, for some years, and still continue to be so much depressed, that hundreds of our best tradesmen, so far from being able to support their families by their labor, are in a state of destitution—recognizes the distress at present existing amongst the mechanical population of the country, as arising from unfair competition in a certain class of manufactured articles, resulting from their being admitted into our markets at merely nominal duties.—*Resolved*,—That in the present prostrate condition of the tradesmen of the country, this meeting is of opinion that it is the imperative duty of our Legislature to revise the present tariff in such a way as will give to mechanical labour that legitimate protection requisite in the premises ; at the same time conserving the interests of the consumers, and thereby give to the tradesmen of this country a fair field for the products of their skill and industry ; that petitioners therefore respectfully beg to bring under the consideration of the house the manufactured articles imported at merely nominal duties, from the effects of which tradesmen and their families have been so long suffering, viz : oak puncheons, herring-barrels, prepared Brazil drums, in packs, wood-hoops, ready-made doors, &c., sashes, prepared lumber for house building, prepared house frames, ready-made clothing, shirts and drawers, (not woven) boots and shoes, furniture, &c., all which articles, and many others, not here enumerated, might be manufactured in the country, giving employment, not only to our mechanics', but also to our industrious and well-handed needlewomen, but for the unfair competition which at present exists ; that petitioners would also respectfully suggest to the House that in the single occupation of shipbuilding there is embodied a strong argument in favour of the principle of protection to home industry, for it cannot but be patent to the House that a very large number of the people of the Colony, both fishermen and tradesmen, are eminently qualified for employment in such a business, from which, however, they are cut off by the import facilities our laws offer to their colonial neighbours and competitors ; and that in the occupation of shipbuilding, employment could be given to a large number of our people, who should be encouraged to draw from it their subsistence ; that Petitioners would also submit to the House that what are contained in their petition are facts which defy contradiction, and that it is well known, that while the artizans of this country cannot be surpassed for genius, ability and industry, hundreds of the most skilled of them are leaving the land

of their birth, unable to obtain any employment, whilst the trade which is their natural inheritance, and money, which ought to enrich our country, is handed over to foreign competition; and praying that such alterations be made in the tariff as to the House may seem best suited to carry out the purposes of Petitioners.

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

Placemen's Exclusion Bill
read 2nd time.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill for better securing the Independence of the House of Assembly of this Colony, was read a second time.

Ordered,—That the House do, on to-morrow, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the said Bill.

Order for Committee on
Ways and Means.

Ordered,—That the House do, on Thursday next, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means, and that it stand first on the Order of the Day.

On motion of Mr. SHEA, seconded by Mr. MARCH,

Committee on Petition of
H. Renouf, Captain Terra
Nova Rifle Company.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the petition of Henry Renouf, Captain of the Terra Nova Rifle Corps.

Ordered,—That Mr. Parsons, Mr. Rendell, Mr. Shea, Mr. March, and the Solicitor General, do form the Committee.

Notice for Committee on
Petition of Tradesmen and
others, for alteration of
Duties.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that on to-morrow he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the best means to carry out the objects contained in the Petition of the Tradesmen and others, of St. John's.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, February 12th, 1862.

Petition from C. Simms,
Chief Clerk and Registrar,
Supreme Court, in rela-
tion to Bill to amend Re-
gistration of Deeds Act.

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from Charles Simms, Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, which was received and read, setting forth that the Bill now before the House to amend the

Act for the Registration of Deeds, if passed into law, will entail greatly increased duties on him, and praying that he may either be allowed to retain the fees to which he is entitled under his commission, or if the fees be made public fees by law, that he may be afforded such compensation for the additional duties imposed on him as may be reasonable.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to amend the Act for the Registration of Deeds.

Committee on Registration of Deeds Act.

Mr. EVANS Chairman.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they made some progress in the Bill to them referred, and instructed him to ask leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Progress reported.

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the Rules and Regulations for the Management of the Poor Asylum.

Poor Asylum Rules.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the Regulation of Juries.

Notice for Jury Act Amendment Bill.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the clock.

THURSDAY, February 13th, 1862.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Thomas Bartlett and others, of Bear's Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open the road leading North from the Bridge towards the dwelling house of Wm. Ryan.

Road Petition from Bear's Cove.

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

Petition for Road to Lady Pond.

Mr. MOORE presented a Petition from John Munn and others, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road leading to Lady Pond.

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

Shipwrecked Sealers' Returns for 1861.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a statement of the amount expended in relief of Shipwrecked Crews for the year 1861.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

Notice of question in relation to rate of payment of Dollar.

Mr. KENT gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Premier to lay on the table of the House any correspondence between him and any member of this House, on the subject of the rate at which the Dollar should be rated when paying the Assistant Judges their salaries.

Committee on Ways and Means.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. KNIGHT Chairman.

Progress reported.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Jury Act Amendment Bill read 1st time.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to notice and on leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the act to determine the qualification of Jurors, which was read a first time.

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

Mr. Speaker presents Letter from A. Shea, Esq., in reference to Fishery Addresses.

Mr. SPEAKER presented to the House the following letter from Ambrose Shea, Esq. :—

LONDON, JULY 17, 1861.

F. B. CARTER, Esq.,

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Newfoundland.

DEAR SIR,—A short time before the close of the Legislature in March last, the Assembly passed Addresses to the Imperial Parliament, setting forth—

That the House believed some changes were being made in the Treaties between Great Britain and France on the subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries. That it had been stated that the Legislature of the Colony were not to be consulted respecting those changes, that this procedure would be a violation of the pledge given by the British Government in Mr. Labouchere's despatch of the 6th March, 1857, and praying that Parliament would take these matters into consideration, and afford the Colony such aid as the circumstances might seem to require.

I was about proceeding to England at the same time these Memorials were placed in my hands, with instructions to cause them to be laid before Parliament, and to use my endeavours to obtain the assistance of such members of both Houses as might be disposed to give the Colony the benefit of their advocacy.

As there was a Mail from St. John's after the Memorial came into my hands and before I was able to leave, I thought it advisable to transmit them, lest it might appear that something was to be gained by proceeding with the case before I arrived in England. I accordingly forwarded the Petition to the Commons to Mr. Bright, and to the other members named in the Resolution of the Assembly, and the Petition to the Lords I enclosed to Mr. T. H. Brooking, with a request that he would place it in the hands of some eligible Member of their Lordship's House for presentation. I explained that I expected to be in England in about a week after the time when these communications would probably reach, and left it to Messrs. Bright and Brooking to decide on the advisability of acting prior to my arrival.

It was well known to the Assembly that the object of my visit to this country was the restoration of my health, and I went to Malvern, in the first instance, to arrange for medical treatment. I lost no time in communicating with Mr. Brooking, and was promptly advised by that gentleman of the result of the document I had sent from St. John's. He further stated that he had seen Mr. Bright, but the hon. gentleman would do nothing until he had some explanations with me on the subject of the Petitions. At that time I hoped I might soon be able to leave Malvern for a short time to have the conference Mr. Bright required; but in this expectation I was in error, and my medical adviser informed me that many weeks must elapse before he would sanction the step I had in view. In this state of things I wrote to Mr. Brooking to ascertain what were the points on which Mr. Bright desired explanation, hoping that by letter I might remove the difficulty that seemed in the way; but Mr.

Brooking did not think my view practicable, and expressed the opinion that the matter must remain until I should be well enough to visit London myself. I have gone into all these details to show that the delay in carrying out the desires of the Asssmbly in this matter was caused by circumstances I could neither control nor prevent.

It will here be well to advert to the circumstances under which the memorials were adopted by the Assembly. In March, 1857, after the rejection by the Colony of the convention between Great Britain and France, which gave additional privileges to the French on the Newfoundland Coast, the Secretary of State, (Mr. Labouchere,) in announcing that owing to that rejection the convention fell to the ground, recognised the right of the Colony in the clearest manner by stating "that the consent of the community of Newfoundland is regarded by Her Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their maritime or territorial rights." We believed the question of further concessions to the French to be then disposed of, but it was soon found that they continued to agitate the subject, and in 1859 an Anglo-French Commission was appointed to enquire into the operation of existing Treaties between the two countries in relation to our fisheries. This Commission spent some time in the investigation, and one of the English Commissioners was known to have been for months subsequently engaged in Paris in connection with the subject. Meanwhile, and notwithstanding the long period which had elapsed since the enquiry in Newfoundland terminated, the report of the Commission was not made known in the Colony; and no information of any kind was furnished, but that which, without explaining any thing, left the public impressed with an uneasy feeling that some injurious changes were in progress, that there would be a new Treaty, and that it would take effect without reference to the Colony. This, I think, is a tolerably correct statement of the circumstances under which the question came before the Assembly in March last. There were strong grounds for believing that the Fishery rights of the Colony were in danger, while we wanted the specific information which would accurately guide us as to the course necessary to be pursued. The Assembly felt an appeal to Parliament to be at least an act of prudent precaution, while the measure of its necessity must depend on the extent to which the facts would be found to justify our apprehensions. I therefore thought it advisable in the first instance to ascertain, if I could, what had been actually done, or what was proposed to be done, by the Government in relation to the question; and on going to London on the 11th inst., I obtained an interview with Mr. Fortesque, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and asked if he would

inform me of the actual state of the case, as on the result of my inquiry would depend the manner in which I should endeavour to have the subject brought before Parliament. His reply was frank and unequivocal. He stated that no change had been made, or was contemplated, in existing Treaties, nor was anything being done that would conflict with the terms of Mr. Labouchere's despatch of 1857. The two governments, he said, had agreed on the establishment of a joint Commission, whose duty it would be to inquire into and dispose of any disputes that might arise between the Fishermen of the respective Nations, and thus it was hoped that by the exercise of good sense and conciliation on the part of the Commissioners, the question would cease to be the cause of future trouble. A variety of circumstances had caused delay in bringing the matter to a close, and this he expressed regret for, as it had naturally given rise to apprehension in the minds of the people of the Colony that their rights were in peril. He added that the Colony would probably be called on to repeal the law which imposes a duty on the export of bait, though this, he thought, might properly be effected by Imperial Legislation.

With this explanation, it appeared to be unnecessary to go further than cause the Memorials to be laid before Parliament without discussion, and this was done accordingly.

It will, no doubt, be satisfactory to the Colony, to have this explicit assurance that the existing Treaties are to be upheld intact, and that no disposition is manifested to ignore the undertaking given in the despatch of Mr. Labouchere. Had an equally clear expression of the intentions of the government been given in the communications to the Colony, a good deal of trouble and anxiety might have been avoided; but it is, at all events, gratifying to be warranted in the belief that the vexed question will cease to be matter of future uneasiness or alarm.

I would observe that Mr. Bright accompanied me on one occasion to the Colonial Office, and handsomely offered to aid me if his services were required further. To that gentleman and to Mr. Brooking I have to offer my best thanks for what they did, and were willing to do, to promote the interests entrusted to me.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

A. SHEA.

Committee on Tradesmen
Petition.

Ordered,—That the above Letter lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. RENOUF, seconded by Mr. CASEY,

Resolved,—That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Petition of the Tradesmen and others, of St. John's, praying for the imposition of protective Customs' Duties.

Ordered,—That Mr. Renouf, Mr. Casey, Mr. Rendell, Mr. Moore, and Mr. March, do form the Committee.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the clock.

FRIDAY, February 14th, 1862.

Notice of proposed alteration
between duty on home
made and imported Rum.

Mr. GLEN gave notice that in Committee on Ways and Means, he will propose a more just and equitable arrangement of the additional duty proposed to be levied on Rum imported into this Colony, as compared with the additional duty proposed to be levied on that article manufactured here, should any additional duty be necessary to be levied.

Petition from Constables,
Harbour Grace, for in-
crease of salary.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Luke Fallon and others, Constables, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying that their salaries may be made equal to those of the Constabulary force in St. John's.

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

Petition from Constable
Island Cove, for increase
of salary.

He also presented a Petition from James Dwyer, Constable, of Upper Island Cove, which was received and read, praying that his salary may be increased.

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

Petition from Salmonier
for Bridge.

Mr. BARRON presented a Petition from Daniel Daley and others, of Salmonier, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a Bridge across the Gut leading to the Public Road there.

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

Road Petitions from Bur-
geo and Lapoile.

Mr. PROWSE presented Petitions from Wm. Courtney, of LaPoile and Harbor Le Cow, Joseph Gaetz and others, of Petittes, Richard Bradshaw

and others, of Upper and Lower Burgeo, which were severally received and read, praying for Road grants in those localities.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the Bill for better securing the Independence of the House of Assembly.

Committee on Placemen's Exclusion Bill.

Mr. EVANS Chairman.

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

Progress reported.

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

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message :—

Message from Council.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

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

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.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

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

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a Petition from John Bowring and others, formerly Shareholders in the St. John's Water Company, which was received and read, setting forth that the sum of £100 was annually granted for the repair of Hydrants in the town of St. John's, but that the vote was not made from May, 1860, to November, 1861, at

Petitions from Shareholders St. John's Water Company.

which date its works passed over to the General Water Company, and praying that the usual amount may be paid them.

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

Then the House adjourned till Monday next at Three of the Clock.

MONDAY, February 17th, 1862.

Notice of question in relation to value of Dollars in payment of Judges' salaries.

Mr. KENT gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Premier, whether the opinion of Mr. Attorney General Little, referred to in the communication to Mr. Labouchere (Executive and Financial, of 14th October, 1857,) was, previously to being transmitted, referred to the Executive Council; also, if the Governor will supply a copy of such opinion; also, for copy of Minute of Council, authorizing the Premier to submit a case in reference to the disputed value of the dollar, raised by Judge Robinson, to one Judge for his decision, without the intervention of a Jury.

Returns of Fees from Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House Copy of Returns from the Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, in relation to his duties as Registrar, and amount of Fees received.

(For which, see Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Returns do lie upon the table.

Committee on Ways and Means.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee upon the further consideration of the Whole upon Ways and Means.

Mr. KNIGHT Chairman.

Progress reported.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee stand first upon the Order of the Day for to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the Clock.

TUESDAY, February 13th, 1862.

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from Charles Fox, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth that he is the Patentee of a certain process for making concentrated Manure, and that a Company is about being formed to manufacture this article upon an extensive scale, and praying that in the revision of the Tariff, Sulphuric Acid, an ingredient largely used in the process, may be exempt from duty, when imported into this country.

Petition from C. Fox, for exemption from Duty of substances used in manufacturing concentrated Manure.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from John Connel, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, setting forth, that he had been dismissed from his situation as Constable at Harbor Grace, which office he had filled for twenty-five years, and praying that compensation may be made him for loss of office.

Petition from J. Connel, Constable, Harbor Grace, for remuneration for loss of office.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the further consideration of Ways and Means.

Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. KNIGHT, Chairman.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed certain Resolutions on the business to them referred, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Resolutions in at the Clerk's table, where they were read, as follows:—

Resolutions reported.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in addition to the Duties now levied under the Act 25 Vic., Cap. 1, the Duties contained in the following Table, be levied on the Articles therein mentioned:

Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, or other Spirits not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the Strength of Proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon	the gallon	£0	1	0
Rum	ditto ditto		0	1 0
Cordials, Shrubs and other Spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid.....			0	1 0

Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry—			
In Bottles—the Dozen of two gallons	0	0	3
In Casks—the gallon	0	0	1
Wines of all kinds in Bottles—			
(Except Claret)—the gallon	0	1	0
Port, Madeira, Hock, Burgundy—in wood and other vessels	0	1	0
Sherry, the gallon	0	0	6
Claret in wood and bottles, 12½ per cent. ad valorem and the gallon	0	0	6
All other Wines ditto ditto	0	0	6
Teas, on all qualities, except Souchong, Congo and Bohea, per lb.	0	0	1
Fruit (dried) per lb.	0	0	0½
Confectionary, per cwt.	0	12	6
Sugar—Bastard, per cwt.	0	2	6
Ten per cent. on the Duties now levied on all Articles paying ad valorem duty.			
Ten per cent. on the Duties now levied on Goods, paying Duty by Tale, Guage, Weight or Measure, except Salt, Molasses, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Rum, Cordials and other Spirits, Ale, Porter, Cider, Perry, and Wines of all descriptions.			
Packages in which Dry Goods are imported	10 per cent.		

LOCAL DISTILLATION.

Rum—not exceeding the Strength of Proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater Strength than the Strength of Proof, the gallon	0	0	8
Brandy, Gin or other Spirits, ditto ditto the gallon	0	0	8

Resolution for appointment of Committee to prepare Revenue Bill.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a Select Committee be appointed to prepare a Revenue Bill in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

Ordered,—That the said Resolutions be adopted.

Committee to prepare Revenue Bill.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Acting Receiver General, Surveyor General, and Mr. Rendell, do form the Committee.

Road Petition from Bay Bulls Road.

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from Samuel Allan and others, of Bay Bulls Road, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a Road from their farms to the main line.

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

Petition from Harbor Grace, for Pension to the widow Dunn.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from John Munn and others, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying that a pension may be awarded the Widow Dunn, whose husband lost his life while in discharge of his duty as Police Constable there.

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

Revenue Bill read 2nd time.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill for granting certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this Colony, was read a second time.

Rules Suspended.

Ordered,—That the Rules of the House be suspended in reference to the said Bill.

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

Address to Governor for copy of Judge Little's opinion on payment of Governor's Salary.

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will cause to be laid on the table of the House, a copy of the case prepared by Mr. Attorney General Little, for the opinion of the Crown Advisers in England, referred to in the Governor's communication to Mr. Labouchere, Executive and Financial, 14th October, 1857, on the subject of Your Excellency's salary.

House of Assembly, }
19th February, 1862. }

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor by such Members of this House as are of the Hon. Executive Council.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the

Whole upon the Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies.

Committee on Revenue Bill.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. KNIGHT Chairman.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Bill to them referred, with some amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Bill and Amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Reported with Amendments.

On motion that the Report be read,

Mr. SHEA moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. KENT,

That the following clause be added thereto:—

Resolved,—That a Drawback of the amount of Duty paid be given on the following articles used in the construction of Ships built in this Colony, of Fifty Tons and upwards, viz., Chains, Anchors, Iron Nails, Copper, Muntz Metal, Canvass and Cordage : Provided that satisfactory proof be given that the Articles have been so used before the said amount of Drawback is paid.

Amendment on Motion that Report be adopted.

And the question being put thereon, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the Amendment, 11.

Against the Amendment, 13.

Mr. Shea
 “ Kent
 “ Glen
 “ Parsons
 “ Talbot
 “ Renouf
 “ Casey
 “ E. D. Shea
 “ Hanrahan
 “ Nowlan
 “ Barron

Hon. Attorney General
 “ Acting Colonial Secretary
 “ Acting Receiver General
 The Surveyor General
 The Solicitor General
 Mr. Rendell
 “ Knight
 “ Walbank
 “ Evans
 “ Prowse
 “ Leamon
 “ Moore
 “ Winter.

Division.

So it passed in the negative.

Amendment negatived.

Report adopted.

And the question on the original motion being then put, it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered,—Accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill be now read a third time.

Read 3rd time.

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled An Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies.

Engrossed and sent to Council.

Ordered,—That the Bill be engrossed, and sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL, and Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL do take the Bill to the Legislative Council.

On motion of the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, seconded by the Hon. Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to co-operate with the Committee of the Legislative Council in the management of the Legislative Library.

Committee on Legislative Library.

Ordered,—That Mr. Kent, Mr. Rendell, and Mr. Prowse, do form the Committee.

Ordered,—That the following Message be sent to the Legislative Council.

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

Message to Council on Legislative Library.

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.

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

Ordered—That the Notice of Motion for Committee on Supply stand first on the order of the day for Friday next.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the Clock.

THURSDAY, February 20th, 1862.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Bill for better securing the Independence of the House of Assembly.

Committee on Placemen's Exclusion Bill.

Mr. EVANS Chairman.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered the Bill to them referred, and had passed the same with some Amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Bill and Amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Reported with Amendments.

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to determine the qualification of Jurors to serve in the several Courts of this Island was read a second time.

Jury Act Amendment Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered,—That the House do on to-morrow resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the said Bill.

Order for Committee on Jury Bill.

Mr. E. D. SHEA, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill for the protection of the Herring Fishery on the coast of this Island, which was read a first time.

Herring Fishery Bill, read 1st time.

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

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the clock.

FRIDAY, February 21st, 1862.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Edward T. Simmons and others, of Mosquito, which was received and read, praying for the appointment of a Constable there.

Petition for Constable at Mosquito.

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

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message :—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Revenue Bill passed Council.

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act for Granting certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies,” without Amendment.

Legislative Council, }
21st February, 1862. }

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Ordered,—That the said Message do lie upon the table.

On motion of the Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Committee on Supply.

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. KNIGHT Chairman.

Progress reported.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message :—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Insolvency Bill.

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed a Bill entitled “An Act to consolidate and amend the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes,” to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

Legislative Council, }
21st February, 1862. }

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Ordered,—That the said Message do lie upon the table.

The said Bill was then read a first time.

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

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor to assent to the Revenue Bill, in the Council Chamber, to-morrow at Twelve o'clock.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at half-past Eleven of the Clock.

SATURDAY, February 22nd, 1862.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor, by F. W. Rennie, Esq., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the immediate attendance of Mr. SPEAKER and the House in the Council Chamber.

Message from the Governor.

Accordingly,

Mr. SPEAKER and the House attended His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber, and being returned,

Mr. Speaker and House attend His Excellency.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that, when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency had been pleased, in name of Her Majesty the Queen, to give his assent to the Bill, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Island and its Dependencies."

Mr. Speaker informs House of His Excellency's assent to Revenue Bill.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill for better securing the Independence of the House of Assembly of this Colony, was read a third time, as engrossed.

Placemen's Exclusion Bill read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be 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 Sitting or Voting therein as Members."

Passed and titled.

Sent to Council.

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, and Hon. Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Then the House adjourned till Monday next at Three of the Clock.

MONDAY, February 24th, 1862.

(A Message from His Excellency the Governor.)

Message from Governor in relation to rate of payment of salary.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a written Message from His Excellency the Governor, signed by His Excellency, which he read in his place, all the Members being uncovered, as follows:—

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*

The Governor received the Address of the House of Assembly, of date the 19th inst., requesting him for a copy of the case prepared by Mr. Attorney General Little, for the opinion of the Crown Advisers in England, referred to in the Governor's Despatch to Mr. Labouchere, "Executive and Financial, 14th October, 1857," on the subject of the rate at which the Governor's Salary was paid.

He has to inform the House of Assembly that the Despatch alluded to, and marked Executive and Financial, was dated the 24th of October, and *not* the 14th.

The case which was forwarded at that time was prepared and written by the Governor himself, submitted to the Executive Council, and authenticated by the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Kent:—a copy is herewith enclosed, along with seven other documents on the same subject. They were in Judge Little's possession, and, on receiving the Assembly's Address, the Governor wrote to the Judge (late Attorney General,) for all the information he could give on the subject; and the Governor begs to refer to Assistant Judge Little's letter of the 20th instant; and also copy of a letter which, it appears, Mr. Little had written to the Governor on the 18th January, 1859, both of which the Assistant Judge requests the Governor to lay before the House of Assembly, and the House will

find in papers Nos. 6 & 7, the case prepared by Mr. Little relative to the Governor's Salary, and forwarded to the Secretary of State, was in January, 1858, and which is the document that the Governor supposes is sought for by the House of Assembly.

Government House, }
24th February, 1862. }

(For Documents accompanying, see Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Message do lie upon the table.

On motion of Mr. KENT, seconded by the Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL,

Resolved,—That this House, having learned with deep regret the sudden and lamented death of ELIAS RENDELL, Esq., late Sergeant-at-Arms, do, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in testimony of his long and faithful services, attend as mourners on the occasion of his funeral; and further, that this House do now adjourn.

Resolution of Condolence in relation to Elias Rendell, Esq., late Sergeant-at-Arms.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the clock.

TUESDAY, February 25th, 1862.

Mr. GLEN presented a Petition from John Driscoll and others, of Toad's Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete Breakwater there.

Petition to complete Toad's Cove Breakwater.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the further consideration of Supply.

Committee on Supply.

Mr. KNIGHT Chairman.

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

Progress reported.

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Friday next.

Mr. SHEA, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the Petition of Henry Renouf, Captain of the Terra Nova Rifle Company, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read as follows :—

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
February 22nd, 1862. }

Report of Select Committee, on Petition of Henry Renouf, Captain Terra Nova Rifle Company.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Henry Renouf, Captain of the Terra Nova Rifle Company, in reference to a sum of money for which he has become responsible, contracted for the purpose of purchasing Uniforms for the above mentioned Company, beg leave to report that they have carefully taken the subject into their deliberate consideration, and have taken evidence upon it, and the conclusion they have arrived at is, that the debt was incurred under the full impression and assurance that the amount would be paid by the Government ; and such being the case, we think the prayer of the Petitioner ought to be favorably considered.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. J. PARSONS,
Chairman,
A. SHEA,
S. RENLELL,
STEPHEN MARCH.

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

Notice of Address to Governor on Petition of Henry Renouf.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that, on behalf of the Chairman of the Committee, he will move an Address to the Governor on the Report of the Committee, respecting petition of Captain Renouf ;

Notice of question in relation to action of Government on damage to property by riots.

Also, that on to-morrow he will ask the Leader of the Government, what course the Government mean to pursue with respect to the Memorials presented to the House for compensation for damage incurred in the riots of May last.

Ordered,—That the House at its rising do adjourn till Thursday next.

Then the House adjourned till Thursday next at Three of the clock.

THURSDAY, February 27th, 1862.

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from Henry Earle of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that he may be appointed to the situation of Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Assembly.

Petition from H. Earle to be appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

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

Mr. MARCH presented a Petition from Joseph F. Hains and others, of Flat Island, in the District of Bonavista, which was received and read, praying for a grant to connect the Island with the main land by means of a Bridge.

Road Petition from Flat Island.

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

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from Samuel Knight and others, Farmers, old Bay Bulls Road, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from Waterford Bridge to the old Placentia road.

Road Petition from old Bay Bulls Road.

He also presented a Petition from John Whiteway and others, Farmers, on the old Placentia road, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair and extend the said road.

Road Petition from old Placentia Road.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the table.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Richard Anderson, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying that he may be reimbursed for land taken to widen the Public Streets there.

Petition from R. Anderson, of Harbor Grace, for compensation for land.

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

Mr. EVANS presented a Petition from Jonathan Snook and others, of Fortune, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair roads there.

Road Petition from Fortune.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented Petitions from William J. Milner and others, of Greenspond and English Harbor, William Kirby and others, of Bonavista, Archibald Munn and others, of Broad Cove, and from M. Scanlan and others, of King's Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair roads in those localities.

Petition from Bonavista Bay for Road grants.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the table.

Petition from Bayley's Cove for a Well.

He also presented a Petition from John Sevyer and others, of Bayley's Cove, Bonavista Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to sink a well there.

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

Notice for appointment of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. MOORE gave notice that on to-morrow he will move that the House proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Notice of Bill to declare meaning of term Sterling used in Acts of the Legislature.

Mr. GLEN gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce a Bill declaratory of the intention, or the meaning, of the words British Sterling, Sterling, and Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, introduced into any Bills or Acts passed since a Legislature was granted to this Colony, in the year 1833.

Petition in relation to Steamer *Ellen Gisborne*.

Mr. MOORE presented a Petition from George Mackinson, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, setting forth,—That in the early part of last year, petitioner went to England, with the express view of procuring a larger and more powerful steam vessel than the *Ellen Gisborne*, to carry out the proposition laid before the Government in Feb., 1860, in which it was specified that the boat was to make two trips per week round the Cape to St. John's, during the summer months; but so long a time elapsed between his making the proposal and its ratification, and which ratification he found to be of such a nature, and differing so much from the proposition he had laid before the administration, and the carrying of it out would involve a vast amount of expenditure without any corresponding advantage to the public or himself, that he did not consider himself warranted in proceeding with it; that petitioner has incurred large expense in fitting up the *Ellen Gisborne*, and providing her with new machinery, by means of which she has been placed in a state of complete efficiency, and is now every way adequate to meet the requirements of the public as respects conveyance of passengers and mails, and the transit of goods; that should the House be disposed to confirm the vote to petitioner for five years, he would undertake to perform the work well and unexceptionably, and should it be found necessary to employ a larger and more powerful vessel, he will provide one that shall be every way suitable; that petitioner would respectfully call the attention of the House to the fact that Portugal Cove is quite unsafe, and the wharf accommodation there altogether inadequate to the business of the steamer, and the public exigency; that the *Ellen Gisborne* has met with six accidents during the past four years, five of which occurred in Portugal Cove; that the construction of a breakwater there would be of great public utility, rendering the place perfectly safe during northwardly and

westwardly gales, which prevail so much during the autumn, when the steamer has frequently to lie under Belle Isle, or remain on the north side of the Bay; that it would not only conduce to the safety and security of the vessel, but also to the comfort and convenience of passengers landing and embarking, and the increase of the traffic between the Capital and the North side of the Bay; and that the risk at the Cove, at present, is so great, that he cannot effect insurance on the steamer under 15 per cent.; that Petitioner would suggest the propriety of changing the present route, as he is desirous of meeting the views of passengers at Carbonear and Brigus, which he would not feel justified in doing with the subsidy from year to year, with no security for its continuance; that last season Petitioner experienced a great falling off as regards his usual receipts from passengers and freight, amounting to fully 30 per cent., and that unless he is allowed to change the plan of operations he fears it will be quite impossible to carry out the service satisfactorily; that Petitioner would suggest the following changes, to be altered, if not found to subserve the general interests:—

Monday.—To leave Brigus, thence to the Cove, returning to Carbonear and Harbor Grace.

Tuesday.—To leave Harbor Grace, call at Carbonear, thence to the Cove, returning to Brigus and Bay Roberts.

Wednesday.—To leave Bay Roberts, call at Brigus, thence to the Cove, returning to Carbonear and Harbor Grace.

Thursday.—Coaling and Cleaning.

Friday.—To leave Harbor Grace, call at Brigus, thence to St. John's.

Saturday.—To leave St. John's, calling at Carbonear, Harbor Grace and Brigus.

That Petitioner humbly requests the House to take these subjects into favourable consideration, and to place him in a position to perform the requisite service effectually and satisfactorily, by securing to him the subsidy for five years.

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

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address on Petition of H. Renouf, Captain Terra Nova Rifle Company.

The House of Assembly beg to transmit to Your Excellency for favorable consideration, the accompanying Petition, presented to the House from Captain Henry Renouf, with a Report of a Select Committee thereon.

F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
27th February, 1861. }

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor, by such Members of this House as are of the Hon. Executive Council.

Committee on Jury Act.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the consideration of the Bill to amend the Jury Act.

Mr. EVANS Chairman.

Reported with Amendments.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Bill to them referred, with some Amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Bill and Amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Agreed to.

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

Order for 3rd reading.

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

Insolvency Bill read 2nd time.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to amend the Law of Insolvency, was read a second time.

Ordered,—That the House do on to-morrow resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the said Bill.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will move for leave to introduce a Bill for the better management of the Savings' Bank.

Notice of Savings' Bank Act Amendment Bill.

Ordered,—That the House at its rising do adjourn till Monday next.

Then the House adjourned till Monday next at Three of the Clock.

MONDAY, March 3rd, 1862.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from John McCarthy, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying that he may be reimbursed for loss sustained by his Stable being pulled down, to arrest the progress of the fire there, in the year 1860.

Petition from John McCarthy, Carbonear.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor, on the foregoing Petition of John McCarthy.

Notice of Address to Governor on Petition of John McCarthy.

He also gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Premier what action the Government intend taking on the Petition of James Lampin.

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce a Bill for the encouragement of Ship-building.

Notice of Bill for encouragement of Shipbuilding.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that on Wednesday next he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on consideration of the Petitions of Patrick Strapp and others, claiming compensation for property destroyed in the riots of April and May last.

Notice of consideration in Committee on Petition of P. Strapp & others.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message :—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Message from Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they passed a Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Saint John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society," to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

Council Chamber, }
28th February, 1862. }

President.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Colonial Church Society Bill read 1st time.

The Bill sent down from the Council to Incorporate the Saint John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, was read a first time.

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

Petition from Fishermen and others, for establishment of Ice-houses for Preservation of Bait.

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from Thomas Dollard and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth the advantages that would result to the fishermen of this Colony by the general use of Ice for the preservation of Bait, and praying that encouragement may be given for the erection of some Model Ice-houses, with the view of testing the advantages thereof in the present season.

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

Notice of Committee on question of proper means to preserve Bait.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that on to-morrow he will move the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the question contained in the petition of the Merchants and others, respecting the preservation of Bait.

Road Petition from Salmonier.

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from John Ryan and others, of Salmonier, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road leading to the main line.

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

Road Petition from Cupids.

Mr. LEAMON presented a Petition from Richard Webber and others, of Cupids, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road leading from River Head to the road on the South-side.

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

JOHN KAVANAGH, Esq., returned Member for the District of St. John's, East, having taken and subscribed the Oath prescribed by Law, before the Commissioners appointed to administer the same, took his seat as Member for the said District accordingly.

J. Kavanagh, Esq., takes his seat as Member for St. John's East.

MR. KAVANAGH presented Petitions from Anthony Phelan and others, of Flat Rock; John Morey, Charles Tapper and others, of Torbay; James Power and others, of Outer Cove; and from Philip Malone and others, of Freshwater, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and complete roads in those localities.

Road Petitions from Saint John's East.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the table.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to amend the Act to regulate the qualification of Jurors, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Jury Bill read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be 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.'"

Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL and Mr. PROWSE do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Sent to Council.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to amend the Act for the Registration of Deeds.

Committee on Registration of Deeds Bill.

MR. SPEAKER left the Chair.

MR. EVANS took the Chair of the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Bill to them referred, with some amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Bill and Amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Reported with Amendments.

And the said Amendments having been read throughout, a first and

second time, were, upon the question being put thereon, agreed to by the House.

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

Mr. MOORE moved, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. LEAMON,

Motion that J. Furneaux, Esq., be Sergeant-at-Arms.

That Joseph Furneaux, Esq., be appointed Serjeant-at-Arms to this House.

Whereupon,

Amendment that Richard Meagher, Esq., be appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. KENT moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. SHEA, that Richard Meagher, Esq., be appointed Sergeant-at-Arms to this House.

And the question being put thereon, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the Amendment, 12.

Against the Amendment, 15.

Division.

Mr. Kent
 “ Glen
 “ Parsons
 “ Casey
 “ Talbot
 “ Renouf
 “ E. D. Shea
 “ Byrne
 “ Nowlan
 “ Barron
 “ A. Shea
 “ Kavanagh

Hon. Attorney General
 “ Acting Colonial Secretary
 “ Acting Receiver General
 The Surveyor General
 The Solicitor General
 Mr. Rendell
 “ Knight
 “ Whiteway
 “ Walbank
 “ Evans
 “ Prowse
 “ March
 “ Leamon
 “ Moore
 “ Winter.

Amendment negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

J. Furneaux, Esq., appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

And the question on the original motion being then put, it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered,—That Joseph Furneaux, Esq., be appointed Serjeant-at-Arms to the House of Assembly.

Mr. GLEN, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to declare the intention or the meaning of the words British Sterling, Sterling, and Pounds, Shilling, and Pence, introduced into any Bills or Acts passed since a Legislature was granted to this Colony, in the year 1833, which was read a first time.

Bill to declare meaning of term Sterling used in Acts of the Legislature read 1st time.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the Act for the management of the Savings' Bank, which was read a first time.

Savings' Bank Act Amendment Bill read 1st time.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, for the year 1861.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the Clock.

TUESDAY, March 4th, 1862.

Mr. GLEN gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the hon. the Premier his reason for not filling up the situation held by the Acting Colonial Secretary, and also the one filled by Acting Financial Secretary, and also whether any offer has been made by the Governor, of any situation under the Government to any Member on this side, the opposition side, of the House.

Notice of question in relation to Acting Colonial Secretary and Acting Financial Secretary.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from M. J. Kelly and John Haddon, Esquires, Inspectors of Schools, which was received and

Petition from School Inspectors for payment of traveling expenses.

read, praying that the sum of Fifty Pounds, hitherto voted for travelling expenses, in addition to their salaries, may be voted them.

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

Road Petition from
Bryant's Cove.

He also presented a Petitions from Julian Moreton and others, of Bryant's Cove, and from John Crane and others, of Island Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for road grants in those localities :

Petition from Israel Gosse
for salary as Constable.

Also, a Petition from Israel Gosse, of Bishop's Cove, praying for a salary as Constable there.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the table.

Petition to repair Ceme-
tery Road.

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a petition from John Horwood and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road leading by the Cemetery and by New Town.

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

On motion of Mr. SHEA, seconded by Mr. RENDELL,

Select Committee on Pre-
servation of Bait.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the question contained in the Petition of the Merchants and others, respecting the preservation of Bait.

Ordered,—That Mr. Shea, Mr. Rendell, Mr. March, Mr. McGrath and Mr. Moore, do form the Committee.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message :—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Placemen's Bill passed
Council.

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed 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 voting therein as Members," without amendment.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Council Chamber, }
March 4th, 1862. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Ordered,—That the said Message do lie upon the table.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House Correspondence relative to proportion of payment by the Government for supply of Telegraphic Messages by the Agent for Newfoundland.

Correspondence relating to Telegraph Messages.

(For which, see Appendix.)

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the further consideration of Supply.

Committee on Supply.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Progress reported.

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Ordered,—That the House, at its rising, do adjourn till Thursday next.

Order for adjournment.

Then the House adjourned till Thursday next at Three of the Clock.

THURSDAY, March 6th, 1862.

Mr. MOORE presented a Petition from J. T. Burton of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that he may be reimbursed for the loss of a sum of money transmitted through the Post Office, in November, 1859, which had not been received by the party to whom it was sent.

Petition for reimbursement of money lost in the Post Office.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Henry A. Clift, of Harbor Grace, Barrister, which was received and read, praying that he may be remunerated for reporting the proceedings of the Northern Circuit Court, during last Season.

Petition from H. A. Clift, for remuneration for reporting proceedings of Northern Circuit Court.

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

Petition from Jane Keith, for compensation for land taken for public use in Harbor Grace.

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from Jane T. Keith, which was received and read, praying compensation for land taken to widen the streets of Harbor Grace.

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

Committee on Insolvency Law Amendment Bill.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Bill to amend the Law of Insolvency.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. CASEY took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Progress reported.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the Bill to them referred, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

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

Colonial Church Bill read 2nd time.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to Incorporate the St. John's Association, in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, was read a second time.

Ordered,—That the House do on to-morrow resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the said Bill.

Order for considering Petition of P. Strapp and others.

Ordered,—That the notice of motion for Committee of the Whole, on the Petition of P. Strapp and others, do stand first on the Order of the Day, after Committee on Supply to-morrow.

Notice of Bill to amend Nuisance Act.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Nuisance Act.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the Clock.

FRIDAY, March 7th, 1862.

Petition from P. Kough for increase of pension.

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from Patrick Kough, of Portugal Cove, which was received and read, setting forth his long services in various situations, under Government, and praying that his pension may be increased.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from Sarah Chancey, Widow of the late Lionel T. Chancey, which was received and read, praying for an increase of her pension.

Petition from Widow Chancey for increase of pension.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the table.

Mr. HANRAHAN presented a petition from Michael Dollard, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for compensation for land taken to widen the public street.

Petition from M. Dollard of Carbonear, for compensation for land.

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

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from Philip Stamp and others, Farmers, near Monday's Pond, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from thence to Pennywell path.

Petition from Farmers and others for grant to complete Pennywell Path.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from Robert H. Daw, of Burgeo, which was received and read, setting forth that for six years he had performed the duties of Customs' Officer in that locality, and had collected during that time a large amount of Revenue, and praying that the House would grant him some compensation for his services.

Petition from R. H. Dawe, of Burgeo, for remuneration for acting as Receiver of Revenue.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Act for the Registration of Deeds, was read a third time as engrossed.

Registration of Deeds Bill read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled, "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law now in force providing for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony."

Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and Mr. WHITEWAY do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Sent to Council.

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from John Kenny, Cooper, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for compensation for the pulling down of his house to arrest the progress of the fire which occurred at Bell's Shute on the 26th Oct., 1860.

Petition from J. Kenny, for compensation for pulling down house.

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

Mr. CASEY gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the foregoing Petition of John Kenny.

Notice of Address to Governor on petition of J. Kenny.

Petition from Widow Solomon for payment of pension to her late husband.

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from Eliza Solomon, widow, which was received and read, setting forth that her husband, the late Postmaster General, died, after being in receipt of his pension of £200 per annum, a few days after the termination of the first quarter, and praying that for this year she might be allowed the balance of one year's retiring allowance, to which her late husband would be entitled had he lived.

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

Notice for Returns of General Water Company.

Mr. KENT gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Premier to lay on the table of the House a Detailed Statement of the amount of the Annual Salaries, with amount of Interest payable for 1862, by the General Water Company.

Motion for Committee of the Whole on petition of P. Strapp and others.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved, seconded by the Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL, that the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the Petition of Patrick Strapp and others, claiming compensation for loss of property in the Riots of April and May last.

Whereupon,

Amendment.

Mr. KENT moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. CASEY,

That the House is not prepared to enter into the investigation of the claims referred to in these resolutions, until detailed accounts thereof are furnished by the Executive.

And the question being put on the Amendment, the House divided, when there appeared.

Division.

For the Amendment, 9.

Against the Amendment, 15.

Mr. Kent

Hon. Attorney General

“ Casey

“ Acting Colonial Secretary

“ Glen

“ Acting Receiver General

“ E. D. Shea

The Surveyor General

“ McGrath

The Solicitor General

“ Hanrahan

Mr. Knight

“ Barron

“ Whiteway

“ A. Shea

“ Evans

“ Kavanagh

“ Prowse

“ March

“ Leamon

“ Moore

“ Winter

“ Byrne

“ Nowlan

So it passed in the Negative.

And the question on the original motion being then put, it passed in the affirmative on a similar division as the foregoing, and

Original motion affirmed.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Petitions of Patrick Strapp and others, claiming compensation for damage sustained in the riots of April and May last.

Committee on petition of P. Strapp and others.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered the business to them referred, and had come to certain Resolutions thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Resolutions in at the Clerk's table, where they were read, as follows :—

Resolutions reported.

This Committee having had under their consideration the Petitions of John Munn, W. H. Ridley, T. Jillard, Messrs. Hippisley and others, residents of Harbor Grace ; of Patrick Strapp and others, residents of Harbor Main ; and of the Hon. B. Robinson, M. H. Warren, Michael Nowlan, William Kitchin and Thomas Byrne, residents of St. John's, praying for compensation for damage sustained by them, on the occasion of the Riots in those Districts, in the months of April and May last, have

Resolved,—That all persons who have had Property destroyed or injured in popular tumults, are entitled to compensation from the Public Funds of these Districts, the inhabitants of which shall have committed the injury complained of ; and, that in default in this Colony of other means of carrying this principle into effect, the Road Grants of such Districts should be made to contribute the amount required for this purpose,

Resolved,—That the claims of the Petitioners above mentioned should be investigated by one or more sworn Commissioners, who should inquire and determine, by the oaths of competent witnesses, how far and to what extent such claims are well founded, and also by what parties the damage in question was occasioned ; and that the amount to which the Petitioners shall be found entitled should be provided for them under the preceding Resolution.

Resolved,—That should the result of such enquiry show that the amount to be contributed by any District will exceed one half of one year's road money of such district, the payment of such amount should be postponed for one or more years, and the Government should be empowered to issue Debentures to the parties injured; and that the amount of such Debentures should be deducted from the road monies of such Districts in the Road appropriations for the years in which such Debentures shall fall due.

Resolved,—That until the payment of such compensation shall have been completed, such portion of the road money of the contributing districts as shall not be appropriated to that purpose, should be applied, as nearly as possible, (by the Governor and Council during the present year, and by the House in future years,) for the benefit of those parts of the districts paying the same, the inhabitants of which shall not have been concerned in occasioning the damage.

Resolved,—That an Act should be passed embodying the foregoing Resolutions, and empowering the Government to carry them into effect.

On motion that the Report be adopted,

Mr. KENT moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. CASEY,

Amendment on motion that Report be adopted.

That the Report be amended by substituting the words "General Revenue" for the words "Road Grants," in the second last line of the first Resolution.

And the question being put thereon, the House divided, when there appeared

For the Amendment, 5.

Against the Amendment, 20.

Division.

Mr. Kent

Hon. Attorney General

" Glen

" Acting Colonial Secretary

" Talbot

" Acting Receiver General

" Casey

The Surveyor General

" Kavanagh.

The Solicitor General

Mr. Rendell

" Knight

" Whiteway

" Evans

" Prowse

" March

" Leamon

- Mr. Moore
- “ Winter
- “ Hanrahan
- “ A. Shea
- “ Barron
- “ Nowlan
- “ Byrne
- “ E. D. Shea

So it passed in the negative.

Amendment negatived.

And the question on the original motion being then put, it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered,—Accordingly.

Report adopted

Mr. SHEA, from the Select Committee to consider the question contained in the Petition of the Merchants and others, respecting the preservation of Bait, presented the report, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read as follows :—

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of certain Merchants and others, of St. John's, praying that the House would establish a Model Ice-house, to test the practicability of preserving Bait with Ice, beg to report that they have taken evidence thereon, which is herewith submitted.

Report of Select Committee on Preservation of Bait.

The Committee are of opinion that the views of the Petitioners are to a large extent feasible, and that the application of Ice to the preservation of Bait would be attended with much benefit to the Cod Fishery.

The most serious drawback at present to the successful prosecution of the Cod Fishery is the uncertainty of the supply of Bait, before and after the Caplin season. There is no reason why the shore voyage should not be generally engaged in in the month of May, and where Bait can be had, the Fishery during this month is often pursued with success. In many parts of the Island, however, for want of a supply of Bait, the people do not think of entering on the Fishery until the Caplin strike in, about the middle of June, or even later, and a period of fully five weeks is thus lost, of time which might otherwise be most profitably employed. During the Caplin season the want of Bait is seldom or never known, but from the time of the disappearance of this Bait until the close of the fishing season, all is uncertainty as to the earnings of the people employed in the Fishery, their operations being primarily and mainly dependent on their being able to procure Bait, which, from day to day, can never be relied on.

We have six months of the year, viz. : May to October inclusive, in

which the Cod Fishery can be carried on, on all parts of the coast. It is only for about two months, viz.: from the middle of June to the middle of August, that dependence can be had for a continuous supply of Bait, two-thirds of our Fishing Season being thus without any reliable provision in this most important particular. We are therefore made mainly dependent on the Caplin months for the support of the people for the whole year, and when these are unsuccessful, as is often the case, the short-comings are rarely atoned for by the work of the subsequent period. There can be but little doubt, that if means be devised of providing a continuous supply of Bait during the six fishing months, such failures of the Fishery as we now experience would be unknown, and, as a general rule, the results would give a reasonable return for the labors of the people.

The Committee believe that by the use of Ice in the preservation of Bait it could be always kept in good supply; Herrings taken in winter and placed in an Ice-house in a frozen state, may be kept so during the whole year; and, when we consider how suitable the Herring Bait generally is, both before and after the Caplin, it is not easy to imagine that our Fishermen would often want good Bait if this plan of preserving it were adopted. Squids are usually abundant for a short time, when they first come in, and this Bait, we believe, could be preserved without difficulty if deposited in an Ice-house; so as regards these two important descriptions of Bait, the Committee believe there is no doubt a supply can be kept always on hand, by employing Ice as the agent for preserving them. If the idea be only taken up and acted on throughout the country, we may hope before long to see all our fishing months more or less productive, a result which must tend to a most salutary change in the condition of the people.

The Committee therefore recommend, that in order to the proposal in question being practically tested for the information of the country at large, a Model Ice House should be forthwith erected and placed under proper supervision. The result, if successful, of which we have but little doubt as regards the description of Bait we have referred to, will prompt every Planter in the country to possess himself of the same means, and as the cost will be little beyond his own labour, the attainment of so valuable an aid to the successful result of his industry will not be beyond any man's reach.

All which is respectfully submitted,

Committee Room, House of Assembly, }
7th March, 1862. }

A. SHEA,
H. T. MOORE,
S. RENDELL,
STEPHEN MARCH,
RICHARD McGRATH.

(For Evidence accompanying, see Appendix.)

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

Then the House adjourned till Monday next at Three of the Clock.

MONDAY, March 10th, 1862.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message :—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed 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,’ ” without amendment.

Jury Bill passed Council.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Council Chamber, }
March 10th, 1862. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Ordered,—That the said Message do lie upon the Table.

Mr. MOORE presented a Petition from George Makinson, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying that the amount of £62 10s. stg., paid by him on machinery imported from Liverpool for repair of the steamer *Ellen Gisborne*, may be refunded him.

Petition from G. Mackinson, for return of Duties on Machinery.

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

Mr. HANRAHAN presented a Petition from Richard Berny, of Carbonear, Medical Doctor, which was received and read, praying that com-

Petition from Dr. Berny, for compensation for Vaccinating.

pensation may be made him for cost incurred in procuring Vaccine matter and Vaccinating.

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

Petition for Public Sewer on Military Road.

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from Wm. Reddin and others, inhabitants of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a Public Sewer on the Military Road.

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

Bill to declare meaning of term Sterling used in Acts of the Legislature read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to declare the meaning of the words "British Sterling, Sterling, and Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, introduced into any Acts of the Legislature of this Colony, since the year 1833," was read a second time.

Ordered,—That the House do on to-morrow resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the said Bill.

Savings' Bank Act Amendment Bill read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to amend the Act for the Management of the Savings' Bank, was read a second time.

Ordered,—That the House do on to-morrow resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the said Bill.

Herring Fishery Bill, read 2nd time.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill for the Protection of the Herring Fishery, was read a second time.

Ordered,—That the House do on to-morrow resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the said Bill.

Report of Board of Works.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the Report of the Board of Works, for the year 1861.

(For which, see Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said Report and Documents accompanying do lie upon the table.

Notice of Currency Regulation Bill.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to bring in a Bill for the better Regulation of the Currency.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the Clock.

TUESDAY, March 11th, 1862.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to amend the Law of Insolvency.

Committee on Law of Insolvency.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. CASEY took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Bill to them referred, with some Amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Bill and Amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Reported with Amendments.

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

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

Order for 3rd reading.

The SURVEYOR GENEAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on Roads and Bridges.

Notice for Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 12th, 1862.

Mr. TALBOT presented a Petition from Thomas Howlet and others, of the Goulds, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road from thence to Shoal Bay.

Petition for Road to Shoal Bay.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Thomas Vincent and others, of Logy Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open roads in that locality.

Road petition from Logy Bay.

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

Petition from Harbour
Grace Library Committee.

Mr. MOORE presented a Petition from the Chairman and Secretary of the Harbor Grace Library and Reading Room, praying for a grant in aid of the funds of the Institution.

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

Petition in relation to Her-
ring Fishery at Labrador.

Mr. HANRAHAN presented a Petition from William Geary and others, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying that the House would adopt measures to prevent foreign fishermen resorting to the Labrador, for the Herring Fishery, from barring narrow inlets with long Seines, by which the Fishery is seriously injured.

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

Petition from D. Adams.

Mr. WHITEWAY presented a Petition from David Adams, Photographer, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that he may be reimbursed for loss incurred by him in having published a lithograph view of the landing of the Prince of Wales here.

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

Notice of Address on peti-
tion of D. Adams.

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the foregoing petition of David Adams.

Insolvency Bill read 3rd
time.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to Amend the Law of Insolvency, as amended, was read a third time.

Sent to Council.

Ordered,—That the Bill, as Amended, do pass, and that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council requesting their concurrence in the Amendments made thereon.

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and Mr. WALBANK do take the Bill and Message to the Legislative Council.

On motion of the SOLICITOR GENERAL, seconded by Mr. MOORE,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address on petition of J.
McCarthy.

The House of Assembly, having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of John McCarthy, respectfully request that Your

Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear just.

F. B. T. CARTER,

Speaker.

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

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by such Members of this House as are of the Hon. Executive Council.

Mr. WHITEWAY, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill for the Encouragement of Ship-building, which was read a first time.

Ship-building Bill read 1st time.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the Nuisance Act, which was read a first time.

Nuisance Act Amendment Bill read 1st time.

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

On motion of Mr. CASEY, seconded by Mr. TALBOT,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of John Kenny, respectfully request Your Excellency will take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear just.

Address on petition of J. Kenny.

F. B. T. CARTER,

Speaker.

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

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor, by such Members of this House as are of the Hon. Executive Council.

On motion of Mr. SHEA, seconded by Mr. LEAMON,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address on petition of Mrs. Solomon.

The House of Assembly beg leave to transmit the accompanying Petition of Mrs. Eliza Solomon, and respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear just.

F. B. T. CARTER,

Speaker.

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

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by such Members of this House as are of the Hon. Executive Council.

Currency Regulation Bill read 1st time.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to Regulate the Currency, which was read a first time.

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

On motion of the SURVEYOR GENERAL, seconded by Mr. WHITEWAY,

Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon Roads and Bridges.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KKIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered the business to them referred, and had come to certain Resolutions thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Resolutions in at they Clerk's table, when they were read, as follows :—

Resolutions reported.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the sum of Five Thousand Pounds be granted for making and repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges in this Colony.

Resolved,—That the sum of Five Thousand Pounds be appropriated rateably, according to population, in the various Districts throughout the Island.

St. John's.....	£1,277	4	10
Harbor Main.....	228	19	0
Brigus and Port-de-Grave.....	268	14	6
Harbor Grace.....	421	18	2
Carbonear.....	219	6	3
Bay-de-Verds.....	260	14	5
Trinity.....	449	18	10
Bonavista.....	370	18	2
Fogo and Twillingate.....	407	4	9
Ferryland.....	219	2	0
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	349	5	6
Burin.....	231	14	4
Fortune Bay.....	146	7	11
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	148	11	4
	£5000	0	0

Resolved,—That a Select Committee should be appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill in accordance with the preceding Resolutions, and with a Report of a Committee of the whole House on the Petitions of Patrick Strapp and others.

On motion that the Report be adopted,

Mr. CASEY moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. TALBOT, that it be

Resolved,—That out of the appropriation for the District of St. John's, the sum of £638 12s. 5d. be appropriated for the improvement of Roads and Bridges in the District of St. John's West.

And the question being put thereon, the House divided, when there appeared

	<i>For the Amendment, 3.</i>	<i>Against the Amendment, 14.</i>
Division.	Mr. Casey	Hon. Attorney General
	“ Talbot	“ Acting Colonial Secretary
	“ Renouf,	“ Acting Receiver General
		The Surveyor General
		Mr. Whiteway
		“ Leamon
		“ Prowse
		“ Glen
		“ Kent
		“ Barron
		“ Kavanagh
		“ Byrne
		“ E. D. Shea
		“ Hanrahan.

Amendment negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

And the question on the original motion being then put, it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered,—Accordingly.

Committee to prepare Road Bill.

Ordered,—That the Surveyor General, Mr. Whiteway and Mr. Kavanagh be a Select Committee to bring in a Road Bill.

Road Bill read 1st time.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL, from the Select Committee to bring in a Road Bill, on leave granted, presented a Bill for granting a sum of money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony, which was read a first time.

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

Committee on Colonial Church Bill.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to Incorporate the St. John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. LEAMON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's table.

Bill reported, without Amendment.

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

Mr. HANRAHAN gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Surveyor General for a statement, shewing the quantity of land taken from each of the fire sufferers to widen the Main Street of Carbonear, and the amount of compensation given to each.

Notice of question in reference to fire sufferers, Carbonear.

Mr. RENOUF presented a Petition from John Hogan, Master Mariner, which was received and read, praying that remuneration may be made him for the danger and difficulties incurred by him in saving the crew of the ship *Siam*, in the year 1861.

Petition from Capt. Hogan, for remuneration for saving crew of *Siam*.

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the foregoing Petition of John Hogan.

Notice of Address on petition of Capt. Hogan.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the Clock.

THURSDAY, March 13th, 1862.

On motion of Mr. KENT, seconded by Mr. E. D. SHEA,

Resolved,—That this House, having learned that the Hon. Attorney General, the leader of the Government, has received intelligence by the English Mail, just arrived, of the death of his mother, and of his brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas B. Rendell, of Figueira, this House, out of respect and sympathy for the Hon. Premier, do now adjourn until Tuesday next.

House adjourned on death of Mrs. Hoyles and Mr. T. B. Rendell.

Then the House adjourned till Tuesday next at Three of the Clock.

TUESDAY, March 18th, 1862.

Mr. BYRNE presented a Petition from James Allen and others, of Topsail, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a Road round the Pond there.

Petition for Road round Topsail Pond.

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

Petition for Sewer in Tarrahan's Town.

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from Thomas Knight and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the Main Sewer through Tarrahan's Town.

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

Road petition from Catalina.

Mr. WINTER presented a Petition from William Netten and others, Members of the Church of England, Catalina, and from John Randal and others, inhabitants of Robin Hood's, Salmon Cove, and Middleton's Beach, which were severally received and read, praying for road grants in those localities.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the table.

Petition from William L. O'Donnell, for remuneration for reporting Law Proceedings.

Mr. WHITEWAY presented a Petition from Wm. L. O'Donnell, which was received and read, praying that he may be remunerated for reporting the proceedings of the Law Courts of this Island.

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

Petition from Executors of late James Legg, of Carbonear.

He also presented a Petition from Moses Wilshire and Edward T. Pike, of Carbonear, Executors to the last Will of the late James Legg, which was received and read, praying that remuneration may be made them for the pulling down of a house and store belonging to the late James Legg, to arrest the progress of the fire in Carbonear in the year 1860.

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

Petition from John Legg, of Carbonear.

The Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL presented a Petition from John Legg, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying that compensation may be made for damage sustained by him from his house being pulled down to arrest the progress of the fire there in 1860.

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

Petition from P. Emerson, in reference to reporting Proceedings of Law Courts.

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from Prescott Emerson, which was received and read, praying that he may be remunerated for reporting the proceedings and decisions of the Superior Courts of this Colony, and latterly of the Sessions and Police Courts, published in the *Day Book* newspaper.

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

Petition from M. Doyle, for remission of fine.

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from M. Doyle and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that a Fine of Ten Pounds

inflicted upon him last year, for bringing Eggs to St. John's from the Macadnee Islands, may be remitted, the eggs being brought from a place not under the jurisdiction of the Government of this Island.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented a Petition from Clement Carew and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from Monday's Pond to the Topsail Road.

Petition to complete road from Monday's Pond to Topsail road.

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

Mr. MOORE gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of George Makinson, respecting the extension of the term of the grant for the Steamer plying in Conception Bay.

Notice of Address on petition of Geo. Mackinson.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of Supply.

Committee on Supply.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered the business to them referred, and had come to certain Resolutions thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Resolutions in at the Clerk's Table, where they were read, as follows:—

Resolutions reported.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that there be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the following sums of Money to defray the Civil Expenditure of the Island for the year ending 31st December, 1862:

The Private Secretary to the Governor, two hundred pounds.

The First Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, two hundred pounds.

The Second Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, one hundred pounds.

The Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, two hundred pounds.

The Civil Engineer in the Surveyor General's Office, one hundred and fifty pounds.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings, one hundred and fifty pounds.

The sum of one hundred and sixty pounds to defray the salary of the Surveyor of Roads.

The sum of two hundred and forty five pounds to defray the salaries of the Inspectors of Roads, to be paid, in the first instance, out of the General Revenue, and to be afterwards deducted out of the Road Grant for the District of St. John's, when any such Grant shall be made.

The Keeper of the Colonial Building, sixty pounds.

The Office Keeper and Messenger Colonial Secretary's Office, seventy pounds.

The Keeper of the Half-way House, Salmonier, thirty-five pounds.

The Gate Keeper at Government House Lodge and Preserver of the Grounds about the same, sixty pounds.

The Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court and Central Circuit Court, three hundred and fifty pounds, and twenty pounds for the purchase of Printed Forms: Eighty pounds to defray the salary of a Clerk in the Office of the Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court and Central Circuit Court: Provided that all Fees and Perquisites received, or that shall be received, in or by virtue of the said Office, or in any way connected therewith, shall be accounted for and paid over, half-yearly, to the Receiver General.

The Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Northern Circuit Court, two hundred pounds.

The Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Southern Circuit Court, two hundred pounds.

The Sheriff's Bailiff in the Central District, fifty pounds.

The Crier and Tip-staff of the Supreme Court at St. John's, sixty pounds.

The Crier and Tip-staff of the Northern Circuit Court at Harbor Grace, twenty pounds.

The sum of five hundred pounds to defray the Expenses of Crown Prosecutions.

The sum of two hundred pounds to defray the Expenses of Coroners.

The sum of four hundred and fifty pounds towards defraying the Expenses of Judges and Officers on Circuit, and of Crown Prosecutions thereon; which Sum of Money includes Table Money and

Means of Conveyance, and for the payment of Rent of any Court Rooms where Court Houses may not be erected: Provided that Passages shall be allowed and provided on board of such Vessel engaged by the Government, proceeding on the respective Circuits, to such Members of the Bar as may desire to proceed thereon: Provided further, that the amount of Table Money and Travelling Expenses hereinbefore provided for the said Judges and Officers of Courts on Circuit, shall be apportioned for the said Judges and Officers respectively by the Governor in Council.

To two Police Magistrates at St. John's, six hundred and fifty pounds, namely: to the Chief Magistrate, three hundred and fifty pounds; and to the Junior Magistrates, three hundred pounds.

To the Clerk of the Peace at John's, two hundred and twenty pounds.

To the Inspector of Police at St. John's, one hundred pounds.

To two Seargeants of Police, one hundred and forty pounds—namely, seventy pounds to each of them.

To fifteen Constables at St. John's, at fifty-five pounds each, eight hundred and twenty-five pounds; and two hundred and fifty pounds for Clothing for them and for the Constables at Harbor Grace and Carbonear.

The Gaoler at St. John's, one hundred and fifty pounds, in lieu of all Fees, which are to be accounted for and paid over to the Receiver General.

The Turnkey of the Gaol at St. John's, fifty pounds.

The Assistants, eighty-five pounds.

The Keeper of the Court House at St. John's, fifty-five pounds.

The Keeper of the Court House at Harbor Grace, ten pounds.

A Magistrate at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Harbor Grace, two hundred pounds.

A Magistrate at Carbonear, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Old Perlican, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Trinity, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Bonavista, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Twillingate and Fogo, one hundred and fifty pounds.

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- A Magistrate at Bay of Bulls, one hundred pounds.
- A Magistrate at Ferryland, one hundred and fifty pounds.
- A Magistrate at St. Mary's, fifty pounds.
- A Magistrate at Placentia, one hundred and thirty pounds.
- A Magistrate at Burin, one hundred and fifty pounds.
- A Magistrate at Lamaline, one hundred and fifty pounds.
- A Magistrate at Grand Bank, one hundred and thirty pounds.
- A Magistrate at Harbor Britain, one hundred pounds.
- A Magistrate at Burgeo and LaPoile, one hundred pounds.
- A Clerk of the Peace for Brigus and Port-de-Grave, sixty pounds.
- A Clerk of the Peace for Harbor Grace, one hundred and fifty pounds.
- A Clerk of the Peace for Carbonear, ninety pounds.
- A Clerk of the Peace for Trinity, sixty pounds.
- A Clerk of the Peace for Bonavista, sixty pounds.
- A Clerk of the Peace for Twillingate and Fogo, sixty pounds.
- A Clerk of the Peace for Burin, sixty pounds.
- A Clerk of the Peace for Harbor Britain, thirty-five pounds.
- Provided that all Fees of Office received by the said Clerks of the Peace shall be accounted for and paid over, half-yearly, to the Receiver General.
- One Constable at Petty Harbor, twenty pounds.
- One Constable at Torbay, twenty pounds.
- One Constable at Portugal Cove, twenty pounds.
- One Constable at South Shore, twelve pounds.
- One Constable at Harbor Main, twenty pounds.
- One Constable at Cat's Cove, twenty pounds.
- Four Constables at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, one hundred and five pounds.
- Three Constables at Bay Roberts, forty-nine pounds.
- Thirteen Constables at Harbor Grace, six hundred and fifty-five pounds:

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- One Constable at Placentia, twenty-five pounds.
- One Constable at Little Placentia, twenty pounds.
- One Constable at Oderin, twelve pounds.
- One Constable at Merasheen, twelve pounds.
- One Constable at Burin, twenty-five pounds.
- One Constable at St. Lawrence, twelve pounds.
- One Constable at Lamaline, twelve pounds.
- One Constable at Grand Bank, twelve pounds.
- One Constable at Jersey Harbor, twelve pounds.
- One Constable at Harbor Britain, twenty-five pounds.
- One Constable at Burgeo Island, twelve pounds.
- One Constable at Hermitage Bay, twelve pounds.
- One Constable at Spaniard's Bay, twelve pounds.
- One Constable at Channel, twelve pounds.
- One Constable at Bird Island Cove, twelve pounds.
- A Gaoler at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, ten pounds.
- A Gaoler at Harbor Grace, ninety pounds : Provided that all Fees of Office received by him shall be accounted for and paid over to the Receiver General.
- A Gaoler at Trinity, twenty-five pounds.
- A Gaoler at Bonavista, twenty-five pounds.
- A Gaoler at Greenspond, fifteen pounds.
- A Gaoler at Twillingate and Fogo, twenty pounds.
- A Gaoler at Ferryland, twenty-five pounds.
- A Gaoler at Placentia, twenty-five pounds.
- A Gaoler at Burin, twenty-five pounds.
- The District Surgeons for St. John's, two hundred pounds, including provision for Medicines.
- The Gaol Surgeon at St. John's, forty pounds.
- The District Surgeon for Conception Bay, one hundred pounds.
- The Gaol Surgeon for Conception Bay, thirty pounds.

- The Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, three hundred pounds.
- For Medical Attendance at St. John's Hospital, two hundred and fifty pounds.
- The sum of two hundred and fifty pounds towards defraying the salary of the Commissioner of the Poor.
- The sum of ninety pounds towards defraying the salary of the Inspector of the Poor.
- The sum of ninety pounds towards defraying the salary of the Assistant Inspector of the Poor.
- The sum of sixty pounds towards defraying the salary of the Keeper of the Poor Asylum.
- The sum of forty-four pounds towards defraying the salary of the Assistant Keeper of the Poor Asylum.
- The sum of fifteen thousand pounds towards the relief of the Permanent and Casual Poor of St. John's and the Outports.
- The sum of three thousand five hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of Servants and Lunatic Paupers at the Lunatic Asylum.
- The sum of one thousand seven hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of Paupers at the St. John's Hospital.
- The sum of one thousand two hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of Servants and Paupers at the Poor Asylum.
- A Ferryman at Great Placentia, thirty pounds.
- A Ferryman at Salmonier, twenty-five pounds.
- A Ferryman at Malbay, twelve pounds.
- A Ferryman at Colinet, twenty-five pounds.
- A Ferryman at Portugal Cove, twenty-five pounds.
- A Ferryman at Trinity, thirty pounds.
- A Ferryman at Topsail, twenty-five pounds.
- A Ferryman at Harbor Grace, thirty pounds.
- A Ferryman at Little St. Lawrence, ten pounds.
- A Ferryman at Holyrood, thirty pounds.
- A Ferryman from Burin to Mud Cove, twenty-five pounds.
- A Ferryman at Aquaforte, fifteen pounds.

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- A Ferryman at Mortier Bay, twenty-five pounds.
- A Ferryman at Connaigre Bay, twenty-five pounds.
- A Ferryman from King's Cove to Upper Amherst Cove, twenty-five pounds.
- A Ferryman at Fogo, or Deadman's Bay, ten pounds.
- The sum of one hundred and fifty pounds towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the Colonial Building.
- The sum of one hundred and fifty pounds towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the Lunatic Asylum.
- The sum of one hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the St. John's Hospital.
- The sum of two hundred and fifty pounds towards defraying the expenses of repairs on Court Houses and Gaols.
- The sum of one thousand one hundred pounds towards defraying the ordinary expenses of Court Houses and Gaols in this Colony.
- The sum of twenty-five pounds for Fuel, Light and Repairs at the Custom House.
- The sum of two hundred pounds for Fuel and Light at the Colonial Building.
- The sum of two hundred pounds for Fuel and Light at Government House.
- The sum of nine pounds two shillings and sixpence towards defraying the expenses of Men stationed at Fort Amherst.
- The sum of fifty pounds towards defraying the payment of Duties on Wines imported or purchased for the use of the Military.
- The sum of two hundred and twenty-six pound towards defraying the expenses of lighting St. John's with Gas : Provided that the Inspector of Police at St. John's shall report at the end of each Quarter that the Lamps have been efficiently lighted.
- The sum of seventy-five pounds to the Harbor Grace Gas Light Company : Provided that the Chief Constable at Harbor Grace shall report at the end of each Quarter that the Lamps have been efficiently lighted.
- The sum of two hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of Shipwrecked Crews.
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The sum of fifty pounds towards the support of the Dorcas Society in St. John's.

The sum of twenty-five pounds towards the support of the Dorcas Society in Harbor Grace.

The sum of twenty-five pounds towards the support of the Dorcas Society in Carbonear.

The sum of fifty pounds towards defraying the expenses of the St. John's Athenæum.

The sum of one hundred pounds towards the employment of the Poor in the Factory in St. John's.

The sum of fifty pounds towards the support of the Industrial Department of the Orphan Asylum School in St. John's.

The sum of two hundred pounds towards the support of the Agricultural Society in St. John's, to be expended as follows: the sum of one hundred pounds in the purchase of Seeds, and of Cattle to improve the breed, in and for such Outport Electoral Districts as may require the same; and the sum of eighty pounds to be expended for the like purpose in St. John's; and twenty pounds for the introduction of the Nova Scotia Hares into this Colony.

The sum of ten pounds to Robert Smith, Constable at Greenspond.

The sum of ten pounds to Patrick Burke, St. John's.

The sum of one hundred pounds to the Phoenix Volunteer Fire Engine Company at St. John's: Provided Engine Hose of a sufficient length for general purposes be procured and supplied by the said Company.

The sum of one hundred pounds to the Cathedral Fire Brigade at St. John's: Provided Engine Hose of a sufficient length for general purposes be procured and supplied by the said Brigade.

The sum of two hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of Pumps and Water Tanks.

The sum of three hundred and fifty pounds towards the general repairs of Roads and Bridges in this Colony.

The sum of fifteen pounds towards defraying the expenses of repairing and cleaning the Town Clock in St. John's.

The sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds towards the support of a suitable Steamer to ply between the North and South Sides of Con-

ception Bay, viz., the sum of six hundred and fifty pounds from the first day of April to the thirty-first day of December: the said Steamer to ply five times per week during that time, unless unavoidably prevented from so doing: Provided that the said Steamer call at least once a week at Bay Roberts: and the sum of one hundred pounds from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of March: Provided that the said Steamer make at least one trip a week across the Bay during that time, unless unavoidably prevented from so doing: Provided that Officers of the Government travelling on the Public Service shall be entitled to free Passages in the said Steamer.

The sum of six hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of the Protection of the Fisheries.

The sum of one hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of Elections.

The sum of forty pounds to the widow of the late Lionel T. R. Chancey.

The sum of twenty-five pounds to the widow of the late William Buckley, killed in the discharge of his duty as a Volunteer Fireman, and their children during her widowhood; and in the event of her death or marriage, then to the use of the said children until they respectively attain the age of sixteen years.

The sum of one hundred pounds in part payment of Retiring Allowance to John Stark, Esquire, Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Northern Circuit Court.

The sum of two hundred and fifty pounds towards defraying the expenses of Night Police,

The sum of one hundred and thirty pounds towards defraying the expenses of Telegraph News.

The sum of fifty pounds towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the Custom House at Harbor Grace.

The sum of twenty-five pounds towards defraying the expense of painting the Block House.

The sum of seventy-five pounds towards defraying the expenses of carrying the Crown Lands Act into operation.

The sum of one thousand pounds for Printing and Stationery.

The sum of one hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of Postages and other Incidentals.

The sum of three hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of Insuring Public Buildings.

The sum of five hundred pounds to defray Unforeseen Contingencies.

The sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-nine pounds to be appropriated and expended to defray the expenses of the Postal Service of this Colony, to be expended under and by virtue of the provisions of the Act passed in the Nineteenth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony." Provided always, that out of the said sum there shall be expended the sum of twenty pounds towards defraying the expenses of conveying Newspapers and Printed Papers to and from this Colony, subject to certain Rules and Regulations made or to be adopted in relation thereto by the Governor in Council.

The sum of two hundred and fifty pounds to defray the expenses of completing the Poor Asylum.

The sum of two hundred and eighteen pounds four shillings and nine pence towards defraying the expenses of Fog Guns.

The sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds towards defraying the salary of the Landing Waiter at Harbor Grace.

The sum of thirty pounds Retiring Allowance to Richard Furneaux.

The sum of twenty-five pounds Retiring Allowance to Patrick Kough.

The sum of twenty-seven pounds seventeen shillings and eleven pence, to indemnify His Excellency the Governor for Monies expended on account of the Volunteer Rifle Companies.

The sum of one hundred and fifty pounds towards the erection of Ice Houses for the Preservation of Bait.

The sum of thirty pounds to the widow of the late Jeremiah Dunn, killed in the discharge of his duty as a Police Constable, and their Children during her widowhood; and in the event of her death or marriage, then to the use of the said children until they respectively attain the age of sixteen years.

The sum of fifty pounds towards the erection of an Engine House for the Harbor Grace Fire Company.

The sum of one hundred pounds towards the completion of a Breakwater at Toad's Cove : Provided half that amount, in Labour, Money or Materials, be supplied by the People of the District, to be expended under the control of the Government.

The sum of fifty pounds towards the erection of a Breakwater at Lama-line : Provided that the Inhabitants of that District contribute a further sum of twenty-five pounds in Money, Labour, or Materials, for the said Breakwater, to be expended under the control of the Government.

Resolutions adopted, and Select Committee to prepare Supply Bill.

Ordered,—That the Resolutions be adopted, and that a Select Committee be appointed to prepare a Bill in accordance with the foregoing Report.

Committee to draft Supply Bill.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Acting Receiver General, the Surveyor General and the Solicitor General do form the Committee.

Supply Bill read 1st time.

The Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL, from the Select Committee to bring in a Bill for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money to defray the Civil Expenditure of the Colony, on leave granted, presented a draft thereof, which was read a first time.

Order for 2nd reading.

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

Read 2nd time :

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the following Bills were read a second time :

Nuisance Act Amendment Bill.

The Bill to Amend the Nuisance Act.

Road Bill.

The Bill for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for Making and Repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges.

