

JOURNAL
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE
ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

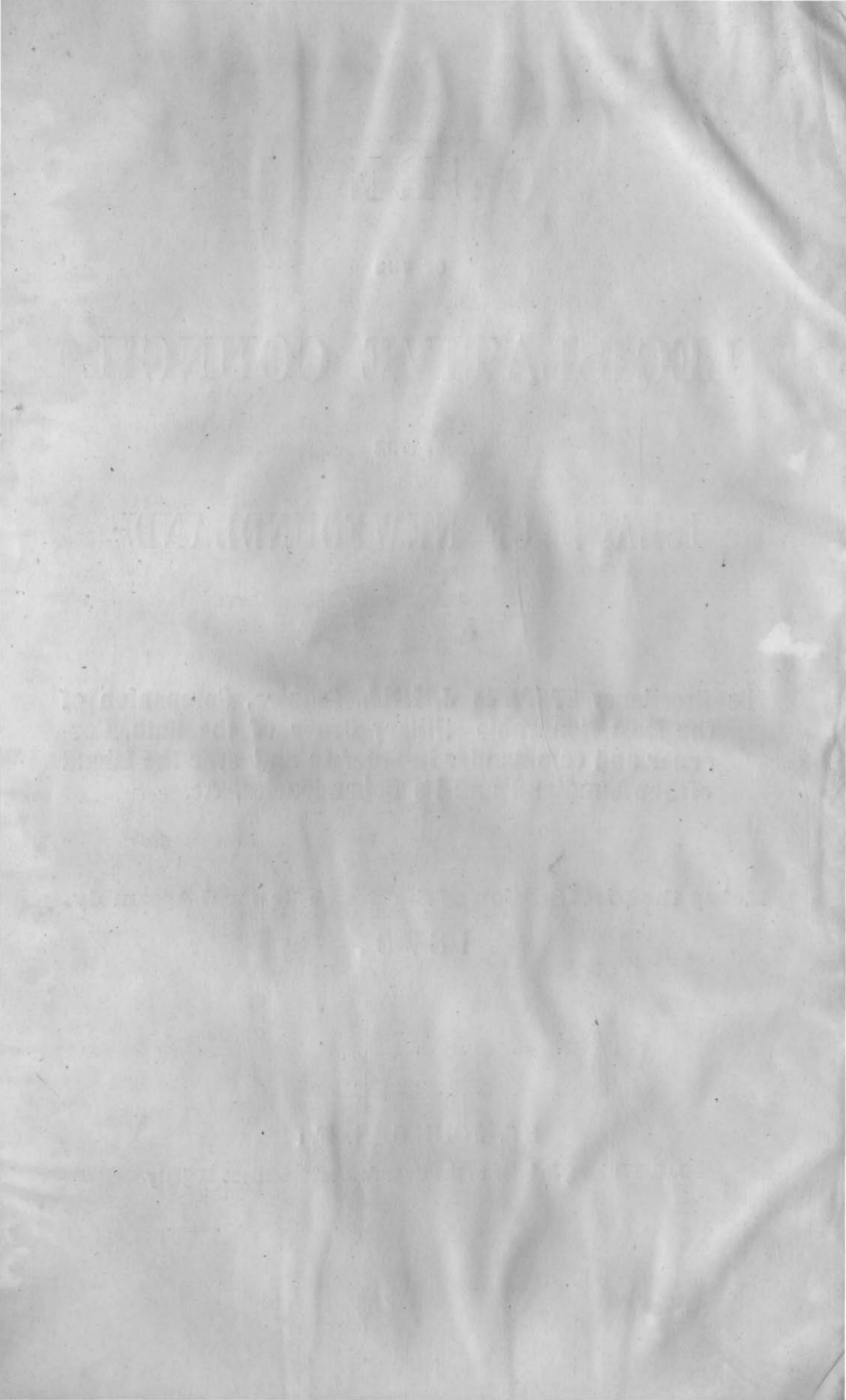


**His Excellency STEPHEN J. HILL, Esquire, Companion of
the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Gov-
ernor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island
of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.**

**Being the First Session of the Tenth General Assembly,
1870.**

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. :

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





Proclamation.

S. J. HILL,
Governor.
[L.S.]

By His Excellency STEPHEN JOHN HILL,
*Esquire, Companion of the Most Hon-
orable Military Order of the Bath,
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 Her Majesty, by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER 1869, in the Thirty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign, hath given and granted unto me full Power and Authority to summon and call a General Assembly of the Freeholders and Householdors within this Island : And whereas Writs, in due form, have been issued for a General Election of Members of the General Assembly of the Island, under which Members have been elected and returned to serve in the General Assembly.