Order for Committee on Bills.

Ordered,—That the House do on to-morrow resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the said several Bills.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message :—

MR. SPEAKER,—

Insolvency Bill amended by Council.

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed 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," with some Amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Council Chamber, }
March 18th, 1862. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The Amendment of the Legislative Council upon the Amendments made by the House of Assembly, in and upon the Bill sent down from the Council, entitled, "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes," was read a first time, and is as follows:—

Read 1st time.

Insert the following Section:—

XXVI.—The Trustees or Assignees of the Estate or Effects, or any part thereof, of any Debter 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 Trustee or Trustees 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 cases, 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.

Ordered,—That the Amendment be read a second time to-morrow.

The Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to bring in an Indemnity Bill.

Notice for Indemnity Bill.

Also, that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of John Legg, of Carbonear.

Notice of Address on Petition of John Legg.

Notice of question in reference to claim of R. Cuddihy.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that on Friday next he will ask the Hon. Attorney General if it is the intention of the Government to compensate Richard Cuddihy for damage done to property by a public tank, on which subject an Address was sent to His Excellency last Session.

Notice of Address to Governor on Bonavista Public Wharf.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor, praying that he will cause a survey to be made in Bonavista as to the most suitable site for a Public Wharf.

Notice of Bill for Reduction of Interest on Debt.

The HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to bring in a Bill for the reduction of the Interest on the Consolidated Debt.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the Clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 19th, 1862.

Petition from Rev. R. O'Donnell.

Mr. TALBOT presented a petition from the Rev. Richard O'Donnell, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—That in the year 1860, he had, with consent of some of the leading Members of the late Administration, employed some labourers who were in great want, in making a new line of road between Blackhead and St. John's: That there being no funds at the disposal of the Government out of which the expense could be paid, he had become personally liable for the amount: That the said line of road has proved of great advantage to the public, and praying that he may be relieved from his liability, and that an appropriation may be made in the Road Bill for that purpose.

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

Notice of Address to Governor on Petition of Inhabitants of Harbor Grace for Grave Yards.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of the inhabitants of Harbor Grace, praying for means to purchase ground for new Grave Yards in that town.

Petition from Honorah Mackay.

Mr. RENOUF presented a Petition from Honorah Mackay, Widow, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that arrears of

award made her for loss of property taken for the use of the public might be paid her.

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the foregoing Petition of Honorah Mackay.

Notice of Address on Petition of Honorah Mackay.

Mr. HANRAHAN presented a Petition from Ann Mullooney, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying that she may be reimbursed for loss sustained in the damage of her property by the mob at the last Election there.

Petition from Ann Mullooney, Carbonear.

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

Mr. HANRAHAN gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the foregoing Petition of Ann Mullooney.

Notice of Address on Petition of Ann Mullooney.

Mr. NOWLAN presented a Petition from Benjamin Squires, of Chamberlain, which was received and read, praying for compensation for his services in ferrying the public across Manuel's river.

Petition from Ferryman at Manuel's.

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

He also presented Petitions from Patrick O'Brien, of Broad Cove, John Shea and others, North Side of Colliers, John St. John and others, of Cat's Cove, James Phelan and others, of Colliers, Patrick Larrissay and others, of White Cliff, and Thomas McGrath and others, of Colliers, which were severally received and read, praying for Road grants in those localities.

Road petition from District of Harbor Main.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the table.

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Martin McGuire, of Torbay, Thomas Cooke and others, of Portugal Cove Road, Wm. Thorn and others, of Tapper's Cove, and from E. Botterell and others, of Portugal Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for Road grants in those localities.

Road petition from Torbay.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the table.

On motion of Mr. WHITEWAY, seconded by Mr. KNIGHT,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address on petition of D.
Adams.

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of David Adams, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear just.

House of Assembly, }
March 19th, 1862. }

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address on petition of J.
Hagan.

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of John Hagan, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear just.

House of Assembly, }
March 19th, 1862. }

On motion of Mr. MOORE, seconded by the SOLICITOR GENERAL,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address on petition of G.
Makinson.

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of George Makinson, respectfully request that

Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear just.

House of Assembly, }
 March 19th, 1862. }

On motion of Mr. WHITEWAY, seconded by the Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL.

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of Moses Wilshire, respectfully recommend the said Petition to Your Excellency's favorable consideration, and request that Your Excellency will be pleased to make such order thereon as may appear just.

Address on petition of M. Wilshire.

House of Assembly, }
 19th March, 1862. }

On motion of the Hon. ACTING RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by Mr. KNIGHT.

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of John Legg, respectfully recommend the said Petition to Your Excellency's favourable consideration, and request that Your Excellency will be pleased to make such order thereon as may appear just.

Address on petition of J. Legg.

House of Assembly, }
 March 19th, 1862. }

On motion of the SURVEYOR GENERAL, seconded by Mr. MARCH,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address for Survey of
Public Wharf, Bonavista.

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct a survey to be made in Bonavista, of the most desirable site for the erection of a Public Wharf, and a report made thereon for the use of the Legislature.

House of Assembly, }
19th March, 1862. }

Order for engrossing.

Ordered,—That the said several Addresses be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by such Members of this House as are of the Hon. Executive Council.

Indemnity Bill read 1st
time.

The Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor, for certain sums advanced by him out of the Public Treasury for the service of the Colony, which was read a first time.

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

Reduction of Interest on
Debt Bill read 1st time.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to reduce the Interest on the Consolidated Debt of this Colony, which was read a first time.

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

Committee on meaning of
term Sterling Bill.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to declare the meaning of the term "British Sterling, Sterling, and Pounds, shillings, and Pence, introduced into any Acts of the Legislature of this Colony, since the year 1833."

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Reported with Amend-
ment.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Bill to them referred, with an Amendment, which they had directed

him to report to the House, and he handed the Bill and Amendment in at the Clerk's table.

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the Bill to amend the Act for the Management of the Savings' Bank. Committee on Savings' Bank Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KAVANAGH took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without Amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's table. Reported without Amendment.

Ordered,—That the Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. Ordered for 3rd reading.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the following Bills were read a second time :—

The Amendment of the Council upon the Bill to Amend the Law of Insolvency. Amendment on Insolvency Bill read 2nd time.

The Bill for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Colony. Supply Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered,—That the House do on to-morrow resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the said several Bills.

On motion of Mr. TALBOT, seconded by Mr. RENOUF.

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of the Rev. Richard O'Donnell, respectfully re- Address on Petition of Rev. R. O'Donnell.

quest that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into Your favorable consideration, and sanction such an appropriation out of the Road Grant for St. John's, to compensate the Petitioner, as may appear just.

House of Assembly, }
March 19th, 1862. }

Whereupon,

Mr. KENT moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. KAVANAGH,

Amended.

That the word "West" be inserted after the words "St. John's" in the second last line.

Amendment affirmed on division.

And the question being put thereon, the House divided, when it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered to be engrossed and presented to the Governor.

Ordered,—That the Address, as amended, be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by such Members of this House as are of the Hon. Executive Council.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the clock.

THURSDAY, March 20th, 1862.

Petition from P. Myrack.

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from Patrick Myrack, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—That whilst proceeding in company with the Rev. Jeremiah O'Donnell, to the scene of the riots which occurred on the 13th day of May, 1861, he was shot by the Military, from which time to the present time he has been slowly recovering from the injuries then sustained, and praying that some compensation may be made him, he having been unable to do anything for the support of himself and family.

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

Mr. NOWLAN presented a Petition from E. R. Quinton and others, of the South Shore of Conception Bay, which was received and read, setting forth the advantages that would result from making Long Pond a Harbor of Refuge, and praying that the House would grant a sum of money for that purpose. Petition from South Shore for Harbor of Refuge at Long Pond.

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

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from Philip Carew and others, of Point Lance, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road to the Fishing Rooms there. Road Petition from Point Lance.

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

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Peter Ward and others, of Bonavista, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road towards some land at the South East of Bonavista. Road Petition from Bonavista.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the table.

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from Thomas Head and others, of Seal's Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road to connect that settlement with the Flat Rock. Road Petition from Seal's Cove.

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

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from F. W. Rennie and others, residents on the Freshwater Road ; and from John Dwyer and others, residents on the old Topsail Road, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair those roads. Road Petition from Freshwater.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the table.

Mr. RENDELL presented a Petition from George Gardner and others, of Heart's Content, which was received and read, setting forth, that they had formed themselves into a Benefit Society, under the title of "The Heart's Content Fishermen's Society," and praying for a grant in aid of their funds. Petition from Heart's Content Fishery Society.

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

He also presented a Petition from Charles Randal, Constable, of Heart's Content, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary. Petition from Constable of Heart's Content.

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

Mr. BYRNE presented a Petition from William Mercer and others, of Chamberlain's, which was received and read, setting forth, that in the Petition from Wm. Mercer and others, of Chamberlain's.

year 1858, they, by instructions from the then Attorney General, Mr. Hogsett, pulled down a fence which George Cheater had placed across a public road they were then engaged in making, on the ground that the road encroached on his private property : That Mr. Hogsett instructed them to do so a second time, and stated that they should be borne harmless for so doing : That the said George Cheater sued them for trespass, and they have been obliged to pay the sum of £25 7s. 6d. out of their own private funds : And praying that in consideration of their having acted under orders from the Government Surveyors, when making the said road ; and by instructions from the then Attorney General, they may be reimbursed for the amount of loss sustained by them.

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

Mr. BYRNE gave notice that on to-morrow he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee on the foregoing Petition from William Mercer and others, of Chamberlain's.

Bills read 3rd time :

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the following Bills were read a third time, as engrossed.

Savings' Bank Bill.

The Bill to provide for the Management of the Savings' Bank.

Meaning of Term Sterling Bill.

The Bill to declare the meaning of the terms "British Sterling, Sterling, and Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, introduced into any Acts of the Legislature of this Colony, since the year 1833."

Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the first Bill do pass, and be entitled, "An Act to provide for the better Management of the Savings' Bank."

Sent to Council.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Attorney General, and the Hon. Acting Receiver General do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the second Bill do pass, and be entitled, "An Act to declare the intention or meaning of the words 'British Sterling, and Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, introduced into any Acts passed since a Legislature was granted to this Colony, in 1833.'"

Sent to Council.

Ordered,—That Mr. GLEN and Mr. KENT do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Committee on Herring Fishery Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill for the Protection of the Herring Fishery.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. CASEY took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Bill to them referred, with some Amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Bill and Amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Reported with Amendments.

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

Amendments affirmed.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to Amend the Act for the Prevention of Nuisances.

Committee on Nuisance Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. MOORE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered the Bill to them referred, and had passed the same with some Amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Bill and Amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Reported with Amendments.

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

Amendments affirmed.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor, for payment of certain sums of money for the use of the Colony, was read a second time.

Indemnity Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered,—That the House do on to-morrow resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

Notice of Message to Council, on Contingencies.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice, that on to-morrow he will move that a Message be sent to the Hon. the Legislative Council for the amount of their Contingencies.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at three of the Clock.

FRIDAY, March 21st, 1862.

Herring Fishery Protection Bill, and Nuisance Prevention Bill read a 3rd time.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the following Bills were read a third third time, as engrossed:—

The Bill to amend the Act for the protection of the Herring Fishery.

The Bill to amend the Act for the prevention of Nuisances.

Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the first Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island, and for other purposes.”

Ordered,—That the second Bill do pass, and be 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 St. John’s, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and other places.”

Ordered,—That the Surveyor General and Mr. E. D. Shea do take the said several Bills to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Sent to Legislative Council.

On motion of the SURVEYOR GENERAL, seconded by the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL,

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting that they will furnish this House with the amount of their Contingencies.

Message to Council for statement Contingencies.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Receiver General and Surveyor General do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

On motion of Mr. BYRNE, seconded by Mr. BARRON,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Petition of Wm. Mercer and others, of Chamberlain's.

Select Committee on Petition of Wm. Mercer and others.

Ordered,—That Mr. Byrne, Mr. Barron, Mr. Prowse, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Walbank, do form the Committee.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill to Incorporate the St. John's Association, in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, was read a third time.

Colonial Church Society Incorporation Bill read 3rd time and passed.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Attorney General and Mr. Whiteway do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint them that this House concurs therein.

Sent to Legislative Council.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message:—

MR. SPEAKER,—

Registration of Deeds Bill
amended by Council.

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed 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," with some Amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Council Chamber, }
March 21st, 1862. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Amendments read 1st
time.

The Amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law now in force providing for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony," were read a first time, as follows :—

Amendments made by the Hon. the Legislative Council, in and upon 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":

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

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." Insert after the word "acknowledgment," on the fourth line, "of a party from whom an interest shall pass, such affidavit or acknowledgment," and on the fifth line, strike out the word "Stipendiary."

On the third line of the Sixth Section, after the word "Mayor," insert "or Chief Magistrate." After the word "City," on the fourth line, insert "or Town," after the word "Ambassador," on the same line, in-

sert "Consul, Vice-Consul"; and on the seventh line, after the word "City" insert "or Town."

On the seventh line of the Eight Section, strike out the words "any of the", and insert instead thereof, "a"; on the same line, instead of "Witnesses", insert "Witness." On the eight 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, or of Execution when levied, with the date of the making of 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 and 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 Decress."

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

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

On the sixth line of the Fifteenth Section, after the word "copy", insert "of such deed and of the proof." After the word "Mayor", in the seventh line, insert "or Chief Magistrate", and on the eight line, after the word "City", insert "or Town, British Ambassador, Consul or Vice-Consul."

On the second line of the Nineteenth Section, strike out from the word "Colony" to "where", and insert, instead thereof, "of the actual value of Fifty Pounds and upwards"; and 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 5s. 0d."

On the fourth line of the Twenty-second Section, strike out from the word "by," to the end of the Section, and insert, "for Resistration of Deeds enumerated in the 19th Section, and for powers of Attorney, Decrees, Judgments, or Notice of Attachment or Execution."

At the end of the Twentieth Section, add "And for other matters the Fees hereinbefore provided."

Passed the Legislative Council, March 21st, 1862.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Amendments rejected—interfering with Privileges.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that the Amendments of the Legislative Council upon the foregoing Bill could not be entertained, as they interfered with the Privileges of the House.

Report of Select Committee on claim for pay of Legislative Councillors.

Mr. KENT, from the Select Committee appointed last Session, to draw up reasons for transmission to the Right Hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies, against the claim of the Legislative Council to Sessional Allowance, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read, as follows:—

Reasons offered by the Undersigned, for and on behalf of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, against the claim preferred by the Legislative Council of that Colony for Sessional Allowance:—

The House of Assembly, regretting the difference which had existed on this subject between them and the Legislative Council, and anxious to avoid collision for the future thereon, proposed in the last Session to refer the question to the consideration and decision of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to which the Legislative Council assented.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the House of Assembly, to prepare reasons adversely for the consideration of His Grace, humbly submit the following:—

The House of Assembly have contended, as we submit properly, that the sanction of the Executive Council is, under the Royal Instructions, an essential preliminary to authorize the Legislative Council to insist on their claim for Sessional Allowance, and that the rejection by them in the Session of 1860, of the usual Contingency Bill sent up from the House of Assembly, on account of the omission of such allowance, was improper.

Assuming the Legislative Council to have control over their own Contingent Expenses and Officers' Salaries, we are of opinion that the voting of Sessional pay or Salary to their Members, is of a different character, an encroachment on the privileges of the Executive Council, and in violation of the Royal Instructions.

Neither the late nor present Executive Council have deemed it advisable to recommend the allowance claimed, and the House of Assembly have uniformly resisted it as unsupportable by analogy to the Members of the Assembly and on other grounds.

Since the establishment of a Local Legislature, the Members of the House of Assembly have each Session received a moderate allowance, distinguishing between Members resident in St. John's and Outports.

This allowance was, as we believe, in the first instance, granted, and so continued, towards in part reimbursing Members who had in their elections necessarily incurred heavy outlay; for travelling expenses in a country ill-provided with means of transit; and for the attendance during the Session, seldom less than a period of three to four months.

The present Members of the Legislative Council are all residents of St. John's, and appointed by the Crown, holding office virtually for life; and whose duties are far less onerous and responsible than those of the Assembly.

The high honour attached to the office of a Legislative Councillor has been deemed a sufficient inducement for gentlemen of means, and high social position, to accept it, and we conceive it is of much importance to Colonial interests that selections should be made from that class.

We are aware that some of the Members of the Legislative Council are strenuously opposed to the claim advanced, and to none, on the acceptance of office, was there any pledge given by the Executive, or tacit understanding, that Sessional pay should be granted them.

The present financial condition of this Colony, arising from various causes, will, after defraying the civil list, unfortunately leave (if any) a small balance for necessary public improvements: Whilst if the claim advanced were sanctioned, it would to a large amount permanently increase the annual expenditure.

We also think, considering the tenure of a Councillor's Office, that public policy is opposed to the claim in question, as exposing the Executive of the day to influences difficult to resist, in the recommendation of persons because of the pay attached, and consequently materially impairing the Independence and standing of that Branch of the Legislature, which, with some exceptions, discharges the functions and represents locally the House of Lords.

For these, among other reasons, which the great experience of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle may suggest, we respectfully submit the claim of the Legislative Council should be disallowed.

(Signed)

FRED. B. T. CARTER,
JOHN KENT.

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

Committee on Supply Bill.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money to defray the Civil Expenditure of the Colony for the year 1862, was committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Reported without Amendment.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without Amendment.

Ordered for 3rd reading.

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

Committee on Road Bill.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Road Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Reported without Amendment.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without Amendment.

Ordered for 3rd reading.

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

Committee on Amendment on Insolvency Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Amendment of the Council on the Amendments of the Assembly, on the Bill sent down from the Council to Amend and Consolidate the Law of Insolvency.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Reported without Amendment.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Amendment to them referred without Amendment.

Ordered,—That the said Amendment be read a third time to-morrow.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that after the Journals are read, he will move the Suspension of the Rules with respect to all Bills now before the House, or that may be introduced during the present Session.

Notice for Suspension of Rules.

Mr. HANRAHAN gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Premier, what action the Government intend taking on the Petition of James Keneally, of Carbonear.

Notice of question in reference to petition of J. Keneally.

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law now in force, providing for the Registration of Deeds.

Notice for Bill to Amend Registration of Deeds Act.

Then the House adjourned till Monday next at Three of the Clock.

MONDAY, March 24th, 1862.

Mr. HANRAHAN presented a Petition from Wm. Branscomb, Attorney of Ellen Marks, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying compensation for damage sustained from her house being pulled down to arrest the progress of the fire there on the 5th Nov., 1860.

Petition from Ellen Marks of Carbonear.

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

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the following Bills were read a third time, as engrossed:—

Bills read 3rd time.

The Bill for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for Making and Repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony.

Road Bill.

The Bill for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Colony for the year 1862.

Supply Bill.

Ordered,—That the first Bill do pass, and that it be entitled “An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for Making and Repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony.”

Road Bill passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the Surveyor General and the Hon. Acting Receiver General do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Sent to Council.

Supply Bill passed and titled.

Ordered—That the second Bill do pass, and that it be entitled, “An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Colony, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1862, and for other purposes.”

Sent to Council.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL and the SURVEYOR GENERAL do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Amendments on Insolvency Bill read 3rd time.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the Amendment of the Legislative Council, in and upon the Amendments of the House of Assembly, upon the Bill sent down from the Council, entitled “An Act to Amend the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes”, was read a third time.

Passed and sent to Council.

Ordered,—That the Amendment do pass, and that a Message be sent to the Council informing them that this House concurs therein.

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL do take the Message to the Council.

On motion of the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, seconded by the Hon. Acting RECEIVER GENERAL,

Rules suspended on Bills.

Resolved,—That the Rules of the House be Suspended in reference to all Bills now before the House, and also the Registration of Deeds Bill, and Contingency Bill.

(Messages from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Messages:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Message from Council.

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bills sent up, respectively entitled “An Act to Provide for the better Management of the Savings’ Bank”, and “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”, without Amendment.

Bills passed Council.

LAURENCE O’BRIEN,

President.

Council Chamber, }
March 24th, 1862. }

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bills sent up, respectively entitled “ An Act to declare the Intention and Meaning of the words British Sterling, and Sterling, and Pounds Shillings and Pence, introduced into any Acts since a Legislature was granted to this Colony in the year 1832”, and “ An Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island, and for other purposes”, with some Amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

Message from Council.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

Council Chamber, }
 March 24th, 1862. } *President.*

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Ordered,—That the said Messages do lie upon the table.

Ordered,—That the Order of the Day for the 2nd reading of the Bill for the Regulation of the Currency be discharged.

Order of Day discharged.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message :—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled “ 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 31st day of December, 1862, and for other purposes”, without Amendment.

Message from Council.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

Council Chamber, }
 March 24th, 1862. } *President.*

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Ordered,—That the said Message do lie upon the table.

The Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly for the Protection of the Herring Fishery, were read a first and second time, and are as follow :—

Amendments of Council on Herring Fishery Bill read 1st and 2nd time.

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 inbarring or enclosing Herrings in any Cove, Inlet, or other place.”

On the second line of the 5th Section, after the word “ shall” insert, “ for every offence”, and add, 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.”

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the said Amendments.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. LEAMON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Reported with Amendment.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Amendments to them referred, with an Amendment, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Amendment in at the Clerk's table.

Read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the Amendments, as amended, be now read a third time, and the same were read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Amendments, as amended, do pass, and that the following Message be sent to the Legislative Council.

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they concur in the Amendments of the Council 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 the period limited by the Bill, and may be employed otherwise than in the catching of Herring.

House of Assembly, }
March 24, 1862. }

Ordered,—That Mr. SHEA, and Mr. GLEN do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

Amendment of Council on meaning of term Sterling Bill.

The Amendment of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, to declare the Meaning of the term “ British

Sterling, Sterling, and Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, used in the construction of any Acts of the Legislature," was read a first and second time, and is as follows :—

After the word "any" on the first line of the Third Section, expunge the words, "claim or."

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the said Amendment. **Committee on Amendment.**

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Amendment to them referred, without Amendment, and he handed the same in at the Clerk's table. **Reported without Amendment.**

Ordered,—That the Amendment be now read a third time.

And the Amendment was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Amendment do pass, and that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, informing them that this House concurs therein. **Passed and Message to Council.**

Ordered,—That Mr. Glen and Mr. Kent do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain sums of money advanced by him for the Public Service. **Committee on Indemnity Bill.**

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without Amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's table. **Reported without Amendment.**

Ordered,—That the Bill be now read a third time.

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly. **Read 3rd time and passed.**

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Bannerman, for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the service of the Colony.”

Sent to Council.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Acting Receiver General and the Hon. Attorney General do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Registration of Deeds Bill
read 1st and 2nd time.

Mr. WHITEWAY, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Acts for the Registration of Deeds, which was read a first and second time.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the said Bill.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. LEAMON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Reported without Amend-
ment.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Bill to them referred without Amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's table.

Read 3rd time.

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts now in force to provide for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony, and for other purposes.”

Sent to Council.

Ordered,—That Mr. Whiteway and Mr. Evans do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

(Messages from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Messages :—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bills sent up respectively, entitled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for Constructing and Repairing

Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony;" and "An Act to indemnify His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Bannerman, for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the service of the Colony", without Amendment.

Message from Council with Road Bill and Indemnity Bill.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Senior Member Presiding.

Council Chamber, }
March 24th, 1862. }

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they adopted and passed the accompanying Report on the Contingencies of the Council, for the present Session, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

Message from Council with Report on Contingencies.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Senior Member Presiding.

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
Doorkeeper	.....	.....	50	0	0
Assistant Doorkeeper and Messenger	.....	.....	30	0	0
Messenger	.....	.....	25	0	0
Robert Dicks, Binding Journals and Newspapers	.....	.....	33	0	5
Proprietor of <i>Times</i> , for Publishing Debates	.....	.....	40	0	0
Proprietor of <i>Newfoundlander</i> , for copying Ditto	.....	.....	30	0	0
Proprietor of <i>Ledger</i> Ditto Ditto	.....	.....	30	0	0
Clerk's Account for Contingences	.....	.....	98	17	4
Usher of Black Rod, Ditto Ditto	.....	.....	23	15	10
Miscellaneous Printing, J. W. McCoubrey £62 2s. Cy.	.....	.....	53	16	5
Probable Cost of Printing and Binding Journals, and Newspapers present Session	.....	.....	100	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£1,109	10	0
			<hr/>		

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 Sessions.

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

Committee Room, }
March 24th, 1862. }

Passed the Legislative Council, 24th March, 1862.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Senior Member Presiding.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Message from Council
concurring in Amend-
ment on Herring Fish-
ery Bill.

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they concur in the Amendment of the Assembly, in and upon the Amendments of the Council on 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."

EDWARD MORRIS,
Senior Member Presiding.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Ordered,—That the said Messages do lie upon the table.

On motion of Mr. WALBANK, seconded by Mr. WINTER,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address to Governor in
reference to Military.

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to lay on the table of this House Copies of all Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the em-

ployment of the Military on the 13th May last, and also Copies of all Correspondence between Your Excellency and all parties in St. John's on that subject.

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

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by such Members of this House as are of the Hon. Executive Council.

On motion of Mr. HANRAHAN, seconded by Mr. RENOUF,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of Ann Mullooney, of Carbonear, respectfully recommend the said Petition to Your Excellency's favourable consideration, and request that Your Excellency will be pleased to make such order thereon as may appear just.

Address to Governor on
Petition of Ann Mullooney.

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

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed and be presented to His Excellency the Governor by such Members of the House as are of the Executive Council.

Mr. E. D. SHEA gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the subject of the allowance to Inspectors of Schools for travelling expenses.

Notice of Address to Governor in relation to School Inspectors.

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Surveyor General what action has been taken by the Government towards the completion of the LeMarchant Road, and what amount of compensation is still due to parties through whose land it passes.

Notice of Question in reference to LeMarchant Road.

Mr. KENT gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of Mrs. Keith.

Notice of Address on Petition of Jane Keith.

Notice of Address on Petition of P. Keough.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of Patrick Kough, of Portugal Cove; and also on the Petition of Mrs. Sarah Chancey; also an Address to the Governor on the necessity of the Executive procuring Seed Potatoes for poor settlers, to plant their grounds the ensuing Spring.

Also, of question in relation to Survey of Island.

Also, that on to-morrow he will ask the Premier, whether any action has been taken by the Government to carry out the proposition of F. N. Gisborne, Esq., as to an Agricultural and Mineralogical Survey of this Colony, sent down some time since.

Notice of Address on Petition of W. L. O'Donnell.

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor, on the Petition of Wm. L. O'Donnell.

Petition from J. J. Little.

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from Joseph J. Little, of St. John's, Barrister-at-Law, which was received and read, praying that he may be remunerated for Reporting the Proceedings of the Southern Circuit Court.

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

Road Petition from Horse Cove.

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from Patrick Stapleton and others, of Horse Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the Road from the Topsail Main Line.

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

Petition from L. Walsh, of Petty Harbor.

Mr. RENOUF presented a Petition from Lawrence Walsh of Petty Harbor, which was received and read, praying for compensation for land taken from him for the public service.

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

Ordered,—That the House at its rising do adjourn until Wednesday.

Then the House adjourned till Wednesday next at Three of the Clock,

WEDNESDAY, March 26th, 1862.

Mr. BYRNE, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the petition of William Mercer and others, of Chamberlain's, presented the Report of the Committee, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read, as follows :—

Report of Committee on
Petition of Mercer and
others, of Chamberlain's.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the merits of the Petition of John Mercer and others, beg to report that they have taken evidence on the matter, and after duly considering Petitioners' claim, they are of opinion that the statements contained in the Petition have been duly proven, viz. :

That the Petitioners were promised, on the part of the Crown, by Mr. Hogsett, the late Attorney General, that as their case at the suit of Cheater was a Crown case, they would be borne harmless in defending it, and would be put to no expense in the matter, and that if such promise had not been made to them, they would never have defended the action and incurred the expense of £25 7s. 6d., sterling, to which they were put thro' their reliance on Mr. Hogsett's promise, given them as Attorney General.

The Committee, are therefore, of opinion, that the Petitioners ought to be refunded the said amount, and they strongly recommend the Petitioners' claim to the favorable consideration of the House of Assembly.

THOMAS BYRNE, *Chairman*,
D. W. PROWSE,
PIERCE M. BARRON,
H. T. MOORE.

Committee Room,
House of Assembly,
March 26th, 1862. }

(*For Evidence accompanying, see Appendix.*)

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Michael Power, formerly Messenger to the House of Assembly, which was received and read, praying for compensation for loss of office.

Petition from Michael
Power, late Messenger
of Assembly.

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

Report of Committee on Contingencies.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Contingencies of the Legislature, presented the Report of the Committee, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read, as follows :—

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Contingencies of the Legislature, beg leave to report that they have attended to the business to them referred, and have adopted the following Resolutions, which they respectfully submit for the consideration of the House :—

Resolved,—That the Speaker, Members and Officers of the House, be paid for their services during the present Session, as follows :

The Speaker	.....	.....	.....	.....	£200	0	0
The Clerk	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	0	0
The Assistant Clerk	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	0	0
The Solicitor, for the present Session only,	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0
The Representatives of the late Sergeant-at Arms	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	0	0
The Sergeant-at-Arms	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0
The Door Keeper	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	0	0
The Messenger	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0
The Under Door Keeper	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	0	0
The Assistant	“	.....	.....	.....	15	0	0
The Outer	“	.....	.....	.....	15	0	0
The Assistant Messenger and Fireman	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	0	0
The Reporters, £112 10s. each	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	0	0
The <i>Newfoundlander</i> , for publishing Debates	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	0	0
The <i>Ledger</i>,	“	“	.....	.....	70	0	0
The <i>Express</i>,	“	“	.....	.....	70	0	0
The <i>Daily News</i>,	“	“	.....	.....	50	0	0
The <i>Standard</i> , for Synopsis of Debates and Proceedings	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0
Henry Winton, for Printing Bills and Miscellaneous Papers	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	1	11
James Seaton, Estimate for Printing Journals, present Session	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0
James Seaton, for Newspapers and Printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	11
Robert Dicks, Binding Journals last Session	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	6	6
Ditto Estimate present Session	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	6	8

R. B. Holden, copying Bills and attending Select Committees, present Session	.....	.....	100	0	0
The Clerk of the House of Assembly, to defray the Contingent Expenses of his office	.....	.....	153	8	4
The Clerk, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Library	.....	.....	146	17	7
To 29 Members of the Assembly, (the Speaker not included,) for their attendance during the present Session, being 6 Outport Members at £63, and 23 Members resident in St. John's, at £42	.....	.....	1344	0	0
The Chairman of Supply	.....	.....	50	0	0

Resolved,—That the following Accounts be paid :—

Bowring, Brothers, Carpets, &c., 1861 and 1862	.....	.....	33	0	4
Telegraph Company, Messages, (Local)	.....	.....	33	18	5
Thomas McConnan, Stationery	.....	.....	59	9	7
J. J. Graham, Stationery, 1860, 1861 and 1862	.....	.....	52	11	7
Robert Winton, Newspapers, for last two Sessions	.....	.....	22	15	0
Thomas Cole, for repairs of Furniture	.....	.....	2	9	10
William Freeman	.....	.....	46	12	6
Rankin and McMillan, Candles	.....	.....	2	4	10
Joseph Woods, Binding Journals, 2nd Session, 7th General Assembly, 84 copies at 10s. cy. — 2 copies Almanack at 3s. 6d. each—3 copies <i>Courier</i> , 1 year at 20s. each	.....	.....	39	6	0

Resolved,—That there be paid A. Shea, Speaker of the late House of Assembly, for arrears

A. Shea, travelling expenses, to and from London, on account of House of Assembly	.....	.....	100	0	0
	.....	.....	25	0	0

Resolved,—That there be paid as follows :—

To Thomas Byrne, Member for District of Harbor Main, for his services last Session	.....	.....	42	0	0
Patrick Nowlan, “	.....	.....	63	0	0
To the Proprietors of the <i>Newfoundlander</i> , balance for Printing Journals, 2nd Session of the 7th General Assembly	.....	.....	263	15	0

Balance for Printing Index	.....	.....	12	10	0
Newspapers for Members during Session, and 3 copies <i>Newfoundlander</i> , for one year, advertising, &c.			10	4	1
To the Chairman and Members of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Contested Election for Harbor Main, last Session	.....	.....	100	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£4,783	7	3
			<hr/>		

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN H. WARREN, *Chairman*,
J. BEMISTER,
EDMUND HANRAHAN,
P. NOWLAN.

Committee Room,
House of Assembly, }
March 26th, 1862. }

On motion that the Report be adopted,

Mr. KENT moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. PARSONS,

Amendment on motion
that Report be read.

That the Report be amended by expunging the vote of £100 to the
Members of the Harbor Main Election Committee.

Amendment negatived.

And the question being put thereon, it passed in the negative on
a division, and

Report adopted.

Ordered,—That the said Report be adopted.

Contingency Bill read 1st
and 2nd time.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL, on leave being granted, presented a Bill to
provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature, which was
read a first and second time.

Committed.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of
the Whole upon the said Bill.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered the Bill to them referred, and had passed the same with some Amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Bill and Amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Reported with Amendments.

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

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had come to the following Resolution, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the same in at the Clerk's table, where it was read, as follows :—

Resolution reported from Committee.

Resolved,—That the claim of John Little, Esq., for preparing an Index to the Journals of the Assembly, be referred to a Select Committee to report upon.

Ordered,—That the Report be adopted.

Ordered,—That Mr. Prowse, Mr. Casey, and Mr. Walbank, be a Select Committee to inquire into the claim of John Little, Esq., for preparing an Index to the Journals of the House of Assembly, and to report to this House.

Select Committee on claim of John Little.

Ordered,—That the Bill be now read a third time.

Contingency Bill read 3rd time.

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.”

Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Acting Receiver General and the Surveyor General do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Sent to Council.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following Message :—

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law now in force, providing for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony,” and the Bill entitled “An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature,” without Amendment.

Contingency and Registration of Deeds Bills passed Council.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Senior Member Presiding.

Council Chamber, }
March 26th, 1862. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Ordered,—That the said Message do lie upon the table.

Mr. RENOUF, from the Select Committee appointed to consider the Petition of the Tradesmen and others of St. John's, praying for protective duties on certain articles of Import in this Colony, presented the Report of the Committee, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read, as follows:—

Report of Select Committee on petition of Tradesmen and others.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Tradesmen and others of St. John's, beg leave to report that they have taken into their most careful consideration the grievances complained of in said Petition, and have taken evidence thereon, which is hereto annexed, and the conclusion they have arrived at is, that a great deal of the poverty and destitution among the tradesmen, fishermen and others, arises out of the unfair competition to which our tradesmen are subject, from the admission into our markets, at merely nominal duties, many manufactured articles, which, by a legitimate protection, might be manufactured in the country of as good, if not of superior quality, and at as cheap rates,—thereby giving remunerative employment to tradesmen, fishermen, and hundreds of others, who have been, and are at present, compelled to draw upon the Poor Funds to keep their families from starvation.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that on the following imported articles, viz. : Oak puncheons—prepared puncheon packs—herring barrels—prepared Brazil packs—wood hoops for barrels and other casks—blocks for vessels—manufactured doors and sashes of wood—prepared lumber and frames of houses,—a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem be levied. And further, that cotton drills used in the making of oil clothes for the fisheries, be admitted duty free. And further, to encourage shipbuilding in the Island,—that a bounty of 20s. per ton be given on all vessels so built, from 40 to 150 tons—and above 150 tons, 15s. bounty per ton.

All which is respectfully submitted,—

HENRY RENOUF, *Chairman*,
STEPHEN MARCH,
JOHN CASEY.

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

(For Evidence accompanying, see Appendix.)

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House Despatches from the Secretary of State, and Correspondence in reference to the conduct of the Military at the Riots on the 13th May, 1861.

Documents from His Excellency the Governor.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

On motion of the SOLICITOR GENERAL, seconded by Mr. MOORE,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition from the Inhabitants of Harbor Grace, on the subject of the Grave Yards, respectfully recommend the said Petition to Your Excellency's favorable consideration, and request that Your Excellency will be pleased to make such order thereon as may appear just.

Address to Governor on Harbor Grace Grave Yards.

House of Assembly, }
March 26th, 1862. }

On motion of Mr. RENOUF, seconded by Mr. CASEY,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of Honorah Mackay, respectfully recommend the

Address on petition of Honorah Mackay.

said Petition to Your Excellency's favourable consideration, and request that Your Excellency will be pleased to make such order thereon as may appear just.

House of Assembly, }
March 26th, 1862. }

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address on petition of
School Inspectors.

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the Petition of M. J. Kelly and John Haaddon, Esquires, Inspectors of Schools, praying that the allowance hitherto made them for travelling expenses may be continued, respectfully request that Your Excellency will take the said Petition into your consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear just.

House of Assembly, }
March 26th, 1862. }

On motion of Mr. KENT, seconded by Mr. HANRAHAN,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address on petition of
Jane Keith.

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of Jane Keith, respectfully request that Your Excellency will take the same into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as to Your Excellency may appear just.

House of Assembly, }
March 26th, 1862. }

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petitions of Patrick Kough, of Portugal Cove, and Sarah Chancey, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as to Your Excellency may appear just.

Address on petition of P. Kough and S. Chancey.

House of Assembly, }
March 26th, 1862. }

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly being of opinion that the failure of the Potato Crop in many of the Outports last year, has added greatly to the distress which at present prevails, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take into consideration the advantages that would result in checking the spread of pauperism, by purchasing Seed Potatoes, for distribution among the Poor of those Districts whose ground without this will, otherwise, remain uncultivated; and for any outlay which to Your Excellency may seem necessary for so useful a purpose, this House, in its next Session, will make provision.

Address on petition for Seed Potatoes.

House of Assembly, }
March 26th, 1862. }

On motion of Mr. WHITEWAY, seconded by Mr. PROWSE,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address on petition of W.
L. O'Donnell and others.

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petitions of William Lewis O'Donnell, Henry A. Clift, and J. J. Little, Esquires, respectfully recommend the said Petitions to Your Excellency's favorable consideration, and request that Your Excellency will be pleased to make such order thereon as may appear just.

House of Assembly, }
March 26th, 1862. }

On motion of Mr. BYRNE, seconded by Mr. NOWLAN,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

On petition of J. Mercer
and others.

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of John Mercer and others, together with the evidence taken before a Select Committee, and report thereon, beg respectfully to recommend the same to Your Excellency's favorable consideration, and request that Your Excellency will make such order thereon as may appear just.

House of Assembly, }
March 26th, 1862. }

Ordered,—That the said several Addresses be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by such Members of this House as are of the Hon. Executive Council.

Order of Day discharged.

Ordered,—That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to reduce the Interest on the Consolidated Debt of the Colony be discharged.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the Petition of Lawrence Walsh. Notice of Address on petition of L. Walsh.

Mr. KAVANAGH gave notice that on to-morrow he will move an Address to the Governor on the petition of Michael Power. Notice of Address on petition of M. Power.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a communication from the Hon. Colonial Secretary, stating that it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor to Prorogue the present Session of the Legislature to-morrow at two o'clock. Time appointed by Governor to close Legislature.

Ordered,—That the House at its rising do adjourn till to-morrow at one o'clock.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at one of the Clock.

THURSDAY, March 27th, 1862.

On motion of Mr. Renouf, seconded by Mr. CASEY,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of Lawrence Walsh, respectfully recommend the said Petition to Your Excellency's favourable consideration, and request that Your Excellency will be pleased to make such order thereon as may appear just.

Address on petition of L. Walsh.

House of Assembly, }
March 27th, 1862. }

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor by such members of this House as are of the Hon. Executive Council.

On motion of Mr. KAVANAGH, seconded by Mr. TALBOT,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address on petition of M.
Power.

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of Michael Power, respectfully recommend the said Petition to Your Excellency's favourable consideration, and request Your Excellency will be pleased to make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

House of Assembly, }
March 27th, 1862. }

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor, by such Members of this House as are of the Hon. Executive Council.

Notice for appointment of
Select Committee on claim
of John Little.

Mr. WINTER gave notice that, on an early day next Session, he will move the appointment of a Select Committee on the claim of John Little, Esq., for the compilation of an Index to the Journals.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor, by F. W. Rennie, Esq. the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

Message from Governor.

His Excellency the Governor commands your immediate attendance in the Council Chamber.

Speaker and Members at-
tend His Excellency in
Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. SPEAKER and the House attended His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the following Bills :—

Bills assented to.

An Act further to secure the Independence of the House of Assembly of this Colony.

An Act to amend the Jury Law of this Colony.

An Act to Protect the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coasts of this Island, and for other purposes.

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts now in force to provide for the Registration of Deeds in this Colony, and for other purposes.

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

An Act to Provide for the better Management of the Savings' Bank.

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

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for Constructing and Repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony.

An Act to declare the Meaning of the words British Sterling, Sterling, Pounds, Shillings and Pence, in Acts of the Local Legislature.

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 31st day of December, 1862, and for other purposes.

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

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

His Excellency was then pleased to make the following Speech:—

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 labours, 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. His Excellency's Speech.

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 of 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 Island, and whose experience must have convinced them of the great destruction that 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.

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.

After which, the Hon. the PRESIDENT of the Legislative Council, by His Excellency's command, said :

GENTLEMEN,—

It is the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor, that this General Assembly be prorogued to Friday, the 27th day of June next, and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until Friday the 27th day of June next, to be then here holden.

JOHN STUART,

Clerk General Assembly.

The following is a list of the documents
which have been deposited in the
Library of the University of Chicago
since the last report of the
Committee on the Administration
of the University of Chicago
was published. The documents
are arranged in chronological
order, and are numbered
according to the date of their
deposition. The documents
are as follows:

APPENDIX.

The following is a list of the documents
which have been deposited in the
Library of the University of Chicago
since the last report of the
Committee on the Administration
of the University of Chicago
was published. The documents
are arranged in chronological
order, and are numbered
according to the date of their
deposition. The documents
are as follows:

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1862.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Governor	.....	.....	.....	£2,080	0	0
Private Secretary	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0
Keeper Government House Lodge	.....	.....	.....	60	0	0
				2,340	0	0

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Colonial Secretary	.....	.....	.....	£500	0	0
First Clerk	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0
Second Clerk	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0
Office Keeper	.....	.....	.....	60	0	0
				860	0	0

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Receiver General	.....	.....	.....	£500	0	0
Clerk	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Collector	.....	.....	.....	£300	0	0
Landing and Tide Surveyor	.....	.....	.....	250	0	0
Two Landing Waiters	.....	.....	.....	400	0	0
First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0
Second Clerk	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0
Third Clerk	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0
Fourth Clerk	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0
Landing Waiter and Clerk, Harbor Grace	.....	.....	.....	125	0	0
Locker	.....	.....	.....	80	0	0
Tide Waiters and Boatmen	.....	.....	.....	1,500	0	0
Crew of Night Boat	.....	.....	.....	300	0	0
To Non Official Members of Board of Revenue	50	0	0
House Keeper	40	0	0
Incidental Expenses	150	0	0
				£4,545	0	0

	£7,745	0	0
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Carried forward

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward £7,745 0 0

SUB-COLLECTORS.

Harbor Grace, £160 ; Trinity, £150	.....	.....	£310	0	0
La-Poile, £135 ; Carbonear, £125	.....	.....	260	0	0
Fogo, £125 ; Greenspond, £125	.....	.....	250	0	0
Lamaline, £100 ; Gaultois, £100	.....	.....	200	0	0
Brigus, £100 ; Placentia, £100	.....	.....	200	0	0
Harbor Briton, £100 ; Burin, £100	.....	.....	200	0	0

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.

Bay Bulls, £50 ; Ferryland, £50	.....	.....	100	0	0
Burgeo, £50 ; Bay-de-North, £50	.....	.....	100	0	0
Twillingate, £50 ; Channel, £50	.....	.....	100	0	0
Oderin, £50 ; Push Through, £50	.....	.....	100	0	0
Little Placentia, £50 ; St. Mary's, £50	.....	.....	100	0	0
Belloram, £50 ; St. Lawrence, £50	.....	.....	100	0	0
Bay Roberts, £50 ; LaManche, £50	.....	.....	100	0	0
Per centage on Duties to Outport Officers	.....	.....	500	0	0
					2,620 0 0

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Financial Secretary 300 0 0

BOARD OF WORKS.

The Surveyor General	.....	.....	£400	0	0
Secretary	.....	.....	200	0	0
Civil Engineer	.....	.....	150	0	0
Superintendent of Public Buildings	.....	.....	150	0	0
Surveyor of Roads	.....	.....	160	0	0
Inspectors of Roads	.....	.....	245	0	0
					1,305 0 0

COLONIAL BUILDING.

The Keeper	.....	.....	£60	0	0
Repairs	.....	.....	150	0	0
Fuel and Light	.....	.....	200	0	0
					410 0 0

CROWN LANDS' ACT.

Superintendent of Government House	.....	.....	£50	0	0
Repairs of Ditto	.....	.....	250	0	0
Chainman	.....	.....	40	0	0
Deputy Surveyors and Incidentals	.....	.....	75	0	0
Pension to Mrs. Westcott	.....	.....	30	0	0
					445 0 0

Carried forward £12,825 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward £12,825 0 0

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Repairs 150 0 0

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

Repairs 100 0 0

COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

Supplies, Court Houses and Gaols	.....	£1,100	0	0		
Repairs, St. John's Ditto	}	.....	.....	250	0	0
Repairs, Harbor Grace Ditto						
Repairs, Outports Ditto						
				<u>1,350</u>	0	0

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Fuel, Light and Repairs 25 0 0

EDUCATION.

Estimated Expenditure under Education Act	.....	£11,875	0	0	
Ditto Ditto Academy	.....	1,750	0	0	
				<u>13,625</u>	0	0

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Justice	.....	£1,248	0	0	
Two Puisne Judges	.....	1,300	0	0	
The Attorney General	.....	500	0	0	
The Solicitor General	.....	200	0	0	
Sheriff, Central District	.....	300	0	0	
Bailiff Ditto	.....	50	0	0	
Sheriff, Northern District	.....	300	0	0	
Sheriff, Southern District	.....	200	0	0	
Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court £350; for Clerk, £80; Stationery £20	.....	450	0	0	
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Northern Circuit Court	.....	200	0	0	
Ditto Ditto Southern Ditto	.....	200	0	0	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's	.....	60	0	0	
Ditto Ditto Harbor Grace	.....	20	0	0	
				<u>5,028</u>	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Prosecutions	.....	£500	0	0	
Coroners	.....	200	0	0	
Circuits of Judges	.....	450	0	0	
				<u>1,150</u>	0	0

Carried forward £34,253 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

	.....	.....	£34,253 0 0
POLICE DEPARTMENT.			
Chief Magistrate .....	.....	.....	£350 0 0
Junior Magistrate .....	.....	.....	300 0 0
Clerk of the Peace .....	.....	.....	220 0 0
Inspector £100; Two Sergeants, £140 .....	.....	.....	240 0 0
Fifteen Constables at £55 each .....	.....	.....	825 0 0
Clothing, St. John's and Harbor Grace .....	.....	.....	250 0 0
Gaoler £150; Turnkey, £50; Assistants, £85 .....	.....	.....	285 0 0
Keeper Court House, St. John's .....	.....	.....	55 0 0
Ditto Harbor Grace .....	.....	.....	10 0 0
OUTPORTS.			
15 Stipendiary Magistrates, 8 Clerks of the Peace } .....	.....	4,725	0 0
77 Constables and 9 Gaolers, as per detailed List } .....	.....		0 0
		—————	7,260 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS IN AID OF ESTABLISHMENTS.			
Printing and Stationery .....	.....	.....	£1,000 0 0
Postages and Incidentals .....	.....	.....	100 0 0
Insurance on Public Buildings .....	.....	.....	300 0 0
Fuel and Light, Government House .....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Unforeseen Contingencies .....	.....	.....	500 0 0
		—————	2,100 0 0
INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.			
Amount of Public Debt, £180,988 7 5—Interest payable half yearly .....	.....	.....	9,850 0 0
RELIEF OF THE POOR.			
The Commissioner .....	.....	.....	£250 0 0
District Surgeons, St. John's .....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Gaol Ditto Ditto .....	.....	.....	40 0 0
District Surgeon, Conception Bay .....	.....	.....	100 0 0
Gaol Ditto Ditto .....	.....	.....	30 0 0
Physician Lunatic Asylum .....	.....	.....	300 0 0
Medical Attendance, St. John's Hospital .....	.....	.....	250 0 0
Inspector of Poor .....	.....	.....	90 0 0
Assistant Ditto .....	.....	.....	90 0 0
Keeper of Sheds .....	.....	.....	60 0 0
Assistant Ditto .....	.....	.....	44 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports .....	.....	16,000	0 0
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum .....	.....	3,500	0 0
Ditto Ditto, St. John's Hospital .....	.....	1,700	0 0
Ditto Ditto, Poor Asylum .....	.....	1,200	0 0
		—————	23,854 0 0
Carried forward .....	.....	.....	£77,317 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward £77,317 0 0

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post Master General	.....	£300	0	0
First Clerk	.....	130	0	0
Second Clerk	.....	100	0	0
Third Clerk	.....	60	0	0
Assistant	.....	50	0	0
Messenger	.....	60	0	0
				<u>700 0 0</u>
Post Masters and Way Masters	.....	403	0	0
Contracts for Conveying Mails	.....	2,156	0	0
Incidentals	.....	120	0	0
				<u>2,679 0 0</u>

PENSIONS.

James Crowdy, late Colonial Secretary	.....	400	0	0
Edward M. Archibald, late Attorney General	.....	350	0	0
Joseph Noad, late Surveyor General	.....	285	0	0
Benjamin Greer Garrett, late Sheriff	.....	275	0	0
A. W. DesBarres, late Assistant Judge	.....	286	0	0
James Simms, late Ditto	.....	286	0	0
Christopher Ayre, late Clerk, Secretary's Office	.....	175	0	0
Widow Buckley	.....	25	0	0
Widow Chancey	.....	40	0	0
John Stark, late Clerk, Northern Circuit Court	.....	100	0	0
				<u>2,222 0 0</u>

FERRIES.

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

Carried forward £89,435 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward £89,435 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.

Men stationed at Fort Amherst	.....	.....	£36	10	0
Duties on Wines for Military Mess	.....	.....	50	0	0
Saint John's Gas Company	.....	.....	226	0	0
Harbor Grace Ditto	.....	.....	75	0	0
Shipwrecked Crews	.....	.....	200	0	0
Dorcas Society, St. John's	.....	.....	50	0	0
Ditto Harbor Grace	.....	.....	25	0	0
Ditto Carbonear	.....	.....	25	0	0
Athenæum	.....	.....	50	0	0
Saint John's Factory	.....	.....	100	0	0
Orphan Asylum Industrial Department	.....	.....	50	0	0
Agricultural Society	.....	.....	200	0	0
Allowance to Robert Smith	.....	.....	10	0	0
Ditto to Patrick Burke	.....	.....	10	0	0
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier	.....	.....	35	0	0
Phoenix Fire Company	.....	.....	100	0	0
Cathedral Fire Brigade	.....	.....	100	0	0
Pumps and Tanks	.....	.....	200	0	0
General Repairs Roads and Bridges	.....	.....	1,350	0	0
Conception Bay Steam Packet Service	.....	.....	750	0	0
Protection of Fisheries	.....	.....	600	0	0
Repairing Town Clock	.....	.....	15	0	0
Night Police	.....	.....	250	0	0
Repairs Custom House, Harbor Grace	.....	.....	50	0	0
Painting Block House	.....	.....	25	0	0
Electric Telegraph Company	.....	.....	130	0	0
					4,712 10 0

NEW ERECTIONS.

New Lock-up, River Head, } To complete Poor Asylum, } New Court House Brigus, }	.....	.....	250	0	0
					250 0 0
					£94,397 10 0
Balance from the year 1861	.....	.....			18,404 11 4
					£112,802 1 4

Estimates and Public Accounts.

ASSETS.

Customs' Revenue, Estimated at	.....	.....	90,000	0	0	
Crown Lands' Ditto	.....	.....	600	0	0	
Postal Revenue Ditto	.....	.....	1,000	0	0	
Licenses, Fines, Fees, &c., Ditto	.....	.....	1,400	0	0	
			<hr/>			93,000	0 0
Balance against the Colony	.....	.....				19,802 1 4
						<hr/>	
						<u>£112,802 1 4</u>	

DEBT REPAYABLE.

Amount of Debentures due in the year 1862					<u>£7,916 16 8</u>
---	-------	--	--	--	--	--------------------

JOHN BEMISTER,
Acting Receiver General.

GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1862.

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

ASSETS.

Estimated amount of Light Dues for the year 1862					<u>£5,500 0 0 0</u>
--	-------	--	--	--	--	---------------------

Estimates and Public Accounts.

SINKING FUND.

Amount of Debentures on hand by the Commissioners :—

£1,959	13	4	at 6 per cent.	£117	11	8
6,502	13	5	at 5 per cent.	325	2	8
<hr/>				<hr/>		
£8,462	6	8		£442	14	Interest.

Cash 2,062 13 8 in Savings' Bank, for which Debentures will be purchased.

£10,525 0 4 Total amount of Sinking Fund.

JOHH BEMISTER,
Acting Receiver General.

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	0	0
First Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office	.....	.....	200	0	0
Second Ditto Ditto	.....	.....	100	0	0
Clerk Receiver General's Office	.....	.....	200	0	0
Civil Engineer	.....	.....	150	0	0
Superintendent of Public Buildings	.....	.....	150	0	0
Surveyor of Roads	.....	.....	160	0	0
Inspectors of Ditto	.....	.....	245	0	0
Keeper of Colonial Building	.....	.....	60	0	0
Office Keeper Colonial Secretary's Office	.....	.....	60	0	0
Messenger Ditto Ditto	.....	.....	
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier	.....	.....	35	0	0
Gate Keeper, Government House	.....	.....	60	0	0
					<hr/>
					1,620 0 0

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court	£350 ; for Clerk,				
£80 ; Stationery, £20	.....	.....	£450	0	0
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Northern Circuit Court	.....	.....	200	0	0
Ditto Ditto Southern Ditto	.....	.....	200	0	0
Sheriff's Bailiff, St. John's	.....	.....	50	0	0
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's	.....	.....	60	0	0
Ditto Ditto Harbor Grace	.....	.....	20	0	0
					<hr/>
Carried forward	.....	.....	£980	0	0
					<hr/>
					£1,620 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(Continued.)

Brought forward £980 0 0 £1,620 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Prosecutions £500 0 0
 Coroners 200 0 0
 Circuits of Judges 450 0 0

 2,130 0 0

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Magistrate £350 0 0
 Junior Magistrate 300 0 0
 Clerk of the Peace 220 0 0
 Inspector of Police 100 0 0
 Two Sergeants 140 0 0
 Fifteen Constables, at £55 825 0 0
 Clothing, St. John's and Harbor Grace 250 0 0
 Gaoler 150 0 0
 Turnkey 50 0 0
 Assistants 85 0 0
 Keeper, Court House, St. John's 55 0 0
 Ditto Ditto Harbor Grace 10 0 0

OUTPORTS.

15 Stipendiary Magistrates, 8 Clerks of the Peace, and 9 }
 Gaolers, as per Detailed List } £4,725 0 0

 7,260 0 0

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

District Surgeons, St. John's £200 0 0
 Gaol Surgeon, " 40 0 0
 District Surgeon, Conception Bay 100 0 0
 Gaol Surgeon, " 30 0 0
 Physician, Lunatic Asylum 300 0 0
 Medical Attendants, St. John's Hospital 250 0 0
 Commissioner 250 0 0
 Inspector, £90 ; Assistant, £90 180 0 0
 Keeper of Poor Asylum 60 0 0
 Assistant " 44 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Permanent and Casual Poor, Saint John's and Outports 16,000 0 0
 Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum 3,500 0 0
 Ditto St. John's Hospital 1,700 0 0
 Ditto Poor Asylum 1,200 0 0

 23,854 0 0

Carried forward £34,864 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL—(Continued.)

Brought forward	....	£1,107	10	0	£37,406	0	0
Phoenix Fire Company	.....	100	0	0			
Cathedral Fire Brigade	.....	100	0	0			
Pumps and Tanks	.....	200	0	0			
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges	.....	1,350	0	0			
Repairing Town Clock	.....	15	0	0			
Conception Bay Steam Packet Subsidy	.....	750	0	0			
Protection of Fisheries	.....	600	0	0			
Election Expenses	.....	100	0	0			
Pension to Widow Chancey	.....	40	0	0			
Ditto Widow Buckley	.....	25	0	0			
Ditto John Stark	.....	100	0	0			
Night Police	.....	250	0	0			
Electric Telegraph Company	.....	130	0	0			
Repairing Custom House, Harbor Grace	.....	50	0	0			
Painting Block House	.....	25	0	0			
Carrying out Crown Lands' Act	.....	75	0	0			
Printing and Stationery	.....	1,000	0	0			
Postages and Incidentals	.....	100	0	0			
Insurance on Public Buildings	.....	300	0	0			
Unforeseen Contingencies	.....	500	0	0			
Postal Service	.....	3,379	0	0			
To complete Poor Asylum	.....	250	0	0			
						10,546	10 0
						£47,952	10 0

JOHN BEMISTER,

Acting Receiver General.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers, in the undermentioned Outports, for the year 1862.

OUTPORTS.	Magistrates.	Clerks of Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers.	Total.
			Number.	Salaries.		
Petty Harbor			1	£20		£20 0 0
Torbay.....			1	20		20 0 0
Portugal Cove.....			1	20		20 0 0
South Shore.....			1	12		12 0 0
Harbor Main			1	20		20 0 0
Cat's Cove			1	20		20 0 0
Brigus and Port-de-Grave	£150	£60	4	105	£10	325 0 0
Bay Roberts			1	25		25 0 0
Harbor Grace	200	150	13	655	90	1095 0 0
Carbonear	150	90	6	215		455 0 0
Bay-de-Verds.....			1	12		12 0 0
Western Bay			1	12		12 0 0
Hant's Harbor.....			1	12		12 0 0
Old Perlican	150		1	20		170 0 0
Heart's Content			1	12		12 0 0
Trinity	150	60	2	37	25	272 0 0
New Harbor			1	12		12 0 0
Catalina			1	25		25 0 0
Bonavista.....	150	60	2	24	25	259 0 0
Tickle Cove.....			1	12		12 0 0
King's Cove.....			1	20		20 0 0
Salvage			1	12		12 0 0
Greenspond.....			1	25	15	40 0 0
Twillingate and Fogo.....	150	60	3	49	20	279 0 0
Exploits Bay			1	12		12 0 0
Bay Bulls.....	100		1	25		125 0 0
Witless Bay.....			1	12		12 0 0
Island Cove (Upper).....			1	12		12 0 0
Ditto (Lower)			1	12		12 0 0
Toad's Cove			1	12		12 0 0
Brigus, South			1	12		12 0 0
Cape Broyle			1	12		12 0 0
Caplin Bay			1	12		12 0 0
Ferryland	150		1	25	25	200 0 0
Carried forward.....	£1,350	£480	58	£1,542	£210	£3,582 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

DETAILED STATEMENT—(Continued.)

OUTPORTS.	Magistrates.	Clerks of Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers.	Total.
			Number.	Salaries.		
Brought Forward.....	£1,350	£480	58	£1,542	£210	£3,582 0 0
Aquaforte			1	12		12 0 0
Fermeuse.....			1	12		12 0 0
Renews			1	12		12 0 0
St. Mary's	50		1	25		75 0 0
Placentia	130		1	25	25	180 0 0
Little Placentia.....			1	20		20 0 0
Oderin.....			1	12		12 0 0
Merasheen			1	12		12 0 0
Burin.....	150	60	1	25	25	260 0 0
St. Lawrence			1	12		12 0 0
Lamaline.....	150		1	12		162 0 0
Grand Bank.....	130		1	12		142 0 0
Jersy Harbor			1	12		12 0 0
Harbor Briton	100	35	1	25		160 0 0
Burgeo Islands.....			1	12		12 0 0
Hermitage Bay			1	12		12 0 0
Spaniard's Bay			1	12		12 0 0
Channel			1	12		12 0 0
Bird Island Cove			1	12		12 0 0
Total.....	£2,060	£575	77	£1,830	£260	£4,725 0 0

RECAPITULATION.

15 Magistrates	£2,060 0 0
8 Clerks of the Peace	575 0 0
77 Constables	1,830 0 0
9 Gaolers	260 0 0
	<u>£4,725 0 0</u>

JOHN BEMISTER,

Acting Receiver General.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st Dec., 1861.

Expenditure Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant, for the undermentioned Services, for the year ending 31st December, 1861.	Balances un-expended 31st Dec. 1860.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1861.	Credit Balances, 31st Dec., 1861.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec. 1861.
Civil and Criminal Prosecutions	£1000 0 0	£1385 19 3	.....	£385 19 3
Coroners	200 0 0	225 4 2	.....	25 4 2
Crown Land's Act, 7th Vic.	299 5 5	299 5 5	.....
Circuit Courts	400 0 0	476 11 8	.....	76 11 8
Carrying out Crown Land's Act	75 0 0	5 2 0	£69 18 0	
Ordinary Expenses of Court Houses and } Gaols	1000 0 0	1489 2 5	.....	489 2 5
Education Act.....	11598 10 0	11598 10 0		
Academy Act.....	1750 0 0	1750 0 0		
Saint 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		
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	18000 0 0	17179 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
Unforseen Contingencies	500 0 0	526 2 2	.....	26 2 2
Conception Bay Steam	750 0 0	750 0 0	912 10 0	787 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	
Dorcas Society, Carbonear.....	25 0 0	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 Sundry Pay- } ments .....	.....	.....	479 0 5	.....	479 0 5
Mechanics' Institute	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0		
Saint 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 Bridges.....	.....	1350 0 0	1321 4 0	28 16 0	
New Poor Asylum	2330 11 10	.....	2296 13 10	33 18 0	
Saint John's Gas Company	226 0 0	226 0 0	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 of Protestant Commercial 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		
Special Salaries.....	.....	6780 0 0	6780 0 0		
Retiring Officers' Allowance.....	.....	2207 0 0	2207 0 0		
Jury Act .....	.....	7 17 6	7 17 6		
Road Act, 22nd Vic.	107 2 5	.....	82 17 2	24 5 3	
Ditto, 23rd Do.	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		
Legislative Contingencies, '61 (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	28 18 10	
Repairs of Lunatic Asylum .....	.....	100 0 0	78 2 11	21 17 1	
Saint 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		
Carried forward....	£7,980 14 8	£94,551 3 4	£100,592 7 9	4514 19 11	2575 9 8

Estimates and Public Accounts.

APPENDIX.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT—(Continued.)

Expenditure Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant, for the undermentioned Services, for the year ending 31st December, 1861.	Balances un-expended 31st Dec. 1860.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure 1861.	Credit Balances, 31st Dec. 1861.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec. 1861.
Brought forward....	£7,980 14 8	£94,551 3 4	£100,592 7 9	4514 19 11	2575 9 8
Cathedral Fire Brigade .....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Poor in Factory .....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Industrial Department, Orphan Asylum } School .....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Harbor Grace Gas Company.....	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0		
Extra Winter Trips of 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 0	.....	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			
Road Act, 21st Victoria.....	17 16 5	.....	.....	17 16 5	
Roads and Bridges, Fogo, 16th Victoria....	104 19 3	.....	.....	104 19 3	
“ Fortune Bay “	15 11 1	.....	.....	15 11 1	
Breakwater at Garnish	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
“ Twillingate	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	
“ Bonavista	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Public Wharf, Catalina	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	
“ 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 1	£106,772 4 2	6427 1 11	2686 3 2

Estimates and Public Accounts.

APPENDIX.

Debentures issued 1861, viz. :—

Account St. John's Rebuilding Act.....	£231	9	2
“ Carbonear Street Act	577	3	4
	<hr/>		
	£808	12	6
	<hr/>		

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Estimates and Public Accounts.

APPENDIX.

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
	<hr/>		
	£592	13	11
Amount to be carried to new Account	5,834	8	0
	<hr/>		
	£6,427	1	11
	<hr/>		

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Estimates and Public Accounts.

STATEMENT

Of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony of Newfoundland on the 31st day of December, 1861.

ASSETS.

Customs' Bonds (Outstanding)	.....	.....	.....	£16,825	14	2
Balance due by General Light House Account	.....	.....	.....	1,094	10	9
Ditto Cape Race Ditto	.....	.....	.....	120	1	5
				<hr/>		
Balance against the Colony	.....	.....	.....	£18,040	6	4
				18,404	11	4
				<hr/>		
				£36,444	17	8
				<hr/>		

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Warrants	.....	.....	.....	£10,675	15	11
Outstanding Interest	.....	.....	.....	5,611	6	7
Treasury Notes in Circulation	.....	.....	.....	44	4	0
Balance due the Savings' Bank	.....	.....	.....	9,301	5	2
Ditto Union Bank	.....	.....	.....	1,827	19	7
				<hr/>		
Unpaid Debentures	.....	.....	.....	£27,460	11	3
6 months' Interest on £9,301 5s. 2d., at 3 per cent. per annum, due				3,010	8	0
the Savings' Bank	.....	.....	.....	139	10	5
Unexpended Legislative Grants	.....	.....	.....	5,834	8	0
				<hr/>		
				£36,444	17	8
				<hr/>		

JOHN BEMISTER,

Acting Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office, }
 St. John's, Dec. 31, 1861. }

Estimates and Public Accounts.

STATEMENT

Shewing the aggregate amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland on the 31st day of December, 1861, and the years in which the several portions of it are re-payable.

Amount Consolidated under Acts 19th Vic. Cap. 6, and 22 Vic. Cap. 16	£87,979 11 4		
Ditto under Act 21st Vic. Cap. 3, for the widening of Harbor Grace Streets	5,308 19 3		
Ditto under Act 23rd Vic. Cap. 12, for the erec- tion of a Poor Asylum in the Town of St. John's, and for the completion of the Penitentiary	5,000 0 0		
			98,288 10 7
Amount re-payable from the year 1861	3,010 8 0		
Ditto in the year 1862	7,916 16 8		
Ditto Ditto 1863	1,082 18 8		
Ditto Ditto 1864	3,500 0 0		
Ditto Ditto 1865	2,250 0 0		
Ditto Ditto 1866	7,103 10 0		
Ditto Ditto 1867	2,344 5 8		
Ditto Ditto 1868	6,853 6 8		
Ditto Ditto 1869	1,920 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
			£180,988 7 5

JOHN BEMISTER,
Acting Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office, }
St. John's, Dec. 31, 1861. }

Treasury Accounts.

DR. BALANCE SHEET OF THE RECEIVER GENERAL'S

Customs' Bonds (Outstanding)	£16,825 14 2
General Light Houses (per account pages 44-5)	1,094 10 9
Cape Race Light House, (per account pages 46-7.)	120 1 5

Assets	£18,040 6 4
Public Debt, (as per Contra, per account pages 48-9.)	180,988 7 5

Revenue and Expenditure, being excess of Liabilities over Assets	9,420 4 11
--	------------

Total Debtors	<u>£208,448 18 8</u>
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I hereby certify that the foregoing Accounts are just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN BEMISTER,

Acting Receiver General,

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
18th January, 1862. }

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1861.

Jan. 1.—To Balance from last year :—

In Cash	£22,086	5	2	
In Bonds	20,725	2	1	
				£42,811 7 3

CUSTOMS' REVENUE.

Dec. 31— “ Amount received from the Customs' Department for the year ending 31st December, 1861 :—

In Bonds	49,349	12	9	
In Cash.....	24,073	7	10	
				73,423 0 7

POSTAL REVENUE.

“ “ Amount received from John Delaney, Post Master General, for the year ending 31st December, 1861.....

1,066 2 6

SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

“ “ Amount received from Wm. Gill, for Hospital Dues collected in the Customs' Department, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.....

101 4 7

“ “ Amount received from John H. Warren, Chairman of Board of Works, for Hospital Dues collected, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

62 0 5

163 5 0

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

“ “ Amount received from John H. Warren, Chairman of Board of Works, for Dues collected, for the year ended 31st December, 1861

58 17 10

Carried forward.....£117,522 13 2

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1861.

January 1—By	Outstanding Warrants from last year	£12,318	3	10	
“ — “	“ Interest “	5,218	10	4	
					£17,536 14 2
“ 7— “	Warrant, No. 1, Miscellaneous	353	3	5	
“ — “	“ “ 2, Printing and Stationery	277	4	8	
“ — “	“ “ 1, Roads	288	19	10	
“ 9— “	“ “ 3, Miscellaneous	562	0	5	
“ 12— “	“ “ 6 “	95	6	8	
“ 14— “	“ “ 7 “	363	17	1	
“ 17— “	“ “ 8 “	787	16	1	
“ — “	“ “ 9 “	53	3	6	
“ 21— “	“ “ 10 “	1,895	17	4	
“ 26— “	“ “ 11 “	209	16	5	
“ 30— “	“ “ 12 “	607	0	1	
“ — “	“ “ 2, Roads	127	2	4	
Feb'y. 1— “	“ “ 14, Miscellaneous	378	8	2	
“ 8— “	“ “ 15 “	1,100	8	6	
“ 11— “	“ “ 16 “	275	10	11	
“ — “	“ “ 17, Direct Steam	4,760	0	0	
“ — “	“ “ 19, Miscellaneous	1,669	16	11	
“ 16— “	“ “ 20 “	677	0	1	
“ 28— “	“ “ 23 “	454	11	4	
March 5— “	“ “ 24 “	246	13	4	
“ — “	“ “ 3, Roads	18	15	0	
“ 14— “	“ “ 25, Miscellaneous	1,023	13	3	
“ 19— “	“ “ 26 “	364	13	3	
“ 30— “	“ “ 27 “	813	3	5	
“ — “	“ “ 28, Salaries	1,370	0	0	
“ — “	“ “ 29 “	325	0	0	
“ — “	“ “ 30 “	514	5	0	
“ — “	“ “ 31 “	437	10	0	
“ — “	“ “ 32 “	804	6	0	
“ — “	“ “ 33 “	373	15	0	
“ — “	“ “ 34 “	1,008	3	6	
“ — “	“ “ 35 “	75	0	0	
“ — “	“ “ 36 “	125	0	0	
“ — “	“ “ 37 “	62	10	0	
“ — “	“ “ 38 “	150	0	0	
“ — “	“ “ 39 “	107	10	0	
“ — “	“ “ 43 “	287	10	0	
“ — “	“ “ 44 “	50	0	0	
	Carried forward	£23,094	11	6	£17,536 14 2

Treasury Accounts.

DR.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

To amount brought forward £117,522 13 2

1861.

LICENSES.

Dec. 31.—To amount received from Robert R. W. Lilly, Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1861.	£613 10 0	
“ “ Amount received from Lewis W. Emerson, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1860	54 0 0	
“ “ Amount received from John C. Nuttall, Clerk of the Peace, Brigus, for the year ended 30th June, 1861 . . .	34 14 9	
“ “ Amount received from John Mackay, Clerk of the Peace, Carbonear, for the year ended 30th June, 1861 . . .	32 8 0	
“ “ Amount received from John Lawrence, Clerk of the Peace, Bonavista, for three-quarter's ended 30th June, 1861	20 5 0	
“ “ Amount received from B. Sweetland, J. P., Trinity, for the year ended 31st December, 1860	17 10 0	
	<hr/>	772 7 9

CLERK OF COURTS' FEES.

“ “ Amount received from C. Simms, Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1861		244 9 9
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GAOLERS' FEES.

“ “ Amount received from David Rogers, Harbor Grace, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 31st December, 1860		1 5 0
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 Carried forward £118,540 15 8

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1861.							
						By amounts brought forward.....	£23,094 11 6 £17,536 14 2
March 30—	By	Warrant, No. 45,	Salaries	.....	15	0	0
“ — “	“	“ 46	“	.....	240	12	6
“ — “	“	“ 47	“	.....	58	5	0
“ — “	“	“ 48	“	.....	193	15	10
April 5—	“	“ 49,	Miscellaneous	.....	138	0	8
“ — “	“	“ 4,	Roads	.....	177	4	11
“ 11—	“	“ 50,	Miscellaneous	.....	700	16	3
“ 15—	“	“ 51	“	.....	617	11	3
“ 25—	“	“ 52	“	.....	912	16	7
May 7—	“	“ 53	“	.....	583	3	9
“ — “	“	“ 5,	Roads	.....	55	10	8
“ 13—	“	“ 6	“	.....	162	10	11
“ 16—	“	“ 54,	Miscellaneous	.....	1,155	3	9
“ 18—	“	“ 7,	Roads	.....	57	0	8
“ 21—	“	“ 57,	Miscellaneous	.....	381	18	1
“ 25—	“	“ 58	“	.....	140	0	10
“ 27—	“	“ 59	“	.....	255	12	6
June 1—	“	“ 62	“	.....	1,287	16	2
“ — “	“	“ 8,	Roads	.....	89	10	7
“ 3—	“	“ 63,	Miscellaneous	.....	638	10	11
“ 12—	“	“ 64	“	.....	436	9	11
“ 18—	“	“ 68	“	.....	178	8	6
“ 25—	“	“ 69	“	.....	161	10	0
“ 26—	“	“ 70	“	.....	901	11	10
“ — “	“	“ 71	“	.....	604	6	9
“ — “	“	“ 72	“	.....	985	0	0
“ — “	“	“ 73	“	.....	530	0	0
“ — “	“	“ 74	Legislative Contingencies, 1860	.....	1,399	18	4
“ — “	“	“ 75	“	.....	304	18	10
“ — “	“	“ 76	“	.....	505	15	11
“ — “	“	“ 77	“	.....	609	0	0
“ — “	“	“ 78	“	.....	504	0	0
“ — “	“	“ 79	“	.....	231	0	0
“ — “	“	“ 80	“	.....	1,171	16	6
“ — “	“	“ 81	“	.....	656	19	7
“ — “	“	“ 82	“	.....	1,480	0	0
“ — “	“	“ 83	Ditto, 1861	.....	551	5	0
“ — “	“	“ 84	“	.....	945	11	2
“ — “	“	“ 85	“	.....	665	15	9
“ — “	“	“ 86	“	.....	215	7	3
						Carried forward.....	£43,994 8 8 £17,536 14 2

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

To amount brought forward £118,540 15 8

1861.

CLERKS' OF THE PEACE FEES.

Dec. 31.—To	Amount received from Robert R. W. Lilly, St. John's, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1861	£25 13 2	
"	" Amount received from Lewis W. Emerson, Harbor Grace, on account Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1861	12 0 8	
"	" Amount received from John C. Nuttall, Brigus, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 31st December, 1861	4 2 8	
"	" Amount received from John Mackey, Carbonear, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 31st December, 1860	16 18 0	
"	" Amount received from John Lawrence, Bonavista, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th Sept., 1861 . .	5 0 6	
"	" Amount received from Robert Bayly, Trinity, for Fees of Office, for three-quarters ended 30th September, 1861.	3 15 6	
"	" Amount received from Abraham A. Pearce, Twillingate, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th Sept., 1861 . .	5 8 0	
"	" Amount received from Samuel Howe, Harbor Breton, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1861	9 6 6	
			£82 5 0

SHERIFFS' FEES.

"	" Amount received from Garland C. Gaden, Sheriff of the Northern District, for Fees of Office, for one year and six months, ended 30th June, 1861		38 5 5
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Carried forward £118,661 6 1

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1861.

			By amounts brought forward...	£43,994	8	8	£17,536	14	2
June 26—	By	Warrant, No. 87							
“ —	“	“	“ 88	Legislative Contingencies, 1861	1,050	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 89	“	1,008	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 90	“	378	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 91	Miscellaneous	145	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 92	“	711	6	8		
“ 29—	“	“	“ 93	“	400	6	8		
“ —	“	“	“ 94	Salaries	426	6	7		
“ —	“	“	“ 95	“	1,370	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 96	“	325	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 97	“	514	5	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 98	“	437	10	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 99	“	804	6	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 100	“	373	15	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 101	“	1,008	3	6		
“ —	“	“	“ 102	“	75	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 103	“	125	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 104	“	62	10	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 105	“	150	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 109	“	107	10	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 110	“	287	10	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 111	“	50	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 112	“	15	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 113	“	234	7	6		
“ —	“	“	“ 114	“	62	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 115	“	196	5	10		
“ —	“	“	“ 116	“	605	15	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 117	“	502	10	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 118	“	852	10	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 119	“	452	5	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 120	“	267	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 121	“	287	10	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 122	“	955	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 123	“	183	10	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 124	“	190	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 125	“	187	10	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 126	“	160	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 127	“	183	15	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 128	“	96	0	0		
“ —	“	“	“ 129	“	96	0	0		
					1,498	3	10		
			Carried forward....	£60,829	0	3	£17,536	14	2

Treasury Accounts.

DR.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

	To amount brought forward		£118,661	6	1
1861.					
	FINES AND FORFEITURES.				
Dec. 31.—	To amount received from Robert R. W. Lilly, Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.	£70	0	0	
"	" Amount received from Lewis W. Emerson, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, for the year ended 30th June, 1861 . .	46	9	4	
"	" Amount received from John C. Nuttall, Clerk of the Peace, Brigus, for three-quarters, ended 31st March, 1861	5	17	1	
"	" Amount received from John Mackey, Clerk of the Peace, Carbonear, for the year ended 31st December, 1860	10	0	0	
"	" Amount received from John Lawrence, Clerk of the Peace, Bonavista, for three-quarters, ended 30th June, 1861	0	17	4	
"	" Amount received from Abraham A. Pearce, Clerk of the Peace, Twillingate, for the half-year ended 31st March, 1861	1	0	0	
"	" Amount received from Captain Hamilton, R. N., J. P., being amount of Fines collected at the Labrador, during the year 1861	2	15	0	
					136 18 9
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
March 1—	" Amount received from A. Forrest, J. P., St. George's Bay, being proceeds of Sale of Provisions purchased for the Relief of the Poor, in the year 1859, and remaining unexpended	74	5	0	
Dec. 31—	" Amount received from John H. Warren, Chairman of the Board of Works, being Proceeds of Sale of Poor Sheds,	36	15	2	
"	" Amount received from John H. Warren, Surveyor General, being for Land sold to Michael Bulger, under Carbonear Street Act, 24th Vic. cap. 1	34	13	4	
					145 13 6
	Carried forward				£118,943 18 4

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1861.

By amounts brought forward.....£60,829 0 3 £17,536 14 2

June 29—	By Warrant, No. 130,	Miscellaneous	.....	267	16	11
“ —	“ “	“ 131	“	454	3	4
“ —	“ “	“ 132, Printing & Stationery	.....	83	17	11
July 3—	“ “	“ 133, Miscellaneous	.....	369	3	0
4—	“ “	“ 134	“	80	4	4
5—	“ “	“ 135	“	27	14	7
6—	“ “	“ 136	“	301	3	3
8—	“ “	“ 137	“	249	13	11
—	“ “	“ 138	“	151	16	0
—	“ “	“ 139	“	396	15	2
9—	“ “	“ 140	“	51	11	11
10—	“ “	“ 141	“	483	15	6
13—	“ “	“ 143	“	231	10	4
17—	“ “	“ 144	“	293	11	8
20—	“ “	“ 145	“	70	18	7
23—	“ “	“ 146	“	230	8	0
27—	“ “	“ 147	“	396	18	7
30—	“ “	“ 148	“	875	11	10
Aug. 3—	“ “	“ 9, Roads	.....	138	5	7
“ 8—	“ “	“ 151, Miscellaneous	.....	204	6	5
“ 13—	“ “	“ 152	“	418	16	10
“ 16—	“ “	“ 153	“	1,239	19	7
“ 20—	“ “	“ 155	“	218	10	5
“ 24—	“ “	“ 156	“	212	11	7
“ 26—	“ “	“ 157	“	403	10	3
Sept. 4—	“ “	“ 160	“	310	14	1
“ 6—	“ “	“ 161	“	685	19	10
“ 7—	“ “	“ 10, Roads	.....	63	17	8
“ 12—	“ “	“ 163, Miscellaneous	.....	182	14	4
“ 14—	“ “	“ 165	“	470	14	3
“ 18—	“ “	“ 166	“	409	5	1
“ 27—	“ “	“ 167	“	265	14	9
“ 30—	“ “	“ 168	“	322	13	2
“ —	“ “	“ 169, Salaries	.....	71	12	6
“ —	“ “	“ 170	“	1,370	0	0
“ —	“ “	“ 171	“	325	0	0
“ —	“ “	“ 172	“	589	5	0
“ —	“ “	“ 173	“	437	10	0
“ —	“ “	“ 174	“	804	6	0
“ —	“ “	“ 175	“	473	15	0

Carried forward.....£75,464 17 4 £17,536 14 2

Treasury Accounts.

Dr.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

To amount brought forward £118,943 18 4

1861.

CROWN LANDS.To Received from the following parties
for Rent due the Crown :—

March 30.—	Estate of the late Right Rev. Dr. Fleming	.....	.....	£22	5	6	
"	Estate of the late Susannah Warne	.....	.....	5	5	0	
"	John Hennerberry	.....	.....	3	0	6	
"	Estate of the late Nicholas Gill	.....	.....	0	14	0	
June 29.—	Thomas Hennessey	.....	.....	1	15	0	
"	Felix Dowsley	.....	.....	11	7	6	
Sept. 30.—	Thomas Brennan	.....	.....	0	6	0	
"	William Irwin	.....	.....	2	5	0	
"	John Costigan	.....	.....	0	10	6	
"	John Moriarty	.....	.....	0	5	0	
"	John Kersey	.....	.....	0	4	0	
"	Patrick Whelan, J'r.	.....	.....	0	2	0	
"	James Whelan	.....	.....	0	6	6	
"	James Dunn	.....	.....	1	1	9	
"	Philip Stamp	.....	.....	0	10	9	
"	Samuel White	.....	.....	1	1	0	
"	James Murphy	.....	.....	0	10	0	
"	Patrick Tobin	.....	.....	0	7	0	
"	Thomas Sullivan	.....	.....	0	8	0	
"	James Delaney	.....	.....	0	8	0	
"	Philip Stamp	.....	.....	0	10	9	
"	Thomas Brown	.....	.....	0	12	3	
"	Terance Morrissey	.....	.....	0	3	6	
"	John Boggan	.....	.....	1	14	8	
"	John Malone	.....	.....	0	6	0	
"	William West	.....	.....	0	14	0	
"	Richard Rankin	.....	.....	0	15	0	
"	James Dempsey	.....	.....	0	10	6	
"	George Quigley	.....	.....	1	0	0	
"	Richard Trelegan	.....	.....	9	0	0	
"	Thomas Hennessey	.....	.....	1	15	0	
"	Peter Brennan	.....	.....	1	0	0	
Dec. 31.—	Caroline Adams	.....	.....	0	7	6	
"	W. & G. Rendell	.....	.....	0	14	0	
"	James Healey	.....	.....	0	5	0	
	Carried forward	£72	1	2	£118,943	18	4

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1861.

To amounts brought forward..... £72 1 2 £118,943 18 4

CROWN LANDS.

To Received from the following parties
for Rent due the Crown :—

December 31—	Charles Rielly	.....	.....	1 16 9	
"	William Dowden	.....	.....	0 9 0	
"	Catherine Neville	.....	.....	2 5 0	
"	Michael and John Bambrick	.....	.....	2 5 0	
"	Caroline Adams	.....	.....	0 7 6	
"	Widow Dorsay	.....	.....	0 12 0	
"	John Power	.....	.....	25 16 0	
"	Peter Neville	.....	.....	2 5 0	
"	Executors of the late George Winter	.....	.....	11 14 0	
"	Peter Doyle	.....	.....	1 2 0	
"	William Irwin	.....	.....	1 5 0	
"	Michael Connell	.....	.....	0 2 6	
"	Darby Merrigan	.....	.....	1 7 0	
"	George Cook	.....	.....	0 12 0	
"	John Murphy	.....	.....	1 0 0	
"	Thomas Connor	.....	.....	0 7 6	
"	Andrew Fitzgerald	.....	.....	5 0 0	
"	William B. Calver	.....	.....	1 1 0	
"	John Henerberry	.....	.....	3 0 6	
"	Joseph Skinner	.....	.....	1 17 0	
"	Estate of the late John Thompson	.....	.....	40 10 0	
"	James McCormick	.....	.....	0 17 0	
"	William Cullen	.....	.....	36 12 4	
"	John Stanton	.....	.....	0 4 6	
"	R. Mathews	.....	.....	35 10 0	
"	St. John's Gas Company	.....	.....	2 0 0	
"	Patrick Brazil	.....	.....	5 0 0	
"	John Ryland	.....	.....	1 0 0	
"	Estate of the late Rt. Rev. Dr. Fleming	.....	.....	7 8 6	
"	James H. Martin	.....	.....	25 4 0	
"	Laurence Macassey	.....	.....	2 16 0	
"	Estate of the late Susannah Warne	.....	.....	1 15 0	
"	Ditto Denis Hanigan	.....	.....	52 10 0	
"	William Joy	.....	.....	11 0 0	
Carried forward.....				£358 13 3	£118,943 18 4

Treasury Accounts.

Dr.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1861.

To amounts brought forward.... £358 13 3 £118,943 18 4

CROWN LANDS.

June 29—To amount received from Felix Dowsley, for Purchase Money of Crown Lands	24 7 6	
Dec. 31— “ Amount received from John H. War- ren, Surveyor General, for Fees of Office, received to 31st Dec., 1861..	57 0 0	
	<u>440 0 9</u>	
Less this sum paid Patrick Doutney, for collecting Crown Rents for the year 1861	40 0 0	
	<u>400 0 9</u>	

GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES.

“ “ Amount received from the Customs’ Department, being the Light Dues collected on Account General Light Houses, for the year ended 31st De- cember, 1861, (as per account, page 45)	5,590 19 5	
“ “ Amount received from John H. War- ren, Chairman of the Board of Works	80 10 6	
	<u>5,671 9 11</u>	

SAVINGS’ BANK.

“ “ This amount due the Savings’ Bank, having been advanced by the above Institution to sundry parties, on ac- count Contingency Bill, 1860	6,344 11 8	
“ “ Ditto Ditto on account Contingen- cy and Supply Bills of 1861	1,241 3 1	
“ “ Ditto, for Interest on £65,735 11 7 Debentures held by the Savings’ Bank, for the half year ended 30th June, 1861	1,715 10 5	
	<u>9,301 5 2</u>	
	Carried forward....	<u>£134,316 14 2</u>

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

Cr.

1861.

	By amounts brought forward...	£99,616 19 11	£17,536 14 2
Dec. 31—By Warrant, No. 264, Salaries	.....	282 10 0	
“ — “ “ “ 265 “	.....	133 10 0	
“ — “ “ “ 266 “	.....	48 0 0	
“ — “ “ “ 267 “	.....	95 15 0	
“ — “ “ “ 268 “	.....	80 0 0	
“ — “ “ “ 269 “	.....	152 15 4	
“ — “ “ “ 270 “	.....	48 0 0	
“ — “ “ “ 271 “	.....	515 0 0	
“ — “ “ “ 272 “	.....	91 15 0	
“ — “ “ “ 273 “	.....	95 0 0	
“ — “ “ “ 274 “	.....	143 15 0	
“ — “ “ “ 275 “	.....	71 12 6	
“ — “ “ “ 278, Miscellaneous	.....	1,018 18 6	
“ — “ “ “ 279, Printing and Stationery	.....	66 2 11	
“ — “ “ “ 280, Miscellaneous	.....	119 19 5	
	102,577 13 7		
“ — “ Amount of Warrants for General Light Houses Expenditure, for the year ended 31st December, 1861, as per General Light House account, page 44	3,652 10 9		
“ — “ Amount of Warrants for Cape Race Light House Expenditure, for the year ended 31st December, 1861, as per Cape Race Light House account, page 46...	541 19 10		
Total amounts of Warrants drawn on the Receiver General.....	106,772 4 2		
DEBENTURES PAID OFF.			
“ — “ The following Debentures under Harbor Grace Street Act, 9 and 10 Vic., c. 4, paid off:—			
July 16— No. 6, due 1st August, 1861	125 13 4✓		
August 2— “ 7, due 1st August, 1861	125 13 4✓		
“ 22— “ 1, due 14th August, 1861	364 0 0✓		
	Carried forward...£615 6 8	£124,308 18 4	

Treasury Accounts.

Dr.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1861. To amount brought forward £134,316 14 2

CAPE RACE LIGHT HOUSE.

Dec. 31—To amount received from the Customs' Department, being the Cape Race Light Dues collected for the year ended 30th September, 1861	13 14 11	
“ amount received from the Accountant to the Board of Trade, London, for balance of Cape Race Light House Account, for the year ended 30th September, 1861	477 13 4	
“ amount received from John H. Warren, Chairman of the Board of Works (as per account, page 46)	15 15 8	
	<hr/>	507 3 11

Carried forward £134,823 18 1

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

By amounts brought forward....£615 6 8 £124,308 18 4
1861.

DEBENTURES PAID OFF.

By the following Debentures, under St. John's Rebuilding Acts, paid off:—

January 2—	No. 285 due 1st Jan'y., 1861	£197 0 0 ✓		
“ 5—	“ 286 “ “ “	130 0 0 ✓		
“ 14—	“ 284 “ “ “	34 13 4 ✓		
“ 21—	“ 280 “ “ “	26 0 0 ✓		
February 5—	“ 283 “ “ “	58 1 4 ✓		
“ 16—	“ 290 “ 15th February “	156 0 0 ✓		
May “ —	“ 294 “ “ May, “	45 0 0 ✓		
June 14—	“ 292 “ “ March, “	150 0 0 ✓		
July 1—	“ 296 “ 1st July,	30 6 8 ✓		
“ 4—	“ 279 “ 1st January	56 6 8 ✓		
“ —	“ 291 “ 6th February	50 0 0 ✓		
“ —	“ 293 “ 30th April	134 6 8 ✓		
“ —	“ 295 “ 20th June	77 0 0 ✓		
“ —	“ 297 “ 1st July	81 9 4 ✓		
“ 9—	“ 289 “ 1st February	60 0 0 ✓		
Sept. 10—	“ 281 “ 1st January	27 14 8 ✓		
“ 30—	“ 299 “ 25th September	30 0 0 ✓		
			<u>1,343 18 8</u>	<u>1,959 5 4</u>

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Dec. 31— “ Interest to 31st December, 1861, on £1,372 14s. 8d., Debentures issued under Harbor Grace Street Act, 9 and 10 Vic. Cap. 4, @ 5 per cent, viz:—

£757 8 0	for 12 Months.....	£37 17 4	
364 0 0	“ 6 “ and 45 days	11 6 11	
125 13 4	“ 6 “ 32 “	3 13 10	
125 13 4	“ 6 “	3 2 10	
<u>£1,372 14 8</u>			<u>56 0 11</u>

To 12 Months' Interest to 31st December, 1861, on £45,000, Debentures issued under Act 18 and 19 Vic. Cap. 14, viz:—

£17,650 0 0	@ 5½ per cent.....	£970 15 0	
27,350 0 0	@ 5 “	1,367 10 0	
<u>£45,000 0 0</u>			<u>2,338 5 0</u>

Carried forward.... £2,394 5 11 £126,268 3 8

Treasury Accounts.

Dr.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1861.

To amount brought forward £134,823 18 1.

[The body of the account is crossed out with a large diagonal line.]

Carried forward £134,823 18 1

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1861.	By amounts brought forward...	£2,394 5 11	£126,268 3 8
INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.			
Dec. 31—By Interest to 31st December, 1861, on			
£16,839 8s. 2d., Debentures issued			
under St. John's Rebuilding Acts, @ 5			
per cent., viz:—			
£15,837 3 0	for 12 Months.....	£791 17 1	
30 0 0	“ 6 “ and 87 days	1 2 2	
102 6 6	“ 6 “ 169 “	4 18 7	
43 6 8	“ 102 Days.....	0 12 1	
42 9 4	“ 67 “	0 7 10	
111 16 0	“ 6 Months.....	2 15 11	
60 0 0	“ 32 Days.....	0 5 3	
156 0 0	“ 46 “	0 19 8	
50 0 0	“ 37 “	0 5 1	
150 0 0	“ 74 “	1 10 5	
134 6 8	“ 120 “	2 4 2	
45 0 0	“ 135 “	0 16 8	
77 0 0	“ 171 “	1 16 1	
<u>£16,839 8 2</u>			<u>809 11 0</u>
By Interest to 31st December, 1861, on			
£1,313 16s. 8d., Debentures issued			
under Carbonar Street Acts, @ 5 per			
cent., viz:—			
£736 13 4	for 12 Months.....	£36 16 8	
61 1 6	“ 110 Days.....	0 18 5	
162 15 2	“ 101 “	2 5 0	
31 15 7	“ 69 “	0 6 0	
51 13 6	“ 48 “	0 6 9	
242 4 8	“ 26 “	0 17 4	
27 12 11	“ 111 “	0 8 5	
<u>£1,313 16 8</u>			<u>41 18 7</u>
By 12 Months' Interest to 31st December,			
1861, on £6,000, Debentures issued			
under Act 17th Vic. Cap. 4, viz:—			
£2,650 0 0	@ 5 per cent.....	£132 10 0	
1,800 0 0	@ $4\frac{18}{20}$ “	88 4 0	
1,000 0 0	@ $4\frac{7}{8}$ “	48 15 0	
550 0 0	@ $4\frac{3}{4}$ “	26 2 6	
<u>£6,000 0 0</u>			<u>295 11 6</u>
Carried forward....		<u>£3,541 7 0</u>	<u>£126,268 2 8</u>

Treasury Accounts.

Dr.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1861.

To amount brought forward.... £134,823 18 1

[A large diagonal line is drawn across the page, crossing out the majority of the text and numbers in the middle section.]

Dec. 31.—To Outstanding Warrants £10,675 15 11
 “ “ Outstanding Interest 5,611 6 7
 “ “ Balance due the Union Bank 1,827 19 7

18,115 2 1

£152,939 0 2

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

By amounts brought forward....£3,541 7 0 £126,268 3 8

1861.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

<p>Dec. 31—By 12 Months' Interest to 31st Dec., 1861, on £98,288 10 7, Debentures issued under Acts 19th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd Vic., Consolidated Stock, viz. :—</p> <p>£72,656 8 1 @ 6 per cent.....£4,359 7 8 25,632 2 6 5 per cent..... 1,281 12 2</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>£98,288 10 7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">12 Months' Interest to 31st Dec., 1861, on £7,500, Debentures issued under Colonial Penitentiary Act 14th Vic., cap. 8, viz. :—</p> <p>£7,300 0 0 @ 5 per cent. ....£365 0 0 200 0 0 @ 6 per cent. 12 0 0</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>£7,500 0 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">12 Months' Interest to 31st December, 1861, on £5,750, Debentures issued under Lunatic Asylum Acts, viz. :—</p> <p>£3,500 0 0 @ 5 per cent.....£175 0 0 1,450 0 0 @ 4¹⁹/₂₀ " 71 15 6 800 0 0 @ 4⁷/₈ " 39 0 0</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>5,750 0 0</p>	<p>5,640 19 10</p> <p>377 0 0</p> <p>285 15 6</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>9,845 2 4</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>136,113 6 0</p> <p>16,825 14 2</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>£152,939 0 2</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/>
<p>“ Balance in Treasury, (in Bonds)</p>	<p>136,113 6 0</p> <p>16,825 14 2</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>£152,939 0 2</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/>

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

Dr.					STATEMENT OF GENERAL
1861.					
January 1—To Balance	.....	.....	.....		£3,170 6 6
“ 10— “ Warrant No. 4 favor Board of Works				£58 16 3	
“ 30— “ “ “ 13 “ “				29 14 5	
Feb'y. 13— “ “ “ 18 “ Sundries				28 2 8	
“ — “ “ “ 21 “ Robert Peace ..				87 15 3	
“ 26— “ “ “ 22 “ Board of Works				14 11 8	
March 30— “ “ “ 40 “ Sundries				271 5 0	
“ — “ “ “ 41 “ “				157 10 0	
May 10— “ “ “ 56 “ Board of Works				79 3 4	
“ 30— “ “ “ 60 “ “				39 1 3	
“ “ — “ “ “ 61 “ Sundries				42 10 0	
June 12— “ “ “ 65 “ Board of Works				247 0 0	
“ 13— “ “ “ 67 “ Stabb, Row & Co.				541 13 4	
“ 29— “ “ “ 106 “ Sundries				296 5 0	
“ “ — “ “ “ 107 “ “				175 0 0	
July 11— “ “ “ 142 “ Board of Works				64 1 11	
Aug 1— “ “ “ 150 “ “				52 17 11	
“ 16— “ “ “ 154 “ “				16 11 2	
“ 28— “ “ “ 159 “ “				103 1 2	
Sept. 6— “ “ “ 162 “ “				101 1 6	
“ 30— “ “ “ 184 “ Sundries				296 5 0	
“ “ — “ “ “ 185 “ “				175 0 0	
Oct. 4— “ “ “ 210 “ Board of Works				114 4 2	
“ 19— “ “ “ 216 “ “				51 10 9	
Nov. 6— “ “ “ 221 “ “				53 18 6	
Dec. 23— “ “ “ 234 “ “				150 5 5	
“ 31— “ “ “ 252 “ Sundries				196 5 0	
“ “ — “ “ “ 253 “ “				140 0 0	
“ “ — “ “ “ 277 “ Board of Works				69 0 1	
				<u>3,652 10 9</u>	
				<u>£6,822 17 3</u>	

Treasury Accounts.

LIGHT HOUSES ACCOUNT.

Cr.

1861.

March 30—By	Amount of Light Dues collected in the Customs' Department, on account of General Light Houses, for the quarter ended 31st March, 1861.....	£856 7 5	
June 29—	“ Ditto, for 30th June, 1861	2,222 12 3	
Sept. 30—	“ Ditto, for 30th September, 1861.....	1,695 16 5	
Dec. 31—	“ Ditto, for 31st December, 1861.....	816 3 4	
		<hr/>	5,590 19 5
“ 27—	“ Amount received from John H. Warren, Chairman of the Board of Works.....		80 10 6
“ 31—	“ This amount charged in error, in the year 1859, to General Light Houses, instead of Cape Race Light House, being for Oil consumed at Cape Race.	42 13 1	
	“ This amount received from John Stuart, Secretary to Board of Works, in the year 1860, and entered to the credit of Cape Race Light House, instead of General Light Houses.....	14 3 6	
		<hr/>	56 16 7
			<hr/>
			5,728 6 6
	“ Balance as per Balance Sheet.....		1,094 10 9
			<hr/>
			<u>£6,822 17 3</u>

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

LIGHT HOUSE ACCOUNT.

CR.

1861.

February 12.—By amount of Cape Race Light Tolls, collected in the Customs' Department, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1860.....	£3 16 8	
June 4.—“ Ditto for 31st March, 1861	2 2 6	
Sept. 9.—“ Ditto 30th June, “	3 16 2	
Nov. 2.—“ Ditto 30th Sept. “	3 19 7	
	<hr/>	£13 14 11
Feb. 12.—“ Amount received from the Account- ant to the Board of Trade, London, for balance of Cape Race Light House Account, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1860	59 19 0	
June 4.—“ Ditto for 31st March, 1861	14 9 6	
Sept. 9.—“ Ditto 30th June, “	204 18 0	
Nov. 2.—“ Ditto 30th Sept. “	198 6 10	
	<hr/>	477 13 4
June 4.—“ Amount received from John H. War- ren, Chairman of Board of Works,	6 8 9	
Dec. 26.—“ Ditto Ditto	1 0 8	
“ 27.—“ Ditto Ditto	8 6 3	
	<hr/>	15 15 8
		507 3 11
“ 31.—“ Balance as per Balance Sheet		120 1 5
		<hr/>
		£627 5 4
		<hr/> <hr/>

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

Dr.	STATEMENT OF PUBLIC		
1861.			
January 1.—To Balance	£182,139 0 3
Dec. 31—“ Amount of Debentures issued under St. John's Rebuilding Act 15th Vic., cap. 4, during the year 1861	£231 9 2
“ “ Amount of Debentures issued under Carbonar Street Act 24th Vic., cap. 1, during the year 1861	577 3 4
		<u> </u>	808 12 6
			<u>£182,947 12 9</u>

Treasury Accounts.

DEBT ACCOUNT.	Cr.
1861.	
Dec. 31—By amount of Debentures paid off for the year ended 31st December, 1861, (as per General Account, pages 37 and 39.....)	£1,959 5 4
“ “—Balance as per Balance Sheet.....	180,988 7 5
	£182,947 12 9

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL
PROSECUTIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1861.

1861.		Warrant,			
Jan'y.	7—To amount paid J. V. Nugent, per	No. 1	£18	15	0
	14— " Ditto Ditto	7	10	0	0
"	22— " Wm. Lewis O'Donnell, <i>re</i> 10 per cent.	10	7	7	0
"	"— " Jonathan Martin, attendance on N. C. Court	10	2	7	8
Feb.	7— " H. W. Hoyles, Professional Services	15	19	9	6
"	" — " William Ferguson, (Regina vs. Hines)	15	1	15	9
"	23— " Thomas Butler, (Regina vs. Snow)	20	2	0	9
March	4— " Charles Simms, <i>re</i> Mercer's Murder	24	30	0	0
"	14— " Charles Calpin, ditto ditto	25	10	6	6
"	" — " Ditto Ditto, 2nd account ditto	25	6	7	4
"	19— " Charles Simms, to pay sundry ac- counts, ditto ditto	26	40	0	1
"	" — " James Kenna, Police Sergeant, ditto	26	5	10	0
"	" — " C. F. Bennett & Co. hire of <i>Dauntless</i> , do.	26	45	10	0
"	" — " Baine, Johnston & Co., do. <i>Blue Jacket</i> , do.	26	30	6	8
April	11— " Elizabeth Noseworthy, do.	50	2	13	9
"	" — " John R. Janes, do.	50	1	14	8
"	" — " Patriek Leary, car hire do.	50	0	13	0
"	" — " Timothy Mitchell, do.	50	13	0	0
"	15— " Wm. Kitchin, refreshments to Jurors	51	25	0	1
May	16— " J. H. Cudworth, hire of <i>Victoria</i> to Con- ception Bay	54	69	6	8
"	21— " Charles Simms, Services at Harbor Grace and Harbor Main	57	50	0	0
"	" — " Thomas Whelan, <i>re</i> Mercer	57	3	2	5
"	22— " J. V. Nugent, Sheriff, acct. C. C. Court	58	17	0	4
"	" — " " " S. Court	58	10	0	0
"	" — " John Rawlins, refreshments to Police, <i>re</i> Mercer	58	1	0	10
"	" — " P. Finn and M. Murray, car hire, do.	58	12	2	8
June	13— " J. V. Nugent, account Supreme Court	64	24	18	4
"	25— " Owners of <i>Blue Jacket</i> , hire of Vessel to Cat's Cove, two trips	69	36	0	5
"	" — " Owners of <i>Dauntless</i> , do. to Hr. Grace	69	13	0	0
"	" — " Charles Simms, Expenses at Hr. Main	69	11	4	6
"	" — " Charles Cousins, in <i>re</i> Mercer	69	8	19	0
"	" — " Doctor J. N. Fraser, Medical Evidence, in <i>re</i> Mercer	69	1	1	0
"	" — " Doctor Henry Shea, do.	69	2	2	0
"	" . . . " Wm. Fraser, Surgeon, <i>re</i> Mercer	92	10	0	0
Carried forward			£542 15 11		

Financial Secretary's Office.

ACCOUNT CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS:—(Continued.)

1861.	Amount brought forward	.....	.....	£542 15 11
June 29—	To amount paid Charles Cozens, ex- Warrant.			
	penses to Harbor Main	..... No. 93	£2 14 7	
" " — "	George Gushue, pilotage of Steamer	93	2 14 7	
" " — "	Patrick Strapp	..... 93	13 2 2	
July 5—	G. C. Gaden, travelling expenses to St. John's	..... 135	3 2 0	
" " — "	C. Cozens, account Caf's Cove Riots	135	4 10 7	
" " — "	Doctor Bunting, Medical Evidence	135	1 1 0	
" " — "	John Cole, Constable	..... 135	2 10 0	
" 6—	G. J. Hogsett, in re Mercer	..... 136	9 2 0	
" " — "	Brennan & Kelly, car hire, ditto	..... 136	8 13 4	
" 8—	William Coughlan, ditto ditto	..... 137	2 16 6	
" " — "	R. J. Pinsent, ditto	..... 137	4 4 0	
" 9—	G. J. Hogsett, for sleigh hire, ditto	138	6 1 4	
" " — "	R. J. Pinsent, (short paid) ditto	138	0 9 6	
" " — "	Lewis W. Emerson, services ditto	138	3 3 0	
" " — "	P. Hogan, supplies to Constables, ditto	139	10 6 10	
" " — "	F. R. Page, Regina vs. Mulloy	..... 139	6 6 0	
" " — "	Doctor Bunting, ditto ditto	..... 139	1 1 0	
" " — "	Doctor McKen, ditto ditto	..... 139	1 1 0	
" " — "	Jonas Purchase, attending Courts	..... 139	9 8 0	
" " — "	H. W. Hoyles, professional services, in re Wolf's Lottery	..... 139	5 5 0	
" " — "	Ditto, " re Mercer	..... 139	8 12 4	
" " — "	Paid Special Constables, at Harbor Grace and St. John's, account Riots in May last	..... 139	331 5 0	
" 10—	J. Stephenson, travelling expenses to St. John's	..... 140	3 2 0	
" " — "	David Bulger, car hire, in re Mercer	140	4 4 11	
" " — "	John Kelly, Constable, ditto	141	1 8 2	
" " — "	Thomas Butler, ditto, ditto	141	1 8 2	
" 19—	Wm. Bell, ditto	145	0 17 9	
" " — "	D. O'Connell, attendance at Brigus Court	145	1 12 11	
" 22—	J. H. Rogers, in re Connell	..... 146	4 6 8	
August 7—	Doctor Allen, in re Mercer	..... 151	5 16 0	
" 15—	Owners of Victoria, for passage of R. W. Lilly	..... 152	3 0 8	
" 23—	Doctor Allan, in re McCabe	..... 156	5 16 0	
" " — "	Jonathan Martin	..... 156	1 14 8	
" " — "	John C. Nuttall	..... 156	1 5 0	472 2 8
	Carried forward	.....	.....	£1,014 18 7

Financial Secretary's Office.

EXPENDITURE, OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS—(Continued.)

	Amount brought forward	.....	.....	£1,014 18 7
1861.		Warrant.		
Aug. 27—	To Charles Calpin, for Constables' Staves, No. 157	157	1 7 3	
“ “ —	“ George Squires	157	0 10 5	
“ “ —	“ Patrick Cramp	157	3 9 4	
Sept. 6—	“ Thomas Wood	161	0 18 7	
“ “ —	“ John Garvey, Harbor Breton	163	1 5 0	
“ 14—	“ L. W. Emerson, R. Pinsent's investigation	165	1 17 3	
“ “ —	“ Henry T. Moore, do. do.....	165	3 9 4	
“ “ —	“ Joseph Godden, do. do.....	165	3 9 4	
“ “ —	“ Henry Stowe, do. do.....	165	3 9 4	
“ “ —	“ Luke Fallon, do. do.....	165	1 17 3	
“ “ —	“ R. J. Pensent, Professional Service, in re 10 per cent.	208	14 3 6	
Oct. 4—	“ J. C. Nuttall	209	1 10 0	
“ “ —	“ John Little, in re 10 per cent.	209	10 10 0	
“ “ —	“ Daniel O'Connell	209	1 7 0	
“ 14—	“ Sergeant Ferguson, re Buckley and Tough	214	2 12 0	
“ 19—	“ Jonas Purchase, re 10 per cent.	215	2 9 11	
“ 25—	“ J. V. Nugent, Sheriff, acct. C. Court	218	10 0 0	
“ “ —	“ Geo. H. Emerson, Professional Services on Circuit	218	22 7 0	
“ 29—	“ Charles Rendell, in re Snook and others	219	2 17 2	
Nov. 15—	“ Thomas Butler	224	0 13 0	
“ 27—	“ John R. Jeans	226	3 16 0	
“ “ —	“ John White, Trinity ..	226	3 11 0	
“ “ —	“ Patrick Cramp, car hire	226	1 10 4	
“ “ —	“ Elmsly & Shaw, refreshments	226	4 4 0	
Dec. 2—	“ J. V. Nugent, Sheriff, account Courts	227	27 13 8	
“ 21—	“ Michael Power	231	0 10 6	
“ “ —	“ Wm. Fraser, Medical Evidence, &c.	231	10 10 0	
“ 27—	“ Joseph Peters, in re Snook and others	235	6 0 8	
“ “ —	“ J. V. Nugent, account Supreme Court	235	46 10 8	
“ 28—	“ A. O. Hayward, Professional Services	236	14 17 6	
“ “ —	“ Archibald Emerson, do. on N. Circuit	236	35 13 6	
“ “ —	“ paid by Hon. Attorney General, in re Mercer, Hogsett, Strapp, and others	270	126 0 2	371 0 8
				£1,385 19 3

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT CORONERS, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.	Warrant.			
Jan'y 14—To amount paid Charles Cousins (2 In-quests)	No. 7	£9	14	10
Feb'y 8—“ Robert John Pinsent	16	3	5	8
“ 28—“ Joseph Shea, (5)	23	23	7	0
April 5—“ Alexander Bremner	49	2	4	8
May 22—“ Michael Howley, (2)	58	5	1	4
June 18—“ Benjamin Sweetland	68	2	4	8
“ “ —“ James Redmond, car hire to Harbor Main	68	5	4	0
“ “ —“ James Finn, ditto ditto	68	5	4	0
“ “ —“ James Kent, ditto ditto	68	5	4	0
“ “ —“ Michael Murray ditto ditto	68	1	14	8
June 29—“ Patrick Strapp, (3)	93	10	0	0
“ “ —“ Robert J. Pinsent	93	3	5	8
“ “ —“ William Hooper, (2)	93	3	16	0
July 3—“ John Peyton	133	2	7	0
“ “ —“ Charles Edmonds, (2)	133	4	16	0
“ 6—“ R. J. Pinsent (2)	136	6	16	6
“ 9—“ John Peyton	138	2	18	0
Aug. 19—“ George Skelton, (2)	155	3	16	0
“ “ —“ Thomas Winter	156	1	18	0
“ “ —“ James Murphy	156	1	18	0
Sept. 2—“ Joseph Shea, to 30th June, (16)	160	66	11	0
“ 27—“ James Murphy, (3)	167	7	0	0
Nov. 4—“ Michael Howley	220	2	10	8
“ “ —“ John Curtis	220	2	13	0
“ 13—“ John Stephenson	223	2	8	6
“ 15—“ Joseph Shea	224	7	0	10
“ 27—“ Charles Edmonds	226	1	18	0
Dec. 2—“ Thomas Winter	227	2	1	0
“ 9—“ Joseph Shea, (5)	229	20	4	2
“ 14—“ Patrick Strapp, (2)	230	3	16	0
“ “ —“ Martin Williams	230	2	7	0
“ 27—“ William Hooper	235	1	18	0
		£225	4	2

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER CROWN LANDS' ACT,
7TH VICTORIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1861.

1861.	Warrant.			
Jan. 10—To amount paid Chairman Board of Works, account Surveyor General's Office ...	No. 3	£10	0	0
Feb. 11— " Do. do. do.....	19	10	0	0
" 28— " E. M. J. Delaney	23	3	6	10
April 5— " Patrick Kough, Quarter's Salary, as In- specter Government House	49	12	10	0
May 22— " Mrs. Westcott's Pension to 31st March	58	31	4	0
" 28— " Maurice Casey, Care-taker Government House Grounds	59	20	0	0
" " — " Sergeant M. Matthews, repairs of Flag	59	2	9	6
June 3— " Robert Peace, Stoves for Government House	63	22	3	0
" 30— " Charirman Board of Works, account Surveyor General's Office	129	15	0	0
" " — " P. Kough, Quarter's Salary as Inspector Government House	130	12	10	0
July 5— " Sergeant M. Matthews, repairs of Flag	135	1	4	9
Aug. 27— " Chairman Board of Works, to pay Quater's Accounts.....	157	70	0	0
Sept. 30— " P. Kough, quarter's salary	169	12	10	0
" " — " Sergeant M. Matthews, repairs of Flag	208	1	4	9
Oct. 4— " Chairman of Board of Works	211	18	12	0
" 19— " Sergeant M. Matthews, new Flag	215	12	10	0
" " — " Chairman Board of Works	217	4	14	5
" 29— " Sergeant M. Matthews, Flag	219	6	5	0
Nov. 26— " Chairman Board of Works	222	5	0	0
" " — " Ditto Ditto, repairs Government House	222	4	9	3
Dec. 21— " Chairman Board of Works	232	3	18	0
" 28— " Ditto Ditto, account Surveyor Gen- eral's Office	237	6	3	11
" 31— " Patrick Kough, quarter's salary	275	12	10	0
		£ 299	5	5

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE FOR CARRYING OUT CROWN LANDS' ACT,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.

February 1—To amount paid John R. Simms, for Surveying.	Warrant No. 14	£5	2	0	
		£5	2	0	£5 2 0

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR CIRCUIT COURTS, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 13TH DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.

March 19—To amount paid A. O. Hayward, account 1860	Warrant No. 26	£25	0	0	
April 25—“ Judge Robinson, expenses at Harbor Grace		52	15	0	0
August 13—“ Judge Little (Southern Circuit)		152	55	0	0
“ “ —“ George Simms, Clerk of S.C. Court		152	45	0	0
“ “ —“ John Stephenson, Sheriff, Ditto		152	42	0	0
“ “ —“ Ditto Ditto, for Prosecutions		152	10	0	0
“ “ —“ Crier of S. C. Court		152	10	0	0
Sept. 2—“ Judge Robinson (Northern Circuit)		160	55	0	0
“ “ —“ Garland C. Gaden, Sheriff Ditto		160	30	0	0
“ “ —“ Lewis W. Emerson, Clerk Ditto		160	30	0	0
“ “ —“ Crier of N. C. Court		160	15	0	0
“ 6—“ G. C. Gaden, for Prosecutions		161	20	0	0
“ 12—“ J. H. Cudworth, passage of Officers of S. C. Court		163	13	8	8
“ “ —“ Owners of <i>Dauntless</i> , towing out Circuit Ship		163	2	3	4
October 4—“ Wm. Carver, hire of Circuit Vessel		209	108	6	8
Nov. 4—“ W. L. O'Donnell, passage of <i>Victoria</i>		220	0	13	0
		£476	11	8	£476 11 8

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE SAINT JOHN'S REBUILDING ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.	Warrant.			
July 10—To amount paid R. Howley, Arbitrator, No. 141	141	£2	2	0
Sept. 27—“ Patrick Clooney, compensation	167	8	13	4
“ “—“ Thomas Kelly, “	167	3	9	4
“ “—“ George Smith, “	167	3	9	4
“ “—“ John Dalton, “	167	20	13	1
Oct. 29—“ Charles Gamburgh “	219	3	0	8
		£41 7 9		

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

DETAILED EXPENDITURE FOR PRINTING AND STATIONERY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.	Warrant.			
Jan. 7—To amount paid John C. Withers No. 1	1	£5	13	5
“ “—“ Proprietors of <i>Newfoundlander</i>	2	81	7	6
“ “—“ Joseph Woods	2	11	11	10
“ “—“ John C. Withers	2	100	10	7
“ “—“ Thomas McConnan	2	36	1	11
“ “—“ Robert Dicks	2	15	12	1
“ “—“ J. F. Chisholm	2	2	1	2
“ “—“ James J. Graham	2	3	5	2
“ “—“ J. W. McCoubrey	2	3	12	10
“ “—“ Thomas McConnan	2	18	3	4
“ “—“ James Seaton	2	4	18	3
“ 10—“ Henry Winton	3	4	11	0
“ “—“ Robert John Parsons	3	2	14	2
“ 16—“ James J. Graham	9	14	12	9
“ “—“ R. J. Parsons	9	6	18	8
“ “—“ J. W. McCoubrey	10	1	15	3
“ 29—“ William J. Ward	12	19	10	7
Feb. 7—“ “	15	3	18	3
“ 8—“ Proprietors of <i>Daily News</i>	16	23	10	7
“ 11—“ “	19	3	5	0
		£363 14 4		
	Carried forward	£363 14 4		

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT FOR PRINTING AND STATIONERY—(Continued.)

1861.	Amount brought forward	Warrant.	.....	.....	£363 14 4
June 26—	J. W. McCoubrey	.....No.91	2	2	0
“ “—	J. T. Burton	..... 92	4	6	8
“ “—	John C. Withers	..... 92	5	3	2
“ 30—	Thomas McConnan	..... 132	42	11	4
“ “—	Henry Winton	..... 132	13	18	2
“ “—	Robert John Parsons	..... 132	4	2	4
“ “—	Proprietor of <i>Bulletin</i>	..... 132	0	17	4
“ “—	John T. Burton	..... 132	6	0	0
“ “—	William Squarey	..... 132	8	16	3
“ “—	J. W. McCoubrey	..... 132	0	11	9
“ “—	Robert Winton	..... 132	0	13	0
“ “—	James J. Graham	..... 132	1	5	2
“ “—	Joseph Woods	..... 132	5	2	7
July 4—	Thomas McConnan	..... 134	2	12	2
“ “—	“	..... 134	4	17	3
“ “—	J. F. Chisholm	..... 134	1	13	4
“ “—	Robert John Parsons	..... 134	1	1	8
“ 5—	James Seaton	..... 135	6	13	10
“ “—	Proprietor of <i>Bulletin</i>	..... 135	0	7	9
“ 6—	John C. Withers	..... 136	104	10	10
“ “—	Proprietor of <i>Bulletin</i>	..... 136	0	13	11
“ 8—	“ <i>Daily News</i>	..... 137	11	9	8
“ “—	J. W. McCoubrey	..... 137	2	0	4
“ 9—	J. C. Withers	..... 138	3	9	4
“ 10—	Henry Winton	..... 140	3	15	10
“ “—	J. W. McCoubrey	..... 141	10	4	10
“ 13—	Robert J. Parsons	..... 143	3	2	10
“ 18—	Thomas McConnan	..... 144	4	2	4
“ 19—	“	..... 145	2	18	10
“ 22—	J. C. Withers	..... 146	3	3	6
“ 27—	Thomas McConnan	..... 147	4	16	11
August 7—	J. C. Withers, (Printing Acts)	..... 151	48	15	5
Sept. 30—	Henry Winton	..... 207	12	7	10
“ “—	Thomas McConnan	..... 207	33	16	2
“ “—	Proprietor of <i>Bulletin</i>	..... 207	1	3	4
“ “—	John C. Withers	..... 207	74	17	1
“ “—	Robert Dicks	..... 207	9	14	2
	Carried forward	.....	.....	.....	£811 13 3

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT ACCOUNT PRINTING AND STATIONERY—(Continued.)

	Amount brought forward	.....	.....	£811 13 3
1861.		Warrant.		
Sept. 30—To	Robert J. Parsons.....	.....No. 207	£1 7 1	
Oct. 8—“	Do. do. ....	..... 212	1 1 8	
“ 10—“	Thomas McConnan... ..	..... 213	1 14 10	
“ “—“	Henry Winton ....	..... 213	0 19 6	
Nov. 13—“	William J. Ward ....	..... 223	12 14 6	
“ “—“	William Squarey ....	..... 223	7 0 10	
“ 15—“	William J. Ward ....	..... 224	2 10 6	
“ “—“	Proprietor of <i>Bulletin</i> .....	..... 224	0 7 3	
“ “—“	William Squarey ....	..... 224	2 12 0	
Dec. 2—“	J. W. McCoubrey.....	..... 227	14 0 3	
“ “—“	Do. do. ....	..... 227	4 11 0	
“ “—“	William Squarey ....	..... 227	2 5 7	
“ “—“	J. W. McCoubrey.....	..... 227	2 3 4	
“ 9—“	Joseph Woods, 135 copies Almanac .....	..... 229	8 1 5	
“ 21—“	Board of Works, Contingencies .....	..... 232	34 14 7	
“ 31—“	Joseph Woods ....	..... 279	22 8 9	
“ “—“	Bernard Duffy ....	..... 279	3 9 4	
“ “—“	Thomas McConnan ... ..	..... 279	21 14 3	
“ “—“	Robert Dicks ....	..... 279	2 2 11	
“ “—“	John T. Burton ....	..... 279	0 4 4	
“ “—“	Thomas McConnan... ..	..... 279	6 8 4	
“ “—“	Henry Winton ....	..... 279	4 11 9	
“ “—“	James Seaton ....	..... 279	5 3 3	
“ “—“	Robert Dicks ....	..... 280	0 17 4	
			163 4 7	
			£974 17 10	

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF POSTAGES AND INCIDENTALS FOR 1861.

1861.		Warrant.			
March 19—To John Delaney	.....	..... No. 26	£0	9	5
June 25— " A. M. McKay, Telegrams	.....	..... 69	65	0	0
July 3— " Brooking, Son & Co., Postages	.....	..... 133	2	0	0
" 10— " Newman & Co.	.....	..... 140	9	10	8
Dec. 21— " A. M. MacKay, Telegrams	.....	..... 231	65	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£142	0	1
			<hr/>		

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF POSTAL DEPARTMENT, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.		Warrant.			
		No.			
Jan'y.	7—To James Seaton, Printing	1	£0	17	4
"	" — " J. C. Withers Ditto	1	18	13	7
"	11— " Mullooney & Gamburg	6	19	10	2
"	22— " James J. Graham, Stationery	10	1	10	4
"	25— " Saint John's Gas Company	11	13	2	1
Feb'y.	1— " Chairman of Board of Works	14	0	17	4
"	" — " Robert J. Parsons, Printing	14	4	6	8
"	" — " Editors of <i>Daily News</i> , ditto	16	5	0	6
"	" — " J. W. McCoubrey, ditto	16	8	13	4
March	31— " Sundry Salaries, this quarter	43	352	10	0
"	" — " Ditto Contracts for conveying Mails	46	492	13	4
April	11— " John C. Withers, Printing	50	12	12	11
May	16— " Chairman of Board of Works	54	13	5	10
"	31— " Ditto Ditto	62	5	10	4
June	26— " Thomas Knight, Special Service	91	3	18	0
"	" — " John Day & Sons, Ditto	91	40	0	0
"	" — " Michael Fitzgerald, Ditto	91	35	0	0
"	" — " John Delaney, Petty Accounts	92	7	8	9
"	30— " Sundry Salaries, this quarter	109	352	10	0
"	" — " Ditto Contracts for conveying Mails	112	492	13	4
July	4— " J. W. McCoubrey, Printing	134	2	3	10
"	8— " Robert Winton, Ditto	137	1	17	8
"	18— " W. L. Solomon, acct. Fees allowed him	144	30	0	0
"	30— " Proprietor of <i>Bulletin</i>	148	0	19	0
Sept.	2— " R. J. Parsons	160	2	3	4
"	" — " Chairman Board of Works	166	10	8	9
"	30— " Sundry Salaries, this quarter	187	283	15	0
"	" — " Ditto Contracts for conveying Mails	190	492	13	4
"	" — " J. C. Withers, Printing	207	11	19	5
Oct.	19— " Chairman Board of Works, Repairs	217	9	7	2
Nov.	6— " Ditto Ditto	222	5	4	7
Dec.	28— " Ditto Ditto	237	1	2	9
"	31— " Sundry Salaries, this quarter	255	283	15	0
"	" — " Ditto Contracts for conveying Mails	258	492	13	4
			£3,508 17 0		

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1861, }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ELECTION EXPENSES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.	Warrant.			
June 18—To Stephen Knight, conveying Writ to Fogo	No. 68	£37	10	6
“ 25—“ Richard McGrath, account Placentia Election	69	2	0	0
“ “ —“ Francis L. Bradshaw, ditto	69	8	14	0
“ 26—“ Owners of <i>Blue Jacket</i> , conveying Writ to Fogo	91	109	8	8
“ “ —“ Matthew H. Warren, acct. St. John's East	92	60	0	0
“ “ —“ Benjamin Sweetland, Trinity	92	6	15	5
“ 29—“ Patrick Strapp, Harbor Main	93	70	3	4
“ “ —“ M. H. Warren, St. John's East	93	84	15	1
“ “ —“ J. V. Nugent, St. John's West	93	155	12	0
July 4—“ J. W. McCoubrey, Advertising, Saint John's West	134	3	11	1
“ “ —“ William Hooper, Burin	134	3	0	0
“ “ —“ Charles Cousins, Brigus	135	3	4	8
“ 6—“ J. C. Withers, Proclamations	136	87	13	9
“ “ —“ Garland C. Gaden, Harbor Grace	136	56	15	4
“ “ —“ J. T. Burton, acct. St. John's East	136	0	17	7
“ 8—“ Joseph Peters, Special Constables, Harbor Grace	137	4	11	0
“ 9—“ William Hooper, Burin	139	18	10	0
“ “ —“ Joseph Mifflin, Bonavista	139	5	0	0
“ 13—“ T. E. Collett, Placentia	143	26	7	8
“ “ —“ Thomas E. Gaden, Fortune Bay	143	3	0	0
“ “ —“ John Peyton, Twillingate	143	5	10	0
“ 18—“ J. W. McCoubrey, acct. St. John's East	144	2	14	0
“ 19—“ James Seaton	145	0	19	11
“ 22—“ Thomas Reed, Burgeo, 1860 and 61.. . . .	146	3	0	0
“ “ —“ Joseph Peters, Bay-de-Verds	146	2	0	0
“ “ —“ J. C. Withers, St. John's West	146	0	19	6
“ “ —“ Do. St. John's East	146	0	17	4
Aug. 13—“ John Stephenson, Ferryland	152	6	3	6
“ “ —“ William Stweetland, Bonavista	157	8	7	11
Nov. 19—“ Josiah Blackburn, Burin	225	3	0	8
Dec. 5—“ Claudius Watts, Harbor Grace	228	4	6	8
“ 9—“ Jabez A. Rogers, Ditto	229	2	12	0
“ “ —“ Henry Webber, Ditto	229	2	12	0
“ 14—“ James J. Graham, acct. St. John's West	230	2	7	4
“ 21—“ George Webber, Harbor Grace	231	2	10	0
Carried forward				£795 10 11

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ELECTION EXPENSES.—(Continued.)

	Amount brought forward	.....	.....	£795	10	11
1861.]						
			Warrant.			
Dec. 27—	To Joseph Peters, for Special Constables, Harbor Grace	.....	No. 235	£63	1	0
" " — "	Lewis W. Emerson, Harbor Grace	.....	235	10	0	0
" 28—	William McGill, Ditto		236	71	7	4
" " — "	Joseph Peters, Ditto		236	175	6	6
" 31—	Benjamin Sweetland, Ditto		278	13	0	0
					332	14 10
					£1,128	5 9

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR REGISTRATION OF VOTERS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.	Warrant.			
Jan. 14—To James Murphy, St. Mary's	.... No. 7	£7	8	9
May 21— " Thomas Carew, Ferryland District	.... 57	0	17	4
" " — " John Morey, ditto	.... 57	1	14	8
" " — " Michael Coady, ditto	.... 57	3	9	4
" " — " Michael Power, ditto	.... 57	0	17	4
" 22— " John Peyton, Twillingate	.... 58	12	10	0
" 28— " Benjamin Sweetland, Trinity	.... 59	15	0	0
" " — " Charles Cousins, Port-de-Grave	.... 59	6	15	8
" " — " Richard Sullivan, Ferryland do.	.... 59	1	0	0
" " — " Samuel Cose, ditto	.... 59	0	17	4
June 12— " Timothy Mitchell, St. John's East	.... 64	30	0	0
July 10— " Francis L. Bradshaw, Placentia	.... 140	8	14	0
" " — " John Lewis, North Shore	.... 140	12	10	0
August 7— " Thomas Strapp, Harbor Main	.... 151	2	0	0
" " — " Thomas O'Keefe, ditto	.... 151	1	10	0
" " — " Daniel O'Connell, ditto	.... 151	1	5	0
" 15— " Thomas E. Gaden, Fortune Bay	.... 153	15	0	0
" 23— " George Squires, South Shore	.... 156	1	5	0
" 27— " William Sweetland, Bonavista	.... 157	12	10	0
Sept. 2— " Robert Evans, Ferryland District	.... 160	1	1	8
" 12— " William Treanor, ditto	.... 163	0	17	4
Nov. 19— " William Hooper, Burin	.... 225	10	0	0
Dec. 14— " Nicholas Power, Ferryland	.... 230	0	17	4
" 27— " J. Peters, Harbor Grace	.... 235	9	14	4
		<u>£157 15 1</u>		

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.	Warrant.			
Jan'y. 7—To amount paid Union Bank, account Demonstrations H. R. H.	No. 1	£2	19	1
“ 22—“ Brooking, Son & Co., Shipping charges	10	2	0	0
Feb. 23—“ Robert Peace	20	0	17	4
March 30—“ Royal Vaccine Institution	27	5	6	2
June 18—“ Trustees Estate of John Boyd	68	34	13	4
July 4—“ Doctor Bunting, for Vaccinating	134	25	0	0
“ “ —“ Doctor Frazer, Ditto	134	25	0	0
“ 10—“ John Wilshire, account Merlin Rock	140	0	13	0
“ “ —“ Jacob Bishop, Vaccinating at Petty Harbor	140	5	0	0
“ “ —“ Doctor Renouf, Vaccinating, St. John's	141	25	0	0
“ “ —“ Doctor Bradshaw, Ditto, Placentia.....	144	7	12	0
“ 19—“ Richard O'Dwyer	145	1	18	2
“ “ —“ Doctor Crowdy, Vaccinating	145	25	0	0
“ “ —“ Ditto, Ditto, at Pouch Cove	145	6	6	0
“ “ —“ Doctor Moran, Ditto, at Burin	145	25	0	0
“ “ —“ Doctor Skelton, Ditto, at Trinity	147	21	13	4
Aug. 19—“ Doctor Levisconte, Ditto Ditto	155	13	15	7
Sept. 2—“ Charles Parsons, fitting up Barracks, Harbor Grace	160	5	9	11
“ “ —“ Joseph Peters, account do. do.....	160	18	14	10
“ “ —“ J. Bemister and Jas. Pitts, Surveying Victoria.....	165	2	2	0
“ 18—“ Joseph Peters, expenses previous to appointment	166	10	8	0
Oct. 4—“ Charles Cozens, travelling expenses to Harbor Main	209	1	16	5
“ 19—“ Theodore Clift, Muskets for Police ...	215	19	1	4
“ “ —“ Doctor Allan, in Alhabamha case	215	2	2	0
“ “ —“ George Brown, do. do.	215	5	17	0
“ “ —“ George Mackinson, do. do.	215	39	9	4
“ “ —“ Chairman of Board of Works, account Block House	216	22	1	4
“ 25—“ J. A. Whiteford, time-piece for Secre- tary's Office	218	0	19	10
“ “ —“ Catherine Dunphy, covering chairs, Se- cretary's Office	218	0	4	4
“ 29—“ John Snellgrove, in Alhabamha case..	219	1	19	10
“ “ —“ Jonathan Webber, do. do.	219	5	12	3
“ “ —“ Robert J. Pinsent	219	3	10	9
Nov. 4—“ Rev. Julien Moreton, Vaccinating.....	220	24	2	9
“ “ —“ Henry Thompson, do.	220	13	12	1
“ “ —“ Honora Mackay, account fire of 1846	220	13	0	0
Carried forward				<u>£417 18 0</u>

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCIES.—(Continued.)

1861.	Amount brought forward			£417 18 0
			Warrant.	
Nov. 13—	To J. H. Warren, account sundry parties at King's Cove . . . . .	. . . . .	No. 224	£34 6 8
" " —	" T. N. Mulloy, passage of Criminals to United States . . . . .	. . . . .	224	7 16 0
Dec. 9—	" Wm. Coughlan, car hire to Harbor Grace, per Mr. Coen . . . . .	. . . . .	224	6 18 8
" " —	" John Maher, cartage of Stores for Troops to Cove . . . . .	. . . . .	229	2 16 4
" " —	" John White, Vaccinating at Trinity	. . . . .	232	16 3 3
" " —	" Chairman of Board of Works, account Block House . . . . .	. . . . .	232	1 18 7
" 27—	" Joseph Crowdy, car hire paid by him	. . . . .	235	2 0 0
" 28—	" Marmaduke Clowe, account Fishery In- vestigation . . . . .	. . . . .	236	20 0 0
" " —	" Chairman Board of Works, account Block House . . . . .	. . . . .	237	2 0 10
" " —	" Ditto Ditto Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	278	14 3 10
				108 4 2
				£526 2 2

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR SUNDRY PAYMENTS
UNDER EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.	Warrant.			
Jan. 15—To paid James Tobin, compensation	No. 8	£200	0	0
April 5—“ John Trenear, acct. Post Office inves- tigation		49	4	11 0
May 21—“ Rev. W. LeGallais, for graveyard fence		57	20	0 0
July 8—“ Commissioners of P. Wharf, Carbonear		137	102	2 9
Sept. 12—“ Act. Receiver General, hire of Cruizer, 1860		163	17	6 8
Oct. 14—“ Ambrose Shea, acct. Placentia Gut		214	35	0 0
Dec. 21—“ W. V. Whiteway, acct. International Exhibition		231	100	0 0
				<u>£479 0 5</u>

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT PROTESTANT
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST
DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.	Warrant.			
Feb. 25—To paid James Campbell, acct. Trinity School	No. 23	£3	9	4
				<u>£3 9 4</u>

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR POLICE CLOTHING,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.	Warrant.			
March 30—To amount paid John Blunden, acct. 1860 No. 27		£85	0	5
July 30—“ David Schlater & Co.,	148	8	19	5
Sept. 6—“ John Blunden, acct. St. John's Police	161	78	0	0
“ “ — “ “ “ Hr. Grace “	161	52	8	8
Dec. 21—“ “ “ St. John's “	232	78	0	0
“ “ — “ “ “ Hr. Grace “	232	52	13	5
“ 27—“ John Steer, for caps	235	6	16	6
		£361 18 5		

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE UNDER WOLF-KILLING ACT, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.		Warrant.				
		No.				
March 30—	To Michael Dunn	.....	No. 27	5	0	0
" "	" Edward Leonard	.....	27	5	0	0
April 25—	" John Stevens, (2)	.....	52	10	0	0
May 8—	" Simon Cull, (2)	.....	53	10	0	0
" "	" Noel Paul	.....	53	5	0	0
June 3—	" John Mitchell, (4)	.....	63	20	0	0
" 29—	" Patrick Fitzgerald	.....	93	5	0	0
July 13—	" Samuel Valis	.....	143	5	0	0
" 22—	" Martin Villiers	.....	146	5	0	0
" "	" Newel Mitchell	.....	146	5	0	0
August 7—	" Lewis John, (2)	.....	151	10	0	0
" "	" John Brazil	.....	151	5	0	0
Sept. 27—	" John Fennymore	.....	167	5	0	0
" 30—	" William Mead	.....	208	5	0	0
" "	" Poletto Salmon	.....	208	5	0	0
Nov. 19—	" Andrew Joe	.....	225	5	0	0
Dec. 5—	" Noel Paul, (3)	.....	228	15	0	0
" 14—	" Alfred Beaton, (2)	.....	230	10	0	0
" "	" John Stevens	.....	230	5	0	0
				£140	0	0

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE UNDER JURY ACT, 19TH VIC., FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.	Warrant.			
May 16—To paid James Fitzgerald	..... No. 54	£0	7	6
“ 21— “ Robert J. Pinsent	..... 57	1	10	0
“ 22— “ Michael Howley	..... 58	1	10	0
“ 28— “ Richard Sullivan	..... 59	1	10	0
Aug. 13— “ Josiah Blackburn	..... 152	1	10	0
Nov. 19— “ William Hooper	..... 225	1	10	0
		<u>£7</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

DETAILED STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS VOTES IN SUPPLY ACT, 1861.

1861.	Warrant.			
June 26—To paid John Haddon, travelling expenses	No. 92	£50	0	0
“ “ — “ Michael J. Kelly, ditto	92	50	0	0
“ 30— “ Doctor Renouf, Medicines for District to 30th June	..... 131	5	0	0
“ “ — “ Widow Chancey, Pension	..... 131	40	0	0
“ “ — “ Widow Buckley, ditto	..... 131	25	0	0
July 3— “ Robert Smith, ditto	..... 133	10	0	0
“ “ — “ Patrick Burke, ditto	..... 133	10	0	0
“ 4— “ Doctor Bunting, Medicines for District to 30th June	..... 134	5	0	0
“ 13— “ C. F. Bennett, for Herring Curers	143	10	0	0
“ 18— “ W. J. Coen, remission of duties on Military Mess	..... 144	50	0	0
Dec. 31— “ Doctor Fraser, Medicines for 12 months	278	10	0	0
“ “ — “ Doctor Crowdy, ditto ditto	280	10	0	0
“ “ — “ Doctor Renouf, ditto 6 months, to 31st December	..... 280	5	0	0
“ “ — “ Doctor Bunting, ditto ditto	280	5	0	0
		<u>£315</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

**DETAILED EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT PROTECTION OF FISHERIES, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1861.**

1861.

		Warrant.			
Sept. 6—	To paid Wm. Gyles, hire of Vessel	....	No. 161	£160	8 4
" " — "	Do. do.	....	161	43	6 8
" 12—	" James Glyndon	....	163	47	13 4
" 18—	" Stephen March	....	166	100	0 0
Nov. 19—	" do. do.	....	225	119	1 4
Dec. 14—	" Henry Knight	....	230	86	13 4
				<hr/>	
				£557 3 0	
				<hr/>	

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

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

DEBENTURES ISSUED UNDER ST. JOHN'S REBUILDING ACT, 1861.

1861.

Jan. 15—	In favor of Thomas Nurse	....	....	£53	1 8
" " — "	Patrick O'Sullivan ..	....	....	49	4 10
Sept. 19—	" Thomas and Mary Moreton	....	....	43	6 8
Oct. 25—	" William Woodley ..	....	....	42	9 4
Dec. 23—	" William Boden	....	....	43	6 8
				<hr/>	
				£231 9 2	
				<hr/>	

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER CARBONEAR STREET
ACT, 24TH VIC., FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.		Warrant.		
Aug. 19—	To paid George Webber, Arbitrator	No. 155	£21	13 4
" " —	" Claudius Watts, Ditto	155	21	13 4
" 27—	" George Webber, Ditto	157	16	2 8
" " —	" Claudius Watts, Ditto	157	16	2 8
Sept. 27—	" John H. Warren, for sundry parties	167	32	2 2
" 30—	" Michael Gould, compensation	168	14	6 0
" " —	" William Vass, ditto	168	11	16 2
Oct. 4 —	" J. H. Warren, for sundry parties	211	16	18 0
Nov. 13 —	" John Pumphrey, compensation	223	20	16 0
" " —	" J. W. Bemister	224	17	6 8
" " —	" John H. Warren, contingencies	224	4	5 9
Dec. 5—	" Francis and Mary Pike, compensation	228	19	10 0
" " —	" Thomas Finn, ditto	228	4	6 8
" 28—	" Executors of late James Legg, ditto	236	21	2 6
			£238	1 11

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

DEBENTURES ISSUED UNDER CARBONEAR STREET ACT, 1861.

1861.				
Sept. 11—	In favor of William Brown	.....	£27	12 0
" " —	" Mary Geary (Widow)	.....	61	1 6
" 21—	" John McCarthy	.....	162	15 2
Oct. 23—	" Francis McKie	.....	31	15 7
Nov. 13—	" John Pumphry	.....	51	13 6
Dec. 5—	" Ambrose Forward	.....	242	4 8
			£577	2 5

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

1861.

	Warrant.			
Sept. 27—To paid Austin McNamara, account No. 4 Company . . . . .	. . . . . No.167	6	10	0
Oct. 14— " Michael Smith, account No. 5 Company	214	10	11	11
Dec. 2— " Thomas Wereker, account No. 5 Com- pany . . . . .	. . . . . 227	10	8	0
" 5— " Captain H. Henouf No. 4 . . . . .	. . . . . 228	5	8	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			£32	18 0

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

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

Board of Works.

SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL—(Continued.)

1861.

	To brought forward	.....	£321	13	5
To paid	John Bryan, Beef	.....	119	6	11
"	E. St. John, Bread	.....	69	13	10
"	Dr. McKen, Wages, Servants	.....	46	18	8
"	Ditto, for Petty Accounts	.....	4	6	3
"	John Prowse, Keeper, quarter's salary	.....	17	10	0
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery	.....	0	17	8
"	F. Dowsley, Medicines	.....	31	1	6
"	Thomas Cole, Mattresses	.....	8	16	9
"	Bowring, Brothers, Combs	.....	0	19	1
"	Wm. O'Gready, Night Stools	.....	6	4	9
"	T. McConnan, Stationery	.....	0	10	11
"	P. Jordan & Sons, Bedding, &c.	.....	70	9	2
"	L. O'Brien, Potatoes	.....	6	10	0
"	Assistant Washerwoman	.....	1	19	1
"	G. F. Bown, 40 Hhds. Coals	.....	15	3	4
"	Gas Company, to 31st March	.....	12	16	5
"	For Potatoes, &c.	.....	3	16	8
"	E. St. John, Bread	.....	82	11	11
"	F. Dowsley, Medicines	.....	36	8	2
"	Wm. Cullen, Groceries	.....	145	2	11
"	P. Jordan & Sons, Bedding, &c.	.....	15	16	1
"	Wm. Harding, Crockery	.....	8	14	9
"	John Power, Coffins	.....	10	14	6
"	Charles Rielly, Milk	.....	32	2	5
"	John Bryan, Beef	.....	121	9	10
"	Servants' Wages	.....	48	17	7
"	John Prowse, Keeper, Quarter's Salary	.....	17	10	0
"	Wm. Kitchin, Groceries	.....	4	16	4
"	For Graves and Sweeping Chimnies	.....	4	8	10
"	G. F. Bown, 10 Hhds. Coals	.....	3	13	8
"	Petty Accounts	.....	5	19	0
"	Wm. Harding, Crockery	.....	8	14	9
"	G. F. Bown, for 250 Hhds Coals	.....	80	6	11
"	Storing Coals, &c.	.....	3	7	6
"	T. Burrige, Mason	.....	1	18	6
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Potatoes	.....	1	2	6
"	For Graves	.....	2	14	2
	Carried forward	.....	£1,375	4	9

Board of Works.

SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL—(Continued.)

1861.					
		To brought forward	.....	£1375	4 9
To paid	Wm. Blake, Tinman	.....	.....	2	8 1
"	Gas Company, to 30th June	.....	.....	8	14 0
"	Cartage	.....	.....	0	4 4
"	Gas Company, to 30th September	.....	.....	7	19 2
"	G. F. Bown, for Coals	.....	.....	1	10 4
"	Charles Rielley, Milk	.....	.....	34	4 8
"	Servants' Wages	.....	.....	48	17 7
"	Petty Accounts	.....	.....	6	2 3
"	John Prowse, Keeper, Quarter's Salary	.....	.....	17	10 0
"	Ditto, Labor at Grounds	.....	.....	2	2 5
"	E. St. John, Bread	.....	.....	60	11 6
"	John Bryan, Beef	.....	.....	109	7 3
"	Wm. Cullen, Croceries	.....	.....	137	14 3
"	F. Dowsley, Medicine	.....	.....	44	14 10
"	John Power, Coffins	.....	.....	19	0 0
"	Wm. Harding, Eggs, Crockery, &c.	.....	.....	14	12 9
"	J. Dempsey, Blacksmith	.....	.....	1	4 1
"	Bowring, Brothers, Hardware	.....	.....	4	19 5
"	P. Cowan, Vegetables	.....	.....	6	10 0
"	Petty Accounts	.....	.....	2	16 10
"	P. Jordan & Sons, Bedding, &c.	.....	.....	10	3 5
"	For Wood and Cartage	.....	.....	1	17 2
"	For Graves	.....	.....	2	7 8
"	For Washing	.....	.....	0	17 4
"	For Floor Cloth, Paper, and Advertising	.....	.....	10	19 2
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery	.....	.....	2	0 10
"	R. Cowan, Milk and Potatoes	.....	.....	10	1 1
"	Charles Rielley, Milk	.....	.....	27	15 9
"	N. R. Vail, Biscuit	.....	.....	4	13 7
"	John Prowse, Keeper, quarter's Salary	.....	.....	17	10 0
"	F. Dowsley, Medicine	.....	.....	38	3 5
"	John Bryan, Beef	.....	.....	62	1 6
"	Paid Servants' Wages	.....	.....	48	17 7
"	Dr. McKen, Petty Accounts	.....	.....	15	6 8
"	John Power, Coffins	.....	.....	6	16 6
"	P. Jordan & Sons, Bedding, &c.	.....	.....	11	18 7
		Carried forward	.....	.....	£2177 18 9

Board of Works.

 SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL.—(Continued.)

1861.

	To brought forward	.....	£2,177	18	9	
To paid Advertising	.....	.....	0	19	4	
“ For Shovels	.....	.....	0	5	10	
“ William O' Grady, Carpenters' Work	.....	.....	26	7	9	
“ Mullooney & Gamburg, Painting	.....	.....	3	8	4	
“ Dr. McKen, Petty Accounts	.....	.....	2	5	0	
“ E. St. John, Bread	.....	.....	54	12	4	
“ Wm. Cullen, Groceries	.....	.....	120	13	11	
“ T. McConnan, Stationery	.....	.....	3	17	5	
“ John Wills, Plumber	.....	.....	4	2	9	
“ Bowring, Brothers, Nails	.....	.....	0	16	9	
“ J. Dempsey, Smithwork	.....	.....	5	11	10	
“ Bennett's Mill, Iron-work	.....	.....	4	9	3	
“ Wm. O'Grady, Carperter	.....	.....	9	17	9	
“ Do. do.	.....	.....	7	7	9	
“ R. Peace, Cooking Range	.....	.....	28	11	0	
“ Bennett's Mill, Iron-work	.....	.....	7	3	1	
“ McMurdo & Co., Medicine	.....	.....	1	12	11	
“ Cartage Patients	.....	.....	0	5	0	
			<hr/>			£2,460 5 7
			<hr/>			<hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman,
 JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
 31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.

To paid	Freight from Liverpool	.....	.....	£0	17	7
"	Nurse Tender	.....	.....	2	3	4
"	John Kavanagh, Coals	.....	.....	43	6	8
"	Cartage	.....	.....	1	0	10
"	Doctor Rochfort, Visits for Quarter	.....	.....	6	6	0
"	Doctor Crowdy, ditto	.....	.....	6	6	0
"	Redmond Bryan, Beef, to 31st Dec.	.....	.....	108	3	5
"	William Kitchin, Butter, ditto	.....	.....	7	5	3
"	John Eagan, Hay	.....	.....	1	16	4
"	For Grave	.....	.....	0	10	10
"	Advertising	.....	.....	5	8	11
"	Drawing Contracts	.....	.....	9	16	0
"	Brokerage	.....	.....	0	10	5
"	Servants	.....	.....	10	16	2
"	Elmsly & Shaw, Groceries	.....	.....	30	15	10
"	J. Kelly, Beef	.....	.....	2	0	9
"	Cartage and Brokerage	.....	.....	1	16	9
"	Bowring, Brothers, Thread, &c.	.....	.....	1	19	6
"	H. H. Stabb, Petty Accounts	.....	.....	4	1	3
"	Morse & Co., Piping	.....	.....	6	10	10
"	P. McPherson, Chairs	.....	.....	4	1	0
"	J. & G. Lash, Christmas Cakes	.....	.....	4	8	4
"	John Bryan, Beef	.....	.....	98	12	10
"	George Boyles, Butter and Cream	.....	.....	2	2	10
"	T. McConnan, Stationery	.....	.....	2	0	7
"	John Bolt, Hire Catamaran	.....	.....	2	11	7
"	E. St. John, Bread	.....	.....	127	5	5
"	Charles Ellis, Plumber	.....	.....	2	10	3
"	John Power, Coffins	.....	.....	1	2	6
"	Robert Cowan, Milk	.....	.....	25	7	0
"	Wm. Kitchin, Clothing, &c.	.....	.....	103	13	7
"	Wm. Cullen, Groceries	.....	.....	137	11	8
"	Doctor Rochfort, Quarterly Visits	.....	.....	7	7	0
	Carried forward	.....	.....		£770	7 3

Board of Works.

LUNATIC ASYLUM—(Continued.)