I do, therefore, by these presents, further summon and call the Members of the said General Assembly, so elected, to assemble and meet at the Town of St. John's, in the said Island, *for the despatch of business*, on THURSDAY, the THIRD day of FEBRUARY, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy ; and of which all persons concerned therein are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the
Government House, at St. John's,
in the said Island, this 18th day of
December, 1869, and in the Thirty-
third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

First Session of the Tenth General Assembly.

THURSDAY, 3rd February, 1870.

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

At one of the Clock the House met.

Council meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WHITE,
WINTER,
SHEA,
PINSENT,
DONNELLY.

Members present.

At Two of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency the
Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, and
being seated on the Throne, the Hon. Mr. Morris,
Senior Member present, commanded the Gentleman
Usher of the Black Rod, attendant on the Council, to
go to the Commons House of Assembly, and inform
the members thereof that it is His Excellency's

Governor ar-
rives at Council
Chamber.

Assembly summoned to attend.

will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House; and they being come thereto, the Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member, by command of His Excellency, informed the members of the Assembly that it would be necessary for them to retire to their Chamber and appoint a Speaker, which being done, and the choice approved of, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature with the following gracious Speech to both Houses:—

Governor's Speech.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly;

I am much gratified to meet you for the first time since my assumption, by command of Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the Government of this ancient and loyal Colony. I earnestly hope for your cordial support in the fulfilment of the important duties of my office, and I sincerely trust that our united and harmonious action may tend substantially to promote the prosperity of Newfoundland and its dependencies, and the welfare of all classes of the people.

It is a cause for thankful acknowledgment to a beneficent Providence that the Fisheries should have been so successfully prosecuted during the year just passed, thus affording our hardy fishermen, from their own honest exertions, the means of providing for themselves and families, whilst enterprising merchants have found remunerative markets for their exports.

The crops also, with a partial failure of the potato, have been abundant. On the whole, I believe that for several years past the general condition of the Colony has not been so prosperous as at present.

However, the experience of former years should be a warning to all that this comparative state of

prosperity cannot be depended upon in a country whose chief resources are so precarious; and as disasters similar to those lately experienced in this Island may recur, we should, whilst we are able, endeavour to avert or mitigate their effects, so far as may be within the control of the Legislature.

Governor's
Speech (con-
tinued)

Numerous tracts of land have been granted during the past year for the purpose of cultivation, and many persons have availed themselves of the bonus on tillage appropriated by the local Act. It is gratifying to observe that the people more than ever are directing their attention to an industry so calculated to relieve them from the miseries of pauperism, and that the Government have been in a position to stimulate their exertions by such valuable aid. There has also been a large increase in the number of mineral licenses. This branch, it is confidently expected, will ere long afford remunerative employment to a larger portion of our population than at present (although now considerable) and it is to be hoped that adventurous capitalists will find their expectations amply realised.

Scientific men concur in the opinion that this country is rich in mineral wealth, and that a complete Geographical Survey is essential to its proper development. I shall cause to be laid before you a Report of the Geological Survey of last year, conducted as heretofore by the eminent geologist Mr. Murray, whose management has been so favorably reported upon by a Select Committee of the House of Assembly. I trust that due provision will be made for the completion of this important undertaking, as well as for affording greater facility to those of the public generally who seek for mineralogical information.

The Proclamation of my predecessor, advised by his Government, for the suppression of relief from the public funds to the able bodied, was, I consider, a well-timed measure, and to the rigid carrying out of which—although at the time attended with much

Governor's
Speech, (con-
tinued.)

anxiety and difficulty—may, to some extent, be attributed the improved condition of the people in many Districts, while a large sum has been thereby saved for, and devoted to, useful public purposes.

I hope nothing may occur to induce an infraction of so wholesome a principle as that enunciated in the proclamation.

The appropriations last session have generally been efficiently applied in the maintenance of the Highways and District Roads, and I have no doubt, from the Financial state of the Colony, you will feel authorised in granting an equal or larger appropriation for this important service.

I will cause to be laid before you copies of Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly.

The Public Accounts and Estimates will be laid before you. It is highly gratifying for me to be able to announce that, after the remission of twenty per cent on the import duties in last Session, the revenue has exceeded the estimated amount of the past or that of any former year. I am confident you will make due provision for the Public Service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly.

Facilities for communication with the Outports and Labrador is a subject of paramount importance. Heretofore the means at the disposal of the Government have not been adequate for the purpose; but I trust, in the present favorable condition of the public funds, you will be enabled to appropriate this Session an amount that will secure the employment of two

efficient steamers for the Coastal Service. The arrangement with the *Ariel* is temporary, and will cease on the 1st May. The Mail Service with Halifax continues to be satisfactorily performed.