1861.		To brought forward	.....	.....	£770 7 3
To paid	Dr. Crowdy, Quarterly Visits	.....	.....	7 7 0	
"	Servants' Wages	.....	.....	103 3 0	
"	Petty Accoonts	.....	.....	1 19 7	
"	For 12 barrels Potatoes	.....	.....	5 4 0	
"	Stephen March, 40 hhds. Coals	.....	.....	16 9 4	
"	Bowring, Brothers, Hardware, &c...	.....	.....	9 7 0	
"	P. Molloy, Cartage	.....	.....	1 14 8	
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Potatoes	.....	.....	11 5 4	
"	Cartage	.....	.....	0 6 11	
"	L. O'Brien, Oats and Hay	.....	.....	13 10 0	
"	M. Nowlan, Anthracite Coal	.....	.....	10 16 8	
"	For Graves	.....	.....	0 15 2	
"	Wm. Dunn, for Bedsteads	.....	.....	21 9 0	
"	Jas. Bryan, Potatoes	.....	.....	49 14 6	
"	John Power, Coffins	.....	.....	3 7 7	
"	E. St. John, Bread	.....	.....	136 15 0	
"	Robert Cowan, Milk	.....	.....	28 16 11	
"	John Brian, Beef	.....	.....	90 9 2	
"	Wm. Kitchin, Clothing &c.	.....	.....	153 6 6	
"	Dr. Rochfort, Visits	.....	.....	6 6 0	
"	Dr. Crowdy, ditto	.....	.....	6 6 0	
"	Wm. Cullen, Groceries	.....	.....	142 6 5	
"	Wm. Sinnott, Firewood	.....	.....	19 1 4	
"	Mrs. Anderson, Crockery	.....	.....	7 6 11	
"	Halliday, for Firewood	.....	.....	4 6 8	
"	J. Mahar, Smithwork	.....	.....	4 1 0	
"	C. Hamlyn, Potatoes	.....	.....	4 17 0	
"	G. F. Bown, 100 Hhds. Coals	.....	.....	32 2 9	
"	Carriage, Lunatics	.....	.....	0 8 8	
"	E. Kavanagh, 111 Tons Anthracite Coals	.....	.....	192 15 2	
"	T. Burridge, Mason Work	.....	.....	8 11 7	
"	J. Thomey, Gardener	.....	.....	8 9 0	
"	For Grave	.....	.....	0 4 4	
"	Henry Seymour, Posts and Lime	.....	.....	3 19 8	
"	Storing Coals	.....	.....	2 6 1	
"	J. S. Kean, for Blubber	.....	.....	7 16 0	
"	J. Vey, Chimney Tops	.....	.....	3 18 0	
	Carried forward	.....	.....		£1,891 7 3

Board of Works.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—(Continued.)

1861.

	Brought forward	.....	.....	£1,891	7	3
To paid	T. McConnan, Stationery	.....	.....	1	8	6
"	E. St. John, Bread	.....	.....	134	2	10
"	John Power, Coffins	.....	.....	1	18	6
"	Wm. Cullen, Groceries	.....	.....	154	10	6
"	Wm. Kitchin, Clothing	.....	.....	74	9	8
"	R. Cowan, Potatoes	.....	.....	11	18	4
"	Ditto, Milk	.....	.....	31	17	10
"	John Brien, Beef	.....	.....	93	14	2
"	P. O'Sullivan, Carpenter	.....	.....	37	10	7
"	J. Maher, Iron Work	.....	.....	0	18	7
"	Dr. Rochfort, Visits	.....	.....	6	6	0
"	Dr. Crowdy, Ditto	.....	.....	6	6	0
"	Tallying Coals	.....	.....	0	15	7
"	Horse Hire for Farm	.....	.....	2	12	0
"	Cartage	.....	.....	2	3	4
"	P. Jordan & Sons, Clock	.....	.....	3	2	10
"	For Blubber	.....	.....	5	4	0
"	For Oats	.....	.....	1	1	8
"	For Coffin and Hearse	.....	.....	0	19	6
"	For Paint and Oil	.....	.....	0	12	6
"	25 Gallons Seal Oil	.....	.....	3	8	9
"	Mending Shoes	.....	.....	4	0	2
"	For Knives and Kettles	.....	.....	3	4	11
"	Advertising and Printing Rules	.....	.....	10	7	4
"	Cartage Account	.....	.....	1	1	10
"	For Survey on Boiler	.....	.....	2	7	8
"	Bowring, Brothers, for Boards	.....	.....	2	10	10
"	C. Ellis, Condensers for Boiler	.....	.....	3	9	4
"	Bowring, Brothers, Hardware, &c.	.....	.....	30	11	7
"	M. H. Warren, Coals	.....	.....	11	14	5
"	Advertising Account	.....	.....	1	12	4
"	Henry Seymour, Longers, &c.	.....	.....	4	18	9
"	T. Burrige, Mason	.....	.....	4	2	1
"	Advertising	.....	.....	1	1	8
"	Wm. Campbell, Carpenter	.....	.....	23	8	2
"	E. St. John, Bread	.....	.....	134	2	11
"	Servants' Wages	.....	.....	224	17	4
	Carried forward	.....	.....			£2,930 0 2

Board of Works.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—(Continued.)

1861.					
	Amount brought forward	.....	£2930	0	2
To paid	Servants' Wages	.....	103	3	0
"	John Bryan, Beef	.....	68	6	3
"	A. & R. Blackwood, Hair Cutting	.....	17	1	7
"	Robert Cowan, Milk	.....	35	3	8
"	Robert Vey, Chimney Tops	.....	5	4	0
"	Wm. Smith, Mason	.....	16	0	3
"	Wm. Cullen, Groceries	.....	104	17	6
"	Dr. Stabb, Petty Accounts	.....	8	0	1
"	Dr. Crowdy, Visits to 31st December	.....	6	6	0
"	Dr. Rochfort, Ditto	.....	6	6	0
"	T. Tabbutt & Sons, for amount Insurance, Locks and Hinges, from Liverpool	.....	54	0	7
"	E. Kavanagh, 80 Tons Anthracite Coals	.....	135	3	1
"	Cartage, &c.	.....	0	13	11
					<u>£3,491 6 1</u>

In Financial Secretary's Statement :—

Expenses Lunatic Asylum	.....	£3,413	3	2
Repairs, Ditto	.....	78	2	11
				<u>£3,491 6 1</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman,

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

REPAIRS, FUEL AND LIGHT, COLONIAL BUILDING.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Fuel, Light, and Repairs, Colonial Building, for the year ended the 31st December, 1861.

1861.

To paid for 12 Chairs	.....	.....	£8	13	4
“ Gas Company, to 31st Dec., 1860	.....	.....	14	10	9
“ W. T. Parsons, Repairing Clocks	.....	.....	5	10	0
“ Mullooney & Co., Painting	.....	.....	2	3	0
“ For Spy Glass	.....	.....	3	9	4
“ J. Kavanagh, Holland for Blinds	.....	.....	0	18	1
“ F. R. Page, Plan of St. John's	.....	.....	3	5	0
“ Robert Peace, Lanterns	.....	.....	0	13	0
“ P. McPherson, Washstand	.....	.....	2	12	0
“ Gas Company, to 31st March	.....	.....	26	3	3
“ John Kavanagh, Damask	.....	.....	9	2	6
“ G. F. Bown, 25 Hhds Coals	.....	.....	9	4	2
“ Wm. Sinnot, Firewood	.....	.....	1	19	0
“ Thomas Cole, Cabinet Work	.....	.....	10	14	6
“ Wm. Sinnot, Firewood	.....	.....	3	18	0
“ Frame for View of St. John's	.....	.....	1	14	8
“ Wm. Sinnot, Splits	.....	.....	3	16	11
“ J. Maher, Smith Work	.....	.....	0	15	2
“ Labor, Storing Coals	.....	.....	2	11	6
“ J. Kavanagh, Black Lead, &c	.....	.....	0	17	8
“ G. F. Bown, 250 Hhds. Coals	.....	.....	80	6	11
“ Wm. Dunn, Desk for Surveyor General's Office	.....	.....	7	16	0
“ Job, Brothers & Co., Lamps and Damask	.....	.....	3	14	6
“ W. T. Parsons, Attending Clocks	.....	.....	4	15	0
“ Gas Company, to 30th June	.....	.....	12	13	10
“ Setting Stove	.....	.....	0	17	4
“ Clift, Wood & Co., for Boards	.....	.....	4	6	8
“ Gas Company, to 30th Sept.	.....	.....	10	7	6
“ Wm. Sinnot, for Splits	.....	.....	3	2	9
“ P. O'Sullivan, Carpenter	.....	.....	34	16	1
“ John Maher, Repairing Grates	.....	.....	1	14	8
“ S. Bolt, Crockery	.....	.....	0	12	2
Carried forward	.....	.....	
					£277 15 3

Board of Works.

REPAIRS, FUEL AND LIGHT, COLONIAL BUILDING.—(Continued.)

1861.				
	To brought forward	.....	.....	£277 15 3
To paid	Wm. Smith, Setting Stove	.....	.....	0 18 7
"	D. Sclater & Co., Gas Pendants	.....	.....	2 5 11
"	A. Ronayne, Tallying Coals	.....	.....	0 7 7
"	For Sundries	.....	.....	2 3 7
"	For Splits	.....	.....	0 4 4
"	Wm. McGrath, Smith Work	.....	.....	1 9 4
"	John Maher, ditto	.....	.....	0 2 7
"	Trehear & McKenzie, Painting	.....	.....	10 5 5
"	Labour, Colonial Building	.....	.....	98 6 2
				<u>£394 8 11</u>
	Per Financial Secretary's Statement:—			
	Fuel and Light	.....	.....	£202 13 4
	Repairs	.....	.....	191 15 7
				<u>£394 8 11</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
 31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

NEW GAOL.

*Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the New Gaol,
for the year ended 31st December, 1861.*

1861.					
To paid	Wm. Kitchin, Bedding, &c.	.....	.....	£54	12 0
"	John Kavanagh, Lead, &c.	.....	.....	173	6 8
"	Do. do.	.....	.....	38	19 2
"	Wm. McGrath, Smith Work	.....	.....	12	8 7
"	Wm. Hodder, Plumber	.....	.....	21	13 4
"	Bowring, Brothers, Nails	.....	.....	0	15 11
"	Wm. Campbell, Carpenter	.....	.....	170	7 0
"	J. Maher, Labor	.....	.....	0	19 6
"	J. & W. Boyd, Boards	.....	.....	0	14 1
"	J. Maher, Hammers for Prisoners...	.....	.....	3	3 3
"	R. Peace, Stoves and Grates	.....	.....	13	14 7
"	P. Hutchings, Quilts, &c.	.....	.....	15	2 5
"	Ditto, Blankets	.....	.....	3	12 4
"	For Pick Handles	.....	.....	0	2 2
"	P. Hutchings, Counterpanes, &c.	.....	.....	20	4 10
"	For Oakum Machine	.....	.....	3	12 9
"	For Junk	.....	.....	1	1 4
"	Bowring, Brothers, Leather	.....	.....	3	7 11
"	Wm. McGrath, Smith Work	.....	.....	10	13 9
"	J. Maher, Hammers	.....	.....	3	0 8
"	Henry Seymour, Vinegar	.....	.....	0	6 0
"	Wm. Campbell, Carpenter	.....	.....	42	14 9
					<u>£594 13 0</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

POOR ASYLUM.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.				
To paid	Advertising	.....	.....	£3 5 7
"	J. Little, Consultation Fee	.....	.....	2 2 0
"	Bowring Brothers, Counterpanes, &c.	.....	.....	19 8 8
"	P. Hutchings, Rugs, Blankets, &c.	.....	.....	18 14 10
"	Wm. Kitchin, Stoves, Bedsteads, Mattresses	.....	.....	117 16 5
"	P. Hutchings, Quilts, &c.	.....	.....	11 6 2
"	Bowring, Brothers, Rugs, &c.	.....	.....	3 14 6
"	Wm. Neyle, Shovels	.....	.....	1 10 4
"	W. D. Morrison, Bedsteads and Mattresses	.....	.....	119 0 5
"	Bowring, Brothers, Quilts and Sheeting	.....	.....	10 19 5
"	Advertising	.....	.....	0 6 6
"	P. & L. Tessier, Lumber	.....	.....	3 3 7
"	M. H. Warren, 60 Hhds. Coals	.....	.....	20 10 7
"	Cost of Shed for Out-house	.....	.....	19 8 6
"	For Pickets	.....	.....	2 12 0
"	P. Hutchings, Blankets	.....	.....	6 0 10
"	Bowring, Brothers, Counterpanes	.....	.....	18 1 3
"	Wm. McGrath, Smith Work	.....	.....	12 14 9
"	J. Maher, repairing Picks	.....	.....	2 19 3
"	Trehear & McKenzie, Painting	.....	.....	33 14 11
"	W. O'Grady, on account of Contract for Building	.....	.....	1,980 0 0
"	Drawing Contracts	.....	.....	14 6 8
				£2,422 7 2
				£2,422 7 2
	Expenditure per Financial Secretary	.....	.....	£2,296 13 10
	Ditto, per Board, received from Coyel's	.....	.....	125 13 4
	Estate	.....	.....	125 13 4
				£2,422 7 2

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

PUMPS AND TANKS.

Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Pumps and Tanks, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.

To paid	Repairing Pump near Gas Works	.....	£1	19	9	
"	Ditto, Long's Hill	.....	1	0	9	
"	J. Leamon, for Port-de-Grave	.....	25	0	0	
"	Repairing Pump, Long's Hill	.....	1	0	9	
"	Ditto, Tubrid's Pump	.....	0	15	2	
"	Brooking & Sons, for bringing Water into Greens- pond	.....	100	0	0	
"	Repairing Pump, Marsh Hill	.....	0	9	1	
"	Ditto, near Deady's	.....	0	17	4	
"	J. Sevyers, for Pump, Bonavista	.....	4	6	8	
"	S. Rendell, for Pump, Hant's Harbor	.....	15	0	0	
"	J. Bemister, ditto, Carbonear	.....	1	6	0	
"	Repairing Pump, Prescott Street	.....	0	7	7	
"	J. Bemister, for Pump	.....	14	14	8	
"	Repairing Pump, Theatre Hill	.....	1	1	8	
"	John Maher, Salary for keeping Pumps and Tanks of St. John's, in repair	.....	80	0	0	
"	Repairing Pump, Marsh Hill	.....	0	18	10	
			<hr/>			£248 18 3
						<hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

FUEL, LIGHT AND REPAIRS, CUSTOM HOUSE.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Fuel, Light, and Repairs, Custom House, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.

To paid	For Coals	.....	.....	£0	14	9
"	Wm. Kitchin, Candles	.....	.....	10	3	2
"	Mullowney and Gamburg, Glazing	.....	.....	1	8	7
"	S. March, 50 Hhds. Coals	.....	.....	19	10	0
"	P. McPherson, Washstand	.....	.....	1	14	8
"	J. Wills, Plumber	.....	.....	5	9	2
"	Wm. Cullen, Soap and Candles	.....	.....	9	7	7
"	Storing Coals	.....	.....	0	15	2
"	G. F. Bown, 70 Hhds. Coals	.....	.....	22	9	11
"	Mason, Painting Walls	.....	.....	3	0	4
"	P. O'Sullivan, Carpenter Work	.....	.....	7	8	6
"	S. March, 4 Hhds. Coals	.....	.....	1	9	5
"	For Chairs	.....	.....	0	14	5
				<u>£84 5 8</u>		

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
 31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works:

EXPENSES AND REPAIRS, COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Expenses and Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.

To paid C. Mulloy, diet Prisoners, Lock-up	.....	£16	13	9
“ R. Mandeville, for Court House, Brigus	.....	2	2	5
“ J. Woods, <i>Courier</i> Newspaper	.....	1	6	0
“ D. Rogers, Diet Prisoners Harbor Grace	.....	15	16	6
“ Ditto Cleansing Ditto	.....	0	12	0
“ Ditto, Wages Female Servant	.....	7	10	0
“ C. Granger, Diet Prisoners, Trinity	.....	1	2	4
“ Rutherford, Brothers, Supplies, Harbor Grace	.....	11	2	4
“ J. Kavanagh, Coals, Lock-up	.....	4	8	4
“ Wm. Talbot, Crier of Court, Carbonear	.....	13	0	0
“ Gas Company, for Court House, to 31st Dec.	.....	10	19	11
“ Ditto, Lock-up, River Head	.....	4	4	4
“ P. Jordan & Sons, Bedding, Clothing, &c.	.....	29	0	3
“ R. Mandeville, Candles, Brigus Court House	.....	2	5	1
“ Mrs. Harris, Washing, Harbor Grace	.....	1	9	2
“ Wm. Kitchin, Provisions for Gaol	.....	44	19	4
“ Ditto, Supplies for Court House	.....	90	9	1
“ Paid Advertising	.....	5	7	5
“ R. J. Pinsent, Coals, Harbor Grace Court House	.....	15	12	7
“ Newman & Co, Ditto, for Harbor Briton Ditto	.....	10	16	8
“ W. G. Flood, for Contracts	.....	9	16	0
“ J. Kavanagh, Coals, for Lock-up	.....	3	13	8
“ Michael Fennel, Cleaning Court House, Bona- vista	.....	1	15	4
“ R. Brace, Wages Female Servant	.....	7	10	0
“ P. Hogan, Provisions for Gaol	.....	20	14	10
“ E. Sinnott, Washing Ditto	.....	5	3	8
“ James Phelan, Gaol Barber, quarter's salary	.....	3	0	0
“ Wm. Dooley, Beef, for Gaol	.....	8	16	2
“ Wm. Sinnott, Firewood	.....	1	12	6
“ J. J. Graham, Stationery, Sheriff's Office	.....	8	19	11
“ Ditto, Ditto, Supreme Court	.....	0	13	0
“ F. R. Page, Chart and Plan St. John's	.....	2	16	4
“ J. Kavanagh, Coals, Lock-up	.....	4	8	4
Carried forward	.....		
				£367 17 3

Board of Works.

COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.—(Continued.)

1861.	To forward	.....	.....	£958	14	0
To paid	Storing Coals	.....	.....	3	8	9
"	For Firewood	.....	.....	0	9	6
"	For Stationery	.....	.....	2	11	5
"	M. Smart, 25 Hhds. Coals for Police Office...					
	Hr. Grace	.....	.....	9	15	0
"	For Fresh Fish	.....	.....	0	13	9
"	Wm. Blake, Tin Pots	.....	.....	4	3	2
"	Robert Peace, Kettles, &c.,	.....	.....	5	1	8
"	M. Fennel, cleaning Court House, Bonavista			1	6	0
"	P. Hogan, on acct. Court House....	.....	.....	52	8	4
"	St. John's Gas Co., for Lock-up....	.....	.....	14	16	5
"	T. Dunn, Junk for Oakum	.....	.....	8	9	0
"	Sweeping Chimnies	.....	.....	0	3	5
"	J. Murphy, amount Fuel, St. Mary's	.....	.....	3	19	11
"	Cleaning Court House, Harbor Breton	.....	.....	4	11	11
"	St. John's Gas Company, for River-head Lock-up			2	16	2
"	C. Granger, Expenses, Court House, Trinity....			2	6	0
"	Fresh Fish for Gaol	.....	.....	1	6	1
"	J. Peters, for Police Station, Harbor Grace	.....	.....	5	4	3
"	St. John's Water Company, to 31st Oct.	.....	.....	6	10	0
"	G. F. Bown, 10 Hhds. Coals for Gaol Servants			3	9	4
"	Ditto, 5 Hhds. Coals for River-head Lock-up			1	14	8
"	J. Leamon, Coals for Court House, Brigus	.....	.....	9	4	2
"	Pease for Gaol	.....	.....	0	19	6
"	Bowring, Brothers, Brushes for Gaol	.....	.....	1	8	4
"	Gas Company, to 30th Sept., Court House and Lock-up	.....	.....	5	12	4
"	Ditto, Lock-up, River-head	.....	.....	2	0	7
"	H. Seymour, Candles, Court House, Hr. Breton			2	12	10
"	Ditto, Bonavista	.....	.....	2	3	4
"	J. Murphy, Diet, Prisoners, Burin	.....	.....	12	18	0
"	C. Molloy, ditto, Lock-up	.....	.....	10	5	8
"	Wm. Sinnot, Firewood for Gaol....	.....	.....	1	6	0
"	E. Sinnot, Washing ditto	.....	.....	10	5	5
"	Jas. Phelan, Gaol Barber	.....	.....	3	0	0
"	Coals, Twillingate Court House	.....	.....	4	6	8
"	P. Hogan, Provisions for Gaol	.....	.....	40	11	5
	Forward	.....	.....	£1,200	13	0

Board of Works.

COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.—Continued.

1861.

	Brought forward	.....	.....	£1,200	13	0
To paid	P. Hogan, Supplies for Court House	.....	£14	1	4	
"	Wm. Dooley, Beef for Gaol	.....	14	14	11	
"	Richard Brace, Wages Female Servant	.....	7	10	0	
"	P. Jordan & Sons, Shoes for Gaol	.....	2	17	2	
"	Rutherford, Brothers, Supplies, Hr. Grace	.....	6	9	2	
"	J. Blackburn, Fuel, Grand Bank	.....	3	9	4	
"	D. Rodgers, Diet, Prisoners, Harbor Grace	.....	4	15	8	
"	Ditto, Wages and Diet, Assistant	.....	13	15	0	
"	M. Harris, Washing, Harbor Grace	.....	0	19	11	
"	C. Granger, Diet, Prisoners, Trinity	.....	0	6	7	
"	Henry Seymour, Brooms, &c.	.....	0	18	10	
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery	.....	2	0	10	
"	Freight, Coals, Bonavista	.....	0	8	8	
"	J. Rice, Coals, &c., Twillingate	.....	11	15	8	
"	For Stationery	.....	0	5	9	
"	For Coals, Burin Court House	.....	9	15	0	
"	G. F. Bown, 10 Hhds. Coals, Bonavista	.....	3	9	4	
"	Brooking & Co., Coals, Greenspond	.....	4	6	8	
"	T. Butler, Expenses, Court House, Brigus	.....	0	18	5	
"	Wm. Kitchin, Mattresses for Burin	.....	2	3	4	
"	N. Harris, Half-year's Rent of House, for Turnkey, St. John's Gaol	.....	3	18	0	
"	P. Carter, half-year's Rent, Lock-up, River Head	.....	8	13	4	
"	J. Rice, Diet, Prisoners, Twillingate	.....	5	11	2	
"	Paid Petty Accounts	.....	0	14	9	
"	Brooking & Co., Coals	.....	10	5	10	
"	J. & W. Stewart, Coals, Bonavista	.....	7	7	4	
"	P. Kough, yearly Rent of House for Gaol Servant	.....	10	0	0	
"	S. March, Coals, for River Head, Lock-up	.....	2	4	2	
"	Advertising	.....	8	15	3	
"	For Coals, Court House, Ferryland	.....	8	13	4	
"	F. Geary, Cleansing Ditto	.....	0	17	4	
"	Ditto, Diet, Prisoners	.....	1	6	9	
"	Ditto, for Splits	.....	0	3	11	
"	M. H. Warren, 10 Hhds. Coals for Gaol Service, and 10 Ditto, River Head, Lock-up	.....	6	14	4	
	Carried forward	.....	.....	£1,381	0	1

Board of Works.

COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.—(Continued.)

1861.	To brought forward	.....	£1381	0	1
To paid	Tallying Coals, &c. ....	.....	2	15	10
"	R. Brace, Wages, Female Servant	.....	7	10	0
"	E. Sinnot, Washing, for Gaol	.....	12	18	11
"	P. Hogan, Groceries, Ditto	.....	75	3	10
"	P. Jordan & Sons, Clothing, &c. ....	.....	59	8	10
"	Wm. Dooley, Beef for Gaol	.....	23	12	10
"	Wm. Kitchin, Mattresses, &c. ....	.....	6	3	6
"	J. Phelan, Gaol Barber	.....	3	0	0
"	John R. Janes, Petty Accounts	.....	8	17	4
"	H. Seymour, Sundries for Twillingate	.....	1	2	9
"	George Gear, Stoves, for Harbor Grace and Harbor Breton Court Houses	.....	8	12	5
"	Charles Parsons, Repairs, Harbor Grace	.....	2	9	7
"	Bowring, Brothers, Supplies, Ferryland	.....	2	0	0
"	John Strathie, Harbor Grace Gaol	.....	1	13	2
"	Mullowney & Gamburg, Glazing, Lock-up....	.....	2	4	10
"	Thomas Butler, Repairs, Court House, Brigus	.....	2	3	5
"	For Roof Ladder, Harbor Breton, Ditto	.....	0	7	9
"	C. Parsons, Repairs, Harbor Grace Court House	.....	2	8	9
"	J. Strathie, Ditto, Ditto,	.....	2	2	11
"	Wm. McGrath, St. John's	.....	0	7	9
"	J. Smart, Bonavista Court House	.....	5	14	4
"	J. Fifield, Repairing Gaol Yard, Twillingate....	.....	6	8	3
"	Wm. McGrath, for Gaol St. John's	.....	15	5	7
"	Wm. Young, for Repairs, Gaol, Twillingate....	.....	1	14	8
"	J. Maher, Iron Work, for Harbor Breton	.....	1	3	10
"	C. Parsons, Repairs, Court House, Harbor Grace	.....	5	0	5
"	J. Strathie, Smith Work, Ditto	.....	0	10	10
"	Slade & Co., Repairs, Court House, Twillingate	.....	3	9	4
"	C. Parsons, Ditto, Police Office, Harbor Grace	.....	24	18	11
"	Steamer <i>Victoria</i> , Freight to Harbor Breton	.....	0	6	6
"	J. Strathie, Repairs, Bonavista	.....	6	18	8
"	Brooking & Co, Ditto, Trinity	.....	7	0	0
"	P. O'Sullivan, Ditto, St. John's	.....	19	3	8
"	R. Peace, Tim Smith, ditto	.....	1	11	2
"	Wm. McGrath, Smith Work, ditto..	.....	0	15	2
"	C. Ellis, Plumber	.....	4	0	7
	Carried forward	.....	£1,710	7	5

Board of Works.

GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES.

*Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of General Light Houses,
for the year ended 31st December, 1861.*

To paid Customs' Entries, Brokerage and Freight	.....	£3	1	3
“ Bowring, Brothers, for Sundries	.....	2	6	7
“ Packing Boxes	.....	0	15	7
“ Stationery	.....	2	0	10
“ J. Kavanagh, Damask, &c.,	.....	2	9	6
“ Cartage and Customs' Entries	.....	1	14	1
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass, Cloths	.....	0	19	0
“ Brooking & Co., Insurance, Wick	.....	2	14	3
“ Insurance Inspector's Life	.....	6	12	4
“ T. McConnan, Stationery	.....	3	0	9
“ J. Kavanagh, Locks and Hinges	.....	2	11	6
“ Cartage	.....	0	19	6
“ Robert Oke, Drawing Plans of Light House, for Board of Trade	.....	15	0	0
“ Freight, Cartage, and Customs' Entries	.....	2	9	0
“ Brooking & Co., Insurance, Glasses	.....	3	9	3
“ Freight, Cartage, and Customs' Entries	.....	1	11	8
“ D. & T. Stevenson, Insurance Potash, Chamois Skins, Shipping Charges and Professional Ser- vices	.....	35	6	0
“ T. McConnan, Stationery	.....	1	12	10
“ Cartage and Customs' Entries	.....	1	19	0
“ Advertising	.....	5	2	3
“ Robert Oke, Inspector, Travelling	.....	0	9	6
“ Glass Boxes, making	.....	1	13	4
“ Robert Oke, Inspector's Salary	.....	200	0	0

£297 18 0

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

HARBOR GRACE LIGHT HOUSE.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Light House on Harbor Grace Island, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.			£	s	d
To paid	J. Kavanagh	.....	5	10	11
"	George Gear, Stove Pipe	.....	4	6	8
"	J. J. Dearin, Potash, &c.	.....	4	0	5
"	Robert Peace, Stove	.....	5	1	5
"	J. Snow, Boat hire during Winter	.....	4	6	8
"	Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	.....	2	2	2
"	Steamer <i>Dauntless</i> , Freight, Oil	.....	10	8	0
"	E. L. Oke, Keeper, Fuel	.....	28	0	0
"	A. Oke, Assistant ditto	.....	13	0	0
"	Repairing Oil Casks	.....	1	6	0
"	Punton & Munn for Oil	.....	3	15	10
"	Brooking & Co., for Wich	.....	8	9	6
"	Bowring, Brothers, Supplies	.....	4	18	8
"	J. & W. Boyd, Boards	.....	4	9	3
"	Henry Seymour, Soap and Candles	.....	4	17	7
"	Cost of Boat and Freight	.....	6	0	0
"	Cartage to Cove and rinds	.....	1	6	0
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Insurance Lamps, &c.	.....	25	11	10
"	For Oil and Winch	.....	5	8	11
"	Freight per <i>Blue Jacket</i>	.....	2	12	0
"	660 Gallons Oil	.....	89	7	6
"	Blacksmith's account and Nails	.....	3	15	3
"	Glazing and Painting	.....	4	5	9
"	Cartage and Freight	.....	1	1	8
"	Olive Oil and Laths	.....	0	13	0
"	S. Walsh, Carpenter Work	.....	6	16	1
"	Inspector Oke, travelling expenses	.....	8	5	6
"	Bowring, Brothers, Cloths, &c.	.....	3	19	11
"	E. L. Oke, Keeper, Salary	.....	105	0	0
"	Austin Oke, Assistant, ditto	.....	70	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£438 16 6		
			<hr/>		

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

BACCALIEU LIGHT HOUSE.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Light House on Baccalieu Island, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.

Do paid J. & J. Dearin, for Oil, &c.	.....	.....	£5	3	6
“ T. Hyde, Attendant, quarter's salary	.....	.....	5	4	0
“ Gear, Tinsmith	.....	.....	0	17	4
“ Robert Oke, Inspector, travelling Expenses	.....	.....	2	18	11
“ Robert Peace, Tinsmith	.....	.....	0	12	8
“ T. Hyde, Attendant, quarter's salary	.....	.....	5	4	0
“ J. Ryan, Keeper, Fuel	.....	.....	28	0	0
“ H. Seymour, Soap and Candles	.....	.....	4	11	5
“ Bowring, Brothers, Supplies	.....	.....	5	6	9
“ J. Maher, Iron Work	.....	.....	0	10	10
“ T. Hyde, Attendant, quarter's salary	.....	.....	5	4	0
“ Steamer <i>Victoria</i> , Freight	.....	.....	4	12	4
“ Steamer <i>Danntless</i> , Freight of Oil	.....	.....	10	8	0
“ J. Ryan, on account of Road	.....	.....	3	9	4
“ Boards and Putty	.....	.....	0	18	10
“ John Maher, Iron Work	.....	.....	2	10	4
“ Oil, Paint and Lamps	.....	.....	4	8	6
“ 421 Gallons Oil	.....	.....	57	0	2
“ Bennett & Co., Olive Oil	.....	.....	0	14	9
“ Freight, &c.	.....	.....	3	4	7
“ James Ryan, Keeper, Salary	.....	.....	100	0	0
“ John Ryan, Assistant, Ditto	.....	.....	70	0	0
“ McBride & Co., Manilla Rope	.....	.....	2	12	7
“ D. & T. Stevenson, short charge on Lamps	.....	.....	0	19	0

£324 11 10

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

FORT AMHERST LIGHT HOUSE.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Light House at Fort Amherst, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.					
To paid	John Kavanagh, Supplies	.....	.....	£4	2 1
"	G. F. Bown, Plank	.....	.....	4	1 5
"	J. J. Dearin, Potash, &c.	.....	.....	2	0 7
"	Robert Peace, Tin Smith	.....	.....	4	1 5
"	J. Woods, Acting during Keeper's illness	.....	.....	2	15 5
"	John Kavanagh, Blinds, &c.	.....	.....	3	8 4
"	C. Daley, Mason Work	.....	.....	1	19 4
"	S. Walsh, Carpenter Work	.....	.....	4	16 1
"	Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	.....	.....	6	4 8
"	Henry Seymour, Soap and Candles..	.....	.....	2	17 1
"	J. Martin, Iron Work	.....	.....	0	6 11
"	J. & W. Boyd, Boards and Shingles	.....	.....	2	7 1
"	P. Woods, Freight Oil	.....	.....	1	14 8
"	J. Kavanagh, Cordage	.....	.....	0	15 10
"	G. F. Bown, 40 Hhds. Coals	.....	.....	13	0 0
"	Bowring, Brothers, Supplies	.....	.....	1	9 8
"	P. Woods, landing Coals	.....	.....	6	18 8
"	P. O'Sullivan, Carpenter Work	.....	.....	11	7 9
"	Cartage, Brick, and Freight	.....	.....	1	15 10
"	Paint, Oil and Lamp Wick	.....	.....	2	3 10
"	275 Gallons Oil	.....	.....	37	4 9
"	Prem., Insurance, Keeper's Life....	.....	.....	2	17 2
"	Bennett & Co., Olive Oil	.....	.....	0	7 4
"	Robert Oke, travelling expenses....	.....	.....	0	19 6
"	Mason Work and Boards	.....	.....	3	1 4
"	Bowring, Brothers, Nails	.....	.....	0	4 2
"	John Shepherd, Keeper, Salary	.....	.....	80	0 0
"	A. Shepherd, Assistant, ditto	.....	.....	30	0 0
					£233 0 11

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DODDING HEAD LIGHT HOUSE.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Light House at Dodding Head, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.

To paid J. J. Dearin, Potash, &c.	£4	0	5
“ M. Sparrow, Keeper, Fuel	28	0	0
“ Thomas Doran, Assistant, Ditto	13	0	0
“ John O'Neill, Lumber	0	9	1
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	3	17	9
“ H. W. Seymour, Candles and Soap	4	14	2
“ C. Hallett, Iron Work	1	16	10
“ Freight and Passages per <i>Victoria</i>	3	9	4
“ Iron Work	0	12	2
“ Bowring, Brothers, Putty and Paint	1	1	2
“ J. Inkpen, Storage	8	13	4
“ Cartage, Oil to Light House	2	9	0
“ Paint, Oil and Lamp Wick	2	8	11
“ 156 Gallons Oil	21	2	6
“ Bennett & Co., Olive Oil	0	14	9
“ Robert Oke, Inspector, Travelling Expenses	2	15	4
“ Martin Sparrow, Keeper, Salary	100	0	0
“ Thomas Doran, Assistant, Ditto	70	0	0
			£269 4 9

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

HARBOR GRACE BEACON.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Beacon at Harbor Grace, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.					
To paid	J. J. Dearin, Potash	.....	.....	£1	4 8
"	Gas Company, to 31st March	.....	.....	12	10 0
"	Ditto, to 30th June	.....	.....	12	10 0
"	Steamer <i>Dauntless</i> , Freight	.....	.....	2	12 0
"	Rutherford, Brothers, Coals	.....	.....	5	9 2
"	Paint and Oil	.....	.....	0	11 9
"	H. W. Seymour, Soap and Candles	.....	.....	1	1 8
"	Gas Company, to 30th September	.....	.....	12	10 0
"	Ditto, to 31st December	.....	.....	12	10 0
"	George Brown, Keeper, Salary	.....	.....	40	0 0
					£100 19 3

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

CAPE ST. MARY'S LIGHT HOUSE.

*Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Cape St. Mary's Light House,
for the year ended 31st December, 1861.*

1861.					
To paid for Iron	.....	.....	.....	£0	4 6
“ J. J. Dearin, Potash, &c.	.....	.....	.....	0	16 5
“ Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	4	13 7
“ Advertising	.....	.....	.....	2	4 2
“ Bowring, Brothers, Sundries	.....	.....	.....	3	1 9
“ R. Peace, Repairing Machinery	.....	.....	.....	13	11 3
“ Robert Oke, Inspector, Travelling expenses	.....	.....	.....	3	0 8
“ J. Whiteford, Repairing Barometer	.....	.....	.....	2	5 6
“ Cartage	.....	.....	.....	0	17 4
“ Henry W. Seymour, Candles and Soap	.....	.....	.....	4	11 5
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	.....	.....	.....	5	17 2
“ J. & W. Boyd, Boards	.....	.....	.....	1	10 4
“ Brooms and Buckets	.....	.....	.....	0	6 6
“ Austin Oke, gratuity for fixing Apparatus in 1859	.....	.....	.....	10	0 0
“ Freight and Insurance, per <i>Victoria</i>	.....	.....	.....	2	4 5
“ John Rielley, Keeper, Fuel	.....	.....	.....	28	0 0
“ Wm. Collins, Assistant, ditto	.....	.....	.....	13	0 0
“ Passage of Inspector Oke, per <i>Victoria</i>	.....	.....	.....	0	17 4
“ D. & T. Stevenson, Insurance, Lamp Glasses	.....	.....	.....	7	3 6
“ R. Sweetman, Freight, Oil	.....	.....	.....	9	8 7
“ R. Duffy, Freight	.....	.....	.....	1	1 8
“ Bowring, Brothers, Supplies	.....	.....	.....	1	0 2
“ J. Rielley, Cartage, Oil	.....	.....	.....	2	7 8
“ Paint, Oil, and Lamp Wick	.....	.....	.....	4	10 6
“ 507 Gallons Oil	.....	.....	.....	68	13 1
“ Advertising	.....	.....	.....	6	1 1
“ Olive Oil, 2½ Gallons	.....	.....	.....	1	2 0
“ John Rielley, Keeper, Salary	.....	.....	.....	100	0 0
“ Wm. Collins, Assistant, ditto	.....	.....	.....	70	0 0
					<u>£368 10 7</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

CAPE PINE LIGHT HOUSE.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Cape Pine Light House, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.

To paid John Kavanagh, Supplies	.....	.....	£3	7	2
“ J. J. Dearin, Potash..	.....	.....	3	10	11
“ J. Devereux, for Sundries	.....	.....	6	5	8
“ Robert Peace, Tin Smith	.....	.....	0	4	11
“ Labour	.....	.....	2	1	2
“ H. Hearder, Keeper, Fuel	.....	.....	28	0	0
“ S. Austin, Assistant, Ditto	.....	.....	13	0	0
“ J. Waddleton, Freight and Cartage	.....	.....	2	9	11
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	.....	.....	6	12	0
“ H. W. Seymour, Soap and Candles	.....	.....	4	10	10
“ Freight of Oil to Trepassey	.....	.....	1	10	4
“ Insurance Oil, per <i>Victoria</i>	.....	.....	0	8	9
“ Passage, Inspector, per Ditto	.....	.....	0	17	4
“ D. & T. Stevenson, Insurance, Machinery and Rope	.....	.....	1	4	5
“ Ditto, Insurance, Chimnies	.....	.....	1	0	9
“ For Freight	.....	.....	7	11	8
“ For Oil and Lamp Wick	.....	.....	3	1	3
“ 608 Gallons Oil	.....	.....	82	6	8
“ Storage and Landing Oil	.....	.....	5	14	10
“ Lumber, Tin, Bricks and Oil Cloth	.....	.....	5	2	2
“ Henry Hearder, Keeper, Salary	.....	.....	100	0	0
“ Samuel Austin, Assistant, ditto	.....	.....	70	0	0
“ J. Waddleton, Freight	.....	.....	0	6	0

£349 6 9

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

CAPE BONAVISTA LIGHT HOUSE.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of [the Light House at Cape Bonavista, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.				
To paid	J. J. Dearin, Potash, &c.	.....	.....	£2 11 10
"	Advertising	.....	.....	1 4 6
"	J. & W. Boyd, Plank	.....	.....	2 11 6
"	Paid for Files	.....	.....	0 9 3
"	Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths, &c.	.....	.....	6 4 9
"	Insurance on Oil	.....	.....	1 8 7
"	H. W. Seymour, Soap and Candles	.....	.....	4 10 10
"	Bowring, Brothers, Supplies	.....	.....	1 18 1
"	S. March, 40 Hhds. Coals	.....	.....	13 0 0
"	J. & W. Boyd, Plank and Shingles	.....	.....	16 11 1
"	Freight, Oil, &c.	.....	.....	9 12 4
"	Steamer <i>Victoria</i> , passages of Workmen	.....	.....	6 12 7
"	J. Saint, Freight, Boards &c.	.....	.....	2 11 0
"	A. Strathie, Carpenter Work	.....	.....	5 10 6
"	Stephen Walsh, Ditto	.....	.....	11 16 7
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Insurance Glasses	.....	.....	7 3 6
"	Wm. Walsh, Freight	.....	.....	2 7 8
"	Bowring, Brothers, Putty, Paint, &c.	.....	.....	3 18 10
"	S. A. Kennan, Cartage, Labor, &c.	.....	.....	15 10 0
"	Storage, Oil	.....	.....	2 6 9
"	John Channers, Wick and Paint	.....	.....	4 19 4
"	For Smithwork	.....	.....	3 9 9
"	660 Gallons Oil	.....	.....	89 7 6
"	Premium Insurance, Keeper's Life..	.....	.....	7 12 10
"	Bennett & Co., Olive Oil	.....	.....	1 2 1
"	Robert Oke, Inspector, Travelling Expenses	.....	.....	2 11 1
"	Bowring, Brothers, Nails	.....	.....	0 6 8
"	For Window Sashes	.....	.....	3 0 8
"	Advertising	.....	.....	0 13 0
"	J. White, Keeper, Salary	.....	.....	100 0 0
"	Nicholas White, Assistant, ditto	.....	.....	70 0 0
				<u>£401 3 1</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

ROADS UNDER CONTRACT.

Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Roads, under Contract for Repairs, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.			
To paid	D. Grainger, for Topsail Road . . . . .	. . . . .	£15 12 0
"	G. Griffin, Petty Harbor Road . . . . .	. . . . .	32 18 8
"	Moggridge & Gressnel, Goolds to Petty Harbor . . . . .	. . . . .	25 15 7
"	J. Bulger, Torbay to Flat Rock . . . . .	. . . . .	74 10 8
"	D. Walsh, Topsail Road . . . . .	. . . . .	25 8 4
"	J. Long, Topsail Road . . . . .	. . . . .	19 1 4
"	Walsh & Kelly, Torbay Road . . . . .	. . . . .	21 13 4
"	Wm. Vicars, Torbay Road . . . . .	. . . . .	38 2 8
"	James Heally, Petty Harbor Road . . . . .	. . . . .	17 6 8
"	Wm. Ryan, Bay Bulls Road . . . . .	. . . . .	13 8 7
"	Roche & Range, Flat Rock to Pouche Cove . . . . .	. . . . .	78 0 0
"	Nicholas Rorke, Portugal Cove Road . . . . .	. . . . .	65 10 0
"	Thomas Howlet, Bay Bulls Road . . . . .	. . . . .	16 18 3
"	P. Day, Bay Rulls Road . . . . .	. . . . .	26 0 0
			£470 6 1
			£470 6 1
In the Financial Secretary's Statement of the above Expenditure, there is charged to Road Act, 23rd Vic.			
		. . . . .	£261 10 8
	And Roads under Contract . . . . .	. . . . .	208 15 5
			£470 6 1
			£470 6 1

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

GENERAL REPAIRS OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the General Repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.

To repairing	Bridges, Broad Cove	.....	.....	£4	6	8
"	New Waterford Bridge	.....	.....	1	14	8
"	Placentia Road	.....	.....	0	13	0
"	Torbay Ditto	.....	.....	2	12	0
"	South Shore, Conception Bay	.....	.....	4	6	8
"	Salmonier Road	.....	.....	4	8	10
"	Plank for Bridges	.....	.....	5	3	10
"	South Shore	.....	.....	4	10	6
"	Placentia Road	.....	.....	7	3	5
"	J. Kelly, Killigrews	.....	.....	0	17	4
"	J. McDonald, Outer Cove	.....	.....	1	6	0
Paid	for Stone and Longers	.....	.....	0	17	1
"	Repairing Bridges, Lance Cove	.....	.....	0	17	4
"	Ditto Holyrood to Blackhead	.....	.....	6	13	8
"	Ditto Holyrood and Placentia	.....	.....	2	8	9
"	Ditto Lance Cove	.....	.....	0	18	5
"	Ditto Culley's Bridge, Ferryland	.....	.....	4	16	4
"	Ditto Placentia Road	.....	.....	2	11	9
"	Ditto Colinet Road	.....	.....	2	1	7
"	Ditto Tapper's Cove, Torbay	.....	.....	6	0	3
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Plank	.....	.....	15	3	2
"	Labour at Lance Cove	.....	.....	5	8	9
"	Nails, Picks, and Labour, Goold's Bridge	.....	.....	2	8	1
"	Clearing Snow, Portugal Cove Road	.....	.....	2	17	2
"	Repairing Renouf's Bridge	.....	.....	1	19	0
"	Ditto King's Bridge	.....	.....	2	6	6
"	Ditto Dunscomb's Bridge	.....	.....	3	6	6
"	Ditto Bay Bulls Road	.....	.....	6	17	9
"	Ditto Pouch Cove Ditto	.....	.....	8	3	4
"	Ditto Magotty Cove Bridge	.....	.....	1	0	9
"	Waggon Hire, per Inspector	.....	.....	0	17	4
"	Repairing Logy Bay Bridges	.....	.....	3	6	10
"	Ditto Bay Bulls Road	.....	.....	3	16	11

Carried forward £122 0 2

Board of Works.

GENERAL REPAIRS ROADS AND BRIDGES.—(Continued.)

1861.

	To brought forward	.....	.....	£122	0	2
To paid	Fencing South Side Road	.....	.....	5	10	10
"	Scantling and Deals, Logy Bay	.....	.....	2	9	0
"	Repairing Bridges, Queen's Street, and near Factory	.....	.....	8	10	9
"	Repairing Tite's Brook Bridge, Burin	.....	.....	13	0	0
"	Ditto Bridges, Carbonear	.....	.....	13	13	10
"	For Plank	.....	.....	5	13	7
"	Repairing Rocky River Bridge	.....	.....	1	19	0
"	Ditto Old Bay Bulls Road	.....	.....	2	2	5
"	Ditto Near Factory	.....	.....	6	17	9
"	For Flags for Drains	.....	.....	4	13	2
"	Repairing Bridges, Outer Cove and Broad Cove	.....	.....	6	14	4
"	Ditto Old Bay Bulls Road	.....	.....	2	9	10
"	For Stone for Drains	.....	.....	5	3	11
"	Labour, Indian Meal Road	.....	.....	1	10	4
"	For Flags for Drains	.....	.....	5	14	0
"	Repairing Dunscomb's and Neagle's Bridges	.....	.....	6	7	2
"	For Flags for Drains	.....	.....	1	19	0
"	Repairing Dunscomb's and Hood's Bridges	.....	.....	10	1	4
"	Ditto Ditto and Neagle's Hill Ditto	.....	.....	15	12	7
"	Ditto Ditto	.....	.....	3	7	6
"	Ditto Killigrews	.....	.....	1	14	8
"	Ditto Ragged Harbor and Catalina	.....	.....	2	12	0
"	Ditto Carbonear	.....	.....	4	6	8
"	Ditto Indian Meal Road	.....	.....	1	6	0
"	Wm. Dooley, Contract repairing Wharf, Portugal Cove	.....	.....	8	13	4
"	J. & W. Boyd, Lumber, for Dunscomb's and Neagle's Hill Bridges	.....	.....	20	3	11
"	John Maher, Iron Work for Dunscomb's Bridge	.....	.....	4	12	6
"	H. W. Seymour, Plank and Nails	.....	.....	2	11	7
"	J. Leamon, for Brigus	.....	.....	17	6	8
"	Wm. Sweetland, for Trinity	.....	.....	4	15	4
"	Cartage, Lumber	.....	.....	0	8	8
"	J. Bishop, S. Shore	.....	.....	0	17	4
"	Repairing Road, Holyrood to Brigus	.....	.....	10	4	4
	Carried forward	.....	.....	£325	3	6

Board of Works.

GENERAL REPAIRS ROADS AND BRIDGES.—(Continued.)

1861.		£	s	d
To brought forward	.....	£609	13	3
To paid J. S. Keans, Belle Isle	.....	3	0	8
" Repairs, Bay Bulls Road	.....	3	0	8
" J. Maher, Iron Work	.....	1	6	0
" For Longers, South Side Road	.....	2	13	8
" T. Byrne, Travelling Expenses	.....	13	0	0
" For Stone for Drains	.....	2	3	4
" Labor, Pouch Cove Road	.....	1	6	0
" J. Bemister, for North Shore	.....	30	0	0
" M. Dooley, Balance Contract Portugal Cove Wharf	.....	6	10	0
" For Scantling for River Head Bridge	.....	0	10	11
" P. & L. Tessier, Plank for Bridges	.....	16	11	8
" J. Maher, Gratings for Drains	.....	11	18	1
" " Nails, &c., Belle Isle Wharf	.....	3	7	1
" H. W. Seymour, Nails, Plank, &c.	.....	14	6	7
" J. Gleeson, for Sledge	.....	0	10	2
" Cleansing Streets, St. John's	.....	355	1	2
" St. John's Streets and Drains, for labor repairing	.....	247	11	2
" Placentia Road	.....	6	10	0
" John Maher, for Labor and Stone for Drains	.....	12	3	7
" Wm. Coady, for Stone for Drains...	.....	1	7	2
" Ditto, for Labor	.....	1	11	2
		£1,324	2	4
By this Amount for Manure	.....	2	18	4
		£1,321	4	0

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

BLOCK-HOUSE, SIGNAL HILL.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Repairing the Block House at Signal Hill, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

1861.

To paid P. Hutchings, Kitchen Range	.....	.....	£2	1	7	
“ Carpenter Work	.....	.....	9	4	2	
“ Ditto	.....	.....	2	7	3	
“ H. W. Seymour, Scantling	.....	.....	6	16	9	
“ J. & W. Boyd, Plank	.....	.....	1	11	7	
“ C. Daley, Mason Work	.....	.....	1	18	7	
“ Wm. McGrath, Smithwork	.....	.....	2	0	10	
“ Trenear & McKenzie, Painting	.....	.....	14	3	10	
						£40 4 7

In Financial Secretary's Statement, the above Expenditure is charged against Unforeseen Contingencies.

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

*Statement of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the deepening Quidi Vidi Gut,
for the year ended 31st December, 1861.*

1861.

To paid G. Gear, Tinsmith	.....	.....	.....	£1	0	9
“ For Fusees	.....	.....	.....	1	18	5
“ For Tinsplate	.....	.....	.....	0	6	9
“ For Acids	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5
“ For Plank	.....	.....	.....	0	9	5
“ For Galvanic Box	.....	.....	.....	0	17	4
“ For Iron Work	.....	.....	.....	5	12	3
“ For Powder	.....	.....	.....	1	3	6
“ For Iron Work	.....	.....	.....	0	18	9
“ For Acids	.....	.....	.....	0	11	3
“ For Shovels	.....	.....	.....	0	7	9
“ For Fusees	.....	.....	.....	0	14	10
“ For Labor, Blasting.....	.....	.....	.....	137	11	6
				<hr/>		
				£152 14 11		
				<hr/>		

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st December, 1861. }

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF.

Statement of Expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Sealing Crews, for the year ended the 31st December, 1861.

1861.

January 14—Brigantine *Adelaide* of Carbonear, lost off Renew's :—

John Frazer, passage from St. John's	}	£1	0	0
Thomas Cargill, passage to Carbonear, 10s. each					

“ 22—Brigantine *Adelaide* :—

Wm. Kennister, 16 meals at 1s.	.....	.....	0	16	0
Colin Campbell, ditto ditto	.....	.....	0	16	0
Henry Shiptman, ditto ditto	.....	.....	0	16	0
Allan Anson, 18 ditto ditto	.....	.....	0	18	0

“ “ —Subsistence of 6 men at Bay Bulls, one day 0 9 0

“ “ —Car hire from Bay Bulls to St. John's, of a sick man, of *Adelaide* 0 15 0“ 30—*Adelaide* at Ferryland :—

Paid Catherine Devereux for 4 men, 3 days 0 6 0

“ “ —Board of Captain, Mate and 4 men of *Adelaide*, 3½ days, paid John White 1 0 0“ “ —*Adelaide* : Advanced by J. Stephenson, Esq., to Capt. Fraser, to pay expenses of self and crew to St. John's from Ferryland 2 0 0“ “ —*Union*, lost at Cat Harbor, October, 1859 :—

Passage of Samuel Daniel, and another to St. John's from Greenspond, paid Benjamin Stone 1 0 0

March 27—*Julia Deagle*, lost at Toad's Cove :—

Conveying 2 disabled men to St. John's, paid Patrick Day 1 5 0

April 1—Brigantine *British Queen*, cast away at Goose Cove, French Shore, in October last :—

10 men, one week	}	9	8	9
5 men, three weeks							

Carried forward £20 9 9

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS RELIEF.—(Continued.)

1861.		£20 9 9
	Brought forward	
April 12—	<i>Swift</i> , Callahan master, lost at Point of Feather, 7th April :—	
	Thomas Foley, Andrew Haley and Michael Brian, to go home to Caplin Bay from St. John's	0 15 0
" 15—	Wm. Doyle and Henry Strickland, blown off the coast last fall, picked up and carried to England, subsequently sent out here : To enable them to get to get to Greenspond	1 10 0
" 17—	<i>Mary</i> , lost at the Ice :— John Tobin, John Hoffman, Anthony Conway, Patrick Lane, Anthony Jackson, Cornelius Mahony, to go home to Renewse from St. John's	1 10 0
" "	— <i>Swift</i> , lost near Harbor Grace :— Stephen Gatherall to go home to Renewse	0 5 0
" 19—	<i>Mary</i> :—	
" "	— Christopher Kane, Wm. Tobin, John Coady, Pierce Murphy	0 12 0
" "	— John Kane, Fred. Fowler	0 6 0
" "	— Christopher Kane, Jr., John Coady, (2)	0 6 0
" "	— Philip Jackman, Edward Power	0 6 0
" "	— Michael Coady, James Geran	0 6 0
" "	— John Bradshaw, Wm. Walsh	0 6 0
" "	— John Neal, Christopher Harding	0 6 0
" "	— Wm. Neal, Martin Neal	0 6 0
	The above amounts paid to enable the men to go home to the Southward.	
" 22—	<i>Swift</i> :— Paid at Brigus by Mr. Cozens, for 8 men on their way from Harbor Grace to St. John's	1 0 0
	— <i>Mary's</i> Crew at Brigus, relieved by Mr. Cozens :— Michael Fennel, John Murphy, } Francis Jackman, John Nicholas, } John Reilly, Matthew Howlett, } 5 others	0 18 0 0 15 0
	Forward	£29 16 9

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF.—(Continued.)

1861.	Brought forward	£29 16 9
April 22—Richard Brown, George Clarke . . . . .	. . . . .	0 4 0
“ “ —John Keating, Thomas Bowne . . . . .	. . . . .	0 4 0
“ “ —Robert Philips, Richard Brian . . . . .	. . . . .	0 5 0
“ “ —Richard McGrath, Wm. Neal . . . . .	. . . . .	0 5 0
“ “ —Con. Mahoney, John Kenna . . . . .	. . . . .	0 5 0
“ “ —John Newell, Edward Furlong . . . . .	. . . . .	0 5 0
“ “ —Paid P. Jordan & Sons, for clothing for Wm. Doyle, Wm. Doyle, Jr., John Doyle and Henry Strickland—4 men belonging to Cat Harbor, blown off and carried to London last fall . . . . .	. . . . .	10 18 0
“ 24—John Sankey, Board and Lodging the above 4 Cat Harbor men, 8 weeks . . . . .	. . . . .	10 16 0
“ 30— <i>Sir G. LeMarchant</i> , lost at head of Trinity Bay, 8th April :— Paid Charles Pitman, New Perlican, for 49 meals to crew . . . . .	. . . . .	3 12 9
May 11— <i>Caroline</i> , of Indian Island, lost near Tickle Cove :—		
“ “ —Paid Mr. Condon, for 25 men . . . . .	. . . . .	11 2 6
“ “ — <i>Caroline</i> :—		
“ “ —Paid Robert Prince, for conveying 12 men from Tickle Cove to Greenspond . . . . .	. . . . .	5 0 0
“ “ —Paid John Taylor, for conveying 12 men, as above . . . . .	. . . . .	5 0 0
“ “ — <i>Julia Deagle</i> , lost in March :—		
“ “ —Dr. McKie, Bay Bulls, for advance, to come on to St. John's . . . . .	. . . . .	0 10 6
June 13— <i>Sarah Ann</i> :—		
“ “ —Paid John Scott, for passage, from Fogo to St. John's, of Joseph Pippy, David Condon, and Clement Hudson, who were abandoned by their own vessel, the <i>Sarah Ann</i> , whilst on board the wreck of the <i>Hebe</i> , off the Groais Islands, on 6th May . . . . .	. . . . .	3 0 0
“ 20— <i>Racer</i> , lost on Anticosti this Spring :—		
“ “ —Passage and food of 8 men, per Brig <i>Amelia</i> , from Miramichi to St. John's . . . . .	. . . . .	12 0 0
	Carried forward	£93 4 6

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF.—(Continued.)

1861.	Brought forward	.....	.....	£93	4	6
June 29—	<i>Mary's</i> crew at Harbor Grace, relieved by R. J. Pinsent, Esq., in April :—					
	Paid for 25 men	.....	.....	7	2	5
“ “	— <i>Swift's</i> crew at Harbor Grace in April, relieved by Mr. Pinsent :—					
	Paid for 48 men	.....	.....	24	0	0
“ “	— <i>Alma's</i> crew at Harbor Grace in April :—					
	Paid for 31 men	.....	.....	8	0	0
“ “	— <i>Sir G. LeMarchant</i> , at Harbor Grace (May) :—					
	Paid for 10 men	.....	.....	2	17	0
“ “	— <i>Ripple's</i> crew at Harbor Grace,—vessel lost at Bird Island Cove :					
	Paid for 3 men	.....	.....	0	15	0
“ “	— <i>Hollyhock's</i> crew at Harbor Grace :—					
	Paid for a part of the crew, who abandoned their vessel, being (as they said) short of provisions	.....	.....	1	15	0
“ “	—Martin Power's vessel of Harbor Grace :—					
“ “	—Paid for 5 men going home to St. John's	.....	.....	0	15	0
“ “	—Brigantine <i>Alert</i> , lost at Bard Island, spring of 1859 :—					
	Passage of 46 men to Harbor Grace	.....	.....	23	0	0
	Diet, 5 days, @ 1s. 6d.	.....	.....	17	5	0
July 13—	<i>Sir G. LeMarchant</i> :—					
	Paid Michael Howley for provisions at New Perlican	.....	.....	1	5	0
“ 25—	<i>Caroline</i> , of Indian Islands :—					
	Paid Brooking, Son & Co., for provisions supplied in Greenspond	.....	.....	12	1	6
August 27—	<i>Mary</i> , at Carbonear :—					
	Relieved by Joseph Ryan, Esq., John Stoneman and 13 others			2	5	0
	Paid Daniel King, of Bareneed, for passage of 30 men of <i>Mary</i> , from Carbonear to St. John's	.....	.....	7	10	0
“ “	—Paid Arthur Jackman and 21 men of the <i>Mary</i>	.....	.....	10	5	0
“ “	—Moses Lewis, Lower Island Cove, shipwrecked, relieved at Carbonear	.....	.....	0	10	0
“ “	Richard Roach, St. John's, shipwrecked, relieved at Carbonear	.....	.....	0	5	0
	Carried Forward	.....	.....	£212	15	5

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF.—Continued.

	Brought forward	£212 15 5
August 27—	Abel Stamp, Bay Roberts, shipwrecked, relieved at Carbonear	0 10 0
“ “	—Frederick Kielly, Torbay, relieved at Carbonear	0 8 0
“ “	—Wm. Murphy, and 5 others, St. John's, relieved at Carbonear	0 10 0
“ “	—Paid Thomas Finn, Carbonear, for the use of his house, diet, &c., for Charles O'Neil, of Renewse, leg broken, and death	3 10 0
“ “	—Paid Dr. Berney, attendance on Charles O'Neil	2 2 0
“ “	—Paid John Moran, funeral expenses of Charles O'Neil	3 0 0
Sept. 30—	Brigantine <i>New Packet</i> , of Pincher's Island, lost off Torbay, on 21st Sept. :—	
	John Stansbury, Francis Stansbury, Thomas Stansbury, George Stansbury and Wm. Gibbons, to go home	2 10 0
Oct. 30—	Brigantine <i>Hibernia</i> , lost near Seldom-come-by, on 14th October :—	
	Paid Michael Fennell, for passage of James Maher, James Flinn and Patrick Connell,—3 of the crew to St. John's	2 5 0
Nov. 5—	Paid Thomas Scanlan, for passage of 2 of the crew of <i>Hibernia</i> to St. John's	1 10 0
“ 19—	Brigantine <i>Salmah</i> , lost at Cape Spear :—	
	Paid James Clow, the master	1 0 0
Dec. 17—	<i>Rory O'Moore</i> , lost at North Harbor :—	
	Clothing for crew	6 0 0
“ “	—Schooner <i>Ranger</i> , lost at Point LaHaye, on 2nd instant :—	
	Passage of 3 men to St. John's	3 0 0
“ “	—Paid Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Carbonear, for attendance on—Kavanagh, of <i>Maggie McNeill</i>	3 0 0
	George Watson, ditto	0 5 0
		Cy. £242 5 5
	Amount remitted the Board of Trade, London, account of crew driven off the coast to England, from Cat Harbor, £50 15 4 stg.	£58 11 6
		Cy. £300 16 11

31st December, 1861.

J. SHEA.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Poor Returns.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR,

DISTRICT.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. John's...	Per'mt. Poor	121 8 3	124 5 3	124 5 3	124 5 3	121 10 3	117 8 6
	Casual Poor	307 18 7	554 3 8	654 10 9	691 1 3	486 4 10	214 0 8
	Poor in Sheds	98 12 7	93 10 2	94 10 2	91 15 11	91 1 11	83 0 11
	Orphanages . . . . .	.....	.....	113 18 0	.....	.....	102 10 0
	Salaries, &c.. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Main		55 11 9	43 4 3	15 17 7	50 4 6	19 13 0	56 18 4
Ferryland		1 1 3	20 11 11	0 5 0	3 10 0	86 12 0	47 10 0
Carbonear		158 10 7	141 6 9	0 4 5	219 0 0	25 6 3	50 1 3
Brigus		128 12 5	64 14 6	25 0 0	13 0 6	18 12 2	272 16 5
Harbor Grace		100 3 9	138 3 0	11 1 3	115 6 5	50 10 7	6 17 3
Bay-de-Verds		20 7 4	.....	15 0 0	4 10 0	36 6 0	13 15 0
Trinity		29 9 0	25 0 0	103 14 4	40 18 8	8 15 0	162 15 9
Bonavista		38 13 1	72 18 11	145 5 0	1 10 0	38 19 0	57 10 10
Burin		42 5 0	7 10 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	.....	1 0 0
Twillingate		7 18 7	28 8 5	3 6 0	54 10 7	35 15 9	166 13 8
Placentia		0 5 0	10 7 6	10 0 6	12 0 0	29 16 0	16 4 0
Burgeo and LaPoile . . . . .		.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	7 0 0	.....

Poor Returns.

DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

July.	August.	Septemb'r.	October.	November.	December.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
109 16 10	110 17 10	110 4 4	112 19 4	115 3 6	114 11 0	1406 15 7	
181 5 11	133 4 2	125 5 8	158 9 5	272 12 2	610 4 11	4389 2 0	
84 13 8	84 1 11	84 18 7	105 9 7	121 2 11	130 17 8	1163 15 11	
.....	.....	102 0 0	.....	.....	111 0 0	429 8 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488 8 11	
							7877 10 5
9 17 6	24 2 4	10 2 0	28 11 4	24 13 2	70 3 11	408 19 8	
2 10 0	5 5 0	2 5 0	11 11 0	29 10 0	150 15 8	361 6 10	
10 6 3	96 1 5	132 1 6	50 0 0	.....	20 1 8	903 0 1	
211 16 3	92 18 10	2 12 6	121 17 8	18 1 3	3 0 0	973 2 6	
2 6 5	100 1 3	.....	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	
52 6 2	9 15 4	123 1 3	41 19 6	136 1 9	54 5 5	788 2 2	
20 5 9	15 10 0	23 17 0	697 12 9	139 1 7	131 7 6	1382 11 5	
41 10 0	1 10 0	3 14 7	57 18 0	9 5 0	50 17 3	290 9 10	
84 18 1	.....	4 0 0	127 10 3	91 7 10	92 15 4	697 4 6	
24 1 0	11 0 0	24 10 0	73 17 6	123 0 6	62 4 4	397 6 4	
3 9 2	.....	.....	.....	8 5 0	.....	26 14 2	7061 9 4

SPECIAL RELIEF TO ABLE BODIED POOR.

Ferryland District	.....	.....	.....	£843 6 7
Placentia	.....	.....	.....	899 0 4
Bay-de-Verds	.....	.....	.....	286 0 6
Trinity	.....	.....	.....	561 19 1
Harbor Main	.....	.....	.....	166 10 1
Bonavista	.....	.....	.....	453 4 2
Burin	.....	.....	.....	1,003 6 8
Harbor Grace	.....	.....	.....	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 Commissioner on 31 st Dec., 1860..				319 18 3
				445 17 3
				Cy. £19,823 1 5

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

Examined and found correct.

J. SHEA,
Commissioner of the Poor.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Crown Lands.

Dr.	SURVEYOR GENERAL'S ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND		Sterling.
1861.			
Sept.	— To Cash paid for 1 Office Table	..... £4 10 0	
May	— “ “ “ To E. Delaney, C.E., for sundry expenses to Carbonear	..... 2 10 0	
	“ “ “ For Brooms, Whisks, Dusters, Towels, Soap, &c.	..... 0 18 7	
	“ “ “ For Expenses on sundry surveys	..... 2 5 0	
	“ “ “ To J. & W. Stewart, for knife, pencil case, &c.	..... 0 7 6	
	“ “ “ To T. McConnan, for pocket memorandum book, &c.	..... 0 8 6	
	“ “ “ To Thos. Byrne, Expenses on sundry surveys, &c.	..... 2 0 0	
		Cy. £12 19 7	11 5 1
June 12—	“ “ “ To Receiver General for arrears of rent and commutation fees, &c., Dowsley and others	..... ————	35 15 0
Dec. 30—	“ “ “ Handed to Receiver General, as per receipts	..... 65 15 4	57 0 0
			<u>£104 0 1</u>

Crown Lands.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861. CR.

1861.	Sterling.
Oct. 22— By Cash received from Capt. F. Taylor, for license of occupation, mineral land at Trump Island	£10 0 0
Nov. 5— “ “ “ from C. F. Bennett, for license of search for minerals	5 0 0
“ “ — “ “ “ from ditto	5 0 0
	10 0 0
“ “ — “ “ “ for issues of Crown Lands to Dec. 31st, 1861, viz :	
Quarter ending March 31st ..	0 10 0
“ “ June 30th	41 19 0
“ “ Sept. 30th	3 11 9
“ “ Dec. 31st	37 19 4
	84 0 1
	£104 0 1
	£104 0 1

E.E.

JOHN H. WARREN,
Surveyor General.

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

Crown Lands.

RETURNS OF CROWN LANDS GRANTED, AND

Date when Issued.	Name of Grantee.	Date of Grant.	Acres.			Vol.	Page
			A.	R.	P.		
	Thomas Quigley	Jan. 3, 1861	19	3	39	8	6
	Hon. Philip Duggan.....	" 15, 1861	8	3	31	"	7
	Daniel Foley	" 28, 1861	3	3	33	"	8
	Thomas Hiscock.....	Feb 8, 1861	11	....	14	"	9
	William Hiscock	" "	8	2	34	"	10
	John Bond	" 11, 1861	21	1	....	"	11
	Fishermen's Society	" 23, 1861	....	....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	12
			74	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$		
March 12	William Butler	May 12, 1857	1	1	29	"	13
" 25	William Fitzpatrick	March 18, 1861	4	1	22	"	"
" "	David Chafe	Oct. 8, 1860	50	....	....	"	14
April 3	Rev. E. Botterell	Dec. 24, 1860	3	....	12	"	15
May 7	James S. Clift	May 2, 1861	1	2	11	"	16
" 9	Martin & Oliver Walsh	April 23, 1861	6	2	....	"	17
" 10	William & Edward Mallowney ..	Oct. 16, 1861	10	....	12	"	18
" 15	Michael Gilham	May 15, 1861	2	2	2	"	19
" "	John LeMoine	" 8, 1861	3	....	18	"	20
" 26	John Costello	Dec. 12, 1860	1	2	11	"	21
" "	Isaac & Abraham Mercer	" 14, 1860	30	1	7	"	22
June 8	Clift, Wood & Co., (individually)	May 21, 1860	12	....	....	"	23
" 12	Felix Dowsley.....	March 26, 1861	4	3	8	"	24
" 18	John Pool	July 5, 1860	1	....	14	"	26
" "	Edward Genge	June 27, 1860	1	3	33	"	27
" "	William Warren.....	July 3, 1860	1	....	26	"	28
" 27	James Cantwell.....	June 15, 1855	20	1	....	5	78
July 1	Robert Stone.....	" 22, 1861	....	3	....	8	30
" 2	William S. Green.....	" 28, 1861	6	1	28	"	31
" "	James Keefe	July 2, 1861	3	3	35	"	32
" "	James Gushue.....	" "	2	....	31	"	33
" 10	Michael Sullivan.....	June 29, 1861	2	2	25	"	34
" 15	Revd. Mr. Petley	July 11, 1861	9	....	....	"	35
" "	Ditto	" "	4	....	....	"	36
" 16	Maurice Casey	" 5, 1861	4	2	....	"	37
" 20	George Furey.....	" 13, 1861	1	1	28	"	38
August 15	John Drake.....	Sept. 29, 1860	....	2	....	7	86
" 19	George Hare.....	Aug. 31, 1860	1	2	36	8	39
" "	James & John Hare.....	" 28, 1860	1	....	....	"	40
" "	Matthew Gore.....	" 30, 1860	....	1	18	"	42
" "	George W. R. Bowdridge	" 27, 1860	2	3	32	"	41
	Carried forward .....	....	179	0	38		

Crown Lands.

RETURNS OF CROWN LANDS GRANTED, AND

Date when Issued.	Name of Grantee.	Date of Grant.	Acres.			Vol.	Page
			A.	R.	P.		
	Brought forward.....		179	0	38		
Sept. 2	George Hunt	Sept. 2, 1861.....	3	12		8	45
Oct 7	William Prior	June 5, 1860.....	5	2	8	"	46
" 11	William S. Green.....	July 1, 1861.....	6	1	28	"	31
" 19	Joseph Joy	October 9, 1861.....	2	3	25	"	47
Nov. 16	Robert Tilley	" 17, 1861.....	4	3	9	"	48
" 17	Louisa Mercer.....	May 3, 1855.....	2	16		"	25
" "	George Greenland	June 18, 1861.....	5	2	19	"	29
" 27	Thomas Lawlor	Nov. 22, 1861.....	8	3	.....	"	49
" 28	William Whelan	Oct. 17, 1861.....	.....	.....	34	"	50
Dec. 7	Gregory Griffin.....	Dec. 5, 1861.....	26	3	.....	"	55
" 21	Job Harvey.....	Nov. 29, 1861.....	.....	.....	4	"	59
" "	Thomas & Peter Payne	Dec. 18, 1861.....	17	1	.....	"	58
" 17	Rt. Revd. John T. Mullock, D.D.	" 6, 1861.....	100	.....	.....	"	56
" "	Ditto Ditto	Sept. 21, 1859.....	48	.....	9	"	53
" "	Ditto Ditto	" 24, 1859.....	25	1	35	"	54
" "	Ditto Ditto	June 11, 1859.....	32	.....	.....	"	51
" "	Ditto Ditto	Sept. 26, 1859.....	32	1	2	"	52
" 23	John Doyle	August 8, 1857.....	10	1	.....	"	57
			506	3	39		
		Previous to March 1.....	74	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$		
		Acres..	581	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$		

Postal Returns.

DR. THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT IN ACCOUNT

1861.

		Currency.
To Balance due 31st December, 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	..Stg. 503 10 6½	
Premium, 20 per cent.	100 14 1	604 4 7½
“ Amount British Postage	..Stg. 694 14 1½	
Premium, 20 per cent.	138 18 10	
	Cy. 833 12 11½	
Deduct Amount of Refused, Re-Directed, and Missent Letters	51 18 11	781 14 0½
“ Amount of Imperial Postage Stamps sold	..Stg. 319 12 8½	
“ Amount of Inland “ “ “	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 Letter Fees	6 8 1	56 4 1
“ Amount to Debit of Postmasters	.....	10 16 2
		£2,611 10 8

Postal Returns.

CURRENT WITH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Cr.

1861.

		Currency.
By Amount paid the Receiver General	Stg. £1,006 15 4	
Exchange, dollars @ 4s. 4d. each . . . .	. . . . 154 17 10	£1,161 13 2
“ Amount paid into the Commissariat Chest for British Packet Postages . . . . .	. . . . . Stg. 985 0 0	
Premium, 20 per cent. . . . .	. . . . . 197 0 0	
		1,182 0 0
“ Amount Postage on Official Correspondence . . . .	. . . . .	122 14 2
“ Amount Commission on Sale of Postage Stamps . . . .	. . . . .	19 3 7
“ Amount Ship Letter Gratuities . . . . .	. . . . .	3 13 4½
“ Amount due by Postmasters, 31st December, 1861 . . . .	. . . . .	80 8 8½
“ Balance . . . . .	. . . . .	41 17 8

£2,611 10 8

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Postal Returns.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AMOUNT OF INLAND POSTAGE, AND COLONIAL PROPORTION OF BRITISH PACKET POSTAGE, COLLECTED FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 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	“	.....	.....	0 19 0
St. Mary's	“	.....	.....	1 8 6
Placentia	“	.....	.....	7 1 11
Burin	“	.....	.....	6 6 9
Harbor Briton	“	.....	.....	5 13 10½
Burgeo & LaPoile	“	.....	.....	3 16 7
Little Placentia	“	.....	.....	3 3 5
				<hr/>
St. John's	“	Inland Postage	.....	281 18 5½
				<hr/>
			Total Inland Postage	294 17 9
				<hr/>
			Ditto, for Amount Colonial Proportion of Packet Postage	576 16 2½
				<hr/>
				604 4 7½
				<hr/>
				£1,181 0 10
				<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALEY,
Chief Clerk.

Postal Returns.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AMOUNT OF BRITISH PACKET POSTAGE
COLLECTED AT THE SEVERAL POST OFFICES IN NEWFOUNDLAND,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 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 & LaPoile	“	.....	.....	.....	19 16 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.

Postal Returns.

DR. STATEMENT SHEWING THE AMOUNT OF POSTAGE STAMPS SOLD AT
1861.

	Sterling.	Currency.
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 Post Masters	50 2 11	60 3 6
Dec. 31.—“ Amount Postage Stamps received from Secretary's Office	357 3 1½	428 11 9

£572 4 10

Postal Returns.

THE SEVERAL POST OFFICES, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DEC., 1861. Cr.
1861.

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

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	
LaPoile . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2 5 0	
Placentia . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2 7 7	
Trinity . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4 0 0	
			<hr/>	
			£98 18 7	
St. John's . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	351 0 4	
			<hr/>	
				£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	
			<hr/>	
			£61 9 5	
St. John's . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	60 16 6	
			<hr/>	
				122 5 11
				<hr/>
				£572 4 10
				<hr/>

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Postal Returns.

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 Post- ages	536 19 9½	604 4 7½	
“ Fees collected	54 12 3	56 4 1	
“ Inland Postage Stamps sold	45 15 2	55 6 4½	
	£1142 12 9½	1292 11 3½	£149 19 6
EXPENDITURE.	1860.	1861.	DECREASE.
Amount of Salaries paid to Post Masters, Way “ Masters, Clerks and Assistants.....	£1310 2 3	£1233 15 0	
Amount paid for Mail Transportation	1969 18 4	2045 13 4	
“ “ “ Printing, Advertising, Station- ery and Incidentals.....	416 5 10	229 9 8	
	£3696 6 5	3508 18 0	£187 8 5

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Postal Returns.

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 Devereux	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 Hurley	Ditto	4 0 0
Port-de-Grave	Matthew O'Rielley	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 Christain	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.	68 15 0
			£1,203 15 0

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

Postal Returns.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS FOR
MAIL TRANSPORTATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1861.

Names of Contractors.	Service.	Amount.
George Makinson	Conveying Mails in Conception Bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ Steamer.....	£250 0 0
John Collins	“ “ Placentia Bay	150 0 0
Peter Coleman	“ Mails 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 9
Daniel Sullivan..	“ “ “ Carbonear and Perlican...	28 0 0
William Peddle..	“ “ “ St. Mary's and Salmonier..	20 0 0
Mathew 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 and 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.

Postal Returns.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF DEAD LETTERS RECEIVED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, AND HOW DISPOSED OF, DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

Received from the United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	454
“ “ Post Masters in Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	1112
				<hr/>
				1566
				<hr/>
Sent to the United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	1052
Returned to the 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 SHEWING 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.

Postal Returns.

REPORT OF ALL CASES OCCURRING WITHIN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST
RECEIVED BY POST IN NEWFOUNDLAND, SHEWING THE
OF THE PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED

Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mailed.		Contents.	Address of Letters.	
					Name.	Place.
W. J. McKenzie	Hr. Grace	May 8	1861	£2 cy. in notes	Murdock McKenzie	Syd'ey, C.B.
H. W. Hoyles ..	St. John's	May 27	"	Not stated	Joseph Peters	Hr. Grace .
Robert Grieve ..	"	Feb. 27	"	Ditto	J. Snyder & Co. . . .	St. Lucia .
Doctor Nowlan .	"	March 10	"	Ditto	Capt. Ed. Dwyer .	Carbonear .
Brooking & Co.	London	July 27	"	Invoices, &c.	Brooking, Son & Co.	St. John's .
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	Brigus ...
Ditto	"			Ditto	—Nuttall	"

Postal Returns.

DECEMBER, 1861, OF APPLICATION FOR MISSING LETTERS, &c., SENT AND PARTICULARS OF EACH CASE, AND STATING THE RESULT THEREIN BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Whether registered or not.	Result of the proceedings instituted by the Department.
Not received	Not registered. . . .	Letter delivered to address.
Ditto	Ditto	No evidence of the posting of this letter.
Ditto	Ditto	Enquiry failed to shew where loss occurred.
Ditto	Ditto	Letter duly delivered to address.
Ditto	Ditto	Letter delivered to address.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Customs' Returns.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT OF DUTIABLE GOODS IMPORTED IN THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1861, SHEWING THE AGGREGATE
QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF THE VARIOUS ARTICLES, AND
AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED THEREON.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry, viz. :			
In Bottles	Dozens 2,310	.....	£86 12 6
In Casks	Gallons 69,311	.....	866 7 9
Animals, viz., Horses .....		.....
Oxen and Cows .....		.....
Sheep, Swine and Calves .....		.....
Apples .....		.....
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef and Suasages	Barrels Cwts. 118 1 15	.....	44 7 11
Beef, (Salted and Cured)	Barrels 21	.....	2 2 0
Biscuit	Cwts. 59,903	.....	748 15 9
Butter	" 2,849 1 6	.....	427 7 11
Cheese	" 49 0 7	.....	12 5 4
Chocolate and Cocoa	Lbs. 20,389	.....	84 19 1
Cigars	M. 64	.....	32 0 0
Coals	Tons		
Coffee	Lbs. 276,385	.....	1,151 12 1
Feathers	" 32,469	.....	135 5 9
Flour	Barrels 13	.....	0 19 6
Fruit (dried)	Lbs. 132,931	.....	553 17 7
Lumber	Feet		
Molasses	Gallons 747,788	.....	7,789 9 2
Oatmeal and Indian Meal	Barrels 85	.....	2 2 6
Pork	" 260	.....	39 0 0
Salt	Tons 45,398	.....	1,134 19 0
Shingles			
Spirits, viz. : Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and undefined Spirits	Gallons 22,523½	.....	4,504 14 0
Cordials	" 768¼	.....	76 16 6
Rum	" 126,602½	.....	9,495 3 9
Sugar, viz., Refined	Cwts. 1,373 0 0	.....	823 16 0
Unrefined	" 13,196 0 9	.....	4,948 10 8
Bastard .....		.....
Tea	Lbs. 538,326	.....	8,972 2 0
Timber	Tons	.....
Tobacco (Manufactured)	Lbs. 246,045	.....	3,075 11 3
Stems .....		.....
	Carried forward		£45,008 18 0

Customs' Returns.

CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT OF DUTIABLE GOODS IMPORTED IN THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1861.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Brought forward			£45,008 18 0
Vinegar	Gallons 11,384		142 6 0
Wines, viz., in Bottles	" 298		74 10 0
Not in Bottles—viz., Port, Madeira Hock and Burgundy	" 4,885½		977 2 0
Sherry	" 2,587	£760 0 0	418 7 6
Claret and other Wines	" 5,509¾		550 19 6
Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, enumerated, to pay duty at the rate of 5 per cent.		70,714 11 8	3,535 14 7
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described		306,484 7 6	30,648 8 9
		Total	£81,356 6 4

J. BEMISTER,

Acting Receiver General.

Custom-House, St. John's, }
The 31st day December, 1861. }

Customs' Returns.

DR. A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND

January 1	To Outport Balances, viz. :—			
"	Trinity	£87	7	9
"	Carbonear	151	2	1
"	Harbor Grace	3,722	17	9
"	Bay Bulls	0	0	1
"	Saint Mary's	1	14	8
"	LaManche	11	16	3
"	Burin	35	12	10
"	Saint 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
				4,583 18 8
"	" Cash amount at Debit			1,000 0 0
"	" Duties, St. John's	61,729	9	7
"	10 per cent. on £7,924 5 0 ..	792	8	6
				62,521 18 1
"	" Duties, Local Distillation			233 8 0
"	" Duties, Copywright			2 7 5
"	" Duties, Outport			19,626 16 9
"	" Light Dues, viz. :			
"	Saint John's	3,214	13	7
"	Outports	2,376	5	10
				5,590 19 5
"	" Surcharges	193	15	2
"	" Cape Race Light Tolls	13	14	9
"	" Good, 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
"	LaManche	0	6	11
"	Saint Lawrence	0	15	0
"	Lamaline	0	16	6
"	Harbor Briton	20	15	4
"	Bay de North	11	15	9
"	Hant's Harbor	0	0	3
				46 1 1
				£93,832 1 1

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

Customs' Returns.

PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31st DAY OF DEC., 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	1,689	10	5
"	“ Return Duties	15	8	1
"	“ Over Entries	223	14	5
"	“ Incidentals	236	12	7
				2,165 5 6
"	“ Salaries, viz. :—			
"	Reserved	1,248	0	0
"	St. John's Officers	1,675	0	0
"	“ Tidewaiters	1,083	19	4
"	“ Boatmen	546	19	11
"	Excise	26	0	0
				4,579 19 3
"	“ Salaries, Outport Officers	2,837	1	0
"	“ “ Tidewaiters	153	17	4
				2,990 18 4
"	“ 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	18	10
"	Trinity	295	6	8
"	Carbonear	344	16	11
"	Harbor Grace	2,712	0	3
"	Burin	63	7	8
"	English Harbor	22	15	5
"	Burgeo	0	3	2
"	LaPoile	236	18	11
"	Channel	43	10	8
				3,811 19 6
"	“ Balance in Union Bank			1,000 0 0
				£93,832 1 1

I certify that the foregoing Account is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. BEMISTER, *Acting Receiver General.*

Examined and found correct.

R. HOWLEY, *Acting Financial Secretary.*

62522
19627
82342

RETURN OF THE QUANTITY OF GOODS IMPORTED INTO NEWFOUNDLAND, PAYING DUTY BY TALE, WEIGHT, AND MEASURES, AND GOODS PAYING AD VALOREM DUTY, FOR FIVE YEARS, VIZ.: 1857-'8-'9-'60 AND 1861, WITH THE AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS.

Articles Imported Paying Duty.	Total Quantity Imported for 5 Years.	Average Quantity for 5 years.	Total Duty for 5 Year.	Average Duty for 5 years.
Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry :				
In Bottles	Dozens 17,129½	Dozen 3,426	£642 7 2	£128 9 5
In Casks	Gallons 498,247	Gallons 99,649½	6,228 1 9	1,245 12 1
Apples	Barrels 27¼	Barrels 5½	2 0 11	0 8 3
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef and Saucages	Cwt. 1,394 3 27	Cwts. 279	523 3 5	104 12 9
Beef, (Salted and Cured).....	Barrels 131½	Barrels 26	13 3 0	2 12 8
Biscuit	Cwt. 379,144¼	Cwts. 75,829	4,739 6 9	947 17 5
Butter	" 23,033 1 13	" 4,606½	3,455 1 0	691 0 3
Cheese	" 495 3 21	" 100	123 19 8	24 16 0
Chocolate and Cocoa	Lbs. 103,730	Lbs. 20,746	432 4 2	86 8 10
Cigars	" 1,804,045	" 360,809	922 0 5	184 8 1
Coals	Tons 9,663	Tons 1,932	483 3 0	96 12 7
Coffee	Lbs. 1,126,827	Lbs. 225,365	4,695 2 3	930 0 5
Feathers	" 330,601	" 66,120	1,377 10 1	275 10 0
Flour	Barrels 5,375	Barrels 1,075	403 3 3	80 12 8
Fruit, (dried).....	Lbs. 825,385	Lbs. 165,077	3,439 2 1	687 16 5
Lumber	Feet 52,414	Feet 10,483	6 11 3	1 6 3
Molasses	Gallons 4,043,886	Gallons 808,777	42,123 16 8	8,424 15 4
Oatmeal and Indian Meal	Barrels 792	Barrels 158	19 16 0	3 19 2
Pork.....	" 2,220½	" 444	330 1 6	66 0 3
Salt	Tons 222,815	Tons 44,563	5,570 7 8	1,114 1 6
Shingles	" 909,470¾	181,894	56 10 0	11 6 0
Spirits, viz. :				
Brandy, Gin, and Cordials.....	Gallons 142,152	Gallons 28,430½	28,253 4 6	5,650 12 11
Rum.....	" 806,702	" 161,340	60,503 7 1	12,100 13 5
Sugar, Refined	Cwt. 8,628 3 8	Cwts. 1,725	5,177 7 2	1,035 9 5
Unrefined.....	" 74,572 0 13	" 14,914	27,964 11 6	5,592 18 4

Customs' Returns.

APPENDIX.

Bastard	Cwts. 277 1 1	Cwts. 55½	103 19 6	20 15 11
Tea.....	Lbs. 2,659,834	Lbs. 531,967	44,330 11 4	8,866 2 3
Timber.....	Tons 9½	Tons 2	0 9 6	0 1 11
Tobacco (Manufactured)	Lbs. 2,040,477½	Lbs. 408,095½	25,505 19 4	5,101 3 10
“ Stems	Cwts. 23	Cwts. 4½	2 6 0	0 9 2
Vinegar	Gallons 32,257½	Gallons 6,451½	403 4 5	80 12 11
Wine—In Bottles	“ 1,792	“ 358½	448 7 4	89 13 6
Not in Bottles	“ 24,796	“ 4,959	4,959 4 0	991 16 9
Sherry	“ 9,385½	“ 1,877	1,533 9 0	306 13 10
Other Wines	“ 27,961¾	“ 5,592½	2,796 3 6	559 4 8
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, @ 5 ¢ cent.	£466,728 16 7	£93,345 15 4	23,336 8 10	4,667 5 9
Ditto Ditto @ 10 ¢ cent.	1,887,163 12 0	377,432 14 5	188,716 7 5	37,743 5 6
			£489,621 12 5	£97,924 6 5
Average amount of Drawbacks, Over Entries and Return Duties for Five Years			£3,468 15 1	

Customs' Returns.

APPENDIX.

J. BEMISTER,

Acting Receiver General.

Custom-House, St. John's, }
February 10, 1862. }

Customs' Returns.

TOTAL VALUE IN STERLING OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE
COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FROM AND TO EACH COUNTRY,
IN THE YEAR 1861.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.
United Kingdom.....	£401,207 0 0	£378,012 0 0
British Colonies, viz. :—		
Jersey.....	9,167 0 0	1,290 0 0
Canada.....	61,971 0 0	16,016 0 0
Nova Scotia.....	123,018 0 0	41,798 0 0
New Brunswick.....	5,182 0 0	1,065 0 0
P. E. Island.....	14,827 0 0	1,390 0 0
B. W. Indies.....	29,886 0 0	76,223 0 0
Gibraltar.....	1,372 0 0	1,372 0 0
Hanseatic Towns.....	69,368 0 0	2,797 0 0
Spain.....	11,426 0 0	171,608 0 0
Portugal.....	10,499 0 0	118,411 0 0
Italy.....	99 0 0	34,283 0 0
Sicily.....	112 0 0	1,560 0 0
Malta.....	94 0 0	
Elba.....	376 0 0	
United States.....	359,060 0 0	33,472 0 0
F. W. Indies.....	53,957 0 0	37,298 0 0
Brazil.....	82 0 0	175,895 0 0
St. Peters.....	2,526 0 0	61 0 0
	£1,152,857 0 0	£1,092,551 0 0

J. BEMISTER,

Acting Receiver General.

Custom House, St. John's, }
31st December, 1861. }

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Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Animals, viz.:		No.	
Horses	Nova Scotia.....	111	.....
	P. E. Island.....	8	.....
		119	
		No.	
Oxen and Cows.....	Nova Scotia.....	2624	.....
	P. E. Island.....	249	.....
		2873	
		No.	
Sheep.....	Nova Scotia.....	5127	.....
	P. E. Island.....	236	.....
		5363	
		No.	
Swine.....	Nova Scotia.....	87	.....
	P. E. Island.....	20	.....
		107	
		£274	
Apothecaries' Ware.....	U. Kingdom	7	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	96	.....
	U. States		
		£377	
		£1317	
Medicine	U. Kingdom	25	.....
	Jersey	5	.....
	Canada.....	25	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	347	.....
	U. States		
		£1719	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Im-ported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
No. 111 8	No. 111 8	£2220 160	£20
119	119	£2380	
No. 2624 249	No. 2624 249	£13120 1245	£5
2873	2873	£14365	
No. 5127 236	No. 5127 236	£2564 118	£0 10 0
5363	5363	£2682	
No. 87 20	No. 87 20	£87 20	£1
107	107	£107	
£274 7 96	£274 7 96	£274 7 96	Declared. " "
377	£377	£377	
£1317 25 5 25 347	£1317 25 5 25 347	£1317 25 5 25 347	Declared. " " " "
£1719	£1719	£1719	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Arms, Ammunition & Lead Shot	United Kingdom.....	Cwt. 1324	.....
	Jersey	80	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	21	.....
		1425	
Gunpowder	United Kingdom.....	Lbs. 58619	.....
	Jersey	300	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	550	.....
		59469	
Guns	United Kingdom.....	No. 255	.....
	Jersey	15	.....
		270	
Bacon and Hams	United Kingdom.....	Cwt. 84½	Cwt.
	Canada	5½	.....
	Nova Scotia	155	.....
	P. E. Island.....	87	.....
	Hamburg	73¼	29
	United States.....	315	159
		720¼	188
Beef, (Salted)	United Kingdom.....	Bbls. 6	Brls.
	Canada	100	.....
	Nova Scotia	704	.....
	P. E. Island	43	.....
	Hamburg.....	21	.....
	United States.....	1308	391
		2182	391

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
Cwts. 1324 80 21	Cwts. 1324 80 21	£1664 104 24	Declared. " "
1425	1425	£1792	
Lbs. 58619 300 550	Lbs. 58619 300 550	£1812 10 19	Declared. " "
59469	59469	£1841	
No. 255 15	No. 255 15	£463 71	Declared. "
270	270	£534	
Cwts. 84½ 5½ 155 87 102¼ 474	Cwts. 84½ 5½ 155 87 102¼ 474	£338 15 434 244 383 £1138	80s. ₤ Cwt. 56s. " " " " " 75s. " 48s. "
908¼	908¼	£2552	
Brls. 6 100 704 43 21 1699	Brls. 6 100 704 43 21 1699	£24 150 1056 65 84 £2548	80s. ₤ Brl. 30s. " " " " " 80s. " 30s. "
2573	2573	£3927	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Beer and Cider, in Bottles . . .	United Kingdom	Dozens. 2514	.....
	Nova Scotia	46	.....
		2560	
Beer and Cider, in Casks . . .	United Kingdom	Galls. 63896	.....
	Jersey	95	.....
	Nova Scotia	4980	.....
	P. E. Island	200	.....
	U. States	140	.....
		69311	
Bread	United Kingdom	Cwts. 4339	Brls.
	Jersey	1025	.....
	Canada	38	.....
	Nova Scotia	1034	.....
	New Brunswick	6	.....
	P. E. Island	22	.....
	Hamburg	39249	13797
	United States	1789	111
	St. Peter's	50	.....
		47552	13908
Bricks	United Kingdom	343,500	.....
	Jersey	25,000	.....
	Canada	15,000	.....
	Nova Scotia	22,500	.....
	P. E. Island	33,000	.....
	Hamburg	466,000	17,700
	United States	135,500	149,800
	1,040,500	167,500	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
Dozens. 2514 46	Dozens. 2264 46	£628 12	5s. ₤ Dozen. " "
2560	2310	£640	
Gallons. 63896 95 4980 200 140	Gallons. 63896 95 4980 200 140	£6390 7 249 10 7	2s ₤ Gallon. 1s. 6d. " 1s. " 1s. " 1s. "
69311	69311	£6663	
Cwts. 4339 1025 38 1034 6 22 53046 1900 50	Cwts. 4339 1025 38 1034 6 22 51489 1900 50	£3254 769 29 775 5 16 47741 1425 38	15s. ₤ Cwt. " " " " " " " " " " 18s. " 15s. " " "
61460	59903	£54052	
343,500 25,000 15,000 22,500 33,000 483,700 285,300	343,500 25,000 15,000 22,500 33,000 483,700 285,300	£503 28 11 40 41 528 329	Declared. " " " " " "
1,208,000	1,208,000	£1480	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Butter	United Kingdom.....	Cwts. 254½	.....
	Jersey	19¼	.....
	Canada.....	3757	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	5433	.....
	New Brunswick	89	.....
	P. E. Island.....	114	.....
	Hamburg	2060½	664½
	United States.....	5352	3079
	St. Peter's	50¼	.....
		17129½	3743½
Cabinet Wares	United Kingdom.....	£764	.....
	Canada	28	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	130	.....
	P. E. Island.....	10	.....
	Hamburg.....	44	.....
	Spain	6	.....
	United States.....	1813	£194
	St. Peters	7	.....
		£2802	£194
Candles	United Kingdom.....	Lbs. 22527	.....
	Jersey	50	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2522	.....
	U. States	148502	35920
		173601	35920
Cheese	United Kingdom.....	Cwts. 161½	Cwts.
	Canada	3	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	157	.....
	Hamburg	38½	.....
	United States.....	371	136
	731	136	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Im-ported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
Cwts. 254½	Cwts. 254½	£1018	80s.
19¼	19¼	77	"
3757	3757	14089	65s.
5423	5433	16842	62s.
89	89	266	"
114	114	353	"
2725	2725	8175	60s.
8421	8431	21078	50s.
50¼	50¼	156	62s.
20873	20873	£62064	
£764	£764	£764	Declared.
28	28	28	"
130	130	130	"
10	10	10	"
44	44	44	"
6	6	6	"
2007	2007	2007	"
7	7	7	"
£2996	£2996	£2996	
Lbs.	Lbs.		Declared.
22527	22527	£692	"
50	50	2	"
2522	2522	82	"
184422	184422	4195	"
209521	209521	£4971	
Cwts.	Cwts.		
161½	161½	£686	85s.
3	3	7	47s.
157	157	369	"
38½	38½	92	48s.
507	507	1014	40s.
867	867	£2168	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Chocolate and Cocoa	United Kingdom.....	Lbs. 14498	Lbs.
	Nova Scotia.....	5470	.....
	United States.....	150	240
	St. Peters	6	25
			20124	265
Clocks and Watches.....	United Kingdom.....	66	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2	.....
	United States.....	65	220
			133	220
Coals	United Kingdom.....	Tons. 10363	.....
	Nova Scotia	32164	.....
	United States.....	501	.....
			43028
Coffee	United Kingdom.....	Lbs. 112001	Lbs.
	Nova Scotia	26043	.....
	British West Indies ..	10375	.....
	Hamburg.....	1736	.....
	United States.....	85280	21667
	F. W. Indies.....	10432	.....
	Brazil.....	3260	.....
	St. Peters.....	88	.....
			249215	21667

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
Lbs. 14498 5470 390 31	Lbs. 14498 5470 390 31	£362 137 10 1	6d. " " "
20389	20389	510	
66 2 285	66 2 285	£66 2 285	Declared. " "
353	353	£353	
Tons. 10363 32164 501	Tons. 10363 32164 501	£5182 16082 250	10s. " "
43028	43028	£21514	
Lbs. 112001 26043 10375 1736 106947 10432 3260 88	Lbs. 114404 26043 10375 1736 110047 10432 3260 88	£2800 651 259 43 2674 261 82 2	6d. " " " " " " "
270882	276385	£6772	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Cordage and Cables	United Kingdom	Cwts. 8977	Cwts.
	Jersey	325	.....
	Nova Scotia	83	.....
	Hamburg	255	.....
	United States	120	7
	St. Peter's	33	.....
		9793	7
Corks and Corkwood	United Kingdom	Cwts. 49	Cwts.
	Spain	90	.....
	Portugal	782	10
	St. Peters	6	.....
		927	10
Corn Grain, viz.: Oats	Canada	Bushels. 660	.....
	Nova Scotia	4022	.....
	P. E. Island	48111	.....
		52793	
Barley	United Kingdom	Bushels. 42	.....
	P. E. Island	4567	.....
	Hamburg	3	.....
		4612	
Oatmeal	United Kingdom	Brls. 748	.....
	Canada	1780	.....
	Nova Scotia	80	.....
	P. E. Island	79	.....
	Hamburg	67	.....
	United States	44	.....
	2798		

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Im- ported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
Cwts. 8977	Cwts. 8977	£15644	Declared.
325	325	648	"
83	83	177	"
255	255	389	"
127	127	286	"
33	33	83	"
9800	9800	£17227	
Cwts. 49	Cwts. 49	£31	Declared.
90	90	79	"
792	792	495	"
6	6	5	"
937	937	£610	
Bushels. 660	Bushels. 660	£50	1s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.
4022	4020	302	"
48111	48111	3608	"
52793	52793	£3960	
Bushels. 42	Bushels. 42	£4	2s. $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.
4567	4567	457	"
3	3	2	Declared.
4612	4612	463	
Brls. 748	Brls. 748	£1122	30s.
1780	1780	2225	25s.
80	80	100	"
79	79	99	"
67	67	84	"
44	44	51	23s.
2798	2798	£3681	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Pease	United Kingdom.....	Brls. 51	Brls.
	Canada	1413	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	8	.....
	Hamburg.....	67	.....
	United States.....	250	45
		1789	45
Indian Corn.....	Canada.....	Bushels. 780	Bushels.
	United States.....	1209	2190
		1989	2190
Bran.....	United States.....	Bushels. 680	Bushels. 1500
		680	1500
Corn Meal	Canada	Brls. 114	Brls.
	Nova Scotia.....	436	.....
	United States.....	3967	2009
		4517	2009
Flour	Canada.....	Brls. 31490	Brls.
	Nova Scotia	6945	.....
	New Brunswick	60	.....
	Hamburg	13	.....
	United States.....	103871	47856
	St. Peters	875	.....
		143254	47856

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
Brls.	Brls.		
51	51	£46	18s. ⌘ Barrel.
1413	1413	1272	" "
8	8	7	" "
67	67	90	Declared.
295	295	264	18s. ⌘ Barrel.
1834	1834	£1679	
Bushels.	Bushels.		
780	780	£117	3s. ⌘ Bushel.
3399	3399	510	"
4179	4179	£627	
Bushels.	Bushels.		
2180	2180	£164	1s. 6d. ⌘ Bushel.
2180	2180	£164	
Brls.	Brls.		
114	114	£77	13s. 6d. ⌘ Barrel.
436	436	294	"
5976	5976	4034	"
6526	6526	£4405	
Brls.	Brls.		
31490	31490	£36214	23s. ⌘ Barrel.
6945	6945	7987	"
60	60	69	"
13	13	15	"
151727	151727	174486	"
875	875	1006	"
191110	191110	£219777	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Earthenware	United Kingdom.....	£3428	.....
	Jersey	62	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	129	.....
	United States.....	.....	£8
	St. Peters.....	1	.....
		£3620	£8
Feathers		Lbs.	Lbs.
	United Kingdom.....	280	.....
	Nova Scotia	125	.....
	Spain	10389	2156
	Portugal	9836	.....
	United States	9683	.....
		30313	2156
Fishing Tackle	United Kingdom.....	£20308	.....
	Jersey	1173	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	179	.....
	United States	343	£19
	St. Peters.....	22	.....
			£22025	£19
Fish, viz : Herrings		Boxes.	Boxes.
	Canada	384	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1887	.....
	United States.....	2898	600
		5169	600
Oysters		Bushels.	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	235	.....
	P. E. Island.....	388	.....
	United States	150	.....
		773	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Im-ported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
£3428	£3428	£3428	Declared.
62	62	62	"
129	129	129	"
8	8	8	"
1	1	1	"
£3628	£3628	£3628	
Lbs.	Lbs.		
280	280	£7	6d.
125	125	3	"
12545	12545	314	"
9836	9836	246	"
9683	9683	242	"
32469	32469	£812	
£20308	£20308	£20308	Declared.
1173	1173	1173	"
179	179	179	"
362	362	362	"
22	22	22	"
£22044	£22044	£22044	
Boxes.	Boxes.		
384	384	£38	2s.
1887	1887	189	"
3498	3498	350	
5769	5769	£577	
Bushels.	Bushels.		
235	235	£35	3s.
388	388	58	
150	150	22	
773	773	£115	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Fruit—Dried.....		Lbs.	Lbs.
	United Kingdom.....	52189	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	17154	.....
	Hamburg.....	11048	.....
	Spain.....	9597	2515
	Portugal.....	2185	.....
	Elba.....	441	.....
	United States.....	30730	6905
St. Peter's.....	127	40	
		123471	9460
Apples and Plums.....		Brls.	Brls.
	Canada.....	125	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1440	.....
	United States.....	1336	420
		2901	420
Fruit, viz. :—Other Sorts..		£22	.....
	United Kingdom.....	10	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	25	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	52	£6
	Spain.....	59	.....
	Portugal.....	6	.....
	Elba.....	195	52
	United States.....	4	.....
St. Peters.....			
		£373	£58
Glassware.....		£765	.....
	United Kingdom.....	9	.....
	Canada.....	5	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	256	£121
	Hamburg.....	13	.....
	Spain.....	262	65
United States.....			
		£1310	£186

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Im- ported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
Lbs.	Lbs.		
52189	52189	£1305	6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ l.b.
17154	17154	429	"
11048	11048	276	"
12112	12112	303	"
2185	2185	55	"
441	441	11	"
37635	37635	941	"
167	167	4	"
132931	132931	£3324	
Brls.	Brls.		
125	125	£50	8s.
1440	1440	576	"
1756	1756	702	"
3321	3321	£1328	
£22	£22	£22	Declared.
10	10	10	"
25	25	25	"
58	58	58	"
59	59	59	"
6	6	6	"
247	247	247	"
4	4	4	"
431	431	£431	
£765	£765	£765	Declared.
9	9	9	"
5	5	5	"
377	377	377	"
13	13	13	"
327	327	327	"
£1496	£1496	£1496	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Hardware, 10 per cent. . . .	United Kingdom	£16386	.....
	Jersey	227	.....
	Canada	10	.....
	Nova Scotia	481	.....
	P. E. Island	14	.....
	Spain . . . . .	.....	£6
	United States	2520	208
	St. Peters	7	.....
		£19645	£214
Hardware, 5 per cent.	United Kingdom	£12926	.....
	Jersey	328	.....
	Nova Scotia	132	.....
	United States	287	.....
			£13673
Iron, (Pig)	United Kingdom	Tons.	
		70	.....
Lard	Canada	Cwts.	
		38	.....
		22	.....
		26	.....
		66	.....
		152	
Lead Paint	United Kingdom	Cwts.	
		1640	.....
		41	.....
		6	.....
		2	11
		1689	11

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
£16386	£16386	£16386	Declared.
227	227	227	"
10	10	10	"
481	481	481	"
14	14	14	"
6	6	6	"
2728	2728	2728	"
7	7	7	"
£19859	£19859	£19859	
£12926	£12926	£12926	Declared.
328	328	328	"
132	132	132	"
287	287	287	"
£13673	£13673	£13673	
Tons.	Tons.		
70	70	£186	Declared.
Cwts.	Cwts.		
38	38	£152	80s.
22	22	88	"
26	26	104	"
66	66	264	"
152	152	£608	
Cwts.	Cwts.		
1640	1640	£2229	Declared.
41	41	38	"
6	6	8	"
13	13	18	"
1700	1700	£2293	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Lead	United Kingdom.....	Cwts. 788	Cwts.
	Nova Scotia.....	3	.....
	Spain .....	.....	20
		791	20
Leatherware	United Kingdom.....	£45343	.....
	Jersey	1943	.....
	Canada.....	8	.....
	Nova Scotia.	1450	.....
	New Brunswick	5	.....
	P. E. Island.....	191	.....
	Hamburg.....	3955	£1966
	United States.....	5187	2294
	St. Peters.....	73	7
	£58157	£4267	
Meat and Poultry	Canada	£5	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	6097	.....
	P. E. Island.....	1267	.....
	United States.....	55	.....
		£7424	
Miscellaneous Articles	United States.....	£3903	.....
	Jersey	5	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	370	.....
	P. E. Island.....	83	.....
	British West Indies ..	4	.....
	Hamburg.....	133	.....
	Spain	20	.....
	Portugal.....	87	.....
	United States.....	1892	£263
	F. W. Indies.....	4	.....
	St. Peters	15	.....
		£6606	£263

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Im- ported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
Cwts. 788 3 20	Cwts. 788 3 20	£904 5 21	Declared. " "
811	811	£930	
£45343 1943 8 1450 5 191 5921 7483 80	£45343 1943 8 1450 5 191 5921 7483 80	£45343 1943 8 1450 5 191 5921 7483 80	Declared. " " " " " " " "
£62424	£62424	£62424	
£5 6097 1267 55	£5 6097 1267 55	£5 6097 1267 55	Declared. " " "
£7424	£7424	£7424	
£3993 5 370 83 4 133 20 87 2155 4 15	£3993 5 370 83 4 133 20 87 2155 4 15	£3993 5 370 83 4 133 20 87 2155 4 15	Declared. " " " " " " " " " " "
£6869	£6869	£6869	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Miscellaneous Articles(Free.)	United Kingdom.....	£32	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	253	.....
	P. E. Island.....	85	.....
	United States.....	118	.....
		£488	
Manufactured India Rubber.	United Kingdom.....	£640	
	United States	151	
		£791	
Molasses	Canada	Gallons. 3964	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	139523	.....
	New Brunswick	60	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	332735	.....
	United States.....	31533	2099
	F. W. Indies.....	188090	46991
	St. Peters.....	1258	50
		697163	49140
Oakum.....	United Kingdom.....	Cwts. 793	.....
	Hamburg.....	20	.....
	United States.....	24	.....
	St. Peters	1	.....
		838	
Oil (Linseed).....	United Kingdom.....	Gallons. 11026	.....
	Jersey	360	.....
	Nova Scotia	80	.....
	United States	177	200
		11643	200

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
£32	£32	£32	Declared.
253	253	253	"
85	85	85	"
118	118	118	"
£488	£488	£488	
£640	£640	£640	Declared.
151	151	151	"
£791	£791	£791	
Gallons.	Gallons.		1s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.
3964	3964	£297	"
139523	136420	10464	"
60	60	5	"
332735	352082	£4955	"
33632	33632	2522	"
235081	220322	17631	"
1308	1308	98	"
746303	747788	£55972	
Cwts.	Cwts.		Declared.
793	793	£864	"
20	20	20	"
24	24	31	"
1	1	2	"
838	838	£917	
Gallons.	Gallons.		Declared.
11026	11026	£1642	"
360	360	54	"
80	80	14	"
377	377	54	"
11843	11843	£1764	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Oil (Olive).....	United Kingdom.....	Gallons. 473	.....
	Spain.....	404	.....
	Portugal.....	2397	.....
	United States.....	4	.....
			3278
Paper (Manufactured).....	United Kingdom.....	£2763	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	138	.....
	United States.....	514	.....
			£3415
Paper (Printing).....	United Kingdom.....	£385	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	42	.....
	United States.....	207	.....
			£634
Printed Books.....	United Kingdom.....	£675	.....
	Canada.....	33	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	693	.....
	United States.....	519	.....
			£1920
Pictures.....	United States.....	£43	.....
Pitch, Tar, &c.	United Kingdom.....	Brls. 2680	Brls.
	Jersey.....	58	.....
	Canada.....	117	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	82	.....
	Hamburg.....	333	15
	United States.....	898	314
	St. Peters.....	13	.....
			£4181

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
Gallons.	Gallons.		
473	473	£110	Declared.
404	404	79	"
2397	2397	555	"
4	4	2	"
3278	3278	£746	
£2763	£2763	£2763	Declared.
138	138	138	"
514	514	514	"
£3415	£3415	£3415	
£385	£385	£385	Declared.
42	42	42	"
207	207	207	"
£634	£634	£634	
£675	£675	£675	Declared.
33	33	33	"
693	693	693	"
519	519	519	"
£1920	£1920	£1920	
£43	£43	£43	Declared.
Brls.	Brls.		
2680	2680	£2010	15s.
58	58	44	"
117	117	88	"
82	82	62	"
348	348	487	Declared.
1212	1212	909	15s.
13	13	10	"
4510	4510	£3610	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Plate and Jewellery	United Kingdom.....	£95	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	667	.....
	Portugal.....	10	.....
		£772	
Pork.....		Brls.	Brls.
	United Kingdom.....	111	.....
	Jersey	40	.....
	Canada	944	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2318	.....
	New Brunswick	6	.....
	P. E. Island.....	387	.....
	Hamburg.....	57	71
	United States.....	19586	9507
	St. Peters.....	100	.....
	23549	9578	
Potatoes.....		Bushels.	Bushels.
	United Kingdom.....	247	.....
	Canada	450	.....
	Nova Scotia	5402	.....
	P. E. Island.....	69940	.....
	Portugal .....	.....	120
	United States	210	160
	St. Peters	165	.....
	76414	280	
Vegetables.....		Bushels.	Bushels.
	Canada	310	.....
	Nova Scotia	2111	.....
	P. E. Island.....	13465	.....
	Portugal	915	460
	United States.....	2682	800
	St. Peters.....	63	.....
	19546	1260	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Im-ported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
£95	£95	£95	Declared.
667	667	667	"
10	10	10	"
£772	£772	£772	
Brls.	Brls.		
111	111	£444	80s.
40	40	120	60s.
944	944	2832	"
2318	2318	6954	"
6	6	18	"
387	387	1161	"
128	128	512	80s.
29093	29093	87279	60s.
100	100	300	"
33127	33127	£99620	
Bushels.	Bushels.		
247	247	£12	1s.
450	450	23	"
5402	5402	270	"
69940	69940	3497	"
120	120	6	"
370	370	18	"
165	165	8	"
76694	76694	£3834	
Bushels.	Bushels.		
310	310	£31	2s.
2111	2111	211	"
13465	13465	1347	"
1375	1375	137	"
3482	3482	348	"
63	63	6	"
20806	20806	£2080	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Rice	United Kingdom.....	Cwts. 1550	Cwts.
	Nova Scotia.....	22	.....
	United States	112	28
		1684	28
Articles for Religious purposes	United Kingdom.....	£1441	.....
		£1441	
Salt	United Kingdom.....	Tons. 19358	Tons.
	Jersey	564	.....
	Canada	20	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1721	.....
	New Brunswick	18	.....
	Spain	9378	4299
	Portugal.....	8147	170
	Italian States.....	150	.....
	Sicily	180	.....
	Malta.....	150	.....
	Elba	575	.....
	United States	369	210
	St. Peters	89	.....
	40719	4679	
Seeds—10 per cent.	United Kingdom.....	£27	.....
	Hamburg	21	.....
	United States.....	18	.....
	£66		

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
Cwts. 1550 22 140	Cwts. 1550 22 140	£1148 22 140	Declared. 20s. "
1712	1712	£1310	
£1441	£1441	£1441	Declared.
£1441	£1441	£1441	
Tons. 19358 564 20 1721 18 13677 8317 150 180 150 575 579 89	Tons. 19358 564 20 1721 18 13677 8317 150 180 150 575 579 89	£12099 352 13 1076 11 8548 5198 94 112 94 359 362 56	12s. 6d. " " " " " " " " " " "
45398	45398	£28374	
£27 21 18	£27 21 18	£27 21 18	Declared. " "
£66	£66	£66	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Seeds (Free.).....	United Kingdom.....	£251	.....
	Jersey	8	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	72	.....
	United States	24	.....
			£355
Soap	United Kingdom.....	Cwts. 5908	Cwts.
	Jersey	137	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	336	.....
	United States.....	1010	162
	St. Peters.....	8	.....
			7399	162
Spirits, viz. : Brandy	United Kingdom.....	Gallons. 4412½	.....
	Jersey	106	.....
	Canada .....	.....	.....
	Hamburg.....	261	.....
	United States.....	74	.....
	St. Peters	3	.....
			4856½
Geneva	United Kingdom.....	Gallons. 7520½	Gallons.
	Jersey	50	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....
	Hamburg.....	418	.....
	United States.....	.....	108
			7988½	108
Whiskey	United Kingdom.....	Gallons. 3250½	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....
			3250½

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Im- ported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
£251 8 72 24	£251 8 72 24	£251 8 72 24	Declared. " " "
£355	£355	£355	
Cwts. 5908 137 336 1172 8	Cwts. 5908 137 336 1172 8	£5686 210 375 1484 9	Declared. " " " "
7561	7561	£7764	
Gallons. 4412½ 106 261 74 3	Gallons. 5011½ 106 145 261 74 3	£3309 80 196 55 2	15s. " " " "
4856½	5600½	£3642	
Gallons. 7520½ 50 418 108	Gallons. 13020½ 50 61 418 108	£1316 9 73 19	3s. 6d. " " "
8096½	13657½	£1417	
Gallons. 3250½	Gallons. 2909½ 356	£731	4s. 6d.
3250½	3265½	£731	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Cordials	United Kingdom.....	Gallons. 698 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....
	Jersey	20	.....
		718 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Rum	United Kingdom.....	Gallons. 2912	Gallons.
	Nova Scotia.....	5243 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	13798	.....
	United States.....	4062	2468
	F. W. Indies.....	86501	52
	St. Peter's	628	50
		113144 $\frac{1}{2}$	2570
Stone (Manufactured).....	United Kingdom.....	£64	.....
	Jersey	14	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	22	.....
		£100	
Stone, (Building)—Free...	United Kingdom.....	£99	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	103	.....
	United States	156	.....
		£358	
Lime	United Kingdom.....	Bushels. 1330	Bushels.
	Jersey	70	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	125	.....
	United States.....	350	1950
		1875	1950

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
Gallons. 698 $\frac{1}{4}$ 20	Gallons. 748 $\frac{1}{4}$ 20	£70 2	2s. "
718 $\frac{1}{4}$	768 $\frac{1}{4}$	£72	
Gallons. 2912 5243 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13798 6530 86553 678	Gallons. 4379 17997 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13613 6530 83405 678	£437 787 2068 979 12983 102	3s. " " " " "
115714 $\frac{1}{2}$	126602 $\frac{1}{2}$	£17356	
£64 14 22	£64 14 22	£64 14 22	Declared. " "
£100	£100	£100	
£99 103 156	£99 103 156	£99 103 156	Declared. " "
£358	£358	£358	
Bushels. 1330 70 125 2300	Bushels. 1330 70 125 2300	£44 12 11 122	Declared. " " "
3825	3825	£189	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Sugar, (Refined)	United Kingdom.....	Cwts. 706 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cwts.
	Jersey	10	.....
	Nova Scotia	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....
	Hamburg.....	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
	United States.....	410 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{4}$
	St. Peters.....	7	.....
		1162 $\frac{1}{4}$	210 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sugar, (Unrefined)	United Kingdom.....	Cwts. 123 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cwts.
	Nova Scotia.....	390 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....
	British West Indies ..	1717	.....
	United States	704 $\frac{3}{4}$	4
	F. W. Indies.....	12225	3150
	St. Peters	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
		15163	3154
Tea	United Kingdom.....	Lbs. 392202	Lbs.
	Jersey	9164	.....
	Nova Scotia	22115	.....
	New Brunswick	75	.....
	Hamburg	1714	.....
	United States.....	101609	14149
St. Peters.....	1299	24	
		528178	14173
Tobacco, (Manufactured) ..	Canada	Lbs. 10741	Lbs.
	Nova Scotia.....	17079	.....
	New Brunswick	50	.....
	United States	146477	32280
	St. Peters	531	.....
		174878	32280

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Im- ported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
Cwts. 706 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ 596 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7	Cwts. 706 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ 596 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7	£1979 28 9 138 1671 20	56s. " " " " "
1373	1373	£3845	
Cwts. 123 $\frac{1}{4}$ 390 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1717 708 $\frac{3}{4}$ 15375 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cwts. 123 $\frac{1}{4}$ 530 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2058 708 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9773 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	£185 585 2575 1063 23063 4	30s. " " " " "
18317	18196	£27475	
Lbs. 392202 9164 22115 75 1714 115758 1323	Lbs. 390925 9164 19367 75 1714 115758 1323	£39220 916 2212 8 171 11576 132	2s. " " " " " "
542351	538326	£54235	
Lbs. 10741 17079 50 178757 531	Lbs. 10941 17079 50 217444 531	£358 569 2 5959 18	8d. " " " "
207158	246045	£6906	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Tobacco, (Stems)	Nova Scotia.....	Cwts. 44	.....
	United States	28	.....
		72	
Cigars	United Kingdom.....	M. 23½	.....
	Spain	½	.....
	United States.....	20	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	5	.....
		49	
Turpentine and Varnish...	United Kingdom.....	Gallons. 2900	.....
	Spain	70	.....
	United States.....	1865	.....
		4835	
Vinegar	United Kingdom.....	Gallons. 2831	Gallons.
	Jersey	145	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	63	.....
	United States.....	4882	3463
		7921	3463
Wine, (in Bottles)	United Kingdom.....	Gallons. 372	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2	.....
	Hamburg.....	4	.....
	Spain .....	.....	.....
	Portugal.....	2	.....
	United States.....	.....	.....
	St. Peters	12	.....
		392	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
Cwts.	Cwts.		
44	44	£62	28s.
28	28	39	"
72	72	£101	
M.	M.		
23½	23½	£29	25s.
½	½	1	40s.
20	35	25	25s.
5	5	10	40s.
49	64	£65	
Gallons.	Gallons.		
2900	2900	£377	Declared.
70	70	6	"
1865	1865	230	"
4835	4835	£613	
Gallons.	Gallons.		
2831	2831	£212	1s. 6d.
145	145	11	"
63	63	5	"
8345	8345	626	"
11384	11384	£854	
Gallons.	Gallons.		
372	242	£298	16s.
2	2	2	"
4	4	3	"
.....	20		
2	2	2	"
.....	16		
12	12	10	"
392	298	£315	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Wine, (not in Bottles,) Viz.: Port, Madeira, &c.	United Kingdom.....	Gallons. 79½	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....
	Portugal.....	8574	.....
	St. Peters.....	4	.....
		8657½	
Sherry	United Kingdom.....	Gallons. 1418	.....
	Spain	3780	.....
		5198	
Other Wines.....	United Kingdom.....	Gallons. 2467¾	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	112	.....
	Hamburg.....	.....	.....
	Spain	657	1108
	Portugal.....	875	.....
	Italy.....	20	.....
	United States	40	619
	St. Peters.....	74	.....
		4245¾	1727
Wollens, Cottons, &c.	United Kingdom.....	£155649	.....
	Jersey	1501	.....
	Canada	128	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	6004	.....
	Hamburg.....	2266	£901
	Spain	9	.....
	United States.....	4516	384
	St. Peter's	177	25
		£170250	£1310

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Im- ported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
Gallons. 79½	Gallons. 79½	£32	8s.
..... 8574	216 4586	3430	"
4	4	2	"
8657½	4885½	£3464	
Gallons. 1418	Gallons. 514	£567	8s.
3780	2073	1512	"
5198	2587	£2079	
Gallons. 2467¾	Gallons. 2157¾	£617	5s.
112	112	28	"
..... 1765	80	441	"
875	1801	219	"
20	1180	5	"
659	..... 105	165	"
74	74	18	"
5972¾	5509¾	£1493	
£155649	£155649	£155649	Declared.
1501	1501	1501	"
128	128	128	"
6004	6004	6004	"
3167	3167	3167	"
9	9	9	"
4900	4900	4900	"
202	202	202	"
£171560	£171560	£171560	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Canvas.....	United Kingdom.....	£12257	.....
	Jersey	178	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	34	.....
	United States	674	.....
	St. Peters.....	7	.....
		£13150	
Wood Wares.....	United Kingdom.....	£332	.....
	Jersey	96	.....
	Canada	939	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1476	.....
	New Brunswick	108	.....
	Spain	10	.....
	United States.....	1677	238
	F. W. Indies.....	5	.....
	St. Peters	22	.....
		4665	238
Blocks	United Kingdom.....	£172	.....
	Jersey	15	.....
	Hamburg.....	203	.....
		390	
Shooks and Casks.....		No.	
	United Kingdom.....	200	.....
	Canada.....	9600	.....
	United States.....	5500	.....
		15300	
Board and Plank.....		Feet.	Feet.
	Canada.....	346500	.....
	Nova Scotia.	5031000	.....
	New Brunswick	1411000	.....
	P. E. Island.....	141500	.....
	United States.....	7000	144000
St. Peters	24500	.....
		6961500	144000

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Im-ported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
£12257	£12257	£12257	Declared.
178	178	178	"
34	34	34	"
674	674	674	"
7	7	7	"
£13150	£13150	£13150	
£332	£332	£332	Declared.
96	96	96	"
939	939	939	"
1476	1476	1476	"
108	108	108	"
10	10	10	"
1915	1915	1915	"
5	5	5	"
22	22	22	"
£4903	£4903	£4903	
£172	£172	£172	Declared.
15	15	15	"
203	203	203	"
£390	£390	£390	
No.	No.		
200	200	£1	60s. ½ M.
9600	9600	28	"
5500	5500	16	"
15300	15300	£45	
Feet.	Feet.		
346500	346500	£693	40s. ½ M.
5031000	5031000	10062	"
1411000	1411000	2822	"
141500	141500	283	"
151000	151000	302	"
24500	24500	49	"
7105500	7105500	£14211	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence Imported.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Laths	Canada	M. 6	.....
	Nova Scotia	113	.....
	New Brunswick	130	.....
		249	
Masts and Spars	Canada	No. 18	.....
	Nova Scotia	1367	.....
	New Brunswick	299	.....
	P. E. Island	195	.....
		1879	
Pailings	New Brunswick	No. 18500	.....
Shingles	Canada	M. 2874	.....
	Nova Scotia	4712	.....
	New Brunswick	4039	.....
	P. E. Island	28	.....
	United States .....	.....	100
	St. Peter's	43	.....
		11696	100
Staves	Canada	M. 126	.....
	Nova Scotia	183	.....
	New Brunswick	24	.....
	United States	58	.....
		391	
Timber and Scantling	Canada	Tons. 184	.....
	Nova Scotia	1669	.....
	New Brunswick	92	.....
	P. E. Island	88	.....
	St. Peters	5	.....
		2038	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	VALUE IN STERLING.	
		Of Total Imports.	Price.
M. 6	M. 6	£1	4s.
113	113	23	"
130	130	26	"
249	249	£50	
No. 18	No. 18	£18	20s.
1367	1367	1367	"
299	299	299	"
195	195	195	"
1879	1879	£1879	
No. 18500	No. 18500	£56	60s. per M.
M. 2874	M. 2874	£862	6s.
4712	4712	1414	"
4039	4039	1212	"
28	28	8	"
100	100	30	"
43	43	13	"
11796	11796	£3539	
M. 126	M. 126	£882	140s.
183	183	1281	"
24	24	168	"
58	58	406	"
391	391	£2737	
Tons. 184	Tons. 184	£184	20s.
1669	1669	1669	"
92	92	92	"
88	88	88	"
5	5	5	"
2038	2038	£2038	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE & MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Butter	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....
Bread.....		Cwts.		Cwts.
	Nova Scotia.....	100	.....	100
	B. W. Indies.....	100	.....	100
		200		200
Bricks	F. W. Indies.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....
Coals	New Brunswick...	.....	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper (Old.)	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper Ore.....		Cwts.		Cwts.
	United Kingdom.....	94	.....	94
Cordage and Cables ..	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

QUANT'Y. EXPORTED.		VALUE IN STERLING.		
British, Foreign & Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Cwt. 382	.....	£955	£955	50s.
15	.....	38	38	"
397		£993	£993	
.....	£100	.....	£100	20s.
.....	100	.....	100	"
	£200		£200	
M. 42	.....	£63	£63	30s.
10	.....	15	15	"
52		£78	£78	
Tons. 450	.....	£225	£225	10s.
366	.....	183	183	"
73	.....	37	37	"
90	.....	45	45	"
479		£490	£490	
Tons. Cwts. 4 0	.....	£224	£224	56s. per Cwt.
0 7	.....	20	20	"
4 7		£244	£244	
.....	£59	.....	£59	£12 10s. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton.
Cwts. 100	.....	£200	£200	40s.
15	.....	30	30	"
115		£230	£230	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Corn Grain, Viz.:				
Oats	B. W. Indies .....	.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies .....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat	United Kingdom .....	.....	.....	.....
Floar	United Kingdom .....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia .....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil .....	.....	.....	.....
Fish, Viz.:		Qtls.	Qtls.	Qtls.
Dry Cod	United Kingdom	63054	.....	63054
	Jersey	1650	.....	1650
	Canada	550	.....	550
	Nova Scotia	38253	.....	38253
	P. E. Island	30	.....	30
	B. W. Indies	123919	.....	123919
	Gibraltar	2110	.....	2110
	Spain	127787	134305	262092
	Portugal	177868	4257	182125
	Italian States	49377	2050	51427
	Sicily	2400	.....	2400
	United States	8550	1007	9557
	F. W. Indies	52361	.....	52361
	Brazil	228718	3474	232192
		876627	145093	1021720
		Cwts.		Cwts.
Fish Core	Nova Scotia	372	.....	372

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

QUANT'Y. EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
	British, Foreign & Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Bushels. 1084	.....	£108	£108	2s.
391	.....	39	39	"
1475		£147	£147	
Bushels. 2500	.....	£625	£625	5s.
Brls. 82	.....	£123	£123	30s.
84	.....	126	126	"
910	.....	1365	1365	"
1076		£1614	£1614	
.....	£34680	.....	£34680	11s.
.....	990	.....	990	12s.
.....	316	.....	316	11s. 6d.
.....	21995	.....	21995	"
.....	17	.....	17	"
.....	60155	.....	60155	11s.
.....	1372	.....	1372	13s.
.....	170360	.....	170316	"
.....	118381	.....	118381	"
.....	33428	.....	33428	"
.....	1560	.....	1560	"
.....	6212	.....	6212	"
.....	36653	.....	36653	14s.
.....	174144	.....	174144	15s.
	£668263		£668263	
.....	£93	.....	£93	5s.

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Caplin	United Kingdom..	Barrels. 136	.....	Barrels. 136
	Jersey	30	.....	30
	Canada	25	.....	25
		191		191
Herring	United Kingdom..	Barrels. 12102	.....	Barrels. 12102
	Jersey	98	.....	98
	Canada	4264	.....	4264
	Nova Scotia.....	20492	.....	20492
	New Brunswick ..	1100	.....	1100
	P. E. Island.....	2455	.....	2455
	B. W. Indies.....	6972	450	7422
	United States.....	11106	5138	16244
	F. W. Indies.....	200	.....	200
	58789	5588	64377	
Trout	United Kingdom..	Barrels. 16	.....	Barrels. 16
	B. W. Indies.....	61	.....	61
	United States.....	217	.....	217
		294		294
Salmon.....	United Kingdom..	Tierces. 781	.....	Tierces. 781
	Canada	83	.....	83
	Nova Scotia... ..	538	.....	538
	P. E. Island.....	13	.....	13
	B. W. Indies.....	379	.....	379
	Spain	122	.....	122
	Portugal	6	.....	6
	Italian States.....	171	.....	171
	United States.....	538	284	822
	F. W. Indies.....	9	.....	9
	2640	284	2924	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

QUANTITY EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£34	.....	£34	5s.
.....	8	.....	8	"
.....	6	.....	6	"
	£48		£48	
.....	£6051	.....	£6051	10s.
.....	49	.....	49	"
.....	2132	.....	2132	"
.....	10246	.....	10246	"
.....	550	.....	550	"
.....	1228	.....	1228	"
.....	3711	.....	3711	"
.....	8122	.....	8122	"
.....	100	.....	100	"
	£32189		£32189	
.....	£32	.....	£32	40s.
.....	122	.....	122	"
.....	434	.....	434	"
	£588		£588	
.....	£3905	.....	£3905	£5.
.....	415	.....	415	"
.....	2690	.....	2960	"
.....	65	.....	65	"
.....	1895	.....	1895	"
.....	610	.....	610	"
.....	30	.....	30	"
.....	855	.....	855	"
.....	4110	.....	4110	"
.....	45	.....	45	"
	£14620		£14620	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Sounds and Tongues ..	United Kingdom.	Kegs. 158	.....	Kegs. 158
	Jersey	210	.....	210
	Nova Scotia.....	660	.....	660
	B. W. Indies.....	41	.....	41
	United States.....	98	12	110
	F. W. Indies.....	14	.....	14
	St. Peters	39	.....	39
		1220	12	1232
Halibut	Nova Scotia.....	Cwts. 10	.....	Cwts. 10
Fruit (Berries)	United Kingdom.	Gallons. 1008	.....	Gallons. 1008
Hardware	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron (Pig)	Canada .....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron (Old)	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canada .....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States.....	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

QUANT'Y. EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£24	.....	£24	3s.
.....	31	.....	31	"
.....	99	.....	99	"
.....	6	.....	6	"
.....	17	.....	17	"
.....	2	.....	2	"
.....	6	.....	6	"
	£185		£185	
.....	Cwts. 10	.....	£6	12s.
.....	£25	.....	£25	6d.
£45 28	..... .....	£45 28	£45 28	Declared. "
£73		£73	£73	
Tons, 19 110	..... .....	£75 305	£75 305	Declared. "
129		£380	£380	
£103 75 20 22	..... ..... ..... .....	£103 75 20 22	£103 75 20 22	Declared. " " "
£220		£220	£220	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Lead (Old).....	United States.....			
Lead Ore.....	United Kingdom..	Cwts. 36		Cwts. 36
Molasses	United Kingdom..			
Miscellaneous	United Kingdom..			
	Brazil.....			
Oil, viz. :—		Tuns.		Tuns.
Cod	United Kingdom..	2686		2686
	Nova Scotia.....	86 $\frac{1}{4}$		86 $\frac{1}{4}$
	B. W. Indies.....	19		19
	Spain.....	20	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
	United States	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	296 $\frac{3}{4}$
	St. Peters.....	1		1
		3062 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	3110 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ Cod Liver	United Kingdom..	Tuns. 195 $\frac{3}{4}$		Tuns. 195 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Canada.....	5		5
	Nova Scotia.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$		4 $\frac{3}{4}$
	United States.....		1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
		205 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	205 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ Seal	United Kingdom..	Tuns. 4957 $\frac{1}{4}$		Tuns. 4957 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Canada.....	48 $\frac{3}{4}$		48 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Nova Scotia.....	58 $\frac{1}{2}$		58 $\frac{1}{2}$
	New Brunswick ..	7 $\frac{1}{4}$		7 $\frac{1}{4}$
	B. W. Indies.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		13 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Hamburgh.....	84 $\frac{3}{4}$		84 $\frac{3}{4}$
	United States	88 $\frac{1}{4}$		88 $\frac{1}{4}$
	F. W. Indies.....	7		7
		5265 $\frac{1}{4}$		5265 $\frac{1}{4}$

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

QUANT'Y. EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
British, Foreign & other Colonial Pro- duce and Manufac- tures.	Produce & Man- ufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
£30	.....	£30	£30	Declared.
.....	£18	.....	£18	10s.
Gallons. 61813	.....	£5409	£5409	1s. 9d.
£183 7	.....	£183 7	£183 7	Declared. "
£190	.....	£190	£190	.....
.....	£80580	.....	£80580	£30
.....	2587	.....	2587	"
.....	570	.....	570	"
.....	638	.....	638	"
.....	8902	.....	8902	"
.....	30	.....	30	"
.....	£93307	.....	£93307	.....
.....	£13703	.....	£13703	£70
.....	350	.....	350	"
.....	332	.....	332	"
.....	18	.....	18	"
.....	£14403	.....	£14403	.....
.....	£163589	.....	£163589	£33
.....	1609	.....	1609	"
.....	1930	.....	1930	"
.....	239	.....	239	"
.....	446	.....	446	"
.....	2797	.....	2797	"
.....	2912	.....	2912	"
.....	231	.....	231	"
.....	£173753	.....	£173753	.....

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Oil, viz. :—Herring . . .	United Kingdom..	Tuns. 3¼	.....	Tuns. 3¼
“ Whale	United Kingdom..	Tuns. 13½	.....	Tuns. 13½
“ Dog	United Kingdom..	Tuns. 7¾	.....	Tuns. 7¾
Blubber and Dregs	United Kingdom..	Tuns. 113	Tuns.	Tons. 113
	Jersey	9	.....	9
	United States	55	1	56
		177	1	178
Potatoes	B. W. Indies	Barrels. 125	.....	Barrels. 125
Rags and Paper Stuffs . .	United Kingdom..	Tons. 25	.....	Tons. 25
	Canada	121	.....	121
	Nova Scotia	1	.....	1
		147		147
Salt	Nova Scotia . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
	P. E. Island . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Spirits, viz. :— Brandy	Nova Scotia . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
	“ Geneva	Nova Scotia . . . . .	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

QUANT'Y. EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£33	.....	£33	£10
.....	£405	.....	£405	£30
.....	£77	.....	£77	£10
.....	£452	.....	£452	£4
.....	36	.....	36	"
.....	224	.....	224	"
	£712		£712	
.....	£25	.....	£25	4s.
.....	£125	.....	£125	£5
.....	605	.....	605	"
.....	5	.....	5	"
	£735		£735	
Tons.				
94	.....	£71	£71	15s.
8	.....	6	6	"
102		£77	£77	
Gallons.				
41	.....	£36	£36	17s. 6d.
Gallons.				
65	.....	£ 13	£13	4s.

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Spirits, viz. :— Whiskey	Canada.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia .....	.....	.....	.....
“ Rum.....	United Kingdom ..	.....	.....	.....
Seal Skins	United Kingdom ..	No. 375282	.....	No. 375282
Hides (Ox and Cow).....	United Kingdom ..	No. 3742	.....	No. 3742
	Jersey	127	.....	127
	Nova Scotia.....	511	.....	511
	United States	1367	.....	1367
		5747		5747
Calf Skins	United Kingdom ..	No. 109	.....	No. 109
	Nova Scotia.....	300	.....	300
		409		409
Furs.....	United Kingdom ..	£3421	.....	£3421
	Jersey	100	.....	100
	Nova Scotia.....	34	.....	34
	United States.....	.....	£331	331
Sugar, viz. :— Unrefined		£3555	£331	£3886
	United Kingdom ..	.....	.....	.....
	Canada .....	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

QUANTY. EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Gallons. 127	.....	£38	£38	6s.
62	.....	19	19	"
189		£57	£57	
Gallons. 4562	.....	£912	£912	4s.
.....	£56292	.....	£56292	3s.
.....	£2245	.....	£2245	12s.
.....	76	.....	76	"
.....	307	.....	307	"
.....	820	.....	820	"
	£3448		£3448	
.....	£14	.....	£14	2s. 6d.
.....	37	.....	37	"
	£51		£51	
.....	£3421	.....	£3421	Declared.
.....	100	.....	100	"
.....	34	.....	34	"
.....	331	.....	331	"
	£3886		£3886	
Cwts. 1115	.....	£1951	£1951	35s.
5594½	.....	9791	9791	"
6709½		£11742	£11742	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Tea.....	United Kingdom..	.....	.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco.....	Canada .....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigars	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine, viz.: Port	United Kingdom..	.....	.....	.....
	Canada .....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....
	New Brunswick ..	.....	.....	.....
	P. E. Island.....	.....	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies .....	.....	.....	.....
United States .....	.....	.....	.....
Wine,(in Bottles).....	Canada .....	.....	.....	.....
Wine, (Sherry)	United Kingdom..	.....	.....	.....
	Canada .....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....
	New Brunswick ..	.....	.....	.....
Wine, (Lisbon)	United Kingdom..	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

QUANTY. EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			Price fixed for Value.
British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
Lbs. 2576	£258	£258	2s.
380	38	38	"
2956		£296	£296	
Lbs. 4777	£159	£159	8d.
5902	197	197	"
10679		£356	£356	
No. 5000	£6	£6	25s. 4 ^p M.
Gallons. 510	£280	£280	11s.
509	280	280	"
1282	705	705	"
54	30	30	"
135	74	74	"
216	119	119	"
2360	1298	1298	"
5066		£2786	£2786	
Gallons. 156	£117	£117	15s.
Gallons. 392	£157	£157	8s.
26	10	10	"
50	20	20	"
52	21	21	"
520		£208	£208	
Gallons. 44	£13	£13	6s.
93	28	28	"
137		£41	£41	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Board and Plank.....	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoops	United Kingdom..	Bundles.	.....	Bundles.
		1935	.....	1935
		9839	.....	9839
		90	.....	90
		400	.....	400
		12264		12264
Shingles.....	B. W. Indies.....	.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	.....	.....	.....
Spars	United Kingdom..	No.	.....	No.
		100	.....	100
Shooks and Packs.....	United Kingdom..	.....	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	.....	.....	.....
Staves	United Kingdom..	No.	.....	No.
		6000	.....	6000
		4000	.....	4000
		10000		10000
Log Wood.....	United Kingdom..	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

QUANT'Y. EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.			
	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Feet.				
291000	.....	£582	£582	40s. 4 ¹ / ₂ M.
47000	.....	94	94	"
16000	.....	32	32	"
7000	.....	14	14	"
361000		£722	£722	
	£121	.....	£121	1s. 3d.
	615	.....	615	"
	6	.....	6	"
	25	.....	25	"
	£767		£767	
No.				
80	.....	£28	£28	7s.
126	.....	44	44	"
206		£72	£72	
	£25	.....	£25	5s.
Bundles.				
244	.....	£12	£12	1s.
669	.....	33	33	"
915	.....	46	46	"
1828		£91	£91	
	£20	.....	£20	65s.
	13	.....	13	"
	£33		£33	
Tons.				
10	.....	£50	£50	£5

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels entered inwards
Cargo from those in Ballast,

UNITED

Ports at which Arrived.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	137	30632	1753	7	2436	161	144	33068	1914	.....	.....	.....
Twillingate	5	655	39	.....	.....	.....	5	655	39	.....	.....	.....
Fogo	6	745	40	.....	.....	.....	6	745	40	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	4	434	30	.....	.....	.....	4	434	30	.....	.....	.....
Trinity	2	224	16	.....	.....	.....	2	224	16	.....	.....	.....
Hant's Harbor....	1	94	6	.....	.....	.....	1	94	6	.....	.....	.....
Bonavista.....	2	375	20	.....	.....	.....	2	375	20	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear	5	607	34	1	118	7	6	725	41	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace	37	6933	352	1	139	8	38	7072	360	1	319	11
Brigus	1	200	9	.....	.....	.....	1	200	9	.....	.....	.....
Great Placentia...	1	142	7	.....	.....	.....	1	142	7	.....	.....	.....
Burin	2	202	14	.....	.....	.....	2	202	14	.....	.....	.....
English Harbor...	1	93	6	.....	.....	.....	1	93	6	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton....	3	595	34	.....	.....	.....	3	595	34	.....	.....	.....
	207	41931	2360	9	2693	176	216	44624	2536	1	319	11

Customs' Returns.

at each Port in Newfoundland, from each Country, in the year 1861, distinguishing Vessels with and British from Foreign Ships.

KINGDOM.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
1	90	8	1	90	8	137	30632	1753	8	2526	169	145	33158	1922
.....	5	655	39	.....	.....	.....	5	655	39
.....	6	745	40	.....	.....	.....	6	745	40
.....	4	434	30	.....	.....	.....	4	434	30
.....	2	224	16	.....	.....	.....	2	224	16
.....	1	94	6	.....	.....	.....	1	94	6
.....	2	375	20	.....	.....	.....	2	375	20
.....	5	607	34	1	118	7	6	725	41
1	160	13	2	479	24	38	7252	363	2	299	21	40	7551	384
.....	1	200	9	.....	.....	.....	1	200	9
.....	1	142	7	.....	.....	.....	1	142	7
.....	2	202	14	.....	.....	.....	2	202	14
.....	1	93	6	.....	.....	.....	1	93	6
.....	3	595	34	.....	.....	.....	3	595	34
2	250	21	3	569	32	208	42250	2371	11	2943	197	219	45193	2568

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—Continued.

BRITISH

Ports at which Arrived.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	367	43618	2642	2	312	17	369	43930	2659	1	259	14
Twillingate.....	2	213	14	.....	.....	.....	2	213	14	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	3	328	21	.....	.....	.....	3	328	21	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	1	152	9	.....	.....	.....	1	152	9	.....	.....	.....
Hant's Harbor....	1	166	6	.....	.....	.....	1	166	6	.....	.....	.....
Bonavista.....	1	71	5	.....	.....	.....	1	71	5	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear.....	18	1928	112	.....	.....	.....	18	1928	112	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace....	68	7211	458	3	461	27	71	7672	485	.....	.....	.....
Brigus.....	10	1160	81	.....	.....	.....	10	1160	81	.....	.....	.....
Great Placentia...	3	192	14	.....	.....	.....	3	192	14	.....	.....	.....
Little Placentia...	4	282	21	.....	.....	.....	4	282	21	.....	.....	.....
Oderin.....	3	201	15	.....	.....	.....	3	201	15	.....	.....	.....
LaManche.....	3	149	13	.....	.....	.....	3	149	13	.....	.....	.....
Burin.....	17	1147	78	2	226	14	19	1373	92	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	4	257	22	1	66	6	5	323	28	.....	.....	.....
Lamaline.....	4	176	17	.....	.....	.....	4	176	17	.....	.....	.....
Bay-de-North....	4	333	24	.....	.....	.....	4	333	24	.....	.....	.....
English Harbor...	26	1738	139	.....	.....	.....	26	1738	139	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton....	13	1065	82	.....	.....	.....	13	1065	82	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	7	517	30	.....	.....	.....	7	517	30	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo.....	17	850	65	.....	.....	.....	17	850	65	.....	.....	.....
Channel.....	36	1469	142	1	22	3	37	1491	145	.....	.....	.....
	612	63223	4010	9	1087	67	621	64310	4077	1	259	14

DENMARK.

Saint John's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	159	10
										1	159	10

Customs' Returns.

POSSESSIONS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
1	142	10	2	401	24	368	43877	2656	3	454	27	371	44331	2683
.....	2	213	14	.....	.....	.....	2	213	14
.....	3	328	21	.....	.....	.....	3	328	21
.....	1	152	9	.....	.....	.....	1	152	9
.....	1	166	6	.....	.....	.....	1	166	6
.....	1	71	5	.....	.....	.....	1	71	5
.....	18	1928	112	.....	.....	.....	18	1928	112
1	110	7	1	110	7	68	7211	458	4	571	34	72	7782	492
.....	10	1160	81	.....	.....	.....	10	1160	81
.....	3	192	14	.....	.....	.....	3	192	14
.....	4	282	21	.....	.....	.....	4	282	21
.....	3	201	15	.....	.....	.....	3	201	15
.....	3	149	13	.....	.....	.....	3	149	13
.....	17	1147	78	2	226	14	19	1373	92
.....	4	257	22	1	66	6	5	323	28
.....	4	176	17	.....	.....	.....	4	176	17
.....	4	333	24	.....	.....	.....	4	333	24
.....	26	1738	139	.....	.....	.....	26	1738	139
1	94	5	1	94	5	13	1065	82	1	94	5	14	1159	87
.....	7	517	30	.....	.....	.....	7	517	30
.....	17	850	65	.....	.....	.....	17	850	65
.....	36	1469	142	1	22	3	37	1491	145
3	346	22	4	605	36	613	63482	4024	12	1433	89	625	64915	4113

DENMARK.

.....	.....	.....	1	159	10	1	159	10	.....	.....	.....	1	159	10
.....	.....	.....	1	159	10	1	159	10	.....	.....	.....	1	159	10

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—*Continued.*

HANSEATIC

Ports at which Arrived.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	12	1926	94	.....	.....	.....	12	1926	94	4	945	36
Fogo	2	262	13	.....	.....	.....	2	262	13	.....	.....	.....
Trinity	1	93	7	.....	.....	.....	1	93	7	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear	1	123	7	.....	.....	.....	1	123	7	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace	7	1138	64	.....	.....	.....	7	1138	64	2	291	18
	23	3542	185				23	3542	185	6	1236	54

SPAIN.

Saint John's	38	5308	265	1	131	8	39	5439	273	24	3955	225
Greenspond	1	92	8	.....	.....	.....	1	92	8	.....	.....	.....
Trinity	5	502	32	.....	.....	.....	5	502	32	.....	.....	.....
Bonavista.....	2	194	15	.....	.....	.....	2	194	15	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear	1	195	10	.....	.....	.....	1	195	10	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace	8	1550	76	.....	.....	.....	8	1550	76	7	803	67
Burin	1	89	7	.....	.....	.....	1	89	7	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton.....	2	419	21	.....	.....	.....	2	419	21	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo	1	161	11	.....	.....	.....	1	161	11	.....	.....	.....
	59	8510	445	1	131	8	60	8641	453	31	4758	292

Customs' Returns.

TOWNS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
.....	4	945	36	16	2871	130	.....	.....	.....	16	2871	130
.....	2	262	13	.....	.....	.....	2	262	13
.....	1	93	7	.....	.....	.....	1	93	7
.....	1	123	7	.....	.....	.....	1	123	7
.....	2	291	18	9	1429	82	.....	.....	.....	9	1429	82
.....	6	1236	54	29	4778	239	.....	.....	.....	29	4778	239

SPAIN.

5	638	44	29	4593	269	62	9263	490	6	769	52	68	10032	542
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	92	8	.....	.....	.....	1	92	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	502	32	.....	.....	.....	5	502	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	194	15	.....	.....	.....	2	194	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	195	10	.....	.....	.....	1	195	10
4	356	45	11	1159	112	15	2353	143	4	356	45	19	2709	188
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	89	7	.....	.....	.....	1	89	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	419	21	.....	.....	.....	2	419	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	161	11	.....	.....	.....	1	161	11
9	994	89	40	5752	381	90	13268	737	10	1125	97	100	14393	834

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—(Continued.)

PORTUGAL.

Ports at which Arrived.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	40	4857	280	.....	.....	.....	40	4857	280	4	479	35
Fogo	5	624	33	.....	.....	.....	5	624	33	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	1	89	7	.....	.....	.....	1	89	7	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	2	273	17	.....	.....	.....	2	273	17	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear	1	115	7	.....	.....	.....	1	115	7	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace....	10	1601	88	.....	.....	.....	10	1601	88	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton....	1	148	10	.....	.....	.....	1	148	10	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	2	309	19	.....	.....	.....	2	309	19	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo.....	3	444	27	.....	.....	.....	3	444	27	.....	.....	.....
	65	8460	488				65	8460	488	4	479	35

ITALY.

St. John's.....	3	533	30	.....	.....	.....	3	533	30	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace	2	435	25	.....	.....	.....	2	435	25	.....	.....	.....
	5	968	55				5	968	55			

Customs' Returns.

PORTUGAL.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
.....	4	479	35	44	5336	315	.....	.....	.....	44	5336	315
.....	5	624	33	.....	.....	.....	5	624	33
.....	1	89	7	.....	.....	.....	1	89	7
.....	2	273	17	.....	.....	.....	2	273	17
.....	1	115	7	.....	.....	.....	1	115	7
.....	10	1601	88	.....	.....	.....	10	1601	88
.....	1	148	10	.....	.....	.....	1	148	10
.....	2	309	19	.....	.....	.....	2	309	19
.....	3	444	27	.....	.....	.....	3	444	27
.....	4	479	35	69	8939	523	.....	.....	.....	69	8939	523

ITALY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	533	30	.....	.....	.....	3	533	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	435	25	.....	.....	.....	2	435	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	968	55	.....	.....	.....	5	968	55

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—(Continued.)

GREECE.