Governor's
Speech, (con-
tinued.)

The Census of the Colony, postponed from 1867 chiefly from want of funds, has been taken as provided for in last Session. In several districts there has been a large increase in numbers, and various changes, since the census of 1857. The result would appear to suggest the propriety and justice of amending or modifying measures based upon authentic statistical returns, so as to adapt them to alteration in circumstances.

My predecessor, in accordance with an address presented to him from your honorable Houses, appointed Delegates to negotiate terms with the Government of the Dominion, based on certain resolutions passed by the Legislature, for the Union of this Colony with the Canadian Dominion. The gentlemen named proceeded to Ottawa, and there, after much consideration, agreed upon terms with the Government of Canada which were approved of by its Parliament, and subsequently received the sanction of Her Majesty's Imperial Government, as most favorable to the Colony. I shall submit the papers connected with this important matter for your consideration.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K. G., the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a despatch to me on the subject of Confederation, says, "I have to express my hope that nothing will occur in Newfoundland to delay a measure from which I confidently anticipate advantage both to the Dominion of Canada and to the Colony; and in a despatch to the Governor General of Canada, his Lordship says, "I believe it in the interest of the whole of the British North American Colonies that they should be united under one Government; and Her Majesty's Government watch with much interest the successive steps that are being taken towards the accomplishment of this great end."

Governor's
Speech, (con-
tinued.)

The views of an enlightened British Statesman, and of the highest authorities on Colonial affairs, need no endorsement from me ; but it is quite clear that the current of opinions and events has strongly set in towards union ; and I firmly trust that nothing will occur to check, turn, or divert Newfoundland from gliding onward, and that the advance already made may be continued until this Colony joins the Dominion, thus completing the great end so anxiously desired by the Imperial Government.

I am much flattered by the kind and warm hearted welcome shown on my arrival here, and by the cordial receptions since accorded to me on all occasions. It affords me great pleasure to express publicly my grateful appreciation of these manifestations of good feeling.

That the wisdom of the Almighty may guide you in your deliberations, and that all your acts may tend to promote the prosperity and happiness of our people, shall ever be my anxious prayer.

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

Assembly with-
draws.

A copy of His Excellency's Speech having been left with the Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member, was then read by him.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,—

Select Commit-
tee to draft Ad-
dress of Thanks
appointed.

Ordered,—That a Select Committee be appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency the Governor in reply thereto, and

Committee.

Ordered—That Honorables Messrs. Pinsent, Donnelly, Kent, and Winter, be a Committee for that purpose.

Notice for a Se-
lect Committee
on Contingen-
cies, &c.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move the appointment of a Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of this House for the present Session.

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

MONDAY, 7th February, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
WHITE,
WINTER,
SHEA,
DONNELLY.

Members present.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare an Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, presented a draft of the same, which was received and read a first time, and

Chairman of Select Committee presents draft of Address of Thanks.
Read a first time.

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

Ordered to be printed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb,

Ordered—That James Walsh and James Corcoran be reinstated in their respective offices, as Doorkeeper and Messenger to this House.

Doorkeeper and Messenger re-appointed.

And, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb,

Ordered—That John Howley, Esq., be continued Reporter to this House.

Reporter re-appointed.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb,

Select Committee on Contingencies, &c, appointed.

Ordered—That a Select Committee be appointed on the Printing and Contingencies of this House for the present Session, and

Committee.

Ordered—That Honorables Messrs. Pinsent, Clift, Donnelly, White, and Kent, be a Committee for that purpose.

House adjourns.

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

TUESDAY, 8th February, 1870.

Council meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WHITE,
WINTER,
SHEA,
DONNELLY.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Address read a second time.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

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

THURSDAY, 10th February, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WHITE,
WINTER.
DONNELLY,
SHEA.

Members present.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor;

Committee on Address.

Hon. Mr. White in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

FRIDAY, 11th February, 1870.

House meets.

'The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present,

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 KENT,
 WHITE,
 DONNELLY.
 WINTER,
 SHEA.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Report of Select Committee on Printing and Contingencies.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly, from the Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of this House, presented a Report of the same, which was received and adopted, and is as follows :—

The Select Committee upon the Printing and Contingencies of the Legislative Council submit the following arrangements for adoption :—

Publishers of Debates :

The Newfoundlander	- - - - -	To publish.
Daily News	- - - - -	To copy.
Ledger	- - - - -	To copy.
Standard	- - - - -	To copy.