Ports at which Arrived.	BRITISH.									OTHER.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
Harbor Grace

UNITED STATES

Saint John's.....	80	18346	1115	.....	.....	.....	80	18346	1115	50	10529	309
Fogo	3	323	17	.....	.....	.....	3	323	17	1	102	5
Greenspond.....	2	191	14	.....	.....	.....	2	191	14	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	2	243	14	.....	.....	.....	2	243	14	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	170	9
Harbor Grace.....	15	1870	117	.....	.....	.....	15	1870	117	8	1366	57
Burin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	119	5
Bay-de-North .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	298	18
English Harbor...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	182	12
Harbor Briton.....	1	230	13	.....	.....	.....	1	230	13	3	340	19
Gaultois.....	1	230	12	.....	.....	.....	1	230	12	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo.....	1	48	3	.....	.....	.....	1	48	3	2	175	9
	105	21481	1305				105	21481	1305	71	13281	443

Customs' Returns.

GREECE.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
1	128	9	1	128	9	.....	.....	.....	1	128	9	1	128	9

OF AMERICA.

.....	.....	.....	50	10529	309	130	28875	1424	.....	.....	.....	130	28875	1424
.....	.....	.....	1	102	5	4	425	22	.....	.....	.....	4	425	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	191	14	.....	.....	.....	2	191	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	243	14	.....	.....	.....	2	243	14
.....	.....	.....	1	170	9	1	170	9	.....	.....	.....	1	170	9
.....	.....	.....	8	1366	57	23	3236	174	.....	.....	.....	23	3236	174
.....	.....	.....	1	119	5	1	119	5	.....	.....	.....	1	119	5
2	233	12	5	531	30	3	298	18	2	233	12	5	531	30
.....	.....	.....	2	182	12	2	182	12	.....	.....	.....	2	182	12
2	172	11	5	512	30	4	570	32	2	172	11	6	742	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	230	12	.....	.....	.....	1	230	12
.....	.....	.....	2	175	9	3	223	12	.....	.....	.....	3	223	12
4	405	23	75	13686	466	176	34762	1748	4	405	23	180	35167	1771

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—(Continued.)

FRENCH

Ports at which Arrived.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	2	66	7	.....	.....	.....	2	66	7	.....	.....	.....
Great Placentia....	1	27	3	.....	.....	.....	1	27	3	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	1	25	4	.....	.....	.....	1	25	4	.....	.....	.....
Lamaline.....	25	564	94	1	17	4	26	581	98	.....	.....	.....
Bay-de-North .....	.....	.....	.....	1	97	5	1	97	5	.....	.....	.....
Pushthrough.....	26	376	82	.....	.....	.....	26	376	82	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton....	2	45	6	.....	.....	.....	2	45	6	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	3	20	8	.....	.....	.....	3	20	8	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo.....	1	27	3	1	58	3	2	85	6	.....	.....	.....
	61	1150	207	3	172	12	64	1322	219			

Customs' Returns.

POSSESSIONS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
.....	2	66	7	.....	.....	.....	2	66	7
.....	1	27	3	.....	.....	.....	1	27	3
.....	1	25	4	.....	.....	.....	1	25	4
.....	25	564	94	1	17	4	26	581	98
.....	1	97	5	1	97	5
.....	26	376	82	.....	.....	.....	26	376	82
.....	2	45	6	.....	.....	.....	2	45	6
.....	3	20	8	.....	.....	.....	3	20	8
.....	1	27	3	1	58	3	2	85	6
						61	1150	207	3	172	12	64	1322	219

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—(Continued.)

SPANISH

Ports at which Arrived.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	20	2236	121	1	121	6	21	2357	127	9	1133	85
Harbor Grace....	1	136	7	1	119	7	2	255	14	.....	.....	.....
	21	2372	128	2	240	13	23	2612	141	9	1133	85

BRAZIL.

Saint John's.....	.....	.....	.....	2	371	20	2	371	20	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace....	1	249	13	3	682	37	4	931	50	.....	.....	.....
Burin.....	.....	.....	.....	1	140	7	1	140	7	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton....	.....	.....	.....	1	220	12	1	220	12	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	.....	.....	.....	1	164	11	1	164	11	.....	.....	.....
	1	249	13	8	1577	87	9	1826	100			

Customs' Returns.

WEST INDIES.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
1	107	8	10	1240	93	29	3369	206	2	228	14	31	3597	220
2	267	23	2	267	23	1	136	7	3	386	30	4	522	37
3	374	31	12	1507	116	30	3505	213	5	614	44	35	4119	257

BRAZIL.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	371	20	2	371	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	249	13	3	682	37	4	931	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	140	7	1	140	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	220	12	1	220	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	164	11	1	164	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	249	13	8	1577	87	9	1826	100

Customs' Returns.

No. 2.

ABSTRACT OF THE

Countries from which Arrived.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom..	207	41931	2360	9	2693	176	216	44624	2536	1	319	11
British Possessions	612	63223	4010	9	1087	67	621	64310	4077	1	259	14
Denmark.....										1	159	10
Hanseatic Towns..	23	3542	185				23	3542	185	6	1236	54
Spain.....	59	8510	445	1	131	8	60	8641	453	31	4758	292
Portugal.....	65	8460	488				65	8460	488	4	479	35
Italy.....	5	968	55				5	968	55			
Greece.....												
United States....	105	21481	1305				105	21481	1305	71	13281	443
French Colonies..	61	1150	207	3	172	12	64	1322	219			
Spanish W. Indies	21	2372	128	2	240	13	23	2612	141	9	1133	85
Brazil.....	1	249	13	8	1577	87	9	1826	100			
	1159	151886	9196	32	5900	363	1191	157786	9559	124	21624	944

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
2	250	21	3	569	32	208	42250	2371	11	2943	197	219	45193	2568
3	346	22	4	605	36	613	63482	4024	12	1433	89	625	64915	4113
.....	.....	.....	1	159	10	1	159	10	.....	.....	.....	1	159	10
.....	.....	.....	6	1236	54	29	4778	239	.....	.....	.....	29	4778	239
9	994	89	40	5752	381	90	13268	737	10	1125	97	100	14393	834
.....	.....	.....	4	479	35	69	8939	523	.....	.....	.....	69	8939	523
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	968	55	.....	.....	.....	5	968	55
1	128	9	1	128	9	.....	.....	.....	1	128	9	1	128	9
4	405	23	75	13686	466	176	34762	1748	4	405	23	180	35167	1771
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	1150	207	3	172	12	64	1322	219
3	374	31	12	1507	116	30	3505	213	5	614	44	35	4119	257
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	249	13	8	1577	87	9	1826	100
22	2497	195	146	24121	1139	1283	173510	10140	54	8397	558	1337	181907	10698

Customs' Returns.

*No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared outwards,
Cargo from those in Ballast,*

UNITED

Ports from which Cleared.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	83	20066	1288	.....	.....	.....	83	20066	1288	1	128	8
Twillingate	1	143	8	.....	.....	.....	1	143	8	.....	.....	.....
Fogo	7	784	45	.....	.....	.....	7	784	45	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	2	181	14	.....	.....	.....	2	181	14	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	5	553	38	.....	.....	.....	5	553	38	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear	2	251	14	.....	.....	.....	2	251	14	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace....	21	2942	181	.....	.....	.....	21	2942	181	1	91	7
Burin	2	195	22	.....	.....	.....	2	195	22	.....	.....	.....
English Harbor...	1	93	6	.....	.....	.....	1	93	6	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton....	4	590	38	.....	.....	.....	4	590	38	.....	.....	.....
	128	25798	1654				128	25798	1654	2	219	15

Customs' Returns.

at each Port in Newfoundland, for each Country, in the year 1861, distinguishing Vessels with and British from Foreign Ships.

KINGDOM.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
.....	1	128	8	84	20194	1296	.....	.....	.....	84	20194	1296
.....	1	143	8	.....	.....	.....	1	143	8
.....	7	784	45	.....	.....	.....	7	784	45
.....	2	181	14	.....	.....	.....	2	181	14
.....	5	553	38	.....	.....	.....	5	553	38
.....	2	251	14	.....	.....	.....	2	251	14
.....	1	91	7	22	3033	188	.....	.....	.....	22	3033	188
.....	2	195	22	.....	.....	.....	2	195	22
.....	1	93	6	.....	.....	.....	1	93	6
.....	4	590	38	.....	.....	.....	4	590	38
			2	219	15	130	26017	1669				130	26017	1669

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—(Continued.)

BRITISH

Ports from which Cleared.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	107	14993	1017	316	37218	2011	423	52211	3028	7	2157	74
Twillingate.....				1	137	8	1	137	8			
Fogo.....				3	406	20	3	406	20			
Greenspond.....				1	139	9	1	139	9			
Trinity.....	2	206	14	3	401	23	5	607	37			
Bonavista.....				2	356	18	2	356	18			
Carbonear.....	3	344	17	13	1532	82	16	1876	99			
Harbor Grace....	16	2387	153	73	9908	538	89	12295	691	2	314	16
Brigus.....	1	150	10	9	1104	70	10	1254	80			
Great Placentia...	5	348	24	4	346	20	9	694	44			
Little Placentia...	3	190	13	2	134	12	5	324	25			
Oderin.....	2	147	11				2	147	11			
LaManche.....	3	149	13				3	149	13			
Burin.....	12	991	64	6	383	28	18	1374	92			
St. Lawrence.....	4	204	19				4	204	19			
Lamaline.....	2	85	8				2	85	8			
Bay-de-North....	5	406	29				5	406	29			
English Harbor...	13	699	66				13	699	66			
Pushthrough.....	3	84	13				3	84	13			
Harbor Briton....	6	666	47	5	368	27	11	1034	74			
Gaultois.....	1	164	11	2	190	8	3	354	19			
Burgeo.....	6	267	24				6	267	24			
Channel.....	10	415	42	3	88	13	13	503	55			
	204	22895	1595	443	52710	2887	647	75605	4482	9	2471	90

Customs' Returns.

POSSESSIONS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
45	9818	301	52	11975	375	114	17150	1091	361	47036	2312	475	64186	3403
.....	1	137	8	1	137	8
.....	3	406	20	3	406	20
.....	1	139	9	1	139	9
1	142	6	1	142	6	2	206	14	4	543	29	6	749	43
.....	2	356	18	2	356	18
.....	3	344	17	13	1532	82	16	1876	99
5	963	36	7	1277	52	18	2701	169	78	10871	574	96	13572	743
.....	1	150	10	9	1104	70	10	1254	80
.....	5	348	24	4	346	20	9	694	44
.....	3	190	13	2	134	12	5	324	25
.....	2	147	11	.....	.....	.....	2	147	11
.....	3	149	13	.....	.....	.....	3	149	13
.....	12	991	64	6	383	28	18	1374	92
.....	4	204	19	.....	.....	.....	4	204	19
.....	2	85	8	.....	.....	.....	2	85	8
.....	5	406	29	.....	.....	.....	5	406	29
.....	13	699	66	.....	.....	.....	13	699	66
.....	3	84	13	.....	.....	.....	3	84	13
.....	6	666	47	5	368	27	11	1034	74
.....	1	164	11	2	190	8	3	354	19
.....	6	267	24	.....	.....	.....	6	267	24
.....	10	415	42	3	88	13	13	502	55
51	10923	343	60	13394	433	213	25366	1685	494	63633	3230	707	88995	4915

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—(Continued.)

HANSEATIC

Ports from which Cleared.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	1	92	6	.....	.....	.....	1	92	6	.....	.....	.....

SPAIN.

Saint John's.....	26	3268	187	.....	.....	.....	26	3268	187	31	3807	281
Twillingate.....	1	90	6	.....	.....	.....	1	90	6	.....	.....	.....
Fogo.....	5	678	34	.....	.....	.....	5	678	34	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	4	399	28	.....	.....	.....	4	399	28	.....	.....	.....
Bonavista.....	1	144	9	.....	.....	.....	1	144	9	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear.....	1	115	6	.....	.....	.....	1	115	6	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace....	5	770	47	.....	.....	.....	5	770	47	12	1733	132
Brigus.....	1	152	8	.....	.....	.....	1	152	8	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton....	2	237	17	.....	.....	.....	2	237	17	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo.....	1	164	11	.....	.....	.....	1	164	11	.....	.....	.....
	47	6017	353				47	6017	353	43	5540	413

Customs' Returns.

TOWNS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
.....	1	92	6	.....	.....	.....	1	92	6

SPAIN.

.....	.....	.....	31	3807	281	57	7075	468	.....	.....	.....	57	7075	468
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	90	6	.....	.....	.....	1	90	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	678	34	.....	.....	.....	5	678	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	399	28	.....	.....	.....	4	399	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	144	9	.....	.....	.....	1	144	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	115	6	.....	.....	.....	1	115	6
.....	.....	.....	12	1733	132	17	2503	179	.....	.....	.....	17	2503	179
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	152	8	.....	.....	.....	1	152	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	237	17	.....	.....	.....	2	237	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	164	11	.....	.....	.....	1	164	11
.....	.....	.....	43	5540	413	90	11557	766	.....	.....	.....	90	11557	766

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—(Continued.)

PORTUGAL.

Ports from which Cleared.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	29	3347	198	.....	.....	.....	29	3347	198	2	249	17
Twillingate.....	4	383	24	.....	.....	.....	4	383	24	.....	.....	.....
Fogo.....	2	234	13	.....	.....	.....	2	234	13	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	3	345	25	.....	.....	.....	3	345	25	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	2	211	14	.....	.....	.....	2	211	14	.....	.....	.....
Bonavista.....	1	78	6	.....	.....	.....	1	78	6	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear.....	1	67	5	.....	.....	.....	1	67	5	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	9	1422	95	.....	.....	.....	9	1422	95	.....	.....	.....
Burin.....	1	113	7	.....	.....	.....	1	113	7	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton.....	3	432	31	.....	.....	.....	3	432	31	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	3	529	33	.....	.....	.....	3	529	33	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo.....	3	442	32	.....	.....	.....	3	442	32	.....	.....	.....
	61	7603	483				61	7603	483	2	249	17

Customs' Returns.

PORTUGAL.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
.....	2	249	17	31	3596	215	.....	.....	.....	31	3596	215
.....	4	383	24	.....	.....	.....	4	383	24
.....	2	234	13	.....	.....	.....	2	234	13
.....	3	345	25	.....	.....	.....	3	345	25
.....	2	211	14	.....	.....	.....	2	211	14
.....	1	78	6	.....	.....	.....	1	78	6
.....	1	67	5	.....	.....	.....	1	67	5
.....	9	1422	95	.....	.....	.....	9	1422	95
.....	1	113	7	.....	.....	.....	1	113	7
.....	3	432	31	.....	.....	.....	3	432	31
.....	3	529	33	.....	.....	.....	3	529	33
.....	3	442	32	.....	.....	.....	3	442	32
			2	249	17	63	7852	500				63	7852	500

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—(Continued.)

ITALY.

Ports from which Cleared.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	5	625	34	.....	.....	.....	5	625	34	1	86	5
Twillingate.....	2	302	17	.....	.....	.....	2	302	17	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	1	90	5	.....	.....	.....	1	90	5	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	4	419	27	.....	.....	.....	4	419	27	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	4	632	38	4	632	38
	16	2068	121				16	2068	121	1	86	5

SICILY.

Greenspond.....	1	149	9	1	149	9
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Customs' Returns.

ITALY.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
.....	1	86	5	6	711	39	.....	.....	.....	6	711	39
.....	2	302	17	.....	.....	.....	2	302	17
.....	1	90	5	.....	.....	.....	1	90	5
.....	4	419	27	4	419	27
.....	4	632	38	4	632	38
.....	1	86	5	17	2154	126	17	2154	126

SICILY.

.....	1	149	9	1	149	9
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Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—(Continued.)

UNITED

Ports from which Cleared.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	12	7172	553	3	3732	262	15	10904	815	4	522	18
Harbor Grace....	4	360	27	.....	.....	.....	4	360	27	1	170	7
Burin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	238	10
Bay-de-North....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	667	38
English Harbor...	3	287	18	.....	.....	.....	3	287	18	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	235	13
	19	7819	598	3	3732	262	22	11551	860	15	1832	86

FRENCH.

Pushthrough.....	1	12	3	1	12	3
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Customs' Returns.

STATES.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
3	709	29	7	1231	47	16	7694	571	6	4441	291	22	12135	862
.....	.....	.....	1	170	7	5	530	34	.....	.....	.....	5	530	34
.....	.....	.....	2	238	10	2	238	10	.....	.....	.....	2	238	10
.....	.....	.....	6	667	38	6	667	38	.....	.....	.....	6	667	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	287	18	.....	.....	.....	3	287	18
.....	.....	.....	2	235	13	2	235	13	.....	.....	.....	2	235	13
3	709	29	18	2541	115	34	3651	684	6	4441	291	40	14092	975

POSSESSIONS.

.....	1	12	3	1	12	3
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Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—(Continued.)

SPANISH

Ports from which Cleared.	BRITISH.									SPANISH.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	32	4331	227	.....	.....	.....	32	4331	237	.....	.....	.....

BRAZIL.

St. John's.....	53	10610	563	.....	.....	.....	53	10610	563	1	200	10
Harbor Grace....	12	2662	150	.....	.....	.....	12	2662	150	1	242	12
Burin.....	1	140	7	.....	.....	.....	1	140	7	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton....	6	1330	72	.....	.....	.....	6	1330	72	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	2	441	25	.....	.....	.....	2	441	25	.....	.....	.....
	74	15183	817				74	15183	817	2	442	22

Customs' Returns.

WEST INDIES.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
1	200	10	1	200	10	32	4331	237	1	200	10	33	4531	247

BRAZIL.

.....	.....	.....	1	200	10	54	10810	573	.....	.....	.....	54	10810	573
.....	.....	.....	1	242	12	13	2904	162	.....	.....	.....	13	2904	162
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	140	7	.....	.....	.....	1	140	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1330	72	.....	.....	.....	6	1330	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	441	25	.....	.....	.....	2	441	25
.....	.....	.....	2	442	22	76	15625	839	.....	.....	.....	76	15625	839

Customs' Returns.

No. 4.

ABSTRACT OF THE

Countries for which Cleared.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom..	128	25798	1654	.....	.....	.....	128	25798	1654	2	219	15
British Possessions	204	22895	1595	443	52710	2887	647	75605	4482	9	2471	90
Hanseatic Towns..	1	92	6	.....	.....	.....	1	92	6	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	47	6017	353	.....	.....	.....	47	6017	353	43	5540	413
Portugal.....	61	7603	483	.....	.....	.....	61	7603	483	2	249	17
Italy.....	16	2068	121	.....	.....	.....	16	2068	121	1	86	5
Sicily.....	1	149	9	.....	.....	.....	1	149	9	.....	.....	.....
United States....	19	7819	598	3	3732	262	22	11551	860	15	1832	86
French Possessions	1	12	3	.....	.....	.....	1	12	3	.....	.....	.....
Spanish W. Indies	32	4331	237	.....	.....	.....	32	4331	237	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	74	15183	817	.....	.....	.....	74	15183	817	2	442	22
	584	91967	5876	446	56442	3149	1030	148409	9025	74	10839	648

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
.....	.....	.....	2	219	15	130	26017	1669	.....	.....	.....	130	26017	1669
51	10923	343	60	13394	433	213	25366	1685	494	63633	3230	707	88999	4915
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	92	6	.....	.....	.....	1	92	6
.....	.....	.....	43	5540	413	90	11557	766	.....	.....	.....	90	11557	766
.....	.....	.....	2	249	17	63	7852	500	.....	.....	.....	63	7852	500
.....	.....	.....	1	86	5	17	2154	126	.....	.....	.....	17	2154	126
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	149	9	.....	.....	.....	1	149	9
3	709	29	18	2541	115	34	9651	684	6	4441	291	40	14092	975
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	3	.....	.....	.....	1	12	3
1	200	10	1	200	10	32	4331	237	1	200	10	33	4531	247
.....	.....	.....	2	442	22	76	15625	839	.....	.....	.....	76	15625	839
55	11832	382	129	22671	1030	658	102806	6524	501	68274	3531	1159	171080	10055

Customs' Returns.

No. 5.

Total, Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels entered at

Ports at which Arrived.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	699	107522	6307	13	3371	212	712	110893	6519	92	17300	704
Twillingate.....	7	868	53	.....	.....	.....	7	868	53	.....	.....	.....
Fogo.....	16	1954	103	.....	.....	.....	16	1954	103	1	102	5
Greenspond.....	11	1134	80	.....	.....	.....	11	1134	80	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	13	1487	95	.....	.....	.....	13	1487	95	.....	.....	.....
Hant's Harbor....	2	260	12	.....	.....	.....	2	260	12	.....	.....	.....
Bonavista.....	5	640	40	.....	.....	.....	5	640	40	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear.....	26	2968	170	1	118	7	27	3086	177	1	170	9
Harbor Grace....	149	21123	1200	8	1401	79	157	22524	1279	19	2938	163
Brigus.....	11	1360	90	.....	.....	.....	11	1360	90	.....	.....	.....
Great Placentia...	5	361	24	.....	.....	.....	5	361	24	.....	.....	.....
Little Placentia...	4	282	21	.....	.....	.....	4	282	21	.....	.....	.....
Oderin.....	3	201	15	.....	.....	.....	3	201	15	.....	.....	.....
LaManche.....	3	149	13	.....	.....	.....	3	149	13	.....	.....	.....
Burin.....	20	1438	99	3	366	21	23	1804	120	1	119	5
St. Lawrence.....	5	282	26	1	66	6	6	348	32	.....	.....	.....
Lamaline.....	29	740	111	1	17	4	30	757	115	.....	.....	.....
Bay-de-North....	4	333	24	1	97	5	5	430	29	3	298	18
English Harbor...	27	1831	145	.....	.....	.....	27	1831	145	2	182	12
Pushthrough.....	26	376	82	.....	.....	.....	26	376	82	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton....	22	2502	166	1	220	12	23	2722	178	3	340	19
Gaultois.....	13	1076	69	1	164	11	14	1240	80	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo.....	23	1530	109	1	58	3	24	1588	112	2	175	9
Channel.....	36	1469	142	1	22	3	37	1491	145	.....	.....	.....
	1159	151886	9196	32	5900	363	1191	157786	9559	124	21624	944

Customs' Returns.

each Port in the Colony of Newfoundland, in the year 1861.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
8	977	70	100	18277	774	791	124822	7011	21	4348	282	812	129170	7293
.....	7	868	53	.....	.....	.....	7	868	53
.....	1	102	5	17	2056	108	.....	.....	.....	17	2056	108
.....	11	1134	80	.....	.....	.....	11	1134	80
.....	13	1487	95	.....	.....	.....	13	1487	95
.....	2	260	12	.....	.....	.....	2	260	12
.....	5	640	40	.....	.....	.....	5	640	40
.....	1	170	9	27	3138	179	1	118	7	28	3256	186
9	1021	97	28	3959	260	168	24061	1363	17	2422	176	185	26483	1539
.....	11	1360	90	.....	.....	.....	11	1360	90
.....	5	361	24	.....	.....	.....	5	361	24
.....	4	282	21	.....	.....	.....	4	282	21
.....	3	201	15	.....	.....	.....	3	201	15
.....	3	149	13	.....	.....	.....	3	149	13
.....	1	119	5	21	1557	104	3	366	21	24	1923	125
.....	5	282	32	1	66	6	6	348	32
.....	29	740	111	1	17	4	30	757	115
2	233	12	5	531	30	7	631	42	3	330	17	10	961	59
.....	2	182	12	29	2013	157	.....	.....	.....	29	2013	157
.....	26	376	82	.....	.....	.....	26	376	82
3	266	16	6	606	35	25	2842	185	4	486	28	29	3328	213
.....	13	1076	69	1	164	11	14	1240	80
.....	2	175	9	25	1705	118	1	58	3	26	1763	121
.....	36	1469	142	1	22	3	37	1491	145
22	2497	195	146	24121	1139	1283	173510	10140	54	8397	558	1337	181907	10698

Customs' Returns.

No. 6.

Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at

Ports from which Cleared.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	348	64504	4083	319	40950	2273	667	105454	6356	47	7149	413
Twillingate.....	8	918	55	1	137	8	9	1055	63	.....	.....	.....
Fogo.....	14	1696	92	3	406	20	17	2102	112	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	11	1164	81	1	139	9	12	1303	90	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	13	1389	93	3	401	23	16	1790	116	.....	.....	.....
Bonavista.....	2	222	15	2	356	18	4	578	33	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear.....	7	777	42	13	1532	82	20	2309	124	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace....	71	11175	691	73	9908	538	144	21083	1229	17	2550	174
Brigus.....	2	302	18	9	1104	70	11	1406	88	.....	.....	.....
Great Placentia...	5	348	24	4	346	20	9	694	44	.....	.....	.....
Little Placentia...	3	190	13	2	134	12	5	324	25	.....	.....	.....
Oderin.....	2	147	11	.....	.....	.....	2	147	11	.....	.....	.....
LaManche.....	3	149	13	.....	.....	.....	3	149	13	.....	.....	.....
Burin.....	16	1439	100	6	383	28	22	1822	128	2	238	10
St. Lawrence.....	4	204	19	.....	.....	.....	4	204	19	.....	.....	.....
Lamaline.....	2	85	8	.....	.....	.....	2	85	8	.....	.....	.....
Bay-de-North....	5	406	29	.....	.....	.....	5	406	29	6	667	38
English Harbor...	17	1079	90	.....	.....	.....	17	1079	90	.....	.....	.....
Pushthrough.....	4	96	16	.....	.....	.....	4	96	16	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton....	21	3255	205	5	368	27	26	3623	232	2	235	13
Gaultois.....	6	1134	69	2	190	8	8	1324	77	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo.....	10	873	67	.....	.....	.....	10	873	67	.....	.....	.....
Channel.....	10	415	42	3	88	13	13	503	55	.....	.....	.....
	584	91967	5876	446	56442	3149	1030	148409	9025	74	10839	648

CUSTOM HOUSE. }
 St. John's, Newfoundland. }

Customs' Returns.

at each Port in the Colony of Newfoundland, in the year 1861.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.
49	10727	340	96	17876	753	395	71653	4496	368	51677	2613	763	123330	7109
.....	8	918	55	1	137	8	9	1055	63
.....	14	1696	92	3	406	20	17	2102	112
.....	11	1164	81	1	139	9	12	1303	90
1	142	6	1	142	6	13	1389	93	4	543	29	17	1932	122
.....	2	222	15	2	356	18	4	578	33
.....	7	777	42	13	1532	82	20	2309	124
5	965	36	22	3513	210	88	13725	865	78	10871	574	166	24596	1439
.....	2	302	18	9	1104	70	11	1406	88
.....	5	348	24	4	346	20	9	694	44
.....	3	190	13	2	134	12	5	324	25
.....	2	147	11	.....	.....	.....	2	147	11
.....	3	149	13	.....	.....	.....	3	149	13
.....	2	238	10	18	1677	110	6	383	28	24	2060	138
.....	4	204	19	.....	.....	.....	4	204	19
.....	2	85	8	.....	.....	.....	2	85	8
.....	6	667	38	11	1073	67	.....	.....	.....	11	1073	67
.....	17	1079	90	.....	.....	.....	17	1079	90
.....	4	96	16	.....	.....	.....	4	96	16
.....	2	235	13	23	3490	218	5	368	27	28	3858	245
.....	6	1134	69	2	190	8	8	1324	77
.....	10	873	67	.....	.....	.....	10	873	67
.....	10	415	42	3	88	13	13	503	55
55	11832	382	129	22671	1030	658	102806	6524	501	68274	3531	1159	171080	10055

JOHN BEMISTER,

Acting Receiver General.

Customs' Returns.

ABSTRACT OF STATE OF SHIPPING REGISTERED AT THIS PORT, FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Total amount of last year's Account				1394	92639
STRUCK OFF,—					
	Vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, and missing	18	1630		
	“ Broken up, or otherwise destroyed, as unseaworthy	1	34		
	“ Transferred and Registered <i>De Novo</i> ...	27	3203	46	4867
ADDED,—					
	Vessels—New	58	2521	1348	87772
	“ Registered <i>De Novo</i> , account purchase, transfer from other Ports, or otherwise	41	4721	99	7242
Total.....				1447	95014

JOHN BEMISTER,

Acting Receiver General.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
St. John's, Newfoundland. }

Education.

**REPORT UPON THE INSPECTION OF PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN NEW-
FOUNDLAND, 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 the better understanding of the real 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, and to make its subjects more kindly affected in all 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 for 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.

Education.

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 rise or fall in the price of fish, or a favourable or unfavourable 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 may 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 labour 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 quality for new pursuits. But I would not venture to say that the fisheries may not yet afford profitable employment to all our fishermen for generations 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 every where 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 on having the educational institutions in such a state of excellence and efficiency that it may entertain the pleasing satis-

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faction that they are equal to the demand—competent for the work entrusted to them. With much consideration for the labours of those Boards which are endeavouring 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 their position.

Comparing with the operations of the previous year, the returns for this year shew an increase in the Elementary Board Establishments, of 9 Schools and 395 scholars—the total now being 108 schools attended by 4,968 scholars. The Commercial Schools have decreased one school, but report the same number of pupils,—4 are 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 593 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 8,413 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 ls. 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 labours 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

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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 manifests 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 who 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, of supplying each of their 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 Breton Board has taken up all its School stations this year, and they are well reported.

The Moreton's Harbor Board has shewn extremely ill management; its expenditure is little better than wasted. More good is being effected in Burin for £20 per 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 a public meeting, is a great annoyance to a Teacher; I might have said nuisance, for the state of a School-room in the morning, after a crowded meeting at night, (and School-rooms are generally crowded upon those 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 a one as for assembling in 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, and 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 Breton and Trinity is not

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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 state 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 for 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.)

2nd.—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.

3rd.—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 license to teach, the Board to which he

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was indentured shall have a first claim upon his services, at a salary of not less than £———cy.; 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 term 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 stg. 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 engagements.

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 St. John's Board to Church of England Academy.
3. Francis Skanes, sent by Bay-de-Verds Board to Wesleyan Academy.

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4. James Moores, sent by Bay-de-Verds Board to Wesleyan Academy.
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 Pitcher, 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. School Harbor Grace.
11. Emma Gardner, sent by Harbor Grace Board to N. S. S. School Harbor Grace.

Four Pupil Teachers have completed their term of training during the past year, and are now in charge of Schools:—Jacob Pitcher, Philip Gaudie, 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 requirement, inasmuch as Protestant 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 S. Society's Central School affords the best advantages of 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 in 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 playground 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-rooms, and in getting it fenced and improved.

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR REPAIRS, &c.

A great injustice has been suffered by all the Protestant Boards (except St. John's), in

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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 of 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 the Newfoundland School Society, for the Presbyterian School, and for the Saint 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 distributed amongst the Protestant Boards whenever the Government shall so order it.

SCHOOL REGISTERS.

In the last letter of Instructions, 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 endeavours 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 properly 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 permission of the Government 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 honoured 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 school requisites would be ample to keep it ever afterwards in a thriving state.

A depot could not 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 of 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

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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 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 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 Protestants 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 soldiers 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. Dyptheria, however, is not yet extinct.

For His Excellency's approbation of my former Report, I beg to express my humble thanks, and with a 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, February 1st, 1862.

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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
“ 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

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FINANCIAL RETURN OF ELEMENTARY BOARD

No.	Educational District.	Ordinary appropriation for the District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past year.	Paid in Teachers' Salaries.
1	Morton's Harbor.....	£227 5 0 .....	.....	£243 15 8	£180 0 0
2	Twillingate .....	.....	.....	47 15 3	155 0 0
3	Fogo	176 12 4	£34 12 3	3 19 3	113 3 3
4	Bonavista North	221 0 0 .....	.....	73 0 0	105 0 0
5	“ West	138 18 4 .....	.....	175 17 8	100 0 0
6	“ South	No return.	.....	.....	.....
7	Trinity Bay East	105 6 0	11 10 9	3 15 6	85 0 0
8	“ North	211 16 11 .....	.....	34 17 10	167 11 5
9	“ South	206 7 0 .....	.....	36 16 7	135 0 0
10	“ West	161 11 2 .....	.....	50 2 3	150 0 0
11	Bay-de-Verds.....	284 0 0 .....	.....	.....	227 10 0
12	Carbonear	250 10 0	18 3 8 .....	.....	218 9 7
13	Harbor Grace	347 1 0	49 8 6	67 16 7	286 0 0
14	Bay Roberts.....	247 13 4	21 7 2	138 6 5	196 1 0
15	Brigus	208 6 8	12 10 11	88 10 0	150 0 0
16	Saint John's.....	769 5 8	43 1 6	11 15 11	642 13 0
17	Ferryland	10 19 9 .....	.....	.....	10 19 9
18	Placentia Bay	102 10 0 .....	.....	.....	93 0 0
19	Burin	No return.	.....	.....	.....
20	Lamaline	No return.	.....	.....	.....
21	Grand Bank	86 4 10 .....	.....	12 19 9	71 8 1
22	Fortune Bay	188 12 0 .....	.....	108 7 0	190 0 0
23	Burgeo.....	186 5 0	37 6 4	100 0 0
24	LaPoile	No return.
25	Port-au-Basque	No return.

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SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1861.

Expended in building or repairing School Houses.	School Rents.	Expended in School Requisites.	Fuel.	Paid to Sec- retary of Board.	Incidentals.	Deficit.	Balance on hand.
£4 9 11	£0 10 0	£5 13 0					£280 7 9
.....	.....	4 5 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 1 2
10 19 10	.....	6 3 9	.....	£57 13 10	.....	.....	19 4 8
7 10 0	.....	24 0 0	.....	7 0 0	.....	.....	95 14 6
.....	.....	3 14 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	206 2 0
11 10 9	.....	4 2 6	.....	5 0 0	£14 7 4	.....	0 11 8
28 4 5	4 0 0	23 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 19 2	.....	12 2 7	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	23 14 6
.....	.....	17 0 0	.....	5 0 0	0 10 0	.....	39 3 5
14 0 0	.....	14 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 19 0
16 0 0	13 0 0	6 2 4	.....	11 10 0	.....	.....	5 11 9
47 9 6	12 0 0	16 0 11	.....	7 10 0	30 0 0	.....	65 5 8
34 5 1	2 0 0	1 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 9 7
.....	15 0 0	9 4 8	.....	6 6 0	4 0 0	.....	124 16 11
71 8 11	28 12 0	22 0 11	11 0 0	15 0 0	9 12 2	0 4 7
.....	2 0 0	7 10 0
.....	1 17 10
.....	106 19 0
47 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	46 11 4

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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 shew nearly the balance on hand. A memorandum which the Treasurer shewed me states the balance to be, on the 30th June, 1861, £207 15s. 10d.

4.—There is a considerable error somewhere ; according to the receipts and disbursements given, the balance should be £150 10s. instead of £95 14s. 6d.

5.—Correct.

6.—No return.

7.—Correct. The £14 7s. 4d. under " Incidentals" is properly accounted for.

8.—Correct. The amount paid to Teachers includes £5 bonus to Mrs. Holden, and £7 7s. 7d. to pupil teacher.

9.—Correct. A most satisfactory account in detail was furnished.

10.—Correct.

11.—Correct.

12.—Nearly correct, true balance £3 11s. 9d.

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 needlework 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.

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18.—Correct, The sum of £4 4s. 6d, 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.—No return received.

21.—Either something has been omitted, or the £12 19s. 9d. was a deficit and subtracted. The balance was correct.

22.—Correct.

23.—Correct. The sum of £186 includes half the Commercial School 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.

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RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.	No. of Weeks of Summer Vacation.
1	Shoe Cove.....	1859	Frederick Fricker.....	£40 0 0		4
2	Exploit's Burnt Island..	1835	Andrew Pearce	50 0 0	£1 10 0	2
3	Moreton's Harbor	1842	John Pike	40 0 0		4
4	Tizzard's Harbor.....	1842	G. O. Every	50 0 0	0 5 0	2
5	Twillingate	1847	John Moss.....	50 0 0	3 10 0	2
6	Herring Neck East....	1854	Andrew Miles	50 0 0	1 2 6	2
7	“ West ...	1856	James Pride	50 0 0	2 0 0	2
8	Change Islands.....	1856	John Janes	40 7 8	4 0 0	4
9	Fogo		Martin Stone.....	69 4 7	8 0 0	4
10	Barred 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	6
13	Pinchard's Island	1844	John Hann	35 0 0	6 18 0	6
14	Flat Island.....	1846	Joseph Harris	35 0 0	5 4 0	6
15	Tickle Cove.....	1843	John Skiffington	30 0 0		
16	Keel's	1861	Miss Coffin	20 0 0		
17	King's Cove.....	1853	John Coffin	32 0 0	2 11 6	4
18	Newman's Cove.....	1848	Joseph Silly .....	.....	No return.	
19	Bonavista, Canaille....	1858	Elizabeth Robins	25 0 0		3
20	“ Central	1854	Samuel Rowsell	77 13 10		2

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IN OPERATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1861.

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 Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Comp'd. Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
16	14	30	11	11	8	19	190	6	24									
23	14	37	13	22	2	25	160	7	15	15	12	5	6	4				
15	12	27	5	13	9	17	130	15	6	6	5	7	4	6				
10	14	24	13	10	1	17	229	11	13									
58	26	84	43	29	12	50	260	28	31	25	25	22	26	16	9	1	1	
15	13	28	13	15	....	25	220	8	8	12	10	4	8	4	2			
16	8	24	5	18	1	20	195	9	6	9	4	6	6	2				
30	28	58	20	28	10	35	230	18	19	21	10	20	12	10	12			
32	24	56	11	25	20	45	265	6	20	30	10	30	10	16	12	10		
22	18	40	14	20	6	20	...	14	13	13	12	10	6	2				
16	20	36	8	23	5	....	120	19	12	5								
17	17	34	14	20	....	16	248	10	10	14	6	14	6	4	4	10		
42	29	71	24	32	15	48	260	13	32	26	22	23	8	9	6	18	18	
34	26	50	12	29	10	30	230	9	11	30	19	17	25	8	2	16	16	
18	9	27	16	11	....	23	230	9	9	9	9	9	12	3				
24	16	40	14	13	13	30	...	23	17									
17	11	28	10	16	2	15	254	11	9	8	3	10	2	2	3			
12	18	30	24	6	....	20	230	12	12	6								
39	37	76	20	32	24	43	212	22	24	33	23	40	9	8	10	12	3	

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.	No. of Weeks of Summer Vacation.
21	Bonavista, Bayly's Cove	1858	Abraham Abbott.....		No return.	
22	Bird Island Cove.....	1853	William Minty	£25 0 0		6
23	Little Catalina.....	1855	John Way	25 0 0		6
24	Great "	1843	Miss & Master Netten ..	35 0 0	1 10 0	1
25	Trinity, North Side....	1848	Elizabeth Holden	34 12 3	5 13 9	6
26	Trouty	1843	John Gover.....	34 12 3	1 1 3	6
27	New Bonaventure.....	1857	John Stewart.....	34 12 3	3 0 0	6
28	British Harbor	1854	Thomas Gawlor.....	30 0 0	2 7 0	6
29	Ireland's Eye.....	1854	William Watton.....	25 0 0	1 11 0	6
30	Heart's Ease	1859	George Vardy.....	30 0 0	2 7 6	6
31	Chance Cove.....	1860	No return			
32	New Harbor		Moses Parsons	40 0 0	4 18 3	6
33	Heart's Delight.....		Ananias Case.....	35 0 0		6
34	New Perlican		W. Swansborough.....	40 0 0		4
35	Silly Cove	1853	John Walker	36 0 0		6
36	Hant's Harbor.....	1839	John Husson.....	36 0 0	6 14 9	6
37	Seal Cove	1853	Robert Balbin	36 0 0	2 4 6	6
38	Grate's Cove	1840	Robert Janes.....	36 0 0	2 0 0	6
39	Bay-de-Verds	1846	Elias Picott.....	35 0 0	2 15 0	6
40	Island Cove.....		S. B. Parsons.....	35 0 0		6
41	Northern Bay	1858	William Loder	25 0 0	2 0 0	4

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INSPECTOR'S REMARKS ON FOREGOING TABLE.

1.—SHOE COVE.—This being a small School, distant about forty 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 last two 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 while 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.—EXPLOIT'S BURNT ISLAND, July 3rd.—The Master taking his holidays. On attendance list, at present, 38 of tender age, in June, 30; in March, 22; in December quarter, 16; and school kept only two days, the families having removed to the woods. In September the list has 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 HARBOUR.—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 efforts seem to have been put forth, either by the people or the Board, to procure a school-room. The Board have plenty of funds, and building materials are growing convenient to the people.

TIZZARD'S HARBOUR.—24 names on register, 17 present, all below 10 years, 7 children could read or spell moderately, 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 desk 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 £35 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

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books, 2 as far as Fellowship. George Yates, the best scholar, cyphers in Fellowship, aged under 12. The School pretty well attended, but much retarded for want of School requisites and desk accommodation. No Bibles have ever 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 HARBOUR.—17 present. The reading weak and monotonous. This School is not as well attended as it was 3 years ago, and confirms my opinion about teachers running themselves out of work in, small harbours, with all diligence on their part to keep up the School.

7.—HERRING NECK, WEST, July 8th.—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 9th.—Present 36; 10 in first class acquitted themselves admirably in reading, questions on the subject, in ciphering 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 10th.—The examination of the several classes was entirely satisfactory, and though many of the 1st class were absent, 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 harbour.

10.—BARR'D ISLAND HARBOUR, July 12th.—School kept in the new schoolroom, 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 cyphering as far as compound rules. 8 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 HARBOUR.—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.—CAPE FREELS.—In successful operation.

13.—PINCHARD'S ISLAND.—Ditto.

14.—FLAT ISLANDS.—Ditto.

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- 15.—TICKLE COVE.—In successful operation.
- 16.—KEELS.—Was opened 18th last March, and 40 children have entered, they were then all ignorant of letters. 4 now read in easy lessons; 6 spelling in two syllables; 6 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 rebuilt 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. Dyptheria 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.
- 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; 2 read Testament well; 4 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 an 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 third book fair; geography in the elementary part; dictation well; cyphering to the Rule of Three; the writing very neat, well formed and progressive. 2nd class,—reading Testament moderate; spelling ditto; writing fair. 3rd 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 the advantages 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 his 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 latterly from sickness prevailing in

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the harbour. The new school-room is now occupied, 27 by 16, and 8 feet upright. The work is rather poorly executed, and the room is 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 cyphers, under their instruction, besides that the school has the advantage of the constant oversight of the Rev. William 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 fairly, 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; questions 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 7.—Present 17; usual attendance 14; 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.

29.—IRELAND'S EYE.—Reading well taught; children read with ease at 6 years of age; 3 writing books only middling; 1 in Rule of Three; 4 in simple rules. School in much want of books. Salary very small.

30.—HEART'S EASE.—School is kept here only during the winter season, so I have not seen this school.

31.—CHANCE COVE.—Not returned or visited. An humble school lately commenced.

32.—NEW HARBOUR.—When I was about proceeding 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.

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- 33.—HEART'S DELIGHT.—The above remarks apply to this school.
- 34.—NEW PERLICAN, Nov. 12th.—Dyphtheria prevailing in the harbour. School attendance was much diminished in consequence, and the average state of the school not well represented. 15 present to-day; 10 read Testament fairly, spelling moderate, writing ditto. 1 well advanced in cyphering.
- 35.—SCILLY COVE.—School in charge of Benjamin Miller, who has lately been appointed. Present 65; on attendance sheets, 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. 2nd class, 8 reading 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 HARBOUR.—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. 2nd class, 8 reading in monosyllables; 13 in the Alphabet, some of them over 10 years of age, which bespeaks neglect somewhere. All the boys in the second 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. 6 in first class read well; spell moderate; writing from dictation well; cyphering in books to Reduction; writing fair. 2nd class, 6 read in 3rd book, and spell correctly; writing in books and sum in class. 3rd class, read and spell well in 2nd 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. This 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. 20th.—70 children have entered since Robert Janes came into charge about a month ago; present 39. It is a cold day and no fire in, the wind high and blowing full upon this bleak coast, so that there is not a full attendance. A man at work putting up a new stove. 8 in first class reading fair, 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 I have no doubt he still keeps his school in good order.
- 40.—ISLAND COVE.—Present 45—all that have entered since school was re-opened 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 in the Alphabet. I believe that the Master now in charge will soon bring the school into an improved condition.

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RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.	No. of Weeks of Summer Vacation.
42	Ochre Pit Cove.....	1843	John Curtis.....	£35 0 0.....		6
43	Western Bay.....		John Moores.....	35 0 0	£2 5 0	6
44	Adam's Cove.....		John Martin.....	35 0 0.....		6
45	Spout Cove.....	1861	Mrs. Howell.....	20 0 0.....		
46	Perry's Cove.....	1843	John Swain.....	35 0 0.....		6
47	Otterbury.....	1846	Joseph Jetson.....	30 0 0.....		6
48	Freshwater.....		Francis Parsons.....	50 0 0.....		4
49	Carbonear (West).....	1853	Thomas Roberts.....	50 0 0	5 5 1	4
50	“ (South).....		George Apsey.....	50 0 0	7 5 9	4
51	Mosquito.....	1843	William Simmonds.....	50 0 0	1 5 0	3
52	Bear's Cove.....	1843	Sarah A. Comer.....	36 0 0	1 10 0	3
53	Harbor Grace, N. Side	1843	James Godden.....	50 0 0	10 17 6	3
54	“ S. Side	1843	Jonathan Parsons.....	50 0 0	2 13 3	3
55	Bryant's Cove.....	1843	Thomas Stevenson.....	50 0 0	0 18 3	3
56	Upper Island Cove.....	1856	William Martin.....	50 0 0	10 1 6	3
57	Bay Roberts.....	1853	John Beasant.....	46 3 0	13 0 0	2
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	2
60	Hibb's Hole.....	1855	Miss Kelligrew.....	30 0 0	1 0 0	2
61	The Dock.....	1853	D. C. Lacey.....	45 0 0	4 10 6	4

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IN OPERATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1861.—(Continued.)

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 Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Comp'd. Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
.....	.....	35																
.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	40												
.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	36			.....	5	5							
.....	.....	31																
19	24	43	9	30	4	38	215	9	22	12	12	8	12	8	4			
20	14	34	12	19	3	23	232	10	14	10	10	..	5					
23	38	61	12	37	12	52	180	20	14	27	15	22	25	12	5			
65	77	142	27	68	47	65	210	60	42	40	40	52	14	18	13	10	10	
49	41	90	9	65	16	66	202	25	36	29	31	16	30	15	4			
22	18	40	5	22	13	30	230	12	13	15	7	16	5	7	1			
29	18	47	21	19	7	30	230	24	12	11	12	11	12	7				
84	69	153	38	97	18	102	257	43	46	64	13	35	46	17	8	3		
37	32	69	26	37	6	42	202	25	26	18	25	19	18	5	3			
34	26	60	12	41	7	35	231	18	24	18	10	14	4	4	4			
52	48	100	47	40	13	62	230	15	26	59	10	12	10	10	8	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			
59	54	113	20	74	19	47	201	31	32	50	..	33	30	13				
14	17	31	8	18	5	15	221	7	10	14	19	4	5	1				
22	16	38	14	13	11	26	225	10	12	60	8	10	8	4				

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.	No. of Weeks of Summer Vacation.
62	Clark's Beach	1859	Alexander Terrick	£50 0 0	£5 4 9	6
63	Burnt Head.....	1843	William Smith	50 0 0	.....	6
64	Bull Cove	1844	Thomas Yauden	50 0 0	2 8 0	6
65	Upper Gully	1853	Charles Coates	45 0 0	.....	6
66	Middle Bight.....	1849	Richard Parmiter	55 0 0	2 9 8	4
67	Long Pond	1851	Charles Saunders	45 0 0	1 0 0	2
68	Topsail	1844	James Allen	50 0 0	2 19 6	3
69	Belle Isle.....	1841	Edward Bickford	45 0 0	.....	4
70	Broad Cove .....	.....	Vacant	.....	.....	.....
71	Bally Haly	1858	Ellen Walters	40 0 0	0 14 0	2
72	Torbay Road.....	1860	Vacant	.....	.....	.....
73	Quidi Vidi.....	1850	Edward Humphrey.....	50 0 0	3 0 1	4
74	St. John's (Mag. Cove)	1843	James Ewing	80 0 0	0 14 0	.....
75	“ (West end)..	1859	Mr. & Mrs. Woods.....	120 0 0	20 0 0	4
76	Freshwater Bay	1861	No return	.....	.....	.....
77	Aquaforte .....	.....	Mrs. Windsor	10 0 0	1 5 0	.....
78	Harbour Buffett	1853	James Burton	30 0 0	1 10 0	4
79	Spencer's Cove	1845	James Slade	10 0 0	.....	.....
80	Woody Island.....	1847	Thomas Stephens	17 10 0
81	Oderin.....	Ann E. Bailey	25 0 0
82	Rock Harbour.....	No return

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IN OPERATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE.—(Continued.)

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 Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Comp'd. Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
26	18	44	9	30	5	36	203	10	17	17	9	16	11	2	3			
19	8	27	8	14	5	23	.....	6	10	11	6	8	6	8	5			
17	13	30	18	11	1	22	222	17	6	7	6	2	2					
14	18	32	12	18	2	32	249	14	9	9	5	4	4	2				
27	33	60	42	11	7	45	227	16	15	29	2	20	3	4	11			
32	43	75	30	32	13	42	210	41	21	13	4	9	8	4	.....	7		
25	11	36	3	30	3	25	216	3	13	20	8	15	8	12	3			
11	14	25	6	14	5	9	214	5	6	14	5	9	3	6				
9	10	19	4	12	3	16	113	4	6	9	6	9	6	3	1	3		
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			
99	88	187	40	100	47	118	236	30	37	120	..	90	20	24	24	4	24	
9	9	18	6	6	6	15	.....	3	9	6	..	6	8					
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				
9	7	16	3	8	5	9	4	5	7	7	7	3	4				

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INSPECTOR'S REMARKS UPON TABLE.—(Continued.)

42.—OCHRE PIT COVE.—52 have entered since Philip Gaudie 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, November 19.—Present 37; on attendance list 58; 6, in first class, read and spell fairly, write from dictation moderate, backward in arithmetic. The rest 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.—ADAM'S 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 has gone back, but is now fast regaining its former flourishing condition. 76 were present at examination, of whom 20 were in the 1st class, and passed well in reading, cyphering, tables, &c. No books are supplied by the Board; all 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 first 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 the subject dull, tables imperfect, writing moderate; more than half the 1st and 2nd classes writing on slates, for want of books, ink or pens, all of which the pupils are expected to find;

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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, I 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.—MOSQUITO.—In successful operation.

52.—BEAR'S COVE.—Improved since last year, yet the attainments are rather low. The room is now comfortable.

53.—HARBOUR 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 classiffed 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 progress of the scholars, it is but fair to say, is not *altogether* due to Mr. Godden.

54.—HARBOUR GRACE, SOUTH SIDE.—A change of Masters has been made here also. The school is now conducted by Jonathan Parsons, the first teacher trained under the provisions of the XXIV 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 trave 150 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 behaviour 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 well, writing neat and well formed; tables good. 2nd class, 13 present, read well, spell imperfectly, write on slates. 3rd class, 6 present, read well in easy narrative; only 4 in the Alphabet, the rest in different sorts of books, not classified. This school continues to be efficiently conducted and well attended.

58.—FRENCH'S COVE.—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

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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 the Testament.

59.—COLEY'S POINT.—A change of Masters has been made at this school. Mr. Bursell, late of Broad Cove, now conducts it. Present 49; 22 in the Testament read and spell fairly, said tables pretty correctly, write fair for their age and opportunities; as many go away in the summer to the Labrador. 2nd 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 labor 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 3rd book J. N. series, write tolerably; 8 in 2nd class, read in Testament fairly, spell ditto, and write tolerably. All the above cypher in simple rules; 6 in easy reading, 2nd 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 1st class read fair, spell imperfectly, write moderately well; 2 cypher in practice; the rest of this class in simple rules. In the 2nd class 4 read the second 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 do 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 the 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 encouragement to the children, and a want of a motive to excite their intelligence. The Board now offer rewards to the best scholars.

67.—LONG POND, June 7.—Present 13, a fine day, many absent; 2 girls and 1 boy read and spell well; writing moderate; none belonging to the school cypher beyond multiplication; 2 others read fairly in 2nd book, and 4 in monosyllables. The new school-room, though not admirably built or well placed, is suitable and comfortable, requires suitable furniture. It is worth about £70, 25 by 19, and rather high.

68.—TOPSAIL.—Present 20; on attendance sheets 34; 11 read very nicely in 3rd Book

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of J. 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 at this school is shamefully irregular, between 16 and 6. 14 present to-day, of whom 4 read well, spell moderate; 2 write pretty fair on paper, and 1 cyphers in Compound Long Division; 2 other children reading in dissyllables. Church Catechism repeated imperfectly. School well supplied with books, and the school-room everyway suitable and well built.

70.—BROAD COVE.—Vacant.

71.—BALLY HALY.—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. 1st class, 18 present, girls read beautifully, boys well, spelling fair, grammar 1, girls parse well, the rest moderate; 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 the School have a heavy charge, and are labouring with praiseworthy industry.

76.—FRESHWATER BAY.—Not yet visited.

77.—AQUAFORTE, October.—This is an humble but useful school, kept in the Teacher's own house. A supply of books is needed.

78.—HARBOUR BUFFETT.—J. Burton gave up the school on account of the lowness of the salary; and Mr. N. Bayley 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 HARBOUR.—Teacher taking her holidays; she informs me that her school is well attended, and that her pupils are doing well. She no doubt well earns the small salary of £10.

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RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.	No. of Weeks of Summer Vacation.
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		William Harding			
87	Spoon Cove.....	1859	Miss Percy.....	15 0 0	10 0 0	.....
88	Foot's Cove	1860	Miss Percy.....			
89	Great Burin	1844	John Churchill.....	35 0 0	8 0 0	.....
90	Shalloway	1860	Mrs. Moulton	7 10 0		
91	Lamaline		Miss Parmiter		No return.	
92	Fortune	1852	Alexander McKay	35 0 0	34 0 0	6
93	Grand Bank	1853	John C. Prior	35 0 0	32 0 0	6
94	Garnish		Samuel E. Bowman			
95	Brunet	1849	George Snelgrove.....	45 0 0	2 5 0	.....
96	Sagona.....	1858	Thomas W. Bulley.....	40 0 0	30 0 0	.....
97	English Harbour.....	1857	John Lucas	20 0 0		6
98	Harbour Briton.....	1858	Phœbe 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	6
102	Burgeo.....	1844	Rev. J. Cunningham			
103	" (Hunt's Island)	1851	Mrs. Crew.....	20 0 0		6
104	Upper Burgeo.....		Mrs. McDonald			
105	Plant		No return.			
106	Petites		No return.			
107	Burnt Island		No return.			
108	Channel		No return.			

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IN OPERATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1861.—(Continued.)

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 Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Comp'd. Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
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						
16	16	32	6	22	4	24	.....	12	8	12	4	6	3	2				
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10								
49	32	81	25	50	6	66	275	15	29	37	22	30	18	7	4	2	2	
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							
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	1		
17	14	31	14	15	2	24	302	12	6	13	19	2	5					
7	7	14	2	12	.....	13	215	4	6	4	4	4						
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	
19	13	32	8	13	11	20	10	12	10	5	6	6					

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INSPECTOR'S REMARKS UPON TABLE.—(Continued.)

83.—MORTIER BAY.—Closed.

84.—PORT-AU-BRAS.—A winter school, now closed.

85.—PATH END, October 1.—Present 27; 7 in first class read Testament well, spell well; 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 land-wash below (15 or 20 feet,) and was severely 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 moderate, say tables, cypher the compound rules, recite poetry; 4 others in easy reading. This school is low in numbers, and all but the first class, backward. 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 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; 3 or four of the winter scholars as far advanced, whose books shew 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 subscription 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 the 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. The room used for a school-room wants fitting up, and needs a little furniture.

91.—LAMALINE.—I took passage at Burin to sail for Lamaline. After being out long

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enough to go to St. John's the craft drifted into Lawn, the day following a gale of wind detained her in the harbour, 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 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 2 years; has been lately re-opened under Mr. Bowman; 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 HARBOUR, Sept. 13.—Present 20, 3 more than on the register. The 1st class numbered 5, consists of the Teacher's own children, they read and answered questions on subject very well, spell tolerable, 3 write from dictation, 2 in compound rules, and 1 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 the school, but I have no doubt she is as attentive and successful a teacher as in former years.

99.—GROLE, Sept. 5th.—23 children present, all below 9 years, they are as well advanced as can be expected for their age; their behaviour is good; 9 read well in first class, but with a peculiar inflection at the end of the sentence, write from dictation nicely. The school is quite equal to the demand; moral and religious instruction is carefully attended to.

100.—HERMITAGE COVE.—This school was closed, teacher had resigned.

Education.

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.—An 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 most likely to give much satisfaction. She had just sailed for LaPoile 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 passage 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 eastward.

TABLE

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Race	Religion	Occupation
1	John Doe	35	M	White	Protestant	Farmer
2	Jane Smith	30	F	White	Catholic	Homemaker
3	Robert Brown	40	M	White	Methodist	Teacher
4	Mary White	25	F	White	Baptist	Student
5	James Black	50	M	Black	Protestant	Worker
6	Elizabeth Green	45	F	White	Anglican	Homemaker
7	William Grey	38	M	White	Protestant	Farmer
8	Anna White	28	F	White	Catholic	Homemaker
9	Thomas Black	42	M	Black	Protestant	Worker
10	Sarah White	32	F	White	Methodist	Homemaker

The following table shows the names, ages, sexes, races, religions, and occupations of the persons who were interviewed during the census of 1918. The names are given in full, and the ages are given in years. The sexes are given as male or female. The races are given as white or black. The religions are given as Protestant, Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Anglican, or other. The occupations are given as farmer, homemaker, teacher, student, worker, or other.

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Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT COMMERCIAL BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Grant.	Amount of Fees collected.	No. of Weeks of Summer Vacation.
1	Twillingate .....	.....	Vacant.			
2	Muddy Hole	1851	Charles Harris	£34 12 3	£2 16 0	6
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 12 9	5
7	Burin, Wesleyan .....	.....	Mr. Haddock	23 1 6		
8	" Episcopalian .....	.....	Vacant.			
9	Harbor Britor .....	.....	Vacant.			
10	Burgeo .....	.....	Vacant.			

INSPECTOR'S REMARKS.

The above Schools that are in operation, are elementary in character.

No. 1.—Not yet commenced. The accumulated grant is being 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 closed.

3.—United with the Elementary Board School, and reported in preceding tables.

4.—Closed these two years. No demand for a Commercial School.

5.—Present at examination, 95 ; children very young. 16 in first and second classes, about half of whom read rather well, the others poorly ; spell imperfectly ; questions on subject very dull ; 2 or 3 say tables, the rest ignorant of them ; ditto of Catechism ; 3 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

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1861.

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 Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Comp'd Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
17	8	25	2	18	5	13	230	5	5	15	9	6	11	4				
27	16	43	.....	.....	.....	30	219	7	8	28	20	15	12	8	5	1	8	
37	.....	37	6	20	11	17	219	6	11	20	8	23	16	8	7	7	7	
26	28	54	.....	.....	.....	37	230	14	14	30	14	20	14	14	4	12	12	

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, J. 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. 3rd class read nicely in 3rd book. 4th class read in 2nd 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 the grant accumulating.

10.—A Commercial School was not required, and the grant has been divided amongst the Elementary Boards in the District.

Education.

RETURN OF WESLEYAN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S DAY SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Salary from Wesleyan Society.	Am't of Auxiliary Grant from Boards or Government.	Amount of Fees collected.	No. of Weeks Vacation.
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 .....	.....	18 0 0	32 0 0	.....
9	Flat Islands .....	...	John Harding	25 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....

INSPECTOR'S REMARKS.

No. 1.—Not visited this year. I have no reason to suppose it is much improved.

2.—58 present. In first class 22 read very well in the Scriptures; spell moderately, 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. 2nd 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 observed 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, 16 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 neighbourhood.

7.—The returns of this school are much overstated. It is put down as within 2 of Cupids, and much larger than Black Head or Sound Island—examined June 6th, present 17; 3 read the 113th Psalm very well, spelling good, age 13 years. 1 as far as Rule of

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1861.

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.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Comp'd. Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
12	10	22																
36	38	74	36	24	14	62	253	17	18	39	12	27	16	8	5	3	5	2
27	29	56																
120	92	212																
38	32	70																
33	35	68	24	27	17	30	200	36	17	15	15	14	11	3	1		7	
27	20	47	16	26	5	23	235	15	16	16	8	20	6	6	3			
21	23	44																

Three, other two in Compound Subtraction. 2nd class, 5 present, read 1st John moderately, aged 8; no writing, no tables. 1st, 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 harbour 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; the Wesleyan Society has guaranteed them £50 per annum; the local Board grants them £18; and the inhabitants of Sound Island make up the balance (£20,) that they are not chargeable to the Society.

9.—The school is now in successful operation under Mr. Pike, a worthy young man from Harbor Grace.

The Returns of the Wesleyan Schools for 1859 gave a total of 793 scholars; this year 593. The Returns in 1859 were, I believe, overstated.

Education.

RETURN OF COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

No.	School Stations.	Teachers' Names.	No. on Books.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Twillingate	Mr. and Miss Wills	36	38	74
2	Fogo	Miss Winter	7	18	25
3	Greenspond.....	Mr. and Miss Wills	142	126	268
4	Swain's Island.....	Mr. Bishop	20	25	45
5	Salvage	Mr. and Mrs. Thurman	32	16	48
6	Bonavista.....	Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence.....	102	104	206
7	English Harbor.....	Mr. Moore.....	27	20	47
8	Trinity.....	Mr. Collis and Miss Lockyer	54	42	96
9	Heart's Content.....	Mr. Thompson	58	59	117
10	Harbor Grace	Mr. and Mrs. Gardner	56	76	132
11	Bishop's Cove	Mr. Dobie	33	36	69
12	Spaniard's Bay	Mr. and Mrs. Earle.....	60	41	101
13	Bareneed.....	Mr. Payne	61	45	106
14	Port-de-Grave	Mr. and Mrs. Maddock	109	85	192
15	Salmon Cove.....	Mr. Kelligrew.....	40	39	79
16	Brigus	Mr. and Mrs. Mills	79	87	166
17	Portugal Cove.....	Mr. Ward	46	58	104
18	Torbay	Miss Anderson	16	10	26
19		{ Mr. Major	115	.....	115
20	St. John's, Central	{ Mrs. Burke .....	.....	69	69
21		{ Miss Marrett	59	40	99
22	St. John's, South Side..	Mr. and Mrs. Crosby	36	37	73
23	Petty Harbour.....	Mr. and Mrs. Bishop	38	37	75
24	Belloram	Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.....	20	26	46

Education.

SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS IN NEWFOUNDLAND, 1861.

Average attend- ance.	Average age.	Reading.				Copy Books.				Arithmetic.					Grammar.	Geography.	English History.
		Holy Scrip- tures.	Easy Narra- tive.	Monosyllables.	Alphabet.	Copy Books.	Cyphering Books.	Dictation on Slates.	Copies on Slates.	Fractions.	Practice.	Reduction.	Division.	Subtraction.			
30	8	26	14	22	12	18	5	17	10	1	4	7	13	10	.....	.....	.....
21	6	3	2	7	9	5	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
130	7	34	64	70	101	18	10	12	40	.....	1	5	8	6	.....	.....	.....
34	7	12	8	10	15	12	8	12	10	.....	4	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
43	7	15	16	12	5	8	2	14	28	.....	5	15	4	6	.....	14	..
81	8	76	14	46	33	58	31	24	41	1	12	18	26	24	3	6	..
30	8	17	12	10	8	15	.....	3	18	.....	.....	12	6	4	.....	.....	.....
60	10	62	15	9	10	57	15	48	30	2	8	22	12	12	.....	10	..
70	8	42	35	34	6	25	13	10	22	3	6	15	8	22	1	5	..
95	8	58	31	24	10	61	.....	37	66	.....	2	22	29	44	19	22	..
55	9	41	9	10	7	20	2	11	58	.....	3	3	10	10	.....	.....	.....
58	8	36	20	23	22	25	.....	28	31	.....	1	9	17	14	.....	.....	.....
76	8	57	17	24	14	25	10	22	24	2	9	5	9	12	4	7	..
116	9	126	29	24	13	83	29	34	91	4	20	9	16	12	15	19	4
50	8	22	24	15	18	15	.....	3	24	.....	.....	10	7	5	5	.....	.....
98	8	57	39	30	40	51	.....	31	60	.....	.....	13	16	24	.....	.....	.....
50	8	38	12	30	24	32	7	15	39	3	5	4	14	5	8	24	..
18	7	10	5	9	2	6	4	9	10	.....	.....	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....
63	10	67	48	.....	.....	57	.....	42	73	6	16	27	33	33	42	67	42
40	10	31	19	17	2	29	.....	31	38	.....	11	11	8	10	31	31	..
50	6	27	23	26	23	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
31	9	28	28	7	10	16	.....	10	43	.....	.....	12	6	14	19	19	..
50	8	40	13	12	10	16	2	17	40	.....	8	6	2	5	.....	.....	.....
42	7	32	7	6	1	22	10	16	7	.....	1	4	8	6	.....	.....	.....

Education.

RETURN OF PRESBYTERIAN AND EPISCOPALIAN SCHOOLS

Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.	No. of Weeks Vacation.
St. John's, Presbyterian		James N. Neilson.	£40	£100	6
Pouch Cove, Epis.	1855	John J. Vill.	30	8	.....
Cod Roy, Epis.	1860	Joseph Gaessi.	.....	.....	.....

Education.

**REPORT UPON THE INSPECTION OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN NEWFOUND-
LAND, 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 three 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 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.

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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 Bally Healy, 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 those 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 a 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 labour 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

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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 those 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 consequence 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 authorized 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 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.

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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 more 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 that 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* :—

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INCREASE FROM LAST YEAR.			DECREASE FROM LAST YEAR.		
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 17 6
				36 1 0	69 19 6
				£154 10 9	£168 5 0

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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.

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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 Harbour, 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 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-Harbour School-house, or any other expenditure that may have been incurred.

DISTRICT OF BONAVIDA.

BONAVIDA 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 to 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.

BONAVIDA SCHOOL.

This school was re-established, after a cessation of 4 years, on the 3rd of June last, and a Mr. HEARNE appointed to conduct it, at a salary of £50 sterling. He appears to be a

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competent person, and I have no doubt of the improvement of the children under his tuition. There were 20 pupils assembled on the day I visited it. There was *no Register kept* up to the time of my visit.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL (KING'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 7 pupils assembled on the day I visited the School. The Teacher accounted for the absence of so many of his pupils, by stating that they were kept from School on 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 Teacher.

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.

The 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 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 shewed 38 on the Roll. All the copy-books of the pupils for the previous 12 months were carefully preserved and produced, some of the children having as many as six copy-books to exhibit.

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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 that 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-Verd 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 of 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.

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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 at 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 re-opened for the reception of pupils on the 11th 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 has 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.

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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 also 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 previous 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 was 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,

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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 day's 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 shew very little supervision in the Teacher. In spelling, reading and catechism the pupils present were not very proficient.

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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 Bryants' Cove and the neighbouring 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 ROBERT'S 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.

CUPID'S SCHOOL.

There were only 20 children present when I visited this School, but the average at-

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tendance by Register is over 30. Only two copy-books to shew. Writing very poor; and only 4 children of the 20 present were able to read. Their reading and knowledge of catechism 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.

COLLIER'S 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. SYMONDS, as the Chairman, the Rev. E. 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.

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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.

Education.

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 had 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 the parents to send their children to School;—and so successful has the Rev. gentleman been in his praiseworthy exertions, that now, as I was credibly 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.

Education.

The reading, spelling, &c., &c., were fairly gone through, for children of the ages of those 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 this School is scarcely on a par with many of the elementary Schools.

RIVER HEAD SCHOOL.

This School, which was closed for about four 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, 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 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 linhey. 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 sum 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,

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but also produced the Minutes of the last meeting of the Board, to show me in detail the appropriation 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 in 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 accommodation, 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 Trepassey, where he had been on a visitation to the Parish, and he informed me that the two Schools, the one at Trepassey and the other at Portugal Cove, were in operation. The two females who conduct the Trepassey 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.

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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 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 also 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 3rd 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 continue 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 or 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 hand, £27, in aiding the inhabitants of these three localities in putting their School-houses in a proper state of repair.

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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 hand from 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 and Red Island, to build their School-houses, or to take any steps in providing them with books and stationery, &c., &c. This is, fortunately, the only instance, with the Catholic Boards, of there 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.

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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 labours under the same disadvantage, from the want of proper reading books, as the previous Schools.

DISTRICTS OF BURIN AND FORTUNE BAY.

SPANISH ROOM SCHOOL.

This School 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 opera-

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tion but eight months, the careful tuition of the Teacher, and I hope very favourably 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 and 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 of 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 elementary Schools of the Island.

BURIN COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 3rd of August. It is at present conducted by a Mr. O'DON-

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NELL, 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 superintendance 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 which 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 further 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 were a fair number of 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 LaPoile, is

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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 14th of 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 were 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.

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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 examination 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 whether 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 acknowledgement, 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.

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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 Renewse there are three Schools sustained at an outlay of £70.

CAPE BROYAL 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.

RENEWSE 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.

AQUAFORTE 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 that I could fairly censure. There were but two reading books in the School. The Teacher of this School receives but £15 a-year salary.

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These were all the Schools that 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 Renewse School, 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 20th 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 those 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 of 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 at this School, as the Teacher is particularly well qualified to forward her pupils. The writing of the pupils was remarkably good, and two of those 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

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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 the 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

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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 did 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. HEWIT, 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

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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 School 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 8 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.

KILLBRIDE SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 24th September. There were 20 children present. An imperfect Register kept. Writing of pupils was mostly bad, and carelessly written. There was no classes formed, and the reading, spelling, and knowledge of catechism, particularly the two last, were of the very worst description.

GOULDS' SCHOOL.

Visited this School on the 30th September. A Miss HACKET had charge of it for the previous twelve months. The house in which the School is held was purchased by the Board since my former visit. There were only 5 young children attending the School on the day of my visit, and by the Register the attendance appears to be very small.

BLACK-HEAD SCHOOL.

I visited this School in the early part of the summer, but as the Teacher was in St.

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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 were very poor; catechism and tables something better. There is a small School at Fresh Water, but I did not visit it.

PETTY-HARBOR SCHOOL.

There were 36 children attending this School on the day of my visit (2nd 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 understanding. *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 the year. During the summer the attendance was about 30 daily. There were 5 copy-books produced, the writing in 3 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 were 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 of 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.

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RETURN OF THE CONVENT SCHOOLS IN THE DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN'S.

LOCALITY OF CONVENTS.	No. of Pupils on Register.	Average Attendance.	No. 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			
	1843	1264	1157	1070	998	546	620	70	30	30

As I stated in my last Report, that the returns I then furnished from these Schools did not include all the branches taught in them, I have given this year a more extended form, for the purpose of showing the very superior education which is placed within the reach of the Catholic females in those localities where these valuable institutions are established; and I have only to repeat what I stated in my last Report, that the proficiency attained by the pupils in every thing taught in these Schools evinced the very great care and trouble taken in their tuition.

I have not received any return from Convents in the Diocese of Harbor Grace.

Education.

RETURN OF THE EXPENDITURE OF SCHOOL MONIES

Reference to Remarks.	DISTRICTS.	Ordinary Appropriation for each District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past year.
1	Burin and Fortune Bay	£314 13 10	£34 12 3	£55 16 10
	Placentia West	146 0 0	.....	16 6 0
	Little Placentia	107 18 7	.....	10 18 6
2	Great Placentia.....	138 0 0	[I know no such grant]	8 0 0
	St. Mary's	126 15 4	46 3 1	7 9 9
3	Bay Bulls.....	181 4 3	46 3 1	[Overdrawn]
4	Ferryland.....	211 0 0	57 13 10	26 12 0
	Harbor Main.....	245 4 2	57 13 10	6 6 0½
	Brigus	231 9 2	.....	[Overdrawn]
	Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Bay-de-Verds, and Trinity South.....	612 10 5	173 1 6	205 2 10
5	Bonavista and Trinity, North and West	209 12 2	57 13 10	72 3 2
6	St. John's.....	1102 9 7	55 6 0
		£3626 17 6	£473 1 5	£232 6 3½

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1861.

Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in building or repairing School-houses.	School Rents, and Fuel.	School Requisites.	Paid Secre- taries of Boards.	Over Ex- penditure of Grants.	Balances on hand.
£345 3 0	£17 0 0	.....	£19 4 0	.....	.....	£23 15 11
114 5 0	10 0 0	.....	2 8 0	.....	.....	35 13 0
110 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	7 17 1
138 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 11 7
175 3 0	.....	.....	3 3 9	.....	.....	2 1 5
170 0 0	46 17 3	.....	10 7 0	.....	.....	.....
270 13 10	63 9 6	.....	.....	.....	65 9 6	.....
170 0 0	202 4 7	.....	3 0 0	.....	66 0 6½	.....
154 10 0	7 7 6	.....	3 2 6	10 0 0	.....	56 9 2
506 0 0	237 16 0	.....	34 12 9	60 0 0	257 19 8	.....
114 4 4	31 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 4 2
626 15 0	222 1 5	£13 6 6	12 1 0	30 0 0	253 11 8
2894 14 2	838 10 7	£13 6 6	88 19 0	100 0 0	389 9 8½	458 4 0

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INSPECTOR'S REMARKS UPON 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 Fortuné 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 hand from last year.

This year a balance of £29 11s. 7d. is stated to be on hand, 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 expense 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 hand 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. MULLICK never received but a portion of this money, and even part of that was always given by him to Clergymen in the extern Districts.

Fisheries.

REPORT OF STEPHEN MARCH, ESQ., AS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES AT STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE AND LABRADOR, DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1861.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
September 2nd, 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' Harbour, where we had been detained five days by a gale of wind, and called off Henley 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 has not been obstructed 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 Harbour; found ten French fishing vessels; I warned their 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 23rd 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 *Suigo*, *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 again to be caught fishing on English grounds, we let them go away, as it was their first offence.

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On the 24th day 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 Pinior 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 in Lance Amour, it being calm.

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

On the 2nd 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 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 the water. We anchored at Red Bay that night.

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

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 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.

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On the 23rd day of August left Twillingate, and anchored at Seldome-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.

(Signed,)

STEPHEN MARCH.

The Honourable

R. CARTER, R.N.,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Fisheries.

**REPORT OF MR. HENRY KNIGHT ON THE PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES
AT CAPE JOHN, 1861.**

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

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

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

11th.—At 4 A. M. rowed to Cape; several boats at the limit, but no fish. At 6 P. M. one boat hauled aboard 5 qtls.