J. W. McCoubrey and J. T. Burton, jointly, to be Printers of Bills and Miscellaneous Papers.

Proprietors of Gazette and Newfoundlander, Printers of Journals.

Stationery, &c., to be had under direction of Committee, at such place or places as may be convenient.

That no Miscellaneous Papers be printed without leave of the Committee, unless by order of the Council.

R. J. PINSENT,
Chairman.
 W. J. S. DONNELLY,
 ROBERT KENT,
 JOHN WINTER.

Committee Room, }
 Feb. 10th, 1870. }

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went on the further consideration of the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor. Committee on Address.

Hon. Mr. White in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Address without amendment. Address reported without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received ; and Report received

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

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

SATURDAY, 12th February, 1870.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
WHITE,
WINTER,
DONNELLY.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Address read a third time and passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent, the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member, signed the same.

To be presented by deputation of the Whole House.

Ordered—That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by a Deputation of the whole House ; and

Ordered—That the Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member, do ascertain from His Excellency at what time he will be pleased to receive the same.

Address.

The Address is as follows :—

To His Excellency STEPHEN J. HILL,
Esq., Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;

We, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in Session convened, offer our respectful felicitations upon

Your Excellency's appointment to the Government of this ancient Dependency of the Crown of Great Britain. We believe that the manifestations of good will which it has pleased Your Excellency to acknowledge, in regard to your reception in this Colony, are but the early demonstrations of the cordial good feeling which you will continue to experience during your Government and residence in Newfoundland.

Address (continued.)

While we feel with Your Excellency that the comparatively successful fisheries and abundant crops are a subject for congratulation and thankfulness to a beneficent Providence, we fully concur with you that the precariousness of the staple industry of the country, and the experience of past distress, are such as to make it the imperative duty of Legislators to use every means for the encouragement and extension of pursuits beyond the fisheries.

Agriculture should be promoted ;—and for this and other progressive purposes roads should be opened up in directions hitherto unsettled. Above all other auxiliary industries the mineral resources of this country demand attention, as affording prospects of extensive and remunerative employment.

We concur with Your Excellency's observations upon the Proclamations for the suppression of Pauper Relief to the able-bodied. The new policy thus declared and carried into execution under circumstances of difficulty and anxiety, reflects the highest credit upon the administration of your predecessor ; and we have no doubt contributed largely to reduction of taxation and the improved state of the public funds, and has taught the operative classes a lasting lesson of greater self-dependence.

We regard the subject of improved coastal Steam communication as of great importance ; and we hope that Your Excellency's suggestions in this respect will be fully carried out, and that a regular means of Sum-

Address (con-
tinued.)

mer communication with the Coast of Labrador will be established.

The continued efficiency of the Mail Service *via* Halifax is a subject of much satisfaction.

We thank Your Excellency for the promise that certain Imperial Despatches and other documents shall be laid before us.

It is satisfactory that the Census of population and other statistics has been completed, and we feel convinced that after the time that has elapsed since the last was taken, that considerable Legislative readjustments must of necessity be made.

We are fully sensible of the force of Your Excellency's observations upon the subject of Confederation. We most cordially commend the action of the Administration upon this matter, in the adoption of a suite of Resolutions assented to by both branches of the Legislature. We believe that the Union of Newfoundland with the New Dominion, assented to by the latter and approved of and promoted by Her Majesty's Imperial Government, is eminently calculated to serve the material and political interests of this Colony. We shall rejoice when circumstances may arise to give effect to the Union of this Colony with the neighbouring Provinces, mutually advantageous, as we are of opinion it will be, and essential as it is for the territorial completion of the new Dominion, which we trust may, when perfected, long remain under the British flag, a prosperous and valued portion of Her Majesty's Colonial Empire.

We thank Your Excellency for your promise to lay before us, for our consideration, the papers connected with this important matter.

We assure Your Excellency that we shall endeavor to give effect to all just and useful legislation; and we unite with you in the aspiration that the blessings of

the all-wise Ruler may attend our deliberations for the good of the people of Newfoundland. Address (continued.)

Legislative Council, }
February 7, 1870. }

EDWARD MORRIS,
Senior Member.

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

TUESDAY, 15th February, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
WINTER,
WHITE, Members present,

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Saturday last were read. Minutes read.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the House proceeded to the Government House with the Address. House proceeds to Government House with Address

At half-past Twelve o'clock, P. M., the House having returned, House returns.

The Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member, reported that His Excellency the Governor had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to return an answer thereto in the following words ;—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Council :

Reply.

I thank you for your loyal and encouraging Address. Your congratulations on my appointment to the Government of this ancient and loyal Dependency of the Crown are sincerely appreciated by me, and I trust, by a just administration, that I may continue to merit your favorable opinion.

Your approval of the policy of my predecessor will I doubt not be as gratifying to him as it is pleasing to myself.

I fully concur in your views and expressions on the subject of Confederation, and believe with you that the Union of Newfoundland with the Dominion of Canada, assented to by the latter and approved of by Her Majesty's Imperial Government, is eminently calculated to serve the material and political interests of this Colony.

I feel confident that all your deliberations will be directed to promote the good of the people of this Island.

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY, 21st February, 1870.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 KENT,
 CLIFT,
 WHITE,
 WINTER,
 HARVEY.
 THORBURN,

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Morris informed the Council that he had received the following Letter and Despatch annexed, which were read, and are as follows :

Copy of Letter from Governor transmitting copy of Despatch,

[No. 13.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Newfoundland,
21st Feb., 1870.)

SIR,—

I have the honor, by order of His Excellency the Governor, to forward, for the information of the Legislative Council of this Colony, a copy (herewith enclosed) of Despatch, "Newfoundland, No. 4, 11th January, 1870," from the Right Honorable Earl Granville, K. G., relative to the intention of Her Majesty's Government not to maintain a garrison force of Imperial Troops in Newfoundland.

His Excellency feels assured that the contents of the Despatch in question will meet with careful consideration from the Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. J. F. SHEA,
P. S.

The Hon. EDWARD MORRIS, &c.,
Senior Member Legislative Council.

Copy of Despatch,

[Copy.]
Newfoundland,
 No. 4.

DOWNING STREET,
 11th January, 1870. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 106, of the 27th of October, enclosing copy of a Letter from the Attorney General, Newfoundland, requesting to be informed of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the maintenance of Imperial Troops in the Island.

I have to inform you that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to maintain a Garrison force of Imperial Troops in Newfoundland.

It will rest with the inhabitants of Newfoundland to make the necessary arrangements for the internal security of the Colony, either from their unaided resources, or, if the Island should hereafter become part of the Dominion, with such support as may properly be afforded to it by Canada.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor HILL, C. B.,
 &c., &c., &c.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to inform the Council what steps the Government intend taking in reference to the Despatch of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies

communicated by His Excellency the Governor on subject of the removal of the Garrison from St. John's.

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

THURSDAY, 24th February, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT ;

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WHITE,
WINTER.
SHEA.
HARVEY.
THORBURN,

Members present.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Stabb asked the Organ of the Government to inform the Council what steps the Government intend taking in reference to the Despatch of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicated by His Excellency the Governor, on subject of the removal of the Garrison from St. John's.

Notice for information respecting removal of Troops

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move for the adoption of an Address to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully asking for cer-

Notice of motion.

tain information relative to the French Shore question, and matters incidental thereto.

Leave of absence for Hon. E. White asked and

Hon. Mr. Winter moved that leave be given to the Hon. Mr. White to absent himself from this House, on private business, for the remainder of the Session.

Granted.

Ordered—That leave be granted accordingly.

House adjourns.

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

THURSDAY, 3rd March, 1870.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
SHEA,
HARVEY,
THORBURN.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of this House a copy of the Despatch, No. 106, 27th October, 1869, with its enclosures; also any correspondence that may have taken place at any time during the last ten years between the Newfoundland and Imperial Governments, on the subject of the removal of the Troops from this Colony.

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

MONDAY, 7th March, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets,

PRESENT :

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
SHEA,
PINSENT,
HARVEY,
THORBURN.

Members present.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

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

No. 1. Copy of Letter of F. B. T. Carter, H. M. Attorney General, October 20th, 1869, to His Excellency Governor Hill, C. B., on subject of Troops continuing in Newfoundland. Documents laid upon the table.

No. 2. Copy of Letter of His Excellency the Governor to the Right Hon. Earl Granville, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the same subject.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion

Address to Governor on French Shore question read first time. of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, an Address to His Excellency the Governor on subject in reference to French Shore question, was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

THURSDAY, 10th March, 1870.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER.
SHEA.
PINSENT,
HARVEY.
THORBURN,

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Address to Governor on French Shore question read and adopted. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Address to His Excellency the Governor on French Shore question, was read and adopted, and is as follows :—

To His Excellency STEPHEN J. HILL, Address.
*Esq., C. B., Governor and Com-
mander-in-Chief in and over the
Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;

We, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in Session convened, respectfully bring under your Excellency's notice the following statement of facts in reference to the matter commonly known as the French Shore question.

At the opening of the Session of 1867, Governor Musgrave, as the Imperial Representative, recommended the Local Legislature to request Her Majesty's Government to resume the negotiations with France of 1859 and 1869, specifying such rights as the Colony might not be prepared to relinquish.