12th.—Went to limit at daylight; very little fish all day; several icebergs in the way of fishing, Frenchmen getting no fish.

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

14th.—At daylight went to limit; Frenchmen not uncovered; at sunrise commenced work, but took no fish of any quantity.

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

16th.—Calm, rowed to Cape at 3 A. M. Frenchmen commenced to put seines in the Harbor, hauled some fish; ice a great annoyance.

17th.—At 4 A. M. went to limit; Frenchmen getting anxious about the caplin; saw some in deep water; some fish hauled by 4 or 5 boats.

18th.—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 Bite, said no.

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

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

21st.—Moderate. Frenchmen rowed to Cape and commenced work; did nothing all day, fish very scarce. Great number of craft going north.

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- 22nd.—Wind S.W., fine weather. Caplin plenty, and no fish for hauling.
- 23rd.—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, did nothing for the day.
- 24th.—At daylight went to Cape. Saw but 4 boats for the day.
- 25th.—At 3 A. M. rowed to limit; Frenchmen commenced rowing about the ground; fish very scarce all day. At dark rowed to camp.
- 26th.—Rowed to Cape; at sunrise French at work, hauled some fish, great number of hook and line boats at the Cape to-day.
- 27th.—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.
- 28th.—At daylight went to Cape; French boats at work, fish scarce all day.
- 29th.—At daylight went to Cape; Frenchmen all busy at work; some quantity of fish hauled. Ice greatly in the way.
- 30th.—At 4 A.M. went to Cape; saw a great many boats going north all day; French not doing much.
- July 1st.—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 3 batteaux' load, about 70 qtls.; several boats did nothing all day. At dark rowed to Brinie Cove for the night.
- 2nd.—At 3 A.M. rowed to Cape; French commenced work at 6 A.M. Capt. Dickny's seine hauled 4000 fish; other seines did very little. At dark rowed to camp.
- 3rd.—At daylight guard boat rowed to Cape. At 4 A.M. Commodore March hove to at Mansfield Bite, fired a gun and spoke guard boat, and proceeded north.
- 4th.—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.
- 5th.—At sunrise went to Cape, strong wind S. W.; large iceberg grounded 200 fathoms off the limit; Frenchmen very much annoyed. Forced to haul the guard boat up on the Point of Pirimid. 12,000 fish taken.
- 6th.—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 South Bill of Cape; took to-day from the Cape 21,000 fish; one seine had 9,000; other 11 boats 12,000 between them. At 9 P. M. went to Brinie Cove.
- 7th.—At daylight went to limit, and hauled up boat; iceberg still in the Frenchmen's

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way; boats in great danger of berg foundering; some are so bold as to shoot their seines under its very walls: took to-day from South Bill 17,000 fish; hook and line men doing nothing; wind E. N. E. At sunset spoke seine-master, and went to camp.

8th.—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.

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

10th.—Wind moderate; at sunrise 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,

11th.—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 sunset went to camp.

12th. At sunrise rowed to Cape; wind S. W., fine weather. French took from Cape to-day 9 batteaux' load. At 9 P. M. went to camp.

13th.—At sunrise 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.

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

15.—Wind South, with rain. At 4 A. M. rowed to Cape; spoke a 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.

16th.—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 2 men, and went to Shoe Cove.

17th.—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.

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

19th.—Rowed to Cape; Frenchmen north; fish scarce.

20th.—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 Bite for shelter; took no cod all day.

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21st.—Wind moderate. Frenchmen left Mansfield Bite at 6 A.M. in company with guard boat; fish very scarce all day. At 11 A.M., iceberg foundered. Boats all went to Middle Cove; too much drift ice at the Cape.

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

23rd.—At sunrise 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.

24th.—At 3 A.M. went to limit; French uncovered; fish still scarce; complaining very much about the catch; took no cod from Mother Burk to-day.

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

26th.—At daylight rowed to Cape. At 6 A.M. 2 boats hauled 60 qtls.; about 160 qtls. taken from the South Bill for the day.

27th.—At sunrise rowed to Cape; Frenchmen not doing much, inclined to encroach on English ground; took little fish for the day. At dark went to camp.

28th.—Strong wind S.E., with rain and fog. Frenchmen all north of the Cape.

29th.—Moderate, wind N.W. At 6 A.M. Captain Lamie's 2 seines hauled 14,000 fish; rest nothing all day. Herring very plenty in Mansfield Bite. At 9 P.M. went to my camp.

30th.—Wind South-east 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.

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

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

2nd.—At daylight French boats left Mansfield Bite for the Cape. At 6 A.M. returned, sea too much for hauling; at 7 P.M. French doctor came into Brinie Cove from Twillingate; remained at my camp all night.

3rd.—At sunrise the Frenchmen left for the Cape, also the Doctor for Lascie; fish scarce all day; sea high; about 50 qtls. taken for 11 seines. At dark left the limit and pulled to Brinie Cove.

4th.—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.

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5th.—At sunrise 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.

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

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

8th.—Wind North with sea on. Frenchmen did nothing all this day; caplin in deep water.

9th.—At 6 A. M. spoke Captain Pickery's mate: said they would soon land their seines; little or no fish taken to-day.

10th.—At 6 A. M. went to limit; saw but 4 boats; the rest North of the Cape.

11th.—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.

13th.—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.

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

15th.—Saw only three boats for the day. At 8 A. M. spoke one boat, told me most of the seines were landed.

16th.—No seines at the Cape; saw 18 batteaux' at the North Bill with hook and line.

17th.—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 in guard boat in Brinie Cove.

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

19th.—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.

20th.—Men have some trouble to keep the Bultow boats off the English ground.

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

22nd.—Saw no boats all day.

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

Fisheries.

24th.—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.

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

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

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

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

29th.—Frenchmen at the Cape ; several craft coming from the Labrador.

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

31st.—4 or 5 batteaux at the North Bill ; fish very scarce ; herring plenty in Mansfield Bite.

September 1st.—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.

2nd.—At noon guard boat left Brinie Cove and rowed to Shoe Cove.

3rd.—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 ; so gave 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 the first 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 arrived at the Cape.

(Signed,)

HENRY KNIGHT.

Fisheries.

REPORT OF MR. JAMES GLINDON, ON THE PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES AT AND AROUND BELLE ISLE.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
September 14th, 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 instruct 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 a 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.

27.—Wind N. E., off Cape Freels.

28.—Wind W. S. W., Cape John bearing W. by S., distance 8 miles.

29.—Wind N. W. by W. arrived at Quirpon.

30.—Wind W. S. W.

July 1.—Wind S. W.—left Quirpon ; arrived at Black Joke Cove.

2.—Wind W. S. W., comet visible, bearing N. E.

3.—Wind N. E.

4.—Strong breeze, very foggy.

5.—Wind N. W. strong breeze.

6.—Wind N. W., strong breeze.

7.—Wind N. E., foggy.

8.—Wind S. S. East, foggy.

9.—Wind W. S. W., strong breeze.

10.—Wind S. S. W., foggy.

11.—Wind S. E. weather fine.

12.—Wind E. S. E., with rain.

13.—Wind S. W., strong breeze, strong current, leading E. S. E.

14.—Wind N. N. E.

Fisheries.

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

Fisheries.

- 16.—Wind W. Large steamer passed the South-side of the Island, bound West.
17.—Wind W., very strong.
18.—Wind W., very strong.
19.—Wind N. N. E., strong.
20.—Wind N. N. E., heavy sea. Several icebergs about the Island; a full rigged ship passed to the Westward.
21.—Wind W. A ship passed to the Westward.
22.—Wind S. S. W.
23.—Wind S. S. W. A large steamer passed, reaching West.
24.—Wind N. N. E., heavy sea.
25.—Wind S. W. A brigantine and four brigs, bound to Labrador, passed the Eastern End.
26.—Wind W., very strong.
27.—Wind W.
28.—Wind N. E., with heavy rain.
29.—Wind S. E. Left Black Joke Cove on the afternoon of this day, and on Sept. 10.—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, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAMES GLINDON.

The Honourable

R. CARTER, R.N.,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Despatches.

**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, intituled, "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize 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.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN,

&c. &c. &c.

Despatches.

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 Property Wrecked on the Coast of Newfoundland," which was enclosed in your Despatch No. 59, of the 8th of 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 favourable opportunity of making the amendments suggested by the Board of Trade.

I have, in the mean time, 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., &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN.

&c., &c., &c.

* 15th December, 1860. Volume of Instructions in respect of Wreck and Salvage.

Despatches.

MR. BOOTH TO THE UNDER SECRETARY, COLONIAL OFFICE.

(COPY.)

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVY }
 COUNCIL FOR TRADE, }
 WHITEHALL, 15th Dec., 1860. }

SIR,—

I am directed by Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., transmitting, by desire of the Duke of Newcastle, for the consideration 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 favourable 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.

Despatches.

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.

(Signed,)

JAMES BOOTH.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
Colonial Office.

Despatches.

**COPY OF DESPATCH ON SUBJECT OF POWDER USED FOR FOG SIGNALS
BEING PROVIDED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE ISLAND.**

NEWFOUNDLAND.
No. 72.

DOWNING STREET,
13th February, 1861. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 35, of the 25th of June, relative to the Powder used for Fog Signals, I think it right to inform you that I have repeated to the Secretary of State for War my request that he will sanction any issues of Powder for this purpose which may have been made from army stores on your application, and that he will extend his sanction to the 31st March, 1861. But after that date no more Powder can be supplied for the purpose at the expense of the Imperial Government. Unless, therefore, the Legislature should have furnished you with funds for defraying the service, you will not fail to give public warning by every means in your power to Mariners, that no funds having been provided by the Legislature for the purpose, the use of Fog Signals will unavoidably come to an end on the 31st March, 1861; and that persons resorting to the Harbor of St. John's must no longer rely on that security to navigation. It will be your duty, however, to bring the subject distinctly before the Legislature, and I cannot but indulge the hope that, when the case is fully under their consideration, they will not refuse to make a provision which is equally demanded by motives of humanity, and by the interests of an Island peculiarly subject to the visitation of fogs.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN,

&c. &c. &c.

Despatches.

DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY OF STATE ON SUBJECT OF PASSPORTS
FURNISHED BY THE AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT, &c., &c.

NEWFOUNDLAND.
Circular.

DOWNING STREET,
27th December, 1861. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that the United States Government have made arrangements by which British subjects embarking from New York, Boston or Portland, may obtain the requisite counter-signature to their passports from the Agents of the 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 passports valid.

This option has been offered 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., &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

LETTER FROM ASSISTANT JUDGE LITTLE TO SIR A. BANNERMAN, ON THE
RATE AT WHICH THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY SHOULD BE PAID.

WATERFORD BRIDGE, }
20th February, 1862. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr. Coen, dated the 19th inst., written by your Excellency's direction, with a copy of certain questions to be put by Mr. Kent to the Premier in the Assembly, viz: "whether the opinion of Mr. Attorney General Little, referred to in the communication to Mr. Labouchere, (Executive and Financial) of the 14th, (should not this be the 24th?) October, 1857, was previously to being transmitted, referred to the Executive Council; also if the Governor will supply a copy of such opinion," &c.

In accordance with your Excellency's desire, I beg to transmit herewith a copy of the case prepared by me upon your claim to be paid your salary at the rate of £1 4s. Cy for each £1 Stg. The original was submitted to the Executive Council before it was sent to the Secretary of State for the opinion of the Crown Law Officers of England, and I obtained this copy from Mr. Secretary Kent's Office. This, however, is not the document to which the notice apparently refers, as this was not prepared or sent home until the month of January or February, 1858; the one sought for is stated to be my opinion "referred to in the communication to Mr. Labouchere," of the 14th or 24th October, 1857.

I find on reference to that despatch that there is no opinion of mine referred to therein; further, I was not in the Colony at the time the statement mentioned in the despatch was drawn up and approved of by the Council. Mr. Kent furnished me with an authentic copy of it, which I enclose, with some other documents received from your Excellency, giving a history of the whole transaction.

Sometime after my return from England in the latter part of 1857, it was intimated by the Secretary of State that the statement sent by your Excellency was not sufficiently definite to enable him to submit the question to the Crown Law Officers for their opinion. Upon my suggestion it was then agreed to leave the matter to their decision; and I thereupon drew up the accompanying case, with the concurrence of your Excellency and the Council, and upon which the Crown Law Officers gave their opinion, affirming your right to be paid at the rate of £1 4s. Cy. to the £1 Stg.

I gave no formal or written opinion on the subject, as I clearly stated in a communication to your Excellency, dated 18th January, 1859, a copy of which I now enclose, and I shall thank you to transmit the same to the Assembly, with this letter and the copy of the case. It will thus be evident that the assumption of my having given an opinion on the

Miscellaneous.

point unknown to my colleagues, which may be implied from the tenor of the notice, is, I am obliged to remark, like several gratuitous statements upon the right of the Assistant Judges to be paid their salaries at the rate defined in your Excellency's case, entirely without any foundation in fact.

I may respectfully observe as to their claim, that they did not accept office with the knowledge they were to be paid at the rate of 23s. 1d. Cy. to the £1 Stg., or 4s. 4d. to the Dollar, and no such intimation or notice was given to them upon their appointment. On the contrary, the decision in your favour, which had been transmitted by Lord Stanley, on the 15th April, 1858, was known and assented to by the Council, prior to the appointment of the Judges in July following; and the claims being analogous, it was understood most certainly by me, as the then Attorney General and at the head of the Government, and so expressed in presence of my colleagues, that the rate at which they were to be paid should be whatever the law prescribed. In demanding that, they have sought no increase of salary, but the legal rate at which their predecessors were paid, and your Excellency and the Chief Justice continued to be paid.

I am thus explicit, because I owe it to my own consistency, to my former as well as my present position, to remove any erroneous impression not warranted by the facts; and this being the first and only time I have addressed your Excellency on the subject since August, 1859, I trust I may be excused for availing myself of this opportunity of making these few observations, which were made in no offensive spirit to any person, but simply from a sense of justice and fair play to all concerned.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

P. F. LITTLE.

His Excellency

Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight,

Governor, &c. &c., &c.

P. S.—As Attorney General I received my salary at the rate at 23s. 1d., because in my published Estimate of 1855, (annexed to my letter of 1859,) I deducted the 4 per cent. therefrom, but in the same Estimate no such deduction was contemplated or made in the Judges' salaries.

Miscellaneous.

LETTER FROM ASSISTANT JUDGE LITTLE TO SIR A. BANNERMAN, ON THE RATE AT WHICH THE ASSISTANT JUDGES' SALARIES SHOULD BE PAID.

JUDGES' CHAMBERS, }
18th January, 1859. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 17th instant, addressed to Mr. Justice Robinson and myself, with copies of your letter of the 10th December ultimo, to the Colonial Secretary, and the Attorney General's of the 10th January instant, in relation to the claim preferred by Mr. Justice Robinson and me, to be paid our respective salaries at the rate prescribed by law.

I observe the concluding paragraph of your letter states, "That the Council appeared to me to think as one of your number introduced the Bill for regulating the Judges' salaries, to be paid at the rate at which the Receiver General now proposes to pay them, and as that Bill was passed by the present House of Assembly, the Council considered it right to lay the case before the Legislature for final adjustment, in accordance with the opinion of their Law Adviser."

I submit that the fact of my having introduced the Bill in the Legislature cannot affect the proper construction of the Act or the Judges' legal rights; and I most respectfully state, with due deference, that the Council are under an erroneous impression in thinking the Act, or I, as its introducer, contemplated the Judges' salaries to be paid at the rate at which the Receiver General now proposes to pay them.

It is true, that owing to the Financial difficulties in which I and my late colleagues found the Government upon our taking office, we determined, among other measures, to effect a reduction in the salaries of the principal officers of the Government, and for this purpose I introduced the Act in question. While it was under discussion I submitted to the House of Assembly an estimate shewing the salaries previously paid, the amounts at which we proposed to fix them, and the saving to the Colony in the difference between the rates. I take leave to enclose herewith a copy of the Estimate as published in the debates of the Assembly on the 28th July, 1855, on reference to which it will be seen that in the saving no credit was taken for the 4 per cent. difference—the subject of the present dispute—between the rate of 24s. Currency to the pound Sterling, at which the Governor's and Judges' salaries were then paid, and the rate of 23s. 1d. Currency to the pound Sterling, at which the Receiver General proposes to pay the Judges, the former being the rate at which the Reserved Salaries were paid, including the Judges, the latter the rate at which the general Salaries have been paid, and the Revenue is now received. Viewed by a regard to these facts, I trust Your Excellency and the Council will perceive, whatever the legal operation of the Act may be, that there is not the slightest inconsistency between my Legislative conduct on the subject and the claim I now unite with my brother Judge in preferring.

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The question then stands thus ; By the Royal Charter, the Assistant Judges were to be paid £700 a year each in Sterling money, which was reduced to £650 Sterling, by the Act of 1855, for future incumbents. Both before and since that Act was passed, until last July, the former Assistant Judges, whom we then succeeded, were paid at the rate at which we claim, and the Chief Justice continues to be paid. By the Currency Act of 1854 the Sovereign was legalized and made current at 24s. Currency, and the Currency Act of 1856 continuing that rate, expressly declares that a pound Sterling shall be equal to 24s. Currency. We claim therefore to be paid at that rate.

I may observe that on the present Judges being nominated, it was proposed by the Receiver General at the Council Board, with his usual regard for economy, that they should take their offices at the rate he now offers to pay them, but the proposition was not assented to by Your Excellency or the Council, and the rate was expressly left to the operation of the law.

I may further observe that I was not in the Colony when the point was raised on Your Excellency's salary. Upon my return from England in 1857, I found the Receiver General at issue with you upon the question, which you had resolved to try by an action at Law. Without offering any formal or definite opinion, owing to the position I held in the Government, I advised the submission of the matter to the Crown Law Officers of England upon a case to be stated by me. This course was assented to by Your Excellency and the Council, and the present Attorney and Solicitor General of England have given it as their opinion that in Law you are entitled to be paid at the rate of 24s. Currency per pound Sterling. The law being thus defined, it was, in my opinion, therefore, the duty of the Executive to pay your salary accordingly, without reference to the Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the law being the same in both cases, I am sure Your Excellency and the Council will excuse me for most respectfully declining to appear before the Legislature, in the character of a litigant with the Government for the adjustment of a question peculiarly within the province of the Executive ; while at the same time I entertain the greatest respect for the Legislature, and have no doubt that it would equally respect the vested rights of the Judges with a due regard to the administration of Justice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

P. F. LITTLE,

Assistant Judge.

His Excellency

SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight,

&c. &c. &c.

Miscellaneous.

(SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY BY THE LATE ATTORNEY GENERAL.)

No. 1. *Estimate of Reductions in the Civil List.—Immediate.*

OFFICERS.	Former Salary and Fees.	Proposed Sa- lary.	Saving.
* Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Council	£900	£500 Fees say 25 <hr/> 525	375
Colonial Treasurer	500		
“ Collector	500	500	500
Now combined in Receiver General.			
*Attorney General	700	500	270
Surveyor General (omitting £75 fees)	500	400	100
Sheriff of Central District	750	500	250
	<hr/> £3920	<hr/> £2425	<hr/> £1495

* £1000 of these Salaries were paid in Dollars at 4s. 2d. each. Amount of Immediate Reductions £1495.

No. 2. *PROSPECTIVE REDUCTIONS.*

	Present.	Prospective.	Saving.
The Governor	£3000	£2000	£1000
Chief Justice	1200	850	350
2 Puisne Judges, £700 each	1400	each £650 1300	100
Sheriff of Central District	500	300	200
Clerk of Peace of St. John's	350	175	175

Prospective Reductions £1825

* NOTE.—In the above Estimate No. 1., credit is taken in the saving to the Colony of 4 per cent. on the former Sterling rate, at which the Colonial Secretary and Attorney General were paid £500 each of their salary. Hence, as Attorney General, I received £500 a year at the rate of 23. 1d. Cy. to the £1 Stg., which left the saving of £270 of the same Stg. compared with the salary paid to my then predecessor, as shown above.

In Estimate No. 2, no credit is taken in the saving for the 4 per cent. on the difference in the Stg. on the Reserved Salaries therein mentioned. As a matter of fact illustrated by these statements, these Salaries were left at the rate at which they had been previously paid.

Miscellaneous.

CASE AND STATEMENT MADE BY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, RELATIVE TO THE RATE AT WHICH HIS SALARY WAS PAID, AND WHICH CASE WAS SUBMITTED TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, AND AUTHENTICATED BY THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, MR. KENT, AND TRANSMITTED TO MR. LABOUCHERE, COLONIAL MINISTER, IN THE GOVERNOR'S DESPATCH, No. 80, OF 24TH OCTOBER, 1857.

OCTOBER, 1857.

The Governor stated that he was desirous to explain to the Council the nature of a correspondence he had held with the Receiver General, in regard to the rate at which the Governor's last quarter's salary had been paid into the Union Bank on his account, as he was informed by the Cashier, namely £500 sterling, equal to £576 18s. 6d. currency. Apprehending that there must have been a mistake in this payment, the Governor wrote a note to the Receiver General, stating that as Governor Darling's salary of £3000 sterling, was made in quarterly payments equal to £900 currency, the present Governor's salary of £2000 sterling, ought, therefore, in the same ratio, to be £600 currency per quarter, in place of £576 18s. 6d. currency.

The Governor was informed by the Receiver General, that the Custom House duties were received in sterling at the rate of 4s. 4d. sterling to the Dollar, equal to £115 7s. 8d. currency; that Governor Darling's salary was paid by a special Act (as one of the Reserved Salaries) which makes these salaries payable in Dollars at the rate of 4s. 2d. to the Dollar, equal to £120 currency; that the new Act for the reduction of the Governor's salary took it out of the Reserved Salary Act, and that he, the Receiver General, was only justified in issuing a cheque for £576 18s. 6d. being at the rate of 4s. 4d. the Dollar.

On receiving this information, the Governor again applied to the Receiver General, requesting he would point out the special Act which made the Reserved Salaries payable at the rate of 4s. 2d., and also, the date and title of the new Act which rates the Dollar at 4s. 4d.; the Receiver General, in reply, stated that he "paid Governor Darling's salary, as stated in the Warrant, in Army sterling, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of this Colony, 6th Victoria, dated 22nd May, 1843;" and he further stated that there was no new Act rating the Dollar at 4s. 4d., but that as he "received the Revenues of the Colony in sterling (which for many years past has been understood to mean 4s. 4d. to the Dollar, or £115 7s. 8d. currency for every £100 sterling) he could only pay all Warrants at the same rate."

The Governor has referred to the Act quoted by the Receiver General, viz.: "6th Victoria, 22nd May, 1843," and finds that the word *Dollar*, or any rate of its value, does not appear in the Act.

Miscellaneous.

It seems by the 18th and 19th Victoria, Cap. 9, that "it was thought expedient to make provision for the salary of the Governor, according to the means and ability of the people of this Island;" and it was enacted that the sum of £2000 *sterling* was appropriated for that purpose, to be paid quarterly; and although by *that* Act the yearly payment of the Governor's salary of this Island no longer remained subject to the provisions of the Imperial Act of 2nd and 3rd William 4th, the repeal of part of which enabled the Legislature to reduce the salary to £2000 *sterling*; *this Act gave no power or authority whatever to pay that £2000 in the depreciated currency of 4s. 4d. to the Dollar.* Indeed, the Currency Act of the Colony, *which is now in existence*, rates the Sovereign at £1 4s. *currency*, half-sovereign at 12s.—and all British Silver Coins at the same rate.

If the Customs' Department receives and pays at the rate of 4s. 4d., there is no Colonial or Imperial Act in existence authorizing *such a rate of Currency*. If the practice has been long in existence, it should have been confirmed ere now by the proper legal authority, for the Governor is convinced that the Imperial Government is not aware that another currency exists in Newfoundland than the one which Her Majesty was advised to sanction, (vide 17th Victoria, Cap. 5, a continuation by the 19th Victoria, Cap. 10, and Cap. 11; and, on enquiry at the Commissariat Department here, it appears that the Troops, Staff, and Royal Navy are paid in Sovereigns 20s. *sterling*, equal to £1 4s. *currency* of the Colony.

The question, in whichever way it may be decided, will be of no great consequence to the Governor, but he thinks it involves a principle of great importance, which may affect other interests and perhaps create trouble hereafter; and he is anxious to have the matter finally settled. With that view it is his intention to forward to the Colonial Minister an authenticated copy of this statement which he has now laid before the Council, along with the Acts to which he has referred, and to ask the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, whether the question ought to be set at rest by the Legislature, or be decided by a Legal Tribunal.

The Governor wishes to be clearly understood; he has already thanked the Receiver General for the information which he has received from him, and knows that the quarter's salary already referred to was paid into the Bank, in strict accordance with what the Receiver General believed to be a conscientious discharge of his duty. The Governor, however, considers it necessary to submit this statement to the Council in case they may have any observations to make upon it, which the Governor will forward to the Secretary of State without remark or comment; and he thinks it proper to adopt this course, as he finds that his predecessor in, forwarding the Act to provide for the reduction of the Governor's salary, concludes his despatch by saying "I did not think myself justified in withholding my assent to it, especially as *that step would have probably occasioned a serious misunderstanding with my advisers.*"

Governor Darling, however, continued to receive his salary of £3000 *a year until he left the Colony*, and no misunderstanding can possibly arise in any quarter from the *present Governor* believing that he is entitled by Law to receive the reduced salary of £2000 at the rate at which his predecessor was paid the higher one, and to have the question set at rest; for if the Custom House Department considers that the Governor's salary ought to be paid

Miscellaneous.

according to the *usage* which, it seems, prevails there, of receiving and paying away money, the very same Department *by usage* has paid the Governor's salary up to the 24th of April last at the rate of £1 4s. currency, since which there has not been the smallest alteration in the Law which regulated the payment of the salary in question.

The Council having heard the statement, consider that the Governor has adopted the proper course, to refer the case to the Colonial Department in London.

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DESPATCH OF SIR A. BANNERMAN TO MR. LABOUCHERE, No. 80, DATED 24TH OCTOBER, 1857, TRANSMITTING GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT MARKED No. 2, RELATIVE TO PAYMENT OF HIS SALARY.

(COPY.)

No. 80.

Executive and Financial.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
October 24th, 1857. }

SIR,—

A case has arisen in regard to the rate at which it is now proposed to pay the Governor's reduced salary, which I consider it to be my duty to bring under your consideration, believing it to be not only irregular, but illegal.

2.—The statement which I enclose has been submitted to the Executive Council; it is duly authenticated by the Colonial Secretary, and with the documents which accompany it, will enable, with your sanction, the Law Officers of the Crown in England to advise me whether this case should be left to the decision of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, and in what manner I am to do so.

3.—The case is one which I consider involves a principle of considerable importance, and may affect other interests and create litigation and great trouble hereafter.

4.—My opinion is, that in a mercantile point of view the case ought also to be referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in order that their Lordships may express an opinion as to the absurdity of a Currency existing in Newfoundland which is contrary to law, and of which, I am sure, Her Majesty's Government is not aware.

5.—I think that the Receiver General should receive and pay in accordance with the legal currency of the Colony, for it is quite clear that if the Revenue exceeds the Expenditure, and the legal currency be adopted, the Colony would profit instead of losing by such a system.

6.—It is difficult to make unwilling Colonists believe this, and I am informed that the Merchants of Newfoundland would complain if they were forced to pay their duties in the legal currency of the Colony; these objections might be remedied by the Legislature making a corresponding reduction in the rate of duties which they now pay, and which would be infinitely preferable to the complication of Accounts which are now kept in consequence of the continuance of what I may call a *Bastard Currency*, which has no existence in Law.

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7.—I shall only give an illustration in one case, viz. : supposing a vessel to be chartered to bring a cargo to Newfoundland for £500 *Sterling*, the Captain arrives and gets a cheque on the Receiver General for that amount ; he receives in place of £600 *Currency*, as in my case, £576 18s. 6d. ; a system of this kind not only creates dissatisfaction, but I think is discreditable, and must appear so to strangers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

HENRY LABOUCHERE, M. P.,

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

List of Enclosures sent with the foregoing Despatch, No. 80, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure No. 1.—Copy of a Letter from His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman to the Receiver General, requesting to be informed why his Salary for the quarter ending 30th September, 1857, has been paid into the Union Bank at a lower rate of currency than is recognized by law, and than Governor Darling's salary was paid in.—12th October, 1857.

No. 2—Receiver General's reply to the above.

No. 3—From Sir A. Bannerman to the Receiver General, requesting him to point out the Acts alluded to in his Letter, No. 2, 13th October, 1857.

No. 4—From Receiver General in reply, quoting the Act by which the late Governor's Salary was paid in Dollars at 4s. 2d. Stg.

No. 5—Memorandum from Deputy Assistant Commissary General McKinstry, showing the rate at which payments are made from the Treasury Chest here to the Troops, &c., &c., 15th October, 1857.

No. 6—Copy of Minute of Executive Council, containing the Governor's statement relative to the correspondence with the Receiver General, on the subject of the payment of his salary in a *lower* Currency that is recognized by Law, &c., 23rd October, 1857.

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Copies of Acts also enclosed.

No. 1.—Newfoundland Currency Act, 1854, 17th Vic., Cap. 5.

No. 2.—Copy 19th Vic., Cap. 11, Act for Establishing the Legal Value of certain British and other Coins in this Colony.

No. 3.—6th Vic., 22nd May, 1843, Act to extend and continue an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in 2nd and 3rd, William 4th.

No. 4.—18th and 19th Vic., Cap. 9, Act to provide for the Governor's Salary, passed 4th August, 1855.

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MR. LABOUCHERE'S LETTER TO SIR A. BANNERMAN, DATED DECEMBER 5, 1857, No. 30, REQUIRING FURTHER INFORMATION RELATIVE TO PAYMENT OF GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

(Copy.)

No. 30.

DOWNING STREET,
December 5th, 1857. }

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 80, of the 24th of October, enclosing Copies of a Correspondence with the Receiver General on the subject of the rate of Currency at which he has issued your Salary as Governor of Newfoundland.

In the statement which you submitted to the Executive Council, you suggest that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown should be asked "whether the question ought "not to be set at rest by the Legislature, or be decided by a legal Tribunal."

The documents you enclose fail to shew, and I cannot ascertain from any other source in this country, when the practice of taking the Dollar at four shillings and four pence commenced, or how far it has been sanctioned by usage in the payment of Salaries, except that I find a note in the Blue Book stating that the circulation of the Dollar was fixed at four shillings and four pence by Proclamation, dated in 1825; nor is the information you furnish sufficiently precise in other respects to enable me to submit it, with the hope of any satisfactory result, to the Law Officers.

In order, therefore, to comply with your suggestion, it is necessary that you should cause to be prepared and transmit to me a statement of a case for legal opinion, specifying the points on which you desire it, accompanied by the necessary statement of facts for the assistance of the Crown Lawyers in considering the case.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

Newfoundland.

Miscellaneous.

DESPATCH OF SIR A. BANNERMAN, TO MR. LABOUCHERE, 5TH JANUARY, 1858, STATING THE RATE AT WHICH THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY HAD ALWAYS HITHERTO BEEN PAID IN CURRENCY; AND THAT A CASE BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL BE FORWARDED BY NEXT MAIL, FOR OPINION OF THE ENGLISH LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

(COPY.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Newfoundland, Jan. 5th, 1858. }

Sir,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 30. My Predecessor was paid up to April last, his salary at the rate of £3000 British Sterling; the practice of taking the Dollar at 4s. 4d. commenced in 1825, when Sir Thomas Cochrane issued a Proclamation fixing that rate,—the Governor's, the Judge's, and some other Salaries, however, continued to be paid at 4s. 2d. to the Dollar, and subsequent Acts which I forwarded in my Despatch No. 80, of the 24th October, established the legal value of British Coins at 4s. 2d. or £1 4s. Currency, equal to £1 Sterling.

2.—I had resolved not to trouble Her Majesty's Government further on this subject, and to have prepared a Case for the decision of the Supreme Court, by some professional gentlemen unconnected with the Colonial Government; on speaking to the Attorney General he thinks it would be better that he should prepare a Case for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, believing that the Legislature will be guided by that opinion, whatever it may be, and which would be preferable to the Governor going before the Supreme Court.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

To

The Right Honourable

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

P. S.—The usage, in so far as the Governor's Salary is concerned, has been always British Sterling, up to the 24th of April last; and no law has since been passed to justify a departure from that usage.

The Attorney General's Case will be forwarded by the next Mail.

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LETTER OF SIR A. BANNERMAN TO MR. LABOUCHERE, SENDING HOME
THE CASE PREPARED BY JUDGE LITTLE, RELATIVE TO THE PAY-
MENT OF THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

(COPY.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Newfoundland, Feb. 16th, 1858. }

No. 14.

FINANCIAL.

SIR,—

In accordance with your Despatch, No. 30, of 5th December, and in reference to mine, No. 80, of 24th October, I now send a Case for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, whether the Governor's reduced Salary of £2,000 should be paid at the rate 4s. 4d., or 4s. 2d. per Dollar; his predecessor's Salary having been paid at the latter rate up to the date of his departure from the Island, which was above two months after the present Governor received his appointment.

2.—Should the Crown Lawyers be of opinion that the Salary ought not to be paid in British Sterling Money, as it has hitherto been, it is my intention to bring the question before the Supreme Court of the Colony, as I am desirous only to obtain what I shall be found *legally entitled to*.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

HENRY LABOUCHERE, M. P.,

&c., &c., &c.

Enclosure No. 1.—Case by the Attorney General, submitted for consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown in England.

- * { No. 2.—Address of the Assembly in 1850, raising same question.
No. 3.—Opinion of Crown Law Officers thereon, dated Lincoln's Inn Fields,
20th December, 1850.

* The Crown Lawyers in 1850 decided the case which was submitted to them by the Assembly in 1850 in the same way that the present Crown Lawyers have done, viz.: rating the Dollar at 4s. 2d., or £1 4s. Newfoundland Currency, equal to £1 British Sterling.

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CASE DRAWN UP BY MR. LITTLE, ATTORNEY GENERAL, DATED JAN., 1858.

(COPY.)

His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, the Governor of Newfoundland,

vs.

The Honourable THOMAS GLEN, Receiver General.

The Governor claims his salary of £2000 Stg. per annum allowed under the local Act, 18 & 19 Vic., Cap. 9, at the rate of Two Thousand Sovereigns for £2000 Stg., or at 4s. 2d. Stg. per Spanish or Mexican dollar, equal to £2,400 Newfoundland currency, the present legal current rate of the Sovereign being £1 4s. Cy., and the Dollar 5s. Cy.

The Receiver General submits that His Excellency is only entitled to be paid the sum of £2000 Stg., at the rate of 4s. 4d. Stg. per Dollar, or in British Coins at the rate of £115 7s. 8d. for every £100 Stg., allowing for the £2000 Stg., say £2307 13s. 10d., Newfoundland currency.

Statement of Case for the opinion of Her Majesty's Crown Law Officers.

In the year 1811, a Public Meeting was convened in St. John's at the instance of the head of the Government, at which it was agreed that the Dollar should pass here for 5s. Stg., and the Paymaster General became a party to the agreement, thus stamping the Spanish Dollar at that rate as its current value, and at this value it so continued for a length of time. When the war had terminated, things returned to their real price, and specie got into more general circulation in England, and the consequence was, that the Spanish Dollar came down nearer its intrinsic value, but notwithstanding, it still continued in circulation here for many years at 5s. sterling, until it was questioned whether it ought to be received at that rate or not. It was not till the year 1823, when an action was brought in the Supreme Court before Chief Justice Tucker, that this question was decided. By the decision of that learned Judge, it was laid down that the Spanish Dollar at 5s. sterling was not a legal tender, and its value was then fixed at 4s. 6d. Sterling and 5s. Currency, and it continued to be paid and received at that rate, until the 11th February, 1825, when a Treasury Minute was issued, ordering that the Dollar should be paid to the Troops at 4s. 4d. Stg., and it was then fixed at that value. On the 23rd March in the same year, an Order in Council was issued declaring the value of the Spanish Dollar in all the Colonies to be 4s. 4d. British Silver, whether in law or in fact, or in practice, it had been hitherto in circulation at 5s. Stg.

In the year 1835, an Order in Council was issued, declaring that the Dollar should be received at the Custom House in payment of duties at 4s. 4d. Sterling, and a Proclamation was thereupon issued by Sir Thomas Cochrane, then Governor of this Island, declar-

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ing the value of the Dollar at the same rate, but on the 7th of September, 1838, the Order in Council was rescinded, and the Proclamation consequently expired with it. In the absence of any express law fixing the value of the Dollar or other Coins, the Dollar then continued to be received at the rate 4s. 4d. Sterling, in accordance with the previous usage; and by several Revenue Acts passed by the Local Legislature duties were made payable in Dollars at 4s. 4d. Sterling, but there was no local law declaring the value of the Dollar otherwise. On the 14th September, 1838, an Imperial Proclamation was issued declaring the value of the Dollar at 4s. 2d. Stg., but it had reference to the West Indies only; and about the same time, an order was made, declaring the value of the Dollar as a legal tender at 4s. 2d. in payment of the Troops elsewhere. The British Possessions abroad Acts, from 4th Geo. IV., Cap. 15th to the 5th and 6th Vic., permitted the duties to be received in Silver according to the proportion of 5s. 6d. the ounce, which meant fine Silver; but this being an over value, for many years before 1843 Dollars were received at 4s. 4d.—their then estimated Sterling value.

By two of the last Possessions abroad Acts, 5th and 6th and 8th and 9th Vic., the duties are declared to be Sterling Money, and may be received and taken in Sterling Money of Great Britain, or in Foreign Coins, at such rates as shall be equivalent to Sterling Money of Great Britain, and which shall have been fixed by any Proclamation issued by Her Majesty. Accordingly, by the order of the Lords of the Treasury, of June, 1843—Dollars were thenceforth received in payment of duties at 4s. 2d., and Doubloons at 64s., which had been ascertained to be their equivalent Sterling rates, and were adopted by the Proclamation of Her Majesty, which, so far as regarded the terms of the Act, was equally applicable to all the Possessions abroad. Up to 1849 the Light Dues imposed in Sterling under Local Acts of this Colony were collected at the same rates. The Imperial Act passed in 1832, which granted to this Colony a Local Legislature, in giving over the Imperial Revenues to this Island, reserved the sum of £6,550 for the payment of the Salaries of the Governor and certain other Public Officers, which were thereafter paid, as I understand, at the rate of 4s. 4d. Stg. for the Dollar, until 1843—when the amount of the Reserved Imperial Duties falling short of the £6,550, a Local Act, 5th and 6th Vic., was passed on the 22nd May, 1843, securing the payment of that sum to the parties entitled thereto, from the General Local Revenue. About the same time, though I am not aware of the exact date, a Treasury Order was issued for taking the Dollar at 4s. 2d. Stg., and the Treasury Warrant was received here on the 8th June, 1843, and from the 6th July following, the Collector received all Imperial Duties, and the Local Light Duties imposed by Local Acts, at 4s. 2d. Stg. for the Dollar, until 1849. From July 1843 until Governor Darling's departure from the Colony, in 1857, the Governor's Salary and all the other reserved Salaries were paid at the rate stated in the Treasury Warrant of 1843, namely, 4s. 2d. Stg. per Dollar; and the Chief Justice and Assistant Judges, who were on the reserved salary list, still continue to be paid at that rate.

On the 14th June, 1854, a Local Act was passed, fixing the rate of the Sovereign at £1 4s. 0d. Cy., for which it was to be a legal tender; its nominal value had previously fluctuated from £1 3s. 4d. to £1 4s. 0d. in the Trade, but there had been no legal fixed value for it before the passing of this Act.

On the 14th August, 1855, a Local Act was passed for the prospective reduction of the Governor's Salary, which repeals so much of the Reserved Salaries Act as it refers to, and enacts—That there be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, out of the

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Public Revenue of this Island, in every year, the sum of Two Thousand Pounds Sterling, to defray the Salary of any Person who shall hereafter be appointed Governor of this Island and its Dependencies ; which said sum shall be paid quarterly by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Governor, upon the Receiver General of this Island.

On the 12th May, 1856, another Act was passed continuing the said Currency Act of June, 1854, for a limited period, with the following proviso—that nothing contained in this Act shall affect Contracts payable in Sterling money, entered into before the passing of the said in part recited Act, and before the passing of this Act.

On the 12th May, 1856, a permanent Act was passed, establishing the legal value of the Sovereign and certain other British Coins, at the rates fixed in the Acts of 1854 and 1856, and Spanish and Mexican Dollars at the rate of 5s. Currency, and contained a suspending clause, as it related to the legalization of Foreign, as well as British Coins. By this Act, which received the Royal assent on the _____ day of _____ 1856, the British Sovereign is declared to be a legal tender for £1 4s. Currency, of the present current money of the Colony, but an exception is introduced in Section 10, which is as follows :—“ And Whereas by this Act one pound of British Sterling money is hereafter to be represented by one pound four shillings currency, according to the respective rates or value of the several Coins hereinbefore mentioned, and at which they are by this Act fixed and determined, and to be hereafter a legal tender ; and whereas there exist Leases, Bonds, Debentures, and other monetary obligations, voluntarily entered into by the parties thereto previous to the passing of this Act, reserving rents and other monies, payable in Sterling, and setting forth that the payments therein to be made shall be payable in Sterling, or Sterling money of Great Britain ; and it therefore becomes necessary to declare that the provisions of this Act are not intended in any way or manner to affect such Leases, Bonds, Debentures or other monetary obligations : Be it therefore enacted and declared that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to affect any Lease, Bond, Debenture, or other monetary obligation, made and entered into before the passing of this Act, wherein the rent reserved or money payable thereunder, is expressed to be payable in Sterling or Sterling money of Great Britain ; but the same shall be and remain subject to the same legal interpretation and construction, in every respect, as the same would by law have been subject to provided this Act had never been made, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.”

Governor Bannerman received his appointment on the _____
1857.

February,

The 7th Section of the 19th Vic., Cap. 1, being the existing local Revenue Act, states, “ all sums of money granted or imposed, either as Duties, Penalties, forfeitures or otherwise, by this or any Act or Acts of the General Assembly of this Island, shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be in Sterling money of Great Britain, and shall be received, taken and paid in such Sterling money, or in Foreign coins at such rates as they are now received in payment of Colonial Duties in this Island.” The duties are at present collected thereunder at the rate of 4s. 4d. Stg. for the Dollar, or £115 7s. 8d. for each £100 Stg., and the Revenue is paid out at the same rate, in all cases, except in the case of the Judges, who, under the Reserved Salaries Act, are paid at the rate of 4s. 2d. Sterling, for the Dollar ; the rate of exchange varies from 15 per cent. to about 20 per cent., which

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latter is considered the par of Exchange, being the rate at which Sovereigns are fixed.

The question, under these circumstances is, whether the Governor's salary should be paid at the rate of 100 Sovereigns for each £100 Stg., equal to dollars at 4s. 2d. Stg. each, yielding £120 Newfoundland Currency, or at the rate of 4s. 4d. Stg. for the Dollar, which is £115 7s. 8d. Cy. for each £100 Stg.

(Signed,)

P. F. LITTLE.

St. John's, January, 1858.

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OPINION OF LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN IN ENGLAND, AS TO THE RATE IN CURRENCY AT WHICH THE GOVERNOR IS LEGALLY ENTITLED TO RECEIVE HIS SALARY, 6TH APRIL, 1858.

THE LAW OFFICERS TO LORD STANLEY.

(COPY.)

TEMPLE, 6th April, 1858.

MY LORD,—

We were favoured with your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Merivale's letter of the 22nd March, in which he stated that he was directed by your Lordship to request that we should take into our consideration the enclosed copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, with a case for our opinion annexed, and favor your Lordship with our answer to the question therein submitted.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have considered the despatch submitted to us, together with the case annexed, and have the honour to Report: That the Local Act of the 4th of August, 1855, grants the sum of £2000 sterling a year, for the salary of any Governor to be thereafter appointed.

At the date of this Act there was in force a local enactment fixing the legal value of the Sovereign, or in other words of the pound sterling, at £1 4s. currency. This enactment, originally temporary, had been continued and rendered permanent before the appointment of the present Governor, and has ever since been, and now is, in force. It must, we think, be taken as furnishing the measure of the nature of the pound sterling in which the Governor's salary is, according to the terms of the Act of 1855, to be paid; and, therefore, we are of opinion that the Governor's salary should be paid at the rate of £1 4s. Newfoundland Currency, for each £1 sterling, equal to Dollars at 4s. 2d. sterling each.

We remain, &c.,

(Signed,)

FITZROY KELLY,

H. M. CAIRNS.

Miscellaneous.

LETTER FROM THE RIGHT REV. DR. MULLOCK TO SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, RESPECTING THE INQUESTS ON THE BODIES OF HUNT AND FITZPATRICK, SHOT IN THE RIOT ON THE 13TH MAY, 1861.

(COPY.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—

I feel grateful to Your Excellency for the answer to my note of the 24th instant, though I regret that it appears you have been misled by an incorrect statement of the inquest, as appears from the inclosed Documents Nos. 1 and 2.

As His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has now taken up the affair, and it will, I hope, be examined in Parliament, having been already so commented on, both in Europe and America, I have nothing more to say until the enquiry is concluded. I have perfect confidence in the impartiality of His Grace, and will only trouble Your Excellency, if sending my note to the Colonial Office, to forward also the Documents 1 and 2 enclosed.

I have the honor to remain, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

† JOHN T. MULLOCK,

St. JOHN'S, June 29th, 1861.

Miscellaneous.

Copies of Documents marked Nos. 1 and 2, referred to in DR. MULLOCK'S Letter.

No. 1.

NOTE FROM JOSEPH LITTLE, ESQUIRE.

MY LORD,—

Having been retained on behalf of the relations of the persons who were massacred by the Military on the 13th of May last, in St. John's, to watch the proceedings on the Inquest held by Dr. Shea, the Coroner, into the cause of their deaths, I beg to state, in reply to your inquiry, that the inquests were held in the Public Court Room, where the Court of Sessions is usually held; that a Police Constable was in charge of the outer door, apparently to exclude strangers from entering the room where the inquests were going on, and that they were not conducted in an open Court. I found that the Jury on Fitzpatrick's inquest, and also upon the other inquest, contrary to the usual practice in such cases, had been drawn from the Grand Jury Panel, instead of being taken from the householders generally, with the addition of two military pensioners, who generally act as Sheriff's Bailiffs. Mr. Stephen Rendell was Foreman of this Jury. He is the gentleman who was the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Assembly for the trial of the Election returns of Hogsett and Furey, whose forcible ejection from the Assembly by Mr. Hoyles, Mr. Rendell's political leader, produced the public excitement in St. John's on the 13th May.

On the second day of my attendance, I was informed by the Coroner that the Sheriff's Officer had sent away the Jury improperly, but that he summoned them for a subsequent hour, when I again attended with my witnesses, who were Catholic Clergymen, the Jury were not in full attendance, and the inquiry was again adjourned.

From all the circumstances, I clearly saw that the proceedings were not likely to result in any impartial or satisfactory conclusion, and I, therefore, returned my retainer, and withdrew from the proceedings.

I enclose Mr. Brazil's affidavit, to show that the public were excluded from the inquest, and that the proceedings were not conducted in open Court.

I remain,

My Lord,

&c., &c., &c.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH J. LITTLE.

St. John's, 28th June, 1861.

 Miscellaneous.

No. 2.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. PATRICK BRAZIL.

Newfoundland, }
 St. John's, to wit. } In the Supreme Court.

Patrick Brazil, of St. John's, in the said Island, Gentleman, maketh oath and saith, that having business to transact at the Police-Office, in St. John's, aforesaid, in the early part of the month of June, he, for that purpose, entered the Court-room where the Court of Sessions for the Central District is usually held, when and where he saw Dr. Joseph Shea, M.D., the Coroner, and a number of other persons, generally seated, that deponent did not see any by-standers present in the body of the Court-room, at that time; that immediately after deponent's entering said room, he was ushered out of the room by a Constable named Gowan, who appeared to be in attendance therein, and who thereupon stated to deponent "that it was a private examination that was then going on in the said room, and that no person was admitted there." Shortly after coming out of said room, and while in the Public Hall of the Court-house in the said town, deponent asked Mr. Ferguson, the Serjeant of the Police-force therein, "what was going on inside," meaning in the said Court-room, when he said that "it was an inquest on Hunt," who, deponent had heard and believes, was shot and killed by the soldiers, near the Market-house, on the evening of the 13th of May last.

(Signed,)

PATRICK BRAZIL.

Sworn, at St. John's, in the said Island, on the }
 28th day of June, A. D., 1861, before me. }

(Signed,)

HENRY THOS. WOOD,

Commissioner Affidavits, S.C.

 Miscellaneous.

 LETTER FROM SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN TO THE RIGHT REVD. DR. MULLOCK, IN REPLY TO HIS LETTER RESPECTING THE INQUEST ON THE BODIES OF HUNT AND FITZPATRICK.

(COPY.)

 GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
 6th July, 1861. }

RIGHT REVEREND SIR,—

Having been very much occupied before and since the departure of the Mail, I omitted to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which I had the honor of receiving from you, of date the 29th June, enclosing documents Nos. 1 and 2, all of which were forwarded as you requested, to the Duke of Newcastle, by last Mail.

In your note, you stated that you “regret that it appears I have been misled by an incorrect statement of the Inquest;” and the statement in the notes marked Nos. 1 and 2 induced me again to enquire whether the Inquests were held in *open Court* or not; and I am assured by the Coroner and several others, that the Courts were open ones, by which is meant, not that there was a large concourse of people present, as is the case in the gallery of the House of Assembly, but that every person who took an interest in the Inquiry was allowed to enter and depart whenever they chose, that several of the Catholic Priests were present; the late Attorney General, Mr. Hogsett, was present, and was allowed (which, in my opinion, he ought not to have been) to question and cross-question Captain Quill, of the Royal Newfoundland Companies, a very important witness, his testimony being taken in presence of your Clergymen; and I am informed further, on the authority of Doctor Shea, the Coroner, that Your Lordship was invited to attend, but that Mr. Little, the Solicitor, had said that you “had no proper right to be there,” or words to that effect.

I observe that Mr. Little says to your Lordship, that he had been retained “on behalf of the relatives of the people who were massacred by the Military on the 13th of May last.”

If Mr. Little believed that the relations of his clients were “*massacred*” by the Military, it was his duty, as a professional man and a Christian, not to *throw up his brief*, but to state publicly that, in his opinion, the investigation was an unfair one, and to lodge his protest against the whole proceedings.

As to the Juries on both inquests, I am informed they were composed of Roman Catholics and Protestants, and that no Inquest was held on the unfortunate young man Clifford, in consequence of his relations determinedly opposing any *post mortem* examination taking place on his body.

In regard to Mr. Brazil's affidavit, he swears that he was excluded from the Court-house in the early part of the *month of June*. I am informed that the Inquests terminated

Miscellaneous.

on the 28th day of May. It is quite probable that Mr. Brazil may have made some mistake.

In my letter to your Lordship on the 25th ult., I intimated my intention of sending you some statements and materials to accompany your statements to "the American and Continental press." On reflection, I believe that it would be unadvisable for me to follow such a course.

The *Examiner* newspaper, published by Mr. Whelan, in Prince Edward Island, was sent to me the other day, and I found in that paper a statement which he had copied from the *Record* of the 18th, relative to the unfortunate proceedings which have taken place here. That statement I had not seen before, and it certainly did surprise me. If your Lordship has not forwarded the *Record* to the Duke of Newcastle, I have sent his Grace the *Examiner* in question, and *again* besought the noble Duke that a full investigation shall be made of every part of my conduct since the first day I assumed the Government of the Colony; and not only of my conduct, but of all and every circumstance connected with the dismissal of the late administration, the dissolution of the House of Assembly, and, above all, of the circumstances and causes which led to the riots and loss of life which unfortunately took place in this Colony at the late elections.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

The Right Reverend
Bishop MULLOCK.

P. S.—In regard to my anxiety for an enquiry by the Duke of Newcastle, I have invariably urged upon His Grace that it should be a Parliamentary one.

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DISPATCH FROM THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE RESPECTING THE INQUESTS
ON THE BODIES OF HUNT AND FITZPATRICK AND THE CONDUCT OF
THE TROOPS DURING THE RIOT ON THE 13TH MAY, 1861.

DOWNING STREET, }
3rd September, 1861. }

(COPY.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 118.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 45, of the 2nd July, enclosing reports of the inquests held on the bodies of two men who were killed during the riot in St. John's, on the 13th May last, together with copies of communications from Bishop Mullock and Mr. Little, complaining of the manner in which the proceedings were conducted in the Court.

I have carefully considered all the documents bearing upon the unfortunate disturbance, and I do not see any reason to doubt that the enquiry before the Coroner was conducted with perfect fairness.

I do not, therefore, feel called upon to express any opinion respecting the complaints alleged by Bishop Mullock and Mr. Little, who, should they wish to press those complaints any further, can bring them under the notice of the Newfoundland Assembly.

However much I may regret the loss of life which has occurred, and especially the injury to Mr. O'Donnell, who appears to have been wounded while endeavouring to restrain the rioters, I am bound to express my sense of the exemplary forbearance displayed by the troops commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Grant, under the outrages to which they were subjected.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

Sir A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

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. Byrne, 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 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 state 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.

Miscellaneous.

They are, however, fully aware that until an extensive system of underground sewerage is adopted, no such cleanliness can be attained, as is actually requisite 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 neighbourhood, 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 the wooden Pallisade below the old Catholic Chapel is being removed, and a substantial Retaining Wall being built, Job's Bridge, being thoroughly repaired, 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 neighbourhood 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 into 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 Goal, which which have been found to work well; and the Board have also adopted the system of em-

Miscellaneous.

ploying those under sentence in making oakum, breaking stones, and other labour. 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 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, excepting 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 understanding, 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 harbour 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

Miscellaneous.

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 procure Clothing, Bedding, &c. of a better and more 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 benefiting the Institutions.

Annexed is a Statement of Expenditure for each particular Service, viz. :—

Light Houses	£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 Houses 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
	<hr/>		
	£16,997	8	11
	<hr/>		

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.

Miscellaneous.

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' favourable reply to my former suggestion, I was encouraged again to address the Chairman of the Board of Works,

Miscellaneous.

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 favour 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 of 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 for 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 their 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

Miscellaneous.

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 time 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., &c.

ESTIMATE OF THE MAINTENANCE OF THE SEVERAL LIGHT HOUSES, FOR 1862.

	Gallons Seal Oil.	Cost of 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	
Insp' tr. Light-houses . . . . .	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	
	4220	£703 6 8	1245	680	302	65	134	132	188	243	50	3691 6 8	Say £3691 6s. 8d. Sterling.

Miscellaneous.

APPENDIX.

ROBERT OKE,
Inspector of Light Houses.

LIGHT HOUSE DEPARTMENT, }
13th January, 1862. }

Miscellaneous.

**REPORT OF E. M. J. DELANEY, ESQ., C. E., ON IMPROVEMENTS AT
QUIDI VIDI GUT.**

BOARD OF WORKS DEPARTMENT,
Saint 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 22nd 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 shewn 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.

Miscellaneous.

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	“
	<u>£1148</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>“</u>

Which sum taken from £1200 Stg., leaves a balance of £54 4s. 1d., 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 Honourable

THE CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF WORKS,

&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

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 3 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 2 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 3 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
	£285 0 0
10 Per Cent. for Contingencies	28 10 0
	Total....£313 10 0
On hand	128 10 0
	Required....£185 0 0

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

E. M. J. DELANEY, C. E.

The Honorable
The CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF WORKS, &c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

**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 insure 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 Honourable

THE CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF WORKS,
&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

**REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOSPITAL FOR
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 an 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 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.

* Including three patients cured, and acting as domestics or tradesmen for the winter.

Miscellaneous.

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-labour ; 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 50 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 labour 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 of 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 department, 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 kitchens, 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 washer-women.

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,

* That by Parker, of New Hampshire, is the best—its cost £80.

Miscellaneous.

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 acknowledgment 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 from noisy and unseemly interruptions. I venture to suggest that the friends of the insane could, of a small cost, assist the Institution by the erection of a small Chapel of wood, and which, at 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 into 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 their consideration, and jointly contribute newspapers, (even old ones) prints, interesting books, cheap serials,—or the means of playing such games as back-gammon, 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.

Miscellaneous.

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.

To the Honorable

The CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF WORKS,

&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

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, Dyphtheria, 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 Dyphtheria, 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 labouring 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 ex-

Miscellaneous.

clusively 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 economizing 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 Saint John's Hospital.

Miscellaneous.

TABULAR REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1861.

	Disease of Brain and Nervous System.	Disease of Head and Spinal Cord.	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.

Miscellaneous.

TABULAR REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Ophthalmia.	Delirium Tremens.	Phthisis.	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 Pleuritis.	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 Fishermen's Act, 24; No. Poor Commissioner, 379; No. Board of Trade, 12;

Miscellaneous.

 NUMBER OF PATIENTS FROM THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

	No.
Saint John's	375
Ferryland	9
Conception Bay	22
St. Mary's and Placentia	9
Burin	2
LaPoile	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 Decem- ber, 1861.....	<u>18</u>

Miscellaneous.

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, " Matron.....	34 12 0
Agnes Cowan, " Sub-Matron.....	18 0 0
Mary Cormick, " 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
	<u>£306 5 4</u>

Miscellaneous.

**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 to 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 water-ways.

The boiler to be newly set, and the whole of the apparatus newly arranged.

The surrounding fence of male patients' yard, containing 600 yards, requires being painted two coats.

Miscellaneous.

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
	<u>£555</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

SAINT 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 plaistered. Dormer windows would be required along the South fronts for both for the purpose 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.

Miscellaneous.

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 the 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 the north side.	25	0	0
Ordinary and Incidental Repairs.....	35	0	0
	<u>£395</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>

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
	<u>£215</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

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
	<u>£65</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Miscellaneous:

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 unskillfully 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, planking, &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/>		
	£390	0	0
	<hr/>		

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 colour, 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 story. 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.

Miscellaneous.

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 re-built, 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
	£200
	£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 story, 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 stair way.

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 estimated to cost £500.

Miscellaneous:

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
	Total....	£2620	17 0

Miscellaneous.

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 neighbourhood, 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, Lime-kiln 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 parts 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.

Dunscumb'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

Miscellaneous.

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 Cat's 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 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,

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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 towards 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.

Miscellaneous.

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 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.

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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 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 strongly 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 Pokeham Path Road,

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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.

Miscellaneous.

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 superintendence, 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. Beck's Cove drain has been cleansed and newly covered with flags where required; the drain in Warren's Cove the same, and breast-work 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

Miscellaneous.

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 Townshend.

Four bridges leading to Freshwater, repaired and covered with plank.

Maggotty 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.

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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 the 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.

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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 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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**RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ST. JOHN'S
POOR ASYLUM.**

The Asylum being intended only for the reception of such destitute persons as, having no friends able to support them, are incapable from extreme age, or physical infirmity, to earn their own livelihood, none others shall be admitted as Residents.

2.—Admission to the Asylum shall be by the written permission of the Chairman of the Board of Works, to be given upon the certificate of the Stipendiary Poor Commissioner, of the Applicant being entitled to admission under the preceding Rule. Such certificate to be at all times subject to revision by the Board.

3.—The Officers of the Asylum shall be a Keeper, a Matron, and such Assistants or Servants, as the Board of Works may find necessary for the management of the Institution.

4.—The Dietary, and times of Meals of the Inmates, shall be as in the Table A annexed.

5.—The Clothing of the Inmates shall be uniform, and of a pattern to be prescribed by the Board of Works.

6.—The use of Tobacco or Spirits within the Asylum is strictly prohibited.

7.—No Inmate of the Asylum can be allowed to go beyond the enclosed grounds of the Building, without the express leave of the Keeper, and leave of absence shall be given only for certain hours; and (except under special circumstances) for day time alone.

8.—The Inmates shall be required to do such reasonable labour in or about the Asylum and Grounds as they may be competent to perform, and as the Keeper may direct.

9.—The duties of Physician to the Asylum shall be performed by the Hospital Surgeons in monthly rotation.

10.—Visitors shall be admitted to the Inmates between 3 and 5 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesdays and Fridays, and at no other times, except upon special permission of the Keeper.

11.—A Register of the Names and Ages of the Inmates, the dates of their Admission, and the reasons therefor, shall be kept in the Asylum, in which shall be noted by the Keeper such matters concerning the health, conduct, and condition of each Inmate as he may deem worthy of remark, or the Board may direct.

12.—Every person, on first admission to the Asylum, shall sign these Rules, in proof of his or her assent to the same; and every Inmate infringing these Rules, or conducting him

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or herself in a disorderly or improper manner, or refusing, when able, to perform the work required of him or her, shall be forthwith reported by the Keeper, to the Secretary of the Board of Works, and if, upon inquiry, such report shall be found correct, the offender shall be punished by solitary confinement or deprivation of food, or both, as the Board may direct.

13.—In addition to the general Register before mentioned, a Medical Register shall also be kept, in which the Physician in attendance shall enter the time of his visits, the cases of sickness among the patients attended to by him, and the treatment and medicines prescribed in each case.

14.—The Chairman or some Member of the Board of Works shall visit the Asylum weekly.

15.—All the Inmates whose health will permit them so to do, shall (weather permitting) attend Divine Service, in their respective places of worship, at least once every Sunday, returning to the Asylum immediately after Service.

16.—The Inmates shall rise at 7 A. M., and retire to rest every night at 8 P. M., between the 1st of October and the 1st of May, and in the intermediate time shall rise at 6 o'clock, A. M., and retire to rest at 9 P. M.

17.—The Keeper shall have power at any time to confine any Inmate conducting him or herself in a manner that may interfere with the order, decorum, or regularity of the Institution, either until he or she shall conduct him or herself with propriety, or until the case can be reported to the Secretary of the Board of Works, for their decision thereon.

18.—Cases of repeated misconduct in any Inmate shall be punished by dismissal from the Asylum.

19.—The Keeper shall deliver to the Secretary of the Board of Works quarterly, an Inventory of all articles of furniture, bedding, clothing, &c., belonging to the establishment, or furnished to the Inmates, enumerating those broken or destroyed, (if any) since the last report, and shall make daily inspection of the Asylum, and of the rooms of the Inmates, and before retiring to rest at night, shall satisfy himself of the safety of the Building and Outhouses, and of the Inmates having retired to their beds, and that all lights and fires are extinguished.

DUTIES OF THE KEEPER.

The Keeper shall exercise a general Superintendence over the Poor Asylum Buildings and Grounds, and report from time to time to the Chairman of the Board of Works, as to any Repairs that may appear necessary.

The principal Door of the Asylum to be kept open from 5 A. M. until 9 P. M., from the 1st of April to the 1st November, and from the 1st of November to the 31st March, from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. And the key never to be taken out of the Institution.

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Should the Keeper be absent, the Asylum to be under charge of the Matron until his return.

He shall receive all Persons sent to the Asylum, as prescribed in the General Rules.

In the event of Sickness among the Inmates, he shall immediately report the same to the Hospital Physicians, and request their attendance, and the removal of the Patient to the Hospital, if considered necessary by him. He shall have special control over the Male portion of the Inmates, seeing that their rooms are kept in proper condition, and that order is observed therein.

He shall examine all articles of food furnished to the Asylum, and if not considered equal to Contract, he shall reject the same, reporting his reasons for so doing to the Chairman of the Board of Works forthwith.

He shall contract no debts, and no article is to be had for the use of the Asylum except upon application to the Board of Works.

He shall have the sole charge of all Provisions, Groceries, &c., &c., had for the use of the Institution, of the consumption of which he shall render a return quarterly to the Secretary of the Board of Works.

He shall note in the Day-Book to be kept for that purpose, every event occurring in the Asylum, which may be necessary to be brought under the observation of the Board Works.

Any neglect of duty, or impropriety of conduct on the part of the Matron or Servants of the Institution, shall be recorded in the Day-Book, and forthwith by him reported to the Board in writing.

He shall exercise a general control over the domestic economy of the Asylum.

The Keeper shall not absent himself from the Asylum without acquainting the Matron, and during his absence the Institution to be under her control.

He shall keep the accounts of the Asylum, enter all admissions, discharges and deaths, as correctly as can be ascertained by him.

He shall see rigidly carried out the rules for the governance of the Domestics.

THE DUTIES OF THE MATRON.

She shall, in the absence of the Keeper, take charge of the keys, and attend to the general management of the Institution, for the time being.

She shall, on the first day of each month, make out an inventory of all property (except the provisions) belonging to the Asylum, and report the same to the Keeper, noting any deficiencies in the various articles, and also any additions necessary thereto.

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She shall see rigidly carried out the Rules for the governance of the Domestics.

She shall superintend the Cooking, and direct the distribution of the Diet.

In the event of sickness, she shall, under the direction of the Medical Officers, regulate all details of Nursing, both by Day and Night.

She shall contract no debts on account of the Institution.

She shall attend to the Rooms of the Inmates, and rigidly enforce cleanness, order and neatness therein.

She shall superintend all details connected with the making and repairing of the Clothing, Bedding, &c., &c., belonging to the Inmates, and to the Institution.

She shall never leave the Asylum without acquainting the Keeper, and on no occasion can both be absent at one time.

THE ASSISTANT KEEPER

Shall obey implicitly, the orders of the Keeper, and assist at all times in carrying out the Rules for the management of the Institution.

THE MEN SERVANTS

Shall obey implicitly the orders of the Keeper, and in the event of their refusal so to do, shall be discharged forthwith.

In the event of complaint by them, against the decision of the Keeper, the ultimatum of the Board to be final.

THE FEMALE SERVANTS

Shall obey implicitly the orders of the Matron, and in the event of their refusal so to do, shall be discharged forthwith.

In the event of complaint by them, against the decision of the Matron, the ultimatum of the Board to be final.

THE MESSENGER.

He shall, on no pretext, absent himself from the Asylum, without leave of the Keeper or Matron, under whose control and direction he shall be.

He shall perform all his duties faithfully and speedily.

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman Board of Works.

January 25, 1862.

DIET SCALE FOR THE POOR ASYLUM, 1862.

DAYS OF WEEK.	BREAKFAST.					DINNER.									SUPPER.				
	Bread.	Oatmeal.	Molasses.	Tea.	Milk.	Bread.	Oatmeal.	Tea.	Potatoes.	Molasses.	Pork.	Beef.	Soup.	Pease.	Bread.	Oatmeal.	Molasses.	Tea.	Milk.
		oz.	gill.	pint.	.....	.....	oz.	pint.	oz.	gill.	lbs.	lbs.	pint.	gill.	oz.	oz.	gill.	pint.	
Sunday.....	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	.....	6	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	
Monday.....	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	
Tuesday.....	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	
Wednesday...	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	
Thursday.....	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1	1	.....	6	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
Friday.....	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	
Saturday.....	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	

Miscellaneous.

APPENDIX.

The above Scale is applicable to Inmates who are in good health. Sick Patients receive such diet as may be prescribed by the Medical Attendant.

N. B.—Females one-third less than the above quantities.

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THE FOLLOWING RULES AND REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN FRAMED AND ADOPTED BY THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF WORKS (IN PURSUANCE OF THE COLONIAL ACT 18 & 19 VIC. CAP. 7.) FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISCIPLINE TO BE OBSERVED IN HER MAJESTY'S GAOLS IN THIS ISLAND.

1.—It is ordered, that Convicted Felons shall, under no circumstances, be confined in the same Cell with persons Convicted of Misdemeanours, unless the crowded state of any Prison shall render such separation impracticable.

2.—It is also ordered, that Persons committed for trial be Classified by the Sheriff, as far as circumstances will permit, with reference to character.

3.—It is further ordered, that a Weekly Calendar of the Prisoners who have been confined during the whole or part of the preceding week, be prepared by the Gaoler, and transmitted by him to the Sheriff for the inspection of the Supreme Court, and that the Cell or Cells in which each Prisoner shall have been confined, be marked by the letter designating the Cell in one column of such Calendar.

4.—It is further ordered, that Prisoners hereafter Convicted, be not permitted to receive visits or letters during the first Six Months of their imprisonment, unless under peculiar and pressing circumstances, to be judged of by the Sheriff, and noted in the Gaoler's monthly journal; and that after that period no more than one visit a week be permitted to each Prisoner, between ten and twelve o'clock on Mondays; Provided that Clergymen of all denominations may visit any Prisoner, for the purpose of affording Religious instruction, each day in the week, at any convenient hour.

5.—It is further ordered, that no Spirituous Liquors or Tobacco be permitted to be used by any Prisoner, and no visitor do bring into the Prison any Spirituous Liquors, Tobacco, or other things to be consumed therein.

6.—It is further ordered, that Prisoners who are confined in any of the Gaols in this Island under Civil Process, shall have the liberty of the Gaol Yard, from the hour of Seven in the Morning until Sunset.

7.—It is further ordered, that the said Gaoler, in addition to the usual Gaol Book, keep a Journal, to be furnished to him for the purpose of recording therein, in its proper column, the several matters therein specified as they severally occur in the Gaol; and in the column for General Remarks, noting any unusual circumstance that may happen in the Gaol; and that he be careful to observe this duty ever day, and that on the first Friday in every month, he furnish to the Sheriff a true copy thereof.

8.—It is further ordered, that a Surgeon's Book be kept in charge of the Gaoler, and

Miscellaneous.

herein the Surgeon shall enter each visit paid by him to any Prisoner, the occasion of such visit, and the directions he may have given with regard to such Prisoner.

9.—It is further ordered, that the Sheriff do hereafter cause the copy of the said Journal and Surgeon's Book to be laid before the Judges in Chambers, on Monday in each week, and at such other times as the Judges, or any of them, may require to see the same.

10.—It is further ordered, that no Prisoners be permitted to receive any letter or other paper writings, without the same having been first submitted to the Sheriff for inspection, and having thereon his direction, that the same shall be transmitted to the Prisoner; and the said Sheriff is hereby directed to preserve a memorandum of the names of the persons who forwarded all such communications as he shall authorize to be received, and of the prisoners respectively, to whom they were addressed.

11.—It is further ordered, that the Prisoners, their bedding and rooms, be carefully inspected by the Keeper or his Assistants, on each morning and evening.

13.—The Keeper of the Penitentiary is directed to employ prisoners sentenced to hard labour, in work as he may be enabled to provide, and to punish prisoners refusing or neglecting to perform their allotted work, or wilfully damaging the building or any of its furniture, or committing a breach of the prison rules, by solitary confinement on bread and water: Provided that every case of punishment shall be forthwith reported to the Sheriff and be subject to his control.

13.—The Keeper is authorized, subject to the approval of the Board, to permit the use of the yard to prisoners, whether before or after sentence, at such hours in each day as may best suit the prison arrangements for the separation and employment of the prisoners.

14.—Prisoners under sentence, shall take their food in their cells, and shall be confined therein at all times, except when in the yard or in the work room.

Miscellaneous.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

FIRST OFFICER OR KEEPER OF THE GAOL.

This Officer shall see that the Rules and Regulations of the Supreme Court, for the enforcement of Order and Discipline in the Gaol are strictly observed; he shall report monthly to the regularly-appointed authorities, and also specially when required to do so. It shall be his duty, upon the admission of Convicts or other Prisoners, to enquire and search for any improper articles upon their persons, note their height (if so required), and also their name, age, complexion, eyes and hair, place of birth and Conviction, nature of crime and term of confinement; also to inquire into his or her former life and occupation, which shall be faithfully recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose; he shall read to them on their admission, the Rules and Regulations above mentioned, or any other Regulations or Law relating to the conduct or punishment of refractory Prisoners, or the encouragement of order and discipline emanating from any other competent authority, and make them understand that obedience is required and will be obtained. He shall see that the Prisoners, on their discharge, are put in possession of everything that they brought with them into the Gaol; he shall take proper measures for promoting their health and the cleanliness of the Prison, and shall see that the Prisoners pay proper attention to their persons; he shall not permit any kind of gaming or profane or indecorous language to be used by the Prisoners or any of the Officers. He shall employ his time in the Gaol, and when not necessarily engaged in superintending the affairs of the Prison and overlooking the other Officers, it is his duty to remain during the regular hours of day in the Keeper's Office, so that he may be conveniently accessible to those having business with him, and readily found in case of emergency. He is also expected, as far as possible, and as may not interfere with his general supervision of affairs, to make himself acquainted with the different kinds of business carried on, so as to form a proper estimate of the faithfulness with which the work may be done. And he shall, before retiring at night, pass through the Prison and satisfy himself that all is safe. He shall designate the employment of the Prisoners, causing such accounts to be kept as will show the amount of materials furnished and the quantity of work done. He shall inspect the moral conduct of the Prisoners in person or by the agency of the other Officers; he must not permit any Prisoners to be and remain together, at any time, without proper supervision by an Officer, and is answerable for the police and discipline of the Institution. No member of his family, unless regularly authorised, shall hold any intercourse with the Prisoners, more than is allowed to strangers; he must preserve his family entirely isolated from the Prison, and on no pretext shall he allow a Prisoner to go or leave the Prison-yard without the attendance of the proper Officer; he must not encourage any espionage or tale-bearing among the Prisoners; he must govern the Institution by the weight of his authorities, and the Prisoners must be made to feel that the Officers are entirely cognizant of all their improper designs and fully prepared to counteract or prevent any effort on their part to accomplish them. Neither the Keeper, nor any other person having any Official relation with the gaol or Prison, shall receive any reward, gift, or promise from any Prisoner or Convict, or from any one on their behalf, under the penalties imposed according to law.

The Rules and Regulations for the government of the men are to be enforced as far as practicable among the women, and they are to perform such work under the Matron's superintendence as the Keeper may direct.

Miscellaneous.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

FIRST ASSISTANT OR TURNKEY.

It is the duty of this Officer to take charge of all *Male* Prisoners or Convicts brought to the Gaol, attend in person to their washing and cleaning, note their bodily state and condition, and report the same to the Keeper. He shall take an accurate account of all such articles of property or money as any Prisoner may have brought with him into the Prison, and deposit the said property or money in the appropriate place, and the account thereof in the hands of the Keeper, and which articles, &c., shall be restored to such Prisoner when leaving.

In order, as much as possible, to ensure economy, he shall be careful to put aside for repairs all articles of Gaol Clothing and Bedding that may be made available for such purpose. He shall pay particular attention to the Cells, and when not necessarily absent, he shall at all times lock and unlock the doors for the ingress and egress of Prisoners, and see that the Cells and their furniture, and as well the Gaol throughout, with all its appendages and appertenances, are kept perfectly clean and in good condition. He shall be particularly guarded as to the stoves or fires, or other heating apparatus, and when in operation, on no condition shall he omit their constant inspection. He shall be punctual in his attendance at meal times, which shall be regular and fixed at specified hours of the day. He shall, as much as possible, attend to the working departments, in order to prevent idleness and neglect, and also profane or improper conversation. He shall also be present at all times at the specified hours of inspection and examination of the Wards and Cells, and at all other times when so required, but especially at the hours of locking up, when every Officer is expected to be present and in his place for the night.