In accordance with this recommendation the Council and Assembly appointed a Joint Committee upon the subject, and both Houses agreed upon a Report which was forwarded by Address to Governor Musgrave, and by him transmitted to the Colonial Minister.

At the close of the Session of 1867, Mr. Musgrave said,—

“I shall have much pleasure in transmitting to the Secretary of State the Report of the Joint Committee appointed by you on the question relating to what is commonly known as the French Shore, which was adopted by your Honorable House. I am certain that Her Majesty's Government will gladly endeavour to carry into effect the views thus expressed by the local Legislature, and I trust that their expression will lead to such an understanding with the Government of France as will practically remove the vexed questions with regard to our Fisheries which have proved so

Address (con-
tinued.)

irritating for many years past, and will be found satisfactory to the public feeling as well as substantially beneficial to the best interests of the Colony.”

No effective action having apparently followed this declaration of the Representative of the Crown in this Colony, the Legislative Council in the session of 1868 addressed the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the then Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying for the adoption of such measures by Her Majesty's Government as would lead to the speedy withdrawal of the injurious prohibitions. At the opening of the Session of 1869 Governor Musgrave said,—

“During a recent visit to England I had opportunity for personal communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State upon the question connected with the “French Shore,” to which your memorials of last session referred. You will be glad to be assured that the question is receiving the careful attention of Her Majesty's Government, and that His Grace the Secretary of State, had adopted measures to resume negotiations with the French Government for the purpose of arriving at such an amicable understanding as would give effect to the views embodied in the Report of the Joint Committee of your Honorable Houses made during the session of 1867, and adopted by you. I trust it will not be long before these negotiations are completed in an arrangement which will be advantageous to both parties; and while ensuring the due observance of Fishery Rights under treaties, will remove all obstacles to the application of capital to mining enterprise in any places upon the coast where it may promise to be remunerative. In anticipation of the formal agreement which has been proposed to the French Government, I have been acquainted by His Grace the late Secretary of State that he approves of the policy indicated in Lord Carnarvon's despatch of the 7th December, 1866, that no action should be taken which can in any way be construed into an in-

terference with the French in the exercise of their Fishery Rights, and is of opinion that this policy should be adhered to ; but it appears to His Grace that the restriction placed has perhaps been construed more widely than is necessary. I am informed that His Grace sees no reason why grants should not be sanctioned in the interior of the Island, although near the coast included in the French limits, provided that no right is granted which will enable buildings to be erected upon the Strand, or which could cause the French to apprehend any interruption to the full enjoyment by them of any of the privileges belonging to their Fishery Rights.

Address (con-
tinued.)

“ There is an increasing number of applicants for Mining Licenses of search, as well as for Timber cutting, many of which I shall now consider myself authorised to entertain.”

We therefore respectfully pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to inform the Council whether the negotiations referred to by Governor Musgrave have resulted or are likely to result in the arrangement which he anticipated ; and whether the authority which he then declared he was already authorized to exercise has been given effect to by him, and since by your Excellency, and in what manner, to what extent, and under what conditions, it has been so exercised, or might so be if required ; and that if there have been instances of the exercise of this authority, you will be pleased to cause us to be informed what Grants, Licenses, or Appointments, have been made in pursuance thereof.

And as in duty bound, &c.

Ordered—That Hon. Messrs. Pinsent, Kent, and Winter, be the Deputation to present the said Address.

Deputation to
present Ad-
dress.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the Table of this House a Copy of the Cen-

Notice of mo-
tion.

sus return for 1869 ; also a Copy of Captain Pasley's Reports of the Cruise of the *Niobe* to the Labrador, 1869.

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

MONDAY, 14th March, 1870.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present,

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
WINTER,
CLIFT,
SHEA,
PINSENT,
DONNELLY,
HARVEY,
TRORBURN.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Deputation appointed to present to His Excellency the Governor the Address with reference to the French Shore question, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the same, and reply thereto as follows :

Reply of Governor to Address on French Shore question.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Council :

I thank you for the courteous tenor of your Address.

I have not been vested with any authority other than that accorded to my predecessor for the sanction of

Licenses granting permission to search for minerals in the interior of this Island.

The French Shore question is still under the consideration of the respective Governments of Great Britain and France, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies informed me in a recent Despatch that this important question still engages the attention of His Imperial Majesty and of the Earl of Clarendon.

I see no objection to your being furnished with a Return shewing the number of Licenses granted of late, and shall cause such a return to be laid on the Table of your Honorable House.