The keys, when not in actual use, to be invariably kept in the Keeper's Office, and not carried about the person of any Officer whatsoever. And in all other respects must this Officer be constant in his attention to all the necessary concerns of the Institution. Specific duties may, however, be assigned him by a competent authority.

Miscellaneous.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

SECOND ASSISTANT OR SUPERVISOR OF PRISONERS.

This Officer shall have charge of the convicts or prisoners, at the specified hour of taking air and exercise in the Gaol Yard ; he is required to see that they are associated when there, according to their class, or the nature and character of their offence ; he shall, to the utmost of his ability, prevent all secret conversation, as well as all communication from without, in order that no facilities be afforded them for effecting their escape or otherwise violating the rules. He shall frequently inspect and examine the several yards, especially before the daily admissions of prisoners thereto, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not, during the night or at any other time, any prohibited articles or instruments may by any means have found their way therein ; and should he at any time discover any person or persons in the immediate vicinity of the premises, having, or appearing to have, for their object, any illegal communication with the prisoners, he is required to take all proper measures to prevent the same.

He shall also keep an exact account of the different departments of expenditure ; note the delivery to the Gaol of all articles and furniture, of whatever description—their number, weight, measure, quality, use, size, capacity, apparent value, &c., or as the case may be, and deliver the same as may be required. He shall deliver out the materials for the prisoners' labours, receiving also the manufacture. He shall take charge of the wearing apparel each prisoner shall have on his entering the Gaol, after it has been duly labelled ; and when infection or disease is apprehended from clothing, have such removed immediately beyond the precincts of the building, either for medical inspection and advice, or to be taken to the wash. He shall also, by weight, measure, &c., according to rule, deliver the daily rations or portions of food required by the prisoners, and be particular at the time and hour in making an entry of the same in the Dietary Roll. He shall also keep a correct account of the whole amount of Gaol clothing and bedding, the quantity in actual use, together with the remains, all which shall be kept in a book for the purpose deposited in the Keeper's Office, so that the authorities when so required may see at a glance in these departments for the time being the whole expenditure of the Gaol. And in all other respects must this officer's vigilance and attention to regularity, order and rule be unremitting.

Miscellaneous.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THIRD ASSISTANT OR GAOL SERVANT.

The duties of this Officer, in the present circumstances of the Gaol, are of a general character, being, when specific duties do not prevent it, required to go on errands and execute necessary orders, as well as to attend to the other various requirements of the Gaol and the Prisoners, such as preparing their food, making fires in the building, and preparing and keeping on hand the materials for so doing, assisting at the cleaning of floors, and cleaning doors and passages, removing night soil of Prisoners, and supplying the building with water, and keeping clean and in good condition all the Gaol articles and apparatus in daily use. He is required to assist at the admission and discharge of Prisoners or Convicts; and also daily at the specified hours of examination and inspection of the Wards and Cells, as well as at the hours of passing the respective classes of Prisoners to and from the Gaol Yard, and in all other respects he is at all times to aid and assist the Keeper and other Officers in maintaining order and discipline, in carrying out the Rules and Regulations of the Gaol as he may from time to time be ordered.

Miscellaneous.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

The general obligations of these Officers are of the following description, namely:— It shall be their duty to be at all times in the prison, except when absent according to the provisions of Regulations, or alternately by order or permission of the Keeper.

They are expressly forbidden to hold communication with the prisoners, except in relation to their health or business, and even then it must be conducted in a low tone, and with the utmost brevity. They should not permit any freedom or familiarity whatever, nor should they, at any time, nor upon any pretence, receive from or bestow upon a prisoner any article or gift, nor convey, nor suffer to be conveyed, to a prisoner by visitors or any other person, any intoxicating liquors or tobacco, or any material for private manufacture or writing of letters, or anything whatsoever, under pain of the severest censure.

They shall be vigilant in observing the movements of the prisoners, oblige them to perform their labour, and in no case show partiality or extend favouritism to any of them. They should never give way to passion, but always remain self-possessed, and calmly, but resolutely and undeviatingly, enforce the discipline of the prison.

The introduction of spirituous liquors into the building for the use of any of the Officers is strictly forbidden; either in or out of the prison, the intoxication of an Officer is an offence which cannot be allowed. Singing, whistling, or smoking must not be indulged in, and if business requires a communication to be made by one Officer to another, such communication must be brief, in a low tone, and apart from the prisoners so as not to be heard by them.

The Officers generally should be required to preserve harmony among themselves, to the end that a desirable official intercourse may obtain. They must therefore be respectful in their communications, indulging in no undue liberties, and at all times must they yield a ready obedience to superiors, so necessary to secure the beneficial results of co-operation and good government.

They are forbidden to hold communication with any person except in relation to their immediate duty, nor can they be allowed to see persons on private business, nor have any of their family or friends with them while on duty.

On all occasions, Sundays and other Holidays included, and when duty does not interfere, one or more of the Officers may, in rotation, have leave of absence, the remainder must remain on duty at the Gaol. Officers when thus absent must report themselves at the Prison to the Keeper or his Deputy, immediately at the time of their return. Special occasions of necessary absence to be governed by circumstances.

The Executive management of the Prison shall be rigid and undeviating, subject to no confusion or irregularity. Official agents, therefore, should be alike punctual in their attendance and faithful in the discharge of assigned duties.

Miscellaneous.

THE UNDERMENTIONED SCALE OF DIETARY FOR PRISONERS BEFORE
AND AFTER CONVICTION.

BEFORE CONVICTION.

	Pint Oatmeal or Burgoo.	Gill Molasses.	Quart Soup.	Ozs. Animal Food.	Oz. Vegetables	Ozs. Rice.	Lbs. Salt or Fresh Fish	Lb. Potatoes.	Ozs. Salt.	Lb. Bread.	Quart Tea or Cocoa.	Quart Pease Soup.
Monday	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	
Tuesday.....	1	1	1	4	6	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	
Wednesday ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1½	2	1	1	
Thursday.....	1	1	1	4	6	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	
Friday	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1½	2	1	1	
Saturday	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	1	1	
Sunday	1	1	1	4	6	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	

AFTER CONVICTION.

Monday	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1½	2	1		
Tuesday.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
Wednesday ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1½	2	1		
Thursday.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
Friday	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1½	2	1		
Saturday	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	1		
Sunday	1	.....	.....	4	6	2	.....	1	2	1		

ADDITIONAL.

Persons undergoing Solitary Confinement for Breach of Prison Discipline, &c., &c.,
Bread and Water.

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COPY OF CIRCULAR FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, ACCOMPANYING
RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF POOR RELIEF.

(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 the 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.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The paid Poor Commissioner, St. John's. John Peyton, Esq., J.P., Twillingate. The Rev. Reginald M. Johnston, Fogo. The Rev. Patrick Ward, Filton Harbor. The Rev. Thomas Boone, Twillingate. The Rev. John Milner, Greenspond. The Rev. William Kirby,

Miscellaneous.

King's Cove. The Rev. J. Brown, Bonavista. The Rev. Matthew Scanlan, King's Cove. The Rev. A. E. C. Bayly, Banavista. William Sweetland, Esq., J. P., Bonavista. Rev. Paul Prestwood, Bonavista. Rev. Thomas Fox, Catalina. Benjamin Sweetland, Esq., J. P., Trinity. Rev. W. Netton, Catalina. Rev. Benjamin Smith, Trinity. Rev. G. Gardner, Heart's Content. Rev. W. Shenstone, Hant's Harbor. Rev. John Goodison, Old Perlican. Rev. J. S. Peach, Blackhead. J. Ryan, Esq., J. P., Carbonear. J. Peters, Esq., J. P., Harbor Grace. W. S. 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., Bay of Bulls. Rev. J. Murphy, Ferryland. W. L. Bradshaw, Esq., J. P., Placentia. James Murphy, Esq., J. P., St. Mary's. Rev. J. Ryan, St. Mary's. Rev. Pelagius Nowlan, Little Placentia. Rev. J. Walsh, St. Kyran's. W. Hooper, Esq., J. P., 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, 2ndly, 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 labour or material of some kind.

VII.—In Saint 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

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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 Saint John's shall furnish to the Financial Secretary, who shall certify their correctness, like returns of Casual Relief weekly, together with vouchers for all expenditure.

 Miscellaneous.

DOCUMENTS FROM THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA AND ADMIRAL MILNE, ON THE SUBJECT OF AN OUTRAGE COMMITTED ON SOME NOVA SCOTIA FISHERMEN UPON THE COAST OF LABRADOR, IN AUGUST, 1860.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Halifax, Nova Scotia,
1st May, 1861. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly, which was appointed to enquire into the allegations of certain petitions which were presented to the House by Fishermen belonging to this Province who have been molested by the inhabitants of Newfoundland while fishing on the coast of Labrador.

I feel confident that the subject has only to be brought to Your Excellency's notice, to induce you to take such steps as will prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of such conduct on the part of the inhabitants of Newfoundland.

It is my intention to bring the subject under the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the North American Squadron, in the hopes that he will be enabled to make such arrangements as will afford to the Fishermen of this Colony the protection of an armed vessel, in order that they may not be subject to similar outrages during the present summer.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

MULGRAVE.

His Excellency

Sir A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

**EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE FISHERIES,
DATED MARCH, 1861.**

“The Committee have had before them several petitions, setting forth the difficulties under which the petitioners labour in prosecuting the Fisheries on the Coast of Labrador, being disturbed in their calling by the inhabitants of Newfoundland, who have taken their Fish from the Seines after having been stopped by them, cutting and destroying their Seines, and otherwise damaging their property. As there is no armed vessel on that coast, the petitioners pray that some action may be taken in the matter. The Committee are of opinion that if these causes of disturbance are allowed to continue, a valuable fishery will have to be abandoned by the people of this Province, and would recommend that a correspondence should be entered into with the Government of Newfoundland, with a view to prevent the recurrence of the disturbances complained of.

Your Committee would also recommend the Local Government to apply to the Admiral on the Station, and request him to station an armed vessel on that coast during the Fishing Season.”

Miscellaneous.

H. M. S. HYDRA,
St. John's, Nfld.,
11th November, 1861. }

(Copy.)

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose copy of a Petition from some Nova Scotian Fishermen to Sir A. Milne, relative to injury done to their fishery on the Labrador coast, which I am ordered to report on.

I should feel obliged if Your Excellency could supply me with any information on the subject that might be useful.

Saltpond is, I have ascertained, Sophia Harbor of Lane's Chart.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. VESEY HAMILTON,

Commander and Senior Officer, Newfoundland.

His Excellency

Sir A. BANNERMAN,

Governor, &c.,

Newfoundland.

Miscellaneous.

To His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Fleet on the North American and West India Stations.

The humble Petition of William Martin, of Sheet Harbor, in the County of Halifax and Province of Nova Scotia, Fisherman, and of others, sheweth :—

1.—That your Petitioners, together with Edward Stirling, Robert Martin, Patrick White, John Martin, George Withers, William Gillie, Patrick Day, John White and Rory White, are fishermen employed during the summer in fishing on the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland.

2.—That on the 4th day of August last past, your Petitioner and the said parties just named, set sail from the port of Sheet Harbor, aforesaid, in the Schooner *Sea View*, under the command of the said Edward Stirling as Master, this Petitioner and Robert Martin being Shareman of said voyage, with the said Edward Stirling, the Master, the other men on board being paid wages on the said voyage.

3.—That the said Schooner was regularly fitted out for the said voyage to the Labrador, with boats, seines, barrels, salt, and all the other articles required for such a voyage.

4.—That your Petitioner and the said Master, and others above named, arrived in the said Schooner on the coast of Labrador on the 10th day of August last past, and immediately proceeded to the usual fishing ground at Salt Pond, on the said coast of Labrador.

5.—That your Petitioner saw a large number of vessels and boats lying in the said harbor of Salt Pond and the adjacent harbors, when he and his companions arrived there in the said Schooner.

6.—That shortly after the arrival of your Petitioner and his companions, that is to say, on or about the 15th day of August last past, they discovered on the outside of the said Harbor a Schule of Herrings, and immediately took their seine in their boats and set it so as to enclose the said Schule of Herrings in the usual manner, and were so fortunate as to enclose fish to the extent of eight hundred or one thousand barrels.

7.—That your Petitioner and his companions, belonging to the said schooner *Sea View*, went to work to take out the fish they had enclosed, and had taken out a small quantity, when there came down upon them a fleet of upwards of fifty boats, manned by six or seven men in each boat, numbering in all upwards of three hundred men, being all Newfoundland fishermen.

8.—That the said Newfoundland fishermen being in such numbers, your Petitioner and his companions were unable to contend with them. That they ordered them in a

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threatening manner to take up the seine, or they would cut or destroy it and the boats, and ill use the men.

9.—That your Petitioner and his companions refused to comply with the threats of the said Newfoundland fishermen, who immediately came within the seine, overpowered your Petitioner and his companions, and took the fish out of the seine, notwithstanding all the efforts which your Petitioner and companions could make in opposition, and carried the fish away, and preserved them for their own use and purposes.

10.—That Petitioner knew that the men were Newfoundland fishermen, as they admitted they were so to him, and your Petitioner prays that your Excellency will be pleased to take his Petition into favorable consideration, and to take such steps as your Excellency shall consider best to give redress to your Petitioner and his companions, and to put an end to such occurrences on the said coast of Labrador. And the parties whose signatures are hereunto, not being in, or belonging to, the said Schooner *Sea View*, but being also sufferers from similar misconduct of the Newfoundland fishermen, do attest to the fact of the fishermen of this Province being thus illegally interfered with in their avocations, by the fishermen of Newfoundland.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.,

(Signed) William Martin, Capt. ; E. Stirling ; Joshua W. Haddy, (master mariner) Capt. ; Charles Hastlin ; William Kavanagh ; John Wilkie, master mariner ; John Fraser ; James Marrett ; Jacob Weagle ; James Routledge, master mariner ; John Watt ; Isaac Kennedy, master mariner ; Solomon Farray ; William Smith, mariner ; John J. Wooddin, mariner ; Capt. John McPhee ; William Hall ; William Routledge ; Reuben M. Oxner ; Thomas Oxner ; Thomas Greaser ; James Weagle ; Jacob Baker ; Henry Lawson ; B. Wier & Co. ; J. H. Yeomens ; Alfred J. Creighton.

Halifax, &c., &c.

William Martin, of Sheet Harbor, in the County of Halifax and Province of Nova Scotia, Fisherman, maketh oath and saith,—

That on the fourth day of August last past, this deponent, with others, sailed from Sheet Harbor, aforesaid, in the Schooner *Sea View*, whereof Edward Stirling is Master, for the fishing grounds, on the coast of Labrador, and arrived at Salt Pond, on said coast, on the tenth day of the same month. On the fifteenth day of the same month they hove their seine and enclosed a large quantity of herring—eight hundred to a thousand barrels, at the least. This deponent, with his companions, then proceeded to take out their herring which had been so secured, but had taken out only a small quantity, when a large number of boats, (in the estimation of this deponent, fifty or more) each containing six or seven men, came down upon them and required them to take up their seine, or they, the said men, would cut said seine and destroy the boat of them, the said deponent and others. Upon this, deponent and his companions refusing to remove their seine as required, the said men took forcible possession of the fish enclosed therein, and carried them away, and converted

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and disposed thereof to their own use, and this deponent further saith that the following are the names of several of the men, aforesaid, that is to say Robert Bird, Michael Sweeney, Richard Geary, John Bransfield, Edward Hickey, James Knox, Patrick Doharty and Patrick Sweeney, all of Carbonear, in the Island of Newfoundland.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM MARTIN.

Sworn to at Halifax, the 29th }
day of October, A.D., 1861. }

(Signed,)

M. H. RICHEY,
Alderman and J. P.

=====
CARBONEAR, 16th December, 1861.

SIR,—

I herewith beg to enclose the examination of three of the men against whom complaints were made by Nova Scotia Fishermen.

The parties examined were the only ones who could be found here. Robert Bird is not known here. Edward Hickey lives in St. John's, and Patrick Doharty remains at the Labrador. The complainants have evidently got hold of wrong names; the parties examined admit the trespass took place, but will give no information that will show who the offenders were.

I have attended to this matter as soon as I could get hold of the men, who have been absent from here part of the time since their return from the Labrador.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

ISRAEL L. McNEIL.

Hon. H. W. HOYLES,
Attorney General.

=====
The examination of James Knox, John Bransfield and Michael Sweeney, all of Carbonear, fishermen, taken upon oath before Israel L. McNeil, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Northern District of Newfoundland.

Miscellaneous.

Who being severally sworn saith, in reply to charges made against them by William Martin and others of Nova Scotia, of having taken forcible possession of certain Herrings enclosed in a Seine by said Martin and others at Salt Ponds, Labrador, on the 15th day of August last past, which Herrings were the lawful property of said William Martin and others associated with him in the prosecution of his fishing voyage.

The above named James Knox, John Bransfield, and Michael Sweeny, solemnly declare that they had no hand, act or part in taking Herrings from William Martin aforesaid, or interfering with him in the prosecution of his fishing voyage at Salt Ponds, Labrador: And they further declare that Patrick Doharty and Patrick Sweeney were not at Murray Harbor or Salt Ponds, Labrador, during the past season.

(Signed,)

CAPT. JAMES KNOX.

JOHN BRANSFIELD.

his

MICHAEL ✕ SWEENEY.

mark.

Taken, subscribed and sworn to, at Carbonear, }
 in the District aforesaid, this 10th day of }
 December, 1861, before me. }

(Signed,)

ISRAEL L. McNEIL, J. P.

Acting Stipendiary Magistrate.

Miscellaneous.

ST. JOHN'S, December 19th, 1861.

(COPY.)

SIR,—

In obedience to Your Excellency's commands, on the 15th November last I transmitted to Mr. McNeil, the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, copies of the petition of Wm. Martin and others to the Admiral on the Station, in reference to the alleged interference of the Newfoundland fishermen with those of Nova Scotia at the Labrador during the summer of 1860, and of Captain Hamilton's communication to Your Excellency on that subject, with directions to Mr. McNeil to bring before him those of the parties charged with this outrage who are residents in Carbonear, and hear what they had to say in answer to this complaint, and I now beg to enclose Mr. McNeil's report, with a copy of the deposition made by such of the parties charged as were within his jurisdiction.

From those documents Your Excellency will perceive that, as might have been anticipated, the Carbonear men deny all participation in and knowledge of the act of which the Nova Scotia fishermen complain, and we are therefore unable, as the case at present stands, to do anything further.

I hope, however, that this inquiry, which will no doubt become generally known amongst the fishermen, will have the effect of preventing such misconduct in future, by showing that the attention of the Government has been directed to this subject with a view to the detection and punishment of the offenders; but should it fail of this effect, as the taking of the Herring under the circumstances narrated in the Petition was only a civil injury, for which an action for damages by the party injured would be a very insufficient remedy, it would be advisable to pass an Act specially for the prevention of such trespasses, in which case it would be necessary that a ship of war should be stationed on the Labrador during the fishing season, for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of the Act, which might be framed with a view to such an emergency, were carried into effect.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. W. HOYLES,

Attorney General.

His Excellency

Sir A. BANNERMAN,

Governor, &c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

**CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO PROPORTION OF PAYMENT BY THE
GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES BY
THE AGENT FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.**

St. JOHN'S, 18th September, 1860.

(COPY.)

SIR,—

Mr. Mackay, of the Telegraph Office, having made a proposition to furnish thirty-six to forty intercepted or other despatches, containing the latest news, during a year, for the sum of 1200 dollars, payable half yearly in advance, and to give the same to His Excellency the Governor, both branches of the Legislature while in Session, to the Press, and to the Commercial Society; and considering the latest European news very desirable to be obtained, and not that it should be sent through this Colony and the public be in ignorance of it, I have to request that you will please bring the subject under the consideration of the Government, and obtain their sanction to contribute £150 towards it, the merchants having agreed to contribute £100, and the Press, I believe, will make up the remainder. Messrs. Rendell and Stabb having already explained the particulars to you, I need only request your favourable consideration of the same.

I remain, &c.

(Signed,)

WALTER GRIEVE,

President of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Honorable JOHN KENT,
Colonial Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
28th September, 1861. }

(Copy.)

SIR,—

I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that the Government will contribute at the rate of £150 or \$600 per annum, payable at the close of each quarter, towards securing the Telegraphic Intelligence, upon the terms referred to in your letter of the 18th inst.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. KENT.

WALTER GRIEVE, Esq.,
President of the
Chamber of Commerce.

Miscellaneous.

**CORRESPONDENCE, &c., WITH H. C., STEVENSON, Esq., OF QUEBEC, FOR A
STEAMER TO RUN NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE ISLAND FROM
ST. JOHN'S.**

QUEBEC, 25th September, 1861.

(COPY.)

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 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 A 1, to be built early in April, and feel confident that I could give the Government satisfaction.

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

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

H. C. STEVENSON.

The Honorable

The COLONIAL SECRETARY,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Miscellaneous.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, }
9th October, 1861. }

(Copy.)

SIR,—

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

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.

2ndly, that we should like to commence the service as early in April as practicable, and thirdly, that we would 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.,

(Signed,)

H. W. HOYLES,

Attorney General for Newfoundland.

H. C. STEVENSON, Esq.

Miscellaneous.

QUEBEC, 9th November, 1861.

(Copy.)

SIR,—

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

The dimensions I propose in building the Steamer required by the Government of Newfoundland, are 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 200 to 300 barrels freight; to be topsail schooner rigged, and to class at Lloyd's A 1., 12 years; to have certificate from Imperial Government to carry passengers; to have cabin accommodations 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 £7,860 Halifax cy., per annum, with the right of having the vessel to myself for a fortnight in each 12 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 arrangements on hearing from you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. C. STEVENSON.

The Honourable

The ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Newfoundland.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Nfld., }
3rd 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 and Council, but the Executive were of opinion that, as the Act of the Legislature, 23 Vic., cap. 9, providing "for the establishment of Coastal Steam communication between St. John's and the Outports of this Colony," only appropriated £3000 Stg. or £3600 Halifax Currency for that service, (but not including what might be paid by the French Government for landing and taking Mails to and from St. Pierre 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 may make with you.

The Legislature will meet about the beginning of February.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

H. C. STEVENSON, Esq.,
Quebec.

Miscellaneous.

QUEBEC, 23rd December, 1861.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of 3rd 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 satisfaction of the Government, or to myself. At times a heavy sea runs along this 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 these dimensions, as being the only ones which would make 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, 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, &c.

(Signed,)

H. C. STEVENSON.

The Honorable

The COLONIAL SECRETARY,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Miscellaneous.

(COPY.)

TENDERS REQUIRED FOR A SCREW STEAMER OF ABOUT 50 HORSE-POWER, PROPERLY MANNED, PROVISIONED, AND EQUIPPED, AND PROVIDED WITH EVERY THING NECESSARY FOR THE SERVICE, TO BE EMPLOYED AS FOLLOWS, ON THE COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND :

From the 10th May to the 20th December, once in each fortnight, to carry the mails from St. John's to LaPoile, 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 Saint 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 LaPoile 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 £350. 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 months of September, &c., (say from 20th August to 10th October) Boat would be employed in carrying Circuit Courts instead of the mails on the above routes.

Miscellaneous.

**REPORT OF JOHN DELANEY, ESQ., POSTMASTER GENERAL, FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.**

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 the 31st December, 1861.

The number of Letters, Imperial, Colonial and Local, despatched and received for the year, was 137,586.

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

Length of Mail routes in existence to the 31st December, 1861—Packet Boats, 410 miles, Waggon, 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. 3d., being an increase of £49 14s. 6d. over the previous year.

The suspension of the Galway Boats, as well as of 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 that of last year, was in consequence of being completely run out of the denomination 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 *Livingstone*, which vessel, after having been 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 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 Couriers start from St. John's and Harbor Grace simultaneously, every Monday and Thursday, delivering Mails at each place the following days. The *Ellen 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.

Miscellaneous.

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 the 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, Way-masters, Clerks, and Assistants, during the year ended the 31st December, 1861 ; also, a Statement of amount paid Contractors and others for Mail Transportation, during the year ended 31st December, 1861.

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

No. 9.—Statement of all cases occurring within the year ended 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 the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN DELANEY.

The Honorable

ROBERT CARTER, R. N.

Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

**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 grants 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 leasees. 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.”

Miscellaneous.

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 4s. 8d., since when the sum of £42,518 12s. 10d. was withdrawn, and the sum of £28,306 17s. deposited; the Deposits at the present date being, with interest included, £153,736 8s. 10d., showing a diminution of £14,211 15s. 10d.

The amount of Discounts and Interest received for the year was £7,185 16s. 9d., of which £4,344 15s. 10d. was added to Deposit Accounts, for Interest; £2,097 7s. 3d. carried to the credit of Accumulated Profit Account, and the balance, £743 13s. 8d. 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 8s. 5d.; against which has been charged £1,875 18s. 5d., lost by bad accounts and sale of Consolidated three per cent. Stock, reducing the sum to £16,303 10s., which being augmented at the close of the year by the net profits of the business, £2,097 7s. 3d. for the current year, leaves the balance to the credit of this account £18,399 17s. 3d.

The Deposits are in the following order :

572	Accounts under	.....	.....	.....	.....	£50	0	0
326	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0
175	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0
92	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0
115	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	0	0
45	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	0	0
17	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	0	0
16	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	0	0
8	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	0	0
6	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	0	0
3	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	0	0
2	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	0	0
4	upwards of	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	0	0
1	Commissioners Public Debt	.....	.....	.....	.....	1869	3	10
1	Harbor Grace Branch	.....	.....	.....	.....	3610	19	8

1383 Accounts.

Miscellaneous.

SAVINGS' BANK STATEMENT.

The Assets are :

Government Securities	.....	.....	£78612	4	9
Government Temporary Loan	.....	.....	12890	4	2
Cash	.....	.....	7399	10	5
Bank of England	.....	.....	19000	16	10
General Water Company Stock	.....	.....	12000	0	0
General Water Company running Account	.....	.....	12983	16	11
Mortgages	.....	.....	19030	8	9
Bills and Notes	.....	.....	10239	4	3
			<u>£172136</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>

The Liabilities are :

Due to Depositors, with Interest included, to this date	£153736	8	10
Excess of Assets	.....	.....	.....
	<u>£172136</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>

Miscellaneous.

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, together with In-
terest to be added 276 1 2

£3887 0 10

Respectfully submitted.

ED. MORRIS,

Cashier, Newfoundland Savings' Bank.

Certified by

NICHOLAS STABB,
F. B. T. CARTER,
JOHN WINTER. } Directors.

Miscellaneous.

OF NEWFOUNDLAND, TO 30 TH JUNE, 1861.	CR.
By Specie in the vault, in Gold and Silver Coins	..... £35,922 4 9
Notes of other Banks	..... 371 12 4
	<hr/>
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
	<hr/>
	<u>£131,382 17 3</u>

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.

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNION BANK OF NEW-
FOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAY ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 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, ditto ditto.....	4,000	0	0
Former Dividends unpaid.....	28	0	0
Reserve Fund.....	12,000	0	0
Profit and Loss Account (undivided Profit).....	1,210	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£368,305	5	2
	<hr/>		

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
	<hr/>		
	£368,305	5	2
	<hr/>		

Miscellaneous.

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	71,792	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

We, the undersigned Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the 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.

Miscellaneous.

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 JANUARY, 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
<u>£9,629 7 7</u>	<u>£9,629 7 7</u>
<p>Audited and found correct, THOMAS R. SMITH. LEWIS TESSIER.</p>	<p>Errors Excepted. St. John's, Newfoundland, 1st January, 1862. JOHN B. BULLEY, <i>Agent.</i></p>

Miscellaneous.

APPENDIX.

Miscellaneous.

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

Miscellaneous.

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

	Cr.
By Investment in Union Bank	£7,500 0 0
“ Interest on ditto	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 Property on hand.....	40 0 0

£10,831 13 10

ALAN GOODRIDGE,

President.

E. L. JARVIS,

Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

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 £4,411 15s. 6d., 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

Miscellaneous.

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 Cochran 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 being 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.

Miscellaneous.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE GENERAL WATER COMPANY, FROM

Dr.

To amount paid preliminary expenses.....		£1381 17 0
Cost of Pipes, Hydrants, Tank House, &c., for the Works	£19930 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	
	<hr/>	27156 12 5
Expended on labor, wages, &c., at the Works, inclu- sive of Embankments, alterations of Portugal Cove Road, building the Tank House, &c., &c., namely :—		
Laborers, (including the passage money of those imported) Blasters, Pipe-layers, Overseers, Time- keeper, Superintendent, Blacksmiths, Masons, and Contractors, to date.....	£14158 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	
	<hr/>	18830 0 5
Salaries, including Engineers' and all Officers'.....	£1740 4 0	
Compensation for Land taken for purposes of the Com- pany, including properties affected by the altera- tions of Portugal Cove Road	798 13 6	
Contingent Expenses, including cartage, lumber, pow- der, &c.	<hr/>	2538 17 6
Interest paid the Banks for amounts advanced		3104 5 8
Interest paid on Stock to 1st February, 1861.....		202 10 7
Loss on sale of last year's remains.....	3 10 9	1481 14 0
Balance of Current Account with Agent at Greenock,	3 12 2	
	<hr/>	7 2 11
		<hr/> <hr/>
		£54703 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.

Miscellaneous.

THE COMMENCEMENT, TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR, ENDING 31ST MAY, 1861.

		CR.
By amount of Stock, 10,000 Shares at £5 each.....	£50000	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.

Miscellaneous.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE GENERAL WATER

Dr.

To Balance due Union Bank, as per Statement to 31st May		£5,234 2 0
Cost of Pipes and other Articles imported since 31st May	£290 18 2	
Shipping charges thereon	8 5 0	
Commission ditto	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	
	<u>670 11 8</u>	
Amount of award to the St. John's Water Company.....	8250 0 0	
		<u>8,920 11 8</u>
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.....	1,904 2 0	
		<u>14,046 16 10</u>
Salaries, including Engineers' and all Officers'.....		425 16 11
Compensation for Land, &c.		208 10 0
		<u>594 4 10</u>
Contingent Expenses, including Cartage, Lumber, Coal, Powder, &c.....		594 4 10
Interest on Stock to 1st of August last.....	1,199 0 0	
Ditto to Union Bank, for advance on Current Account...	149 1 0	
		<u>1,348 1 0</u>
Sundries due on Water account for the current half year	79 10 0	
Balance to debit of J. Fenwick on ditto.....	4 5 2	
		<u>83 15 2</u>
Balance of Cash Account, as per Statement 31st May last	9 4 6	
Balance in the Commercial Bank.....	8 2 7	
		<u>17 7 1</u>
		<u>£30,879 5 6</u>

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.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANY, FROM 31ST JUNE TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

		CR.
By Stock sold since last Statement, 1900 Shares at £5..	£9500	0 0
Stock to St. John's Water Company, account award.....	1634	£8170 0 0
	3534	
		£17670 0 0
Loan from Savings' Bank.....		10,000 0 0
Ditto ditto, to pay Interest on Stock.....		1,199 0 0
Amount of Water dues for the current half year to the 30th April.....		292 17 5
Balance retained on Gilbert Browning's Contract.....	200 0 0	
Ditto ditto, John Dunn's ditto	67 3 8	
		267 3 8
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	
		34 17 7
Ditto due Union Bank.....		1,411 8 8
		£30,879 5 6

Errors and Omissions excepted.

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

W. J. WARD,
Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS FOR

LIABILITIES.

Balance due Savings' Bank on Loan.....	£10000	0	0
Owing Contractors, J. Dunn & Co., and G. Browning	260	0	0
Amount of Order sent to Scotland for fittings, &c. ...	1500	0	0
Five Months' Pay to Labourers on Pipe-track.....	1600	0	0
Excavating and filling up tracks for Service Pipes, laying Pipes, &c. for 1,200 houses	1200	0	0
Incidentals	1500	0	0
			<u>£16060 0 0</u>

 Miscellaneous.

 THE COMPLETION OF THE WORKS OF THE GENERAL WATER COMPANY.

 ASSETS.

Stock unsold—2,160 shares at £5.....	£10,800	0	0
Cash at Banks.....	2,000	0	0
		<hr/>	£12,800 0 0
Balance to be provided for.....			3,260 0 0
			<hr/>
			£16,060 0 0
			<hr/>

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

A. SHEA,
President.

Miscellaneous.

**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	
	<hr/>	
	Sterling 400 0 0	461 10 9
	<hr/>	
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
		<hr/>
		Currency £4,999 7 3

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
March 12th, 1862. }

Miscellaneous.

PETITION FROM THE MAGISTRATES AND OTHERS, AT BRIGUS, TO THE
GOVERNOR, FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL
POLICEMAN OR CONSTABLE.

*To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor in and over the Island of Newfound-
land and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the town of Brigus, humbly pray Your Excellency to be pleased to appoint a person to act as Constable or Policeman for this place, as the small force now here is insufficient to maintain the public peace.

And, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

Brigus, October 7th, 1861.

C. COZENS, J. P.
JOHN LEAMON, J. P.
R. MANDEVILLE, J. P.
J. N. LEAMON.
PHILIP BENNETT.
GEORGE GUSHUE.
NATHANIEL RABBITS.
THOMAS WILLCOCKS.
JAMES WILLCOCKS.

Miscellaneous.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR BRINGING WATER INTO GREENSPOND.

GREENSPOND, November 8, 1861.

SIR,—

In accordance with the request made when granting £100 for the purpose of bringing a Supply of Water into this harbour, that "an account of the proceedings taken in the matter should be forwarded for the information of His Excellency the Governor," we now embrace the first opportunity of doing so.

As soon as we received intimation of the grant, a careful examination was made of the different localities where it was thought water would be found in sufficient quantity, and, at the same time, in such a situation as to render it a matter of comparative ease to bring a good supply into a central part of the harbour. After determining these points, it was thought that the season was then too far advanced (Oct. 31) to commence the work; the ground being very wet, the workmen would have made no progress adequate to the expense.

Early in the spring the ground was again surveyed, the lowest marsh behind the town carefully sounded, and a circle of one hundred and eighty feet in circumference staked out for a reservoir; as it was calculated that although several small springs were found in the neighbourhood, the supply yielded by them was too small to be of any benefit; besides, the water from them found its way into one or other of the upper marshes, which, with the rain falling on their own area, which is considerable, and that running from the hills in the vicinity, all gradually flowed down into this lowest marsh, where the greater part of it was lost, soaking in muddy pools or passing off in evaporation. Under these circumstances this was considered the place where the greater available supply would be found, and it was accordingly selected.

On the 15th July, the fishery having then completely failed, as many good able men were employed as were considered necessary to complete the work during the continuance of fine weather, as far as the means granted would allow it to be carried out. The reservoir was commenced and excavated to an average depth of eight feet, capable of containing one hundred and twenty thousand gallons. The bottom, a level plane of fine sand and clay, through which the iron sounding rod was driven twelve feet on one side, and which gradually shoaled to about three feet on the other, through which a small opening was cut down to the rock where the clear water was found issuing plentifully through the fissures; this was soon stopped, however, by the fine sand and clay which, as soon as moistened by the water, foundered and stopped its flow. As the removal of this sand and clay was a labour beyond our means, attention was turned to building a wall to prevent the sides of the reservoir foundering and ultimately filling up the excavation. A large quantity of stones and gravel was collected, and a solid wall of from 3 to 4 feet thick at the base, gradually narrowing to 2 feet at top, was raised all round to the height of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which will effectually keep out the soil. At the same time a cutting of three feet wide was made from

Miscellaneous.

Hoping that this Report may prove satisfactory,

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servants,

WM. LANG,

Chairman.

JAS. L. NOONAN,

Surveyor.

W. J. MILNER.

ROBERT CARTER, Esq.,

Acting Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.

St. John's.

Miscellaneous.

**RETURN OF THE DIFFERENCE OF LABOR BETWEEN THE OLD ACTS AND
THE PROPOSED NEW LAW OF REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.**

By the existing Law, under the 5th Geo. 4th, and other Acts, the duties required from the Registrar are to register a Memorial of a Deed, containing a statement of the day in which such Deed, &c., shall bear date, the names and additions of Parties and Witnesses, description of the Land, &c., conveyed or affected, as described in the Deed, and the consideration of every such Deed.

The Bill before the House of Assembly requires all Deeds to be registered at length, and not only all Covenants and Clauses, but all Certificates and Plans, &c.

A majority of the Deeds at present registered (probably two-thirds) are Mortgages; and all these contain special Covenants as to payments of Interest and Insurance—power to sell, &c., besides the usual Covenants of Title, &c., &c., and many contain long recitations of former Deeds.

A portion of the remainder are Deeds of trust, and these are usually very lengthy, and particularly those copied from English precedents, as is commonly the case.

Upon a careful reference, I have no doubt that the labor will be quadrupled by copying in full into the Register—the present system requiring a copy of *less than one-fourth* of a whole Deed upon an average.

In addition, there will be the Registration of Bills of Sale of personal Chattels, introduced under the 19th Section of the Bill.

Of the extent of labour this may involve, I have not any data whereon to form an opinion, and I have no doubt the Legal and Commercial Gentlemen of the House of Assembly can make a more correct estimate on the subject than I can.

Miscellaneous.

**RETURN TO SHOW THE RELATIVE AMOUNT OF FEES FOR REGISTRATION,
UNDER THE PRESENT LAW AND THE PROPOSED NEW LAW.**

Upon a careful examination, I find that about 9-10ths of the Deeds registered are under £200 in value, and about half or 5-10ths are between £100 and £200, the loss on which would be 10s. each, or nearly half upon each of such Deeds. Upon Deeds under £100, there being no reduction on the existing fee of ten shillings, the average loss would be lessened; and I estimate that the actual loss under the new tariff of Fees would not be less than one-third of the aggregate amount.

The following will explain:—

PRESENT TARIFF OF FEES.

4 Deeds under £100 at 10s.....	£2 0 0
5 Deeds from £100 to £200 at 22s. 6d.....	5 12 6
1 Deed for £1000.....	3 5 0
	£10 17 6
	£10 17 6

PROPOSED NEW TARIFF.

4 Deeds under £100 at 10s.....	£2 0 0
5 Deeds from £100 to £200 at 12s. 6d.....	3 2 6
1 Deed, value £1000	2 2 6
	£7 5 0
	£7 5 0

Miscellaneous.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF REGISTRATION, ADMINISTRATION AND PROCESS FEES, FOR TWO YEARS, SINCE THE PASSING OF ACT 22 VIC., CAP. 6TH, (REDUCING THE PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION FEES.)

	Registration of Deeds.	Probate.	Process.
Total amount received for half year ending 31st December, 1859	£50 9 5	£11 4 0	£29 7 6
Ditto ditto ditto half year ending 30th June, 1860	66 7 8	23 11 6	27 4 6
Ditto ditto ditto half year ending 31st December, 1860	82 5 3	19 9 4	24 19 6
Ditto ditto ditto half year ending 30th June, 1861	63 9 6	19 6 9	16 19 0
	<u>£262 11 10</u>	<u>£73 11 7</u>	<u>£98 10 6</u>
Deduct 1-3rd, to allow for reduced rate of Fees for Registration Deeds.....	87 10 7		
	£175 1 3		
Two years' Probates, &c.	73 11 7		
Ditto ditto Process	98 10 6		
	<u>£347 3 4</u>		

Total amount of all Fees received in the office of Chief Clerk and Registrar, for Registration, Probate, and Process, for two years, ending 30th June, 1861, deducting one-third of Registration fees, to allow for reduced fees under the proposed tariff.

Half £347 3 4

Total fees, 1 year..... £173 11 8

Registrar's Office, }
15th February, 1862. }

CHARLES SIMMS.

Miscellaneous.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE PETITION OF MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, IN REFERENCE TO THE ERECTION OF ICE-HOUSES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF BAIT.

COMMITTEE ROOM, }
 March 6, 1862. }

PRESENT :

Mr. SHEA,

“ MOORE,

“ MARCH,

“ McGRATH,

“ RENDELL.

MR. ARCHIBALD examined.—I am acquainted with the construction of Ice-houses ; have given my attention to the subject. Fresh fish put in the summer months into Ice-houses properly constructed and fitted, will keep sound for an indefinite period. The fish, if properly and carefully stowed, will soon acquire the same temperature as that of the Ice. I have seen the experiment commonly tested in the United States, where Ice is very largely employed in the preservation of fish and meat. During the last summer I preserved Salmon in Ice, and though my arrangements were imperfect, I found that at the end of a month the Salmon were perfectly sound and fresh. Herrings could be more easily preserved than Salmon, and Squids more easily than either. Large quantities of Herrings are taken from Fortune Bay, in a frozen state, to the American fishing ports, and there sold for bait to the fishermen ; they are found very valuable bait, and are kept without difficulty. Frozen Herrings placed in an Ice-house will remain sound for years together, and if this plan were adopted here, a perpetual supply of bait would be available. Squids are more easily preserved than any of the fish used here for bait, and if stowed away in an Ice-house, when they can be obtained in abundance, a supply of this valuable bait would always be on hand. I have no doubt that the adoption of Ice-houses for the preservation of bait, would be attended with most valuable results to the fishery. If it is intended to try an experiment in this matter during the present season, immediate steps will be indispensable.

S. G. ARCHIBALD.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. ROGERSON examined.—I tried the preservation of Caplin by Ice in the months of July and August, three years ago. I had a compartment adjoining the Ice-house at Quidi Vidi. I had a limited supply of Ice. I laid six inches of Ice on the bottom on a bed of saw-dust, then a layer of Caplin about four inches, and alternately layers of Ice and Caplin for about five feet. The fish remained sound for about six weeks, and until the supply of Ice failed, the place was very imperfectly constructed, and the Ice gave way at the bottom. I have no doubt, however, from the result of the experiment, that Herring and Squid particularly, can be preserved in Ice-houses all the year round. I consider the preservation of bait would be worth £50,000 a year to the country, and it would enable the fishermen to prosecute the fishery steadily throughout the season, and particularly early in the year when they remain idle for the want of bait.

JAMES J. ROGERSON.

Mr. ROBERT ALSOP examined.—The most important consideration connected with the prosecution of the fishery is a supply of bait. I signed the petition that was presented to the Assembly praying they would adopt means for the construction of a model Ice-house for the preservation of bait. I did not feel myself competent to give an opinion on the feasibility of the plan, but I was desirous of drawing out information from others who were practically acquainted with it. I consider that if any means could be devised to ensure a regular supply of bait by such means, it would be of the most momentous consequence to the trade generally. I would strongly recommend testing the experiment without delay.

ROBERT ALSOP.

Mr. N. R. VAIL examined.—I am acquainted with the plan of preservation of bait and fish by means of Ice for shipment to the Southern States and West Indies. I am of opinion that bait can be easily preserved in Ice-houses. Ice-houses can be easily and cheaply constructed for that purpose.

N. R. VAIL.

Miscellaneous.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE PETITION OF WILLIAM MERCER AND OTHERS, OF CHAMBERLAIN'S, PRAYING FOR COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES AWARDED AGAINST THEM FOR AN ALLEGED TRESPASS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY THERE.

PEPITION OF WM. MERCER AND OTHERS, CHAMBERLAIN, ON THE SUBJECT OF CONPENSATION.

To the Honourable the House of Assembly, in Legislative Session Convened.

The Petition of William Mercer, John Mercer, Jonathan Mercer, James Hiscock, George Hiscock, and William Squires, of Chamberlain's,

Humbly Sheweth,—

That, several years since, Petitioners and neighbours opened up a road at their own expense, from their settlement to the main road.

That in the year 1858 there was a small sum granted to make that road which was partly opened by Petitioners and neighbours.

That before the money was granted, George Cheater ran a fence across the road, which stopped Petitioners and neighbours in the work, and which caused them to apply to the late Attorney General, Mr. Hogsett, for advice, who came on the ground and directed them to remove the fence, pointing out at the time the length they should take down, and that he would bear them harmless; and told them, when they hesitated, that if they did not remove it, he would have to send persons from St. John's to do it; and told them also, it was a Crown case, that it would cost them nothing, and that they would be paid for their time and expenses. Petitioners paid him Forty-five shillings, (as he said, for travelling expenses) and removed the fences according to his instructions. That George Cheater rebuilt it; after which Petitioners informed the late Attorney General what was done, he sent Petitioners instructions to take it down again, and to keep it down, which was done accordingly. After that George Cheater took an action at law for trespass against them, which was defended by Mr. Hogsett. That a verdict was obtained against Petitioners, who had to pay the sum of Twenty-five pounds, seven shillings, and six pence, exclusive of their own and witnesses' expenses, and time to and from St. John's, which the enclosed document will testify, and which has left Petitioners poor and in want. That John Mercer, one of the Petitioners, afterwards called on the Attorney General, to be refunded Petitioners' losses, but got no satisfaction from him.

Miscellaneous.

Petitioners humbly hope your Honourable House will take their case into consideration, and cause their losses to be refunded them, and, as in duty bound, Petitioners will ever pray.

his
WILLIAM ✕ MERCER,
mark.

his
JOHN ✕ MERCER,
mark.

his
JONATHAN ✕ MERCER,
mark.

his
JAMES ✕ HISCOCK,
mark.

his
GEORGE ✕ HISCOCK,
mark.

his
WILLIAM ✕ SQUIRES.
mark.

SUPREME COURT.

JOHN CHEATER,
verses
WILLIAM MERCER and others. }

I, John Robert Jeans, maketh oath, and saith, that the sum of Twenty-five pounds, seven shillings and six pence, sterling, have been paid through the Sheriff's Office by William Mercer, John Mercer, Jonathan Mercer, James Hiscock, George Hiscock, and William Squires, on a *Fieri Facias*, which came into the office against the above-named Defendants on the 22nd day of August, A. D., 1859, in an action of John Cheater for damages on a trespass.

JOHN R. JEANS.

Sworn before me, this 18th day }
of March, A. D., 1862. }

HENRY THOS. WOOD,
Commissioner Affidavits.

 Miscellaneous.

 COMMITTEE ROOM,
 March 24th, 1862. }

PRESENT :

MR. BYRNE,

“ PROWSE,

“ BARRON.

JOHN MERCER examined.—In 1858, there was a small sum granted to make a road from Chamberlain's to the main road ; we had opened the whole of the road before, at our own expense ; there was no person objected to our doing so. About two years after the road was opened, George Cheater ran a fence across the road. We allowed the fence to stand until we obtained a small grant for the road—we then took down the fence. Cheater threatened to take an action against us, and we put it up again as it stood before. I went with the rest of the Petitioners to Mr. George Hogsett, then Attorney General, he went out to Chamberlain's to us ; he then marked out for us the length of fence we were to take down, and told the Petitioners, in my presence, that he would bear them harmless ; and we accordingly took the fence down, according to his orders ; and at the same time he told us we were to pay him three pounds for his expenses. We had but forty-five shillings amongst us, and we gave him that sum. Mr. Byrne directed us to go to the Attorney General, and we went to Mr. Hogsett, as the Attorney General solely. After this Cheater put the fence up again, and Mr. Hogsett again sent us word to take it down again and keep it down. When the Attorney General first told us to take the fence down, we hesitated about doing so, and he told us that if we did not take it down, he (the Attorney General) would have to send a man from St. John's to take it down. When Cheater took the action against us, we went to Mr. Hogsett and gave the writs to him. He told us he would defend the action, and that it would be nothing out of our pockets ; we would be paid for our loss of time and trouble, as it was a Crown case. The case, however, went against us, and we had to pay, six of us, £4 17s. 6d. each. Before we paid all the money, I went to ask Mr. Hogsett if the amount would be repaid to us ; he, however, gave me no satisfaction, and ordered me immediately out of the office. The money has all been paid, with the exception of 8s. 9d. due still, by one of the Petitioners. Unless Mr. Hogsett had advised us, as Attorney General, to take the fence down and that we would be put to no expense, as it was a Crown case, we should never have taken the fence down the second time, or defended the action against Cheater.

 his
 JOHN ✕ MERCER.
 mark.

Miscellaneous.

JONATHAN MERCER examined.—Lives at Chamberlain's. When Mr. Hogsett came, he ordered us to take the fence down for a certain distance, which he marked out himself, and to keep it down. He told us it was a Crown case, and that he would keep us clear of all expenses. He told us his fee for coming there was £3. We paid him all we could—45s. He told us, at the same time, that if we did not take down the fence, as he ordered us, he would send a man from St. John's to take down the fence, and keep it down.

his

JONATHAN X MERCER.

mark.

A. EMERSON examined.—In the year 1858 or '59, a person named Cheater came to Mr. Pinsent and myself, and complained that there was an attempt made to deprive him of part of his property by Mercer and others, on the ground that the land was required for a public road, and that acts of trespass had already been committed, in the assertion of the right which they claimed to the land. We took an action to test the right, and recovered a verdict of £5 stg. and costs of suit, the Jury saying that Plaintiff was to have his land, besides the damages. The then Attorney General, Mr. Hogsett, was Counsel for the Defendants, and in answer to a question put by Judge Robinson, stated that he was acting for the Crown; and it was given in evidence that the Defendants asserted the right by committing the trespass with his advice. After the Jury delivered their verdict, Mr. Hogsett stated openly in Court that the Crown would take the land, when the Court intimated to Plaintiff that he would be protected in his legal rights. It is within my knowledge that Messrs. Hogsett & Flood were retained by Cheater, but that Mr. Hogsett returned him his fee, stating that he had to act for the Crown, on the defensive.

ARCHIBALD EMERSON.

 Miscellaneous.

 COMMITTEE ROOM, }
 March 25th, 1862. }

PRESENT :

MR. BYRNE,

" PROWSE,

" BARRON.

GEORGE JAMES HOGSETT examined.—I was Attorney General in 1858. At the request of Mercer and others, I went in the fall of that year to look at a road at Chamberlain's; there was a road opened from the main road round the Bay, nearly into Chamberlain's. Approaching Chamberlain's there was a fence put across the road. I examined the locality across which the fence was put, and there was the appearance of a blind path where the fence ran across, and for some feet beyond the fence, to the main road. I was then informed that the road had been surveyed and marked out by one of the Government Surveyors, and that it followed the line of the blind path, and that the road would have been finished, so I was informed, but for want of means. The year before, they told me, Cheater had obstructed them; and a number of the old inhabitants informed me that the blind path had been used by the inhabitants of Chamberlain's, as a road, for upwards of 20 years. I did not go there as Attorney General. I went there as the retained advocate of these people. I advised them to knock down the fence, as the only means of testing the right to the road; and the right to the road by the public was, on the trial, clearly proven; and I have no doubt they would have recovered a verdict, but for a compromise made by some of the Defendants with the Plaintiff, to give them the road for 30 shillings. I was not aware of this until it came out in evidence on the trial; and had I known it, I would not have gone on with the trial. I do not recollect whether I was asked by the Judge for whom I appeared. My opinion was, that the right to the soil was in Cheater, but the user was with the public of Chamberlain's. I afterwards made a compromise with Cheater's Attorney, and agreed with him to purchase the land for £10. Pinsent agreed to it afterwards. When the money was sent down, Pinsent refused to carry out the arrangement. I never, at any time, told them it was a Crown case, and that I would see them reimbursed.

G. J. HOGSETT.

Miscellaneous.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE CLAIM OF CAPTAIN RENOUF, FOR COST INCURRED BY HIM IN THE IMPORTATION OF UNIFORMS FOR THE TERRA NOVA RIFLE COMPANY, No. 4.

COMMITTEE ROOM, }
February 13, 1862. }

PRESENT :

MR. PARSONS,
“ A. SHEA,
“ MARCH.

The following Petition was read :—

To the Honorable the House of Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, &c., &c., &c.,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORABLE HOUSE.

The Petition of HENRY RENOUF, Captain of the “Terra Nova” Rifles, Volunteer Company,

Respectfully Sheweth,—

That in the month of January, 1860, your Memorialist, by invitation, attended meetings held by members of the late Government for the purpose of promoting the Volunteer movement, and organizing Companies in connection therewith ; and your Memorialist, at those meetings, distinctly understood that Legislative aid would be granted towards the equipment of said Volunteer Companies ; and when the “Terra Nova” Company was organized on the 28th January, 1860, its members distinctly understood the same from your Memorialist, on the good faith of the encouragement and aid promised by members of the Government who were so anxious for the formation of Volunteer Companies.

That during the Legislative Session of 1860, Memorialist intrusted a Petition to the care of Mr. Parsons, for presentation to your Honourable House, shewing that your Petitioner had, on the good faith of the promises made, sent an order to Great Britain for material for the equipment of the Company, and praying for the amount necessary to defray the expense of the same ; but the said Petition was returned to your Memorialist without being presented to your Honourable House, accompanied with a pledge from the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Kent, through Mr. Parsons and the late Speaker, Mr. Shea—

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“That the matter had been arranged by withdrawing the Petition, and the amount of the equipment would be met by the Government on the arrival of the materials.”

That when the material arrived, in the early part of July, your Memorialist made application to the then Colonial Secretary, for a fulfilment of his promise, which he evaded by stating that a majority of the Executive Council were opposed to it, and he could not move in the matter.

Your Memorialist, therefore, respectfully prays that the subject matter of his Memorial will receive from your Honourable House that favourable consideration which it deserves, and that your Memorialist will be reimbursed the amount expended in equipping the “Terra Nova” Rifle Company.

And your Memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

HENRY RENOUF,

Captain Terra Nova Rifles, &c., &c.

Saint John's, }
10th February, 1862. }

The following proceedings of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed in its preceding Session, to inquire into the claim of Captain Renouf, were read and approved of by the Committee.

“In the matter of the Petition of Henry Renouf, Captain Terra Nova Rifle Company.

“PRESENT :

Mr. PARSONS,

“ PROUSE,

“ HANRAHAN,

“ RENDELL.

“H. RENOUF examined.—In the month of January, 1860, I received an invitation from the late Speaker, Mr. Shea, to attend a meeting at his office, to organize Volunteer Rifle Companies. I attended at 7 o'clock, p. m. The meeting was adjourned in consequence of bad weather. I talked over the subject with Mr. Shea, and understood from him that the Government would make a grant of a sum of money to procure uniforms for the Companies about being raised. Mr. Shea also stated that he thought the Volunteers might be able to contribute 20s. each, towards the cost of the uniforms, to which suggestion I agreed, I was asked to co-operate in enrolling Volunteers, the Government having

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a strong desire to see a large force raised. The meeting was adjourned until next day, at 12 o'clock. As I entered the meeting, in Mr. Shea's office, Mr. Kent, the late Premier, was closing an address to the persons assembled. At that meeting a Committee was formed to enrol the names of Volunteers; and the members of the Committee were provided with books for that purpose. Mr. John Barron acted as Secretary at that meeting, and brought the several blank books for the enrollment of Volunteers. At that meeting a deputation was formed to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, to solicit 1,000 stand of Rifles, as it was expected that number would be required. I subsequently held several meetings at my school-room, and organized a Company, and told the men who enrolled their names that the cost of the uniform would be met by an appropriation from the Government, as stated at the meeting held at Mr. Shea's office. After the Company had been organized, I communicated with His Excellency the Governor, and received his approval of the Company and Officers, and had a drill instructor appointed. I waited upon Mr. Shea, to know what time the Government would take action in the matter of the arrangement for the equipment of the Company; as His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was expected to arrive in the month of July, and I wished to have the Company equipped in time to meet His arrival. Mr. Shea replied he was glad that I waited upon him; that he would see Mr. Kent, the Premier, and have the matter arranged in time. A few days after, I addressed a note to him on the same subject, to which I received the following reply:—

“ H. RENOUF, Esq.,

“ Dear Sir,—

“ In talking over the matter of the grant for the Rifle Company with Mr. Kent, I find there is, at present, a technical difficulty in the way of a grant, in as much as the Royal approval of the Companies must be given; and this has not yet been received. I fear, therefore, we shall not be in a position to authorise the order being given by this boat.

“ Yours truly,

“ A. SHEA.

“ April 3rd.

“ I waited upon His Excellency the Governor, on the next day, and had an interview, stating that the Government were inclined to make an appropriation in favour of Rifle Companies; but the approval of Her Majesty for the formation of said Companies seemed to be a technical objection. I shewed His Excellency the Speaker's note, to which he addressed the following reply:—

“ GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
4th April, 1860. }

“ SIR,—

“ In reference to a note which you shewed me from the Speaker, relative to what he fears is a technical difficulty about a grant to the Rifle Companies by the House of Assem-

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bly, in as much as the Royal approval of the Companies must be given, and this has not yet been received, I beg to inform you that I am not aware of any Royal approval being required of the Rifle Companies which have been already formed in St. John's. Two of them have already ordered their uniforms. I beg to add that I have no authority from Her Majesty nor from Her Government, to apply to the Legislature for any pecuniary aid towards the organization of these Companies; but should the Legislature consider it proper to contribute any such aid, I shall be very happy.

" I am,

" Sir,

" Your obedient Servant,

" A. BANNERMAN,

" Governor.

" Captain RENOUF,

" Terra Nova Volunteer Rifle Company.

" I next day waited on Mr. Shea, and shewed him the Governor's reply, when he replied that Mr. Kent considered the want of Her Majesty's approval of the formation of the Companies a technical drawback to the grant being made; but now it would be all right, and I could send on an order for the material for the equipment of the Company. Some short time afterwards Mr. Shea requested me to petition the Assembly, and have a sum named in Supply. I prepared a petition, and gave it to Mr. Parsons for presentation. That petition was returned to me, Mr. Kent and Mr. Shea wishing to have a certain paragraph expunged. I prepared a new petition, and gave it to Mr. Parsons for presentation. The House was then sitting in Committee of Supply; and I was told that an amount for our Company would be introduced in the Supply Bill. When the Supply Bill closed without making a provision for the clothing, I waited upon Mr. Shea, at his office, and expressed my fears. He said the matter had been settled by withdrawing the petition—that Mr. Kent had promised him (Mr. Shea) and Mr. Parsons, that the amount would be met on the arrival of the material; and that it would be taken out of the Prince's fund; and that Mr. Kent thought it better to do so, in that manner, fearing that all the other Companies would be looking for the same, which would involve a sum of about £2,000. Mr. Parsons told me the same in substance, relative to my petition being withdrawn. On my expressing my fears to Mr. Shea for the amount of material, he replied that I would be as sure of the grant as I was standing in his presence, and that the Government would not repudiate its own act. I had time to countermand the order—the cloth had to be manufactured, but my fears were removed. When the material arrived, in the beginning of July, I waited upon Mr. Shea, and he saw Mr. Kent, and I was requested to write a note to Mr. Kent, informing him of the arrival of the material, and requesting the means of making the same. I did so, and Mr. Kent requested me to call the next day, when he informed me that the Council were opposed to it, and he could not help me. I had, therefore, to make arrangements for taking the material and meeting the amount. Mr. Hogsett, the late Attorney General, told me in his office, in May of the same year, 1860, that the amount would be met by the Government, and come out of the Prince's fund. I petitioned the House, in the last session of the Assembly, and had a Select Committee on the Petition; but the House was dissolved before the Committee sat. The men of my Company have each paid 25s. towards their uniforms, the cost of making them.

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“ I, JOHN THOMAS BARRON, gentleman, of St. John's, Newfoundland, do hereby declare that I attended meetings held at the office of A. Shea, Esq., (late Speaker) in the month of January, 1860 ; and those meetings were convened by members and supporters of the late Government, for the purpose of organizing a Rifle Volunteer force, to consist of several Companies ; and that I acted, by desire of A. Shea, Esq., as Secretary at said meetings ; that at one of those meetings, Mr. John Kent, then Premier of the Government, addressed the persons assembled, and did state, in reply to an inquiry made by some of the people present, as to who would defray the expenses of uniform, as those persons who would be inclined to volunteer would not be in a position to meet such expense ; when Mr. Kent replied that “ the Government would bear them out in the expense ; ” and that during the said meeting I had a conversation with Mr. Kent on the subject of the Government providing uniforms for those not prepared to meet the expense of the same, and who would be inclined to enrol themselves, when he, in reply, said to me “ he thought it fair that the Officers should find their own uniforms ; but the Government would find for the men, ” which he then said he expected would be about a thousand in number. I was also authorised to issue books to several influential gentlemen in town, to enrol the names of those willing to become Rifle Volunteers, which I did, and I handed several of those books to Mr. Henry Renouf, whose name was on the list of persons to receive such books ; and who also attended some of said meetings ; and that I, in connection with Mr. Renouf, enrolled a Company, on the faith of said promises, held out by Mr. Kent and members of the late Government.

“ That the said Company was enrolled under the name of ‘ The Terra Nova Rifles ; ’ and it was understood by the men, at the formation of said Company, from Mr. Renouf, that the expenses of their uniforms would be met by an appropriation from the House of Assembly, he (Mr. Renouf) at the same time stating to the Volunteers of said Company, that the promise of such appropriation had been made to him by Mr. Kent and members of the Government. At the said meetings, held at the late Speaker's (Mr. Shea's) office, there were present, as members and supporters of the late Government, Mr. John Kent, Mr. A. Shea, Mr. G. J. Mogsett, Mr. E. Morris, and others.

“ JOHN T. BARRON.

“ Mr. HOGSETT.—I heard Mr. Kent say that he promised, jointly with Mr. Shea, that provision would be made for the clothing of Mr. Renouf's Company, in the Supply Bill. I never assented to it, but opposed it, on the ground that Mr. Kent had a right to submit it to his colleagues.

“ The Committee then adjourned.

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“ COMMITTEE ROOM,
June 15, 1861. } ”

“ PRESENT :

“ MR. PARSONS,

“ PROWSE,

“ HANRAHAN.

“ Mr. KENT examined.—In January, 1860, I attended a meeting held at Mr. Ambrose Shea's office. I spoke at that meeting. I only spoke on general principles. I never made any promise whatever. I deny altogether the statement contained in Mr. Barron's letter, here produced. I never made a promise to pay for uniforms; nor would I make such a promise, on the part of the Government, without first consulting the Executive. I think I said to Mr. Shea—withdraw the Petition, and we will endeavour to get the money.

“ Hon. EDWARD MORRIS examined.—I attended a meeting, some time ago, at Mr. Shea's office. I am not aware of any promise being made for the payment of clothing of Volunteers. I heard some speaking—general remarks—not a word used that could be construed into a pledge. I thought the remark of Mr. Shea, that the Government should pay, was very indiscreet.

COMMITTEE ROOM, }
June 19, 1861. }

PRESENT :

MR. PARSONS,

“ RENDELL,

“ PROWSE,

“ HANRAHAN.

“ ROBERT JOHN PARSONS examined.—Had a Petition given him, the year before last, by Mr. Renouf, to be presented to the House of Assembly, praying reimbursement for expense of procuring uniforms, &c., for Terra Nova Volunteer Rifle Company. The Petition set forth the reasons why Mr. Renouf became responsible for the cost of the uniforms. Among others, that from the assurances held out to him by Messrs. Kent, Shea, and others, that the Government would be at the expense. Feeling, that if the matter could be arranged without presenting the Petition, I mentioned the matter to the Speaker, (Mr. Shea,)

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who referred me to Mr. Kent, to whom I went, with Mr. Shea; and having represented the case to him, and Mr. Shea reiterating the fact of the articles being obtained on an the assurance held out by Mr. Kent, that gentleman then said that it would be well to decline the presentation of the Petition, and he would see that the amount was paid. With this assurance Mr. Speaker and myself were satisfied. This was said in the presence, also, of Mr. Hogsett, the then Attorney General, who dissented from Mr. Kent's views. From what Mr. Shea said, as well as what I gathered from Mr. Kent, I was impressed that the Government would pay the expenses of the uniforms of the Terra Nova Rifles.

“ COMMITTEE ROOM, }
June 20, 1861. }

“ PRESENT :

MR. PARSONS,

“ RENDELL,

“ MARCH.

“ The following Report was adopted and signed by the members of the Committee present :—

COMMITTEE ROOM, }
June 20, 1861. }

“ The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Henry Renouf, Captain of the Terra Nova Rifle Company, in reference to a sum of money for which he has become responsible, contracted for the purpose of purchasing uniforms for the above mentioned Company, beg leave to report, that they have carefully taken the subject into their deliberate consideration, and have taken evidence upon it; and the conclusion they have arrived at is, that the debt was incurred under the full impression and assurance that the amount would be paid by the Government; and such being the case, we think the prayer of the Petition ought to be favourably considered.

“ R. J. PARSONS,
Chairman.

“ S. RENDELL,

“ STEPHEN MARCH.”

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
February 13, 1862. }

The Committee on the Petition of Henry Renouf, met this day.

PRESENT :

Mr. PARSONS,
“ A. SHEA,
“ MARCH.

The foregoing evidence having been read, and approved of by the Committee,

AMBROSE SHEA, Esq., was examined.—Remember an interview with Mr. Kent, in the Assembly-room, in the session of 1860, respecting Mr. Renouf's Petition for a grant to provide clothing for the 4th Volunteer Company. Mr. Parsons was present, he having the Petition in charge. Mr. Kent urged that the Petition should not be presented to the House, and stated that, on condition of its being withdrawn, he would see that provision should be made for the amount, out of the fund for paying the expenses of the Prince's visit. On this assurance, I urged Mr. Parsons to proceed no further, as the object of the Petition was effected. The Petition was withdrawn, accordingly.

“The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
February 22, 1862. }

PRESENT :

Mr. PARSONS,
“ SHEA.

JOHN KENT, Esq., examined.—I have read over Mr. Shea's evidence in this case, and I consider that the circumstances, as detailed by him, are a correct statement of what occurred in reference to Mr. Renouf's claim.

JOHN KENT.

Miscellaneous.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE PETITION OF TRADESMEN AND OTHERS, PRAYING FOR THE IMPOSITION OF DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES ON CERTAIN ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO NEWFOUNDLAND.

PRESENT :

MR. RENOUF,

“ MOORE,

“ CASEY,

“ MARCH.

JAMES POWER examined.—I am a cooper. The importation of cooperage is the most injurious thing to the fishermen, with the exception of the failure of the fishery. For every 100 tons of Casks imported into the country there is £100 worth of the fisherman's labour gone. It will take 8000 Staves to make 100 Tons of Casks (fir staves). It will take 200 bundles of Hoops, and about £20 worth of Heading. The Staves would be from £6 to £6 10s. per 1000. Hoops from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bundle; that much work would give employment to a cooper for twelve months, and also labour for four to six fishermen for six months of the winter in providing material. On Herring Barrels, for every Barrel imported the fisherman will lose 1s. 6d., the cooper 2s., and all the rest of material in proportion. I allude to Herring and Oil Casks. As to Brazil Barrels, the fisherman loses on every 1000 Packs from £10 to £15 worth of labour on Heading alone. It will take 4000 of fir or hardwood heading alone, from 50s. to 60s. per thousand; and I have often paid more. I say also that from the raw material worked in this country, that the chips that would come would be of great benefit to the poor. There have been Brazil Barrel Hoops imported into the country, while selling here at 3s. per bundle. In my early days I have known crews to go to Bonavista Bay, Trinity Bay and other places, to make their winter's work of Staves, Hoops and Heading, and bring them to St. John's, and take in return supplies for the summer. It is quite different now; they will not get half the amount for their labour, in consequence of the importation of these materials. As to the quality of the timber, I have known Mr. Mackey to go to the Brazils for Messrs. Job, taking one half in hardwood imported, the other half in this country wood (fir timber); when he returned, he stated there was no reduction in the prices of either of the packages. I asked him which package turned out best, he stated this country packages turned out best. I have been engaged 47 years in the coopering business. I think the depression of trade arises from importation of articles of trade. The making of casks here, out of raw material got in the country, amounts to 2s. for labour, according to a rule of the Coopers established here. On Brazil Barrels I am able to furnish the Merchant at the same rate, with our own timber as those imported. I think a duty should be placed on Brazil Packs, as also Puncheon Packs, labour being done on them before their arrival here, amounting to 3s.

JAMES POWER.

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MICHAEL E. PHELAN—Concurs in the evidence given by Mr. Power, with the exception of Flour barrel packs. I do not think the country could supply the demand. I would recommend a prohibitory duty on what are termed Boston packs. I would also recommend a prohibitory duty being placed on Puncheon packs, Herring barrels, and Fish casks; and I think the importers of those articles act very much against their own interest—for those reasons, that the articles manufactured here are made superior to any which they can import—they are also made as cheap, and in some cases cheaper. I would take, for instance, Fir casks, when compared with Oak, for its well known that while Fir casks will turn out the Oil purer, if it is allowed to remain in them any time, they can also be easier handled in stowing, are less liable to shift in heavy weather, or to have their hoops knocked off by the motion of a vessel; they are always cheaper, by 20s. per ton. I would also suggest the propriety of laying a prohibitory duty on Wood hoops, which would have the effect of increasing the demand in the country for the labour of our fishermen, many whom could earn a living by the making of such hoops here.

M. E. PHELAN.

WILLIAM DEARIN—I am a Cabinet-maker and Joiner. I think the importation of Sashes and Doors, &c., is very injurious to the country. Our tradesmen here are suffering considerably for want of employment, owing to their importation. We cannot compete with the Americans, owing to their use of machinery—the most of the work imported from the States is made in States prison. I can furnish an article equally as good as can be imported. I would recommend a duty of 25 or 30 per cent.; and if we could not furnish an article equal to theirs, then let the duty be taken off. Doors can always be made as well and as cheap here as can be imported.

WILLIAM DEARIN.

THOMAS MAHON, Blockmaker—Thinks the importation of Blocks very injurious to the trade here; equally as good articles can be made here, and at equal prices—would recommend a duty to be placed on articles imported. We could furnish similar articles at a price or currency, which are imported from Britain in sterling; besides would give employment to ten times the number at present employed. In our trade the foreign importation is most injurious; mostly from Hamburg. The only timber required to be imported is Lignumvitæ. All other could be furnished here. I would recommend double the amount of duty paid at present. Blocks were never imported prior to six or seven years. I am Blockmaker, since 1829.

THOMAS MAHON.

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JOHN BLUNDON, Tailor.—I consider the importation of ready-made clothes of great injury to the trade, as well as to women, who are employed. I would recommend a duty to be placed on ready-made clothing. A great number of our trade are compelled to leave the country, owing to the depression in our trade, and many of those remaining are in a starving state. I would also recommend a portion of the duty to be taken off the raw material. We can supply articles as cheap as can be imported, and equally as good.

JOHN BLUNDON.

JAMES KOUGH, Tailor.—I concur in the evidence of Mr. Blundon. I consider by lessening the duty on raw material, I could furnish articles 20 per cent cheaper than could be imported, by employing male and female. I consider three or four thousand could be employed throughout the country. There are several of our trade compelled to work on the roads at 1s. 6d. per day. If the trade was prosperous and done in the country, they could earn 5s. per day.

JAMES KOUGH.

THOMAS MCKENZIE, Painter—Is in the habit of making oil clothes. We want the raw material to come in duty free. We can compete with the importers of those articles, and furnish as good an article. I would recommend an additional ten per cent on the oil clothes imported, and to admit the drill of which they are made duty free. Last year I made 1600 suits, giving employment to 80 women and 6 men and boys.

THOMAS MCKENZIE.

SIR,—

In reference to the Petition of Tradesmen, upon which I was requested to give information before a Select Committee of the Assembly,

I beg to state that I did not sign the Petition, or make myself particularly acquainted with its requests, believing its prayer to be opposed to the principles of Free Trade, which characterize the British policy of the age; and that from a Government which very properly and justly conserves as much as possible of the British element, it would not be likely to meet with much countenance.

Still, if my opinion is asked upon the abstract question of Protective Duties, I reply that our social position is as singular as our geographical position is isolated; and that the fiscal policy which may be found admirable for a population of twenty-seven millions, may possibly be varied a little to suit the circumstances of a small community like ours. We

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have four dreary winter months, a large redundant population, for whom we have absolutely no employment—they are part and parcel of us—we cannot get rid of them—they cannot get rid of themselves. They must be fed, and will probably before May eat up one-fourth of the past year's Revenue. Who pays the Revenue? Not the paupers. If then twenty thousand a year must be paid to support the unemployed, would it not be better to pay a considerable portion of it in the shape of Protective Duties, with the certainty of increased cost to the consumer, who must contribute to the Pauper Fund at any rate, if by so doing you can assert the dignity of labour, infuse a feeling of manly self-reliance among the dependent classes, and improve the present degraded condition of things.

Let us look abroad. The Government of Great Britain is the only one among the nations of Europe or America that, possessing the wisdom, had the courage also to adopt the principles of Free Trade; and her vast wealth, and the superior intelligence of her merchants, agriculturists, and tradesmen, have enabled her to profit by those principles. Here, alas! how few represent either wealth or superior intelligence. Apart from the great staples, we have few or no manufactures, and but few remunerative Trades—Cod and Seals, Fish and Oil, are almost the sole ideas.

America, on the other hand, has adopted a quite different policy—her whole Tariff has an exclusive and protective character—drugs, gums, dyestuffs, metals, mahogany and other furniture, wools, raw silk, ivory, every thing upon which labor has to be expended, is admitted free, or at a nominal duty; while the manufactured article, every thing that can be made at home, or imitated in any way, pays a duty when imported, ranging from twenty to thirty per cent,—the latter the prevailing rate.

The same protective policy pervades the French Tariff, and the British Tariff is not absolutely free, for it protects British Beer by a duty of 20s. per barrel on the Foreign article, and excludes Essence of Spruce, a Colonial article, from coming into competition with English Beer, by a like duty of 20s. The English duties on Sugar and Spirits are decidedly of a protective character also—while our Tariff only exhibits a single item of protection, and that of doubtful utility—about five pence per gallon, in favor of local distillation.

If the Government should re-consider the matter, the different trades might be benefited somewhat in this way—by imposing a specific duty on Oak Staves and Brazil Packs, in favor of the Coopers—reducing the duty on sole and upper Leather, and doubling the rate on Shoes, Boots, and ready-made Clothing. The manufacture of home-made Slops and Oiled Clothing would afford employment to hundreds of poor women during the winter months; and a little Legislative encouragement would develop a home manufacture, which could supply the trade without any imported assistance, and without increasing the cost. American Drills free, and twenty per cent upon the imported article, would effect this. Home competition would keep down the price to its present rate.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL KNIGHT.

The Chairman of
Select Committee on
Tradesmen's Petition.

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THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Presented to the House of Commons by the Secretary of State

IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

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