(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

Government House, Newfoundland, }
14th March, 1870. }

The Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the Table of the house the following document :—

24th September, 1869.—Captain Pasley of Her M. S. *Niobe*, General Fishery Report on the Newfoundland and Labrador Coasts. Document laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Shea gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Honorable the Organ of the Government if it be the intention of the Government to enter upon any Legislative business during this Session, and when any such business is to be introduced. Notice of motion.

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

MONDAY, 21st March, 1870.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
SHEA,
WINTER,
PINSENT,
HARVEY,
THORBURN.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Notice for information respecting removal of Troops

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Hon. Mr. Stabb asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government what steps the Government intend taking in reference to the Despatch of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicated by His Excellency the Governor on subject of the removal of the Garrison from St. John's.

Document laid on table.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the Table of the House the following document :—

Abstract of Return of the Census taken in 1869.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the Table of this house the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools for 1869.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move the adoption of an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of the maintenance of a Garrison in St. John's, and upon the question of the Colonial policy.

Hon. Mr. Shea gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the Table of this House the Report of the Geological Survey of this Island for 1869; also the Report of the Judge of the Labrador Court for 1869. Notice of motion.

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

THURSDAY, 24th March, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
SHEA,
PINSENT,
HARVEY,
THORBURN.

Members present.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the Table of the House the following documents:— Documents laid on the table.

Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools, 1869.

Report upon the Inspection of Roman Catholic Schools, 1869.

Report of R. J. Pinsent, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Labrador to His Excellency the Governor, 1869.

Address relative to Garrison force, brought in.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, pursuant to notice, brought in an Address, with accompanying paper, relative to maintenance of the Garrison in St. John's, and upon the question of the Colonial Policy, which having been considered, further discussion was postponed until Monday next.

House adjourns.

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

MONDAY, 28th March, 1870.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
PINSENT,
HARVEY,
THORBURN.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Further consideration of Address postponed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the further consideration of the Address to His Excellency the Governor, on subject of Garrison force and Colonial policy, was postponed until Thursday next, and to be first on the Order of the Day.

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

THURSDAY, 31st March, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WINTER.

PINSENT,

HARVEY.

THORBURN,

Members present.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,

Ordered—That the consideration of Address to His Excellency the Governor on subject of Garrison force and Colonial Policy, be postponed.

Consideration of Address postponed.

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

MONDAY, 4th April, 1870.

House meets,

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present,

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
SHEA,
PINSENT,
HARVEY,
THORBURN.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read,

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,

Committee appointed on Address,

Ordered—That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the removal of the Troops from St. John's, and

Ordered—That Hon'bles Messrs. Pinsent, Stabb, and Harvey, be a Committee for that purpose, and to report thereon on Wednesday next.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Honorable the Organ of the Government to lay on the Table of this House a statement of the names, with the particulars, of the persons who have received amounts for clearance and cultivation of Land under the Act for the reduction of Pauperism.

House adjourns.

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

WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment,

House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 KENT,
 WINTER,
 SHEA,
 PINSENT,
 HARVEY,
 THORBURN.

Members present.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Hon. Mr Pinsent, from the Select Committee appointed to consider draft of Address and Papers to His Excellency the Governor, on subject of the maintenance of a Garrison force in St. John's, reported drafts of the same, which were received and read, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Address relative to Garrison force received and read.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had considered the matters to them referred, and had adopted the said Address and Paper with some amendments.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Report received

The Address and Paper, as amended, then passed, and the Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member, signed the same.

Deputation to
present Ad-
dress.

Ordered--That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor by a Deputation of this House, and that Honorables Messrs. Pinsent, Stabb, and Harvey, be the Deputation for that purpose.

Address.

The Address is as follows :—

To His Excellency STEPHEN J. HILL,
Esquire, C. B., Governor and
Commander-in-Chief in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and
its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;

We, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, respectfully submit for your consideration, as well as for that of Her Majesty's Colonial Minister, the accompanying Paper, adopted by the Council, in regard to the proposed withdrawal of the Troops from this Colony.

We desire most strongly to urge upon the attention of the Local Government the desirability of securing the maintenance of the Garrison. We submit that the first consideration should be to prevent its withdrawal ; and, the second, to negotiate with Her Majesty's Government as to the terms of its continuance.

A large body of Troops is to be stationed at Halifax, and probably a detachment from that Garrison, equal in number to the present Force in St. John's, may be allowed to this Colony by Her Majesty's Government, if measures be taken to secure them.

We respectfully suggest that it would be well to obtain, by the most prompt and speedy means, the consent of Her Majesty's Government to the present continuance of the Force, subject to arrangements being made between the Imperial and Local Governments,—as, if the Garrison be once withdrawn and dismembered, its restoration may not be so easily obtained as its continuance may be now secured.

Paper accompanying Address of the Legislative Council upon subject of the Maintenance of a Garrison. Paper accompanying Address.

A despatch from Earl Granville having been lately received by the Governor, and laid upon the Table of this House, intimating that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to remove the Garrison of Imperial Troops, the Legislative Council are of opinion that every effort should be made to move the Imperial Ministry to re-consider a decision which they believe to be fraught with danger to the material interests of this Colony.

The Council are aware that it is the policy of the Home Government to withdraw the Troops from most of the Colonies, unless the cost of their maintenance be provided by the several local Legislatures; but as there are exceptions to this rule, the Council believe that this Colony has peculiar claims to the favorable consideration of Her Majesty's Government,—for the following reasons:—

1.—The consideration of its isolated position, and for some of its winter months the difficulty of communication with the neighbouring Provinces, which render the stationary presence of Troops indispensable for the security of property and the protection of its inhabitants.

2.—The character and condition of the people, who, for the most part, following the occupation of the fishery, and much scattered, are unfitted for organization in the nature of a Militia.

3.—The extensive trade of this Colony is prosecuted by British Merchants, and chiefly in British ships—to the extent of over £1,000,000 Stg. per annum,—the imports from Britain alone being over £400,000 against exports of about equal amount.

4.—The Principals of most of the leading firms reside in the United Kingdom. They therefore draw to

Paper accom-
panying Ad-
dress (con-
tinued.)

the Mother Country the profits of the trade of this Colony, and these thereby become subject to Imperial taxation. Large numbers have preceded them, who have altogether retired, and have settled with their wealth in the old countries.

5.—Much of the landed property here is held by Absentee proprietors resident in Britain; and some years ago their influence was sufficiently great to procure an Act of the Local Legislature to be disallowed by Her Majesty, upon the ground that it affected their interests:—a course which would probably be pursued in future cases, in the event of a tax being imposed by the Local Legislature for the protection of their property in this Island.

6.—The Colony provides nearly £2,500 per annum in salaries and perquisites for a Governor (and Secretary) appointed by the British Government.

7.—The progress and self-supporting power of the Colony have been much retarded by a policy which for many years discountenanced permanent settlement and early colonization; and local laws passed for the protection of the fisheries have of late years been disallowed by Her Majesty's Government.

8.—A large extent of British territory in this Island, adapted for settlement and timber cutting, and believed to be rich in mineral resources, is rendered useless to the people and unprofitable to the Government by those restrictions which the Imperial Government imposes pending the settlement of the long-vexed question of French Treaty rights. The cod fishery is carried on in competition with the French, who are not only allowed the exclusive right (contrary to the local interpretation of the Treaties) to many of the fishing grounds on the coast, but are heavily subsidized by their Imperial Government, and are afforded the protection of a large fleet of war vessels, under the command of an Admiral, without cost to the fishermen.

9.—The Colony having been denied its full natural development by the action of the Imperial Government for the purposes of Imperial Policy, and placed at a great disadvantage in comparison with any other Colony under British rule, the Council conceive that Her Majesty's Government might wisely and righteously make an exception to their general policy in its favour, and continue that protection which has been hitherto afforded.

Paper accompanying Address (continued.)

10.—The peculiar avocations of the people are necessarily attended with precarious fortunes, and an assessment sufficient for the maintenance of a Garrison, in addition to the present high taxation, would at all times fall heavily upon them, and in times of adversity would be a grievous burden.

11.—In regard to the maintenance of power in North America, the Legislature has before submitted to Her Majesty's Government the strong position of Newfoundland as a point of Military and Naval defence, together with the facts, that the cost of maintaining a force in this Colony is very little if anything greater than in England, and that the average of health here is equal to that of any Garrison in the world.

12.—Exclusive of purely local considerations, the Council submit that it has been demonstrated that the material value of this Colony to the Mother Country far exceeds the annual cost of the small Garrison of less than 300 soldiers, supposing the army were reduced by so many on account of their withdrawal from this Colony; and the continued maintenance of this small force would be an act of good policy as well as of abstract justice.

13.—The Council desire to express their warm attachment to the British Throne, and their strong desire (one which they believe to be general throughout the Colony) for the maintenance of British connection. They believe that that connection has been shewn to

Paper accom-
panying Ad-
dress (con-
tinued.)

be advantageous to Britain, and to afford an example of the material value to the United Kingdom of its Possessions abroad ; and while in the mean time contending for the succour and protection of the Mother Country, the Council are free to acknowledge the correlative obligations of the Colonies, according to their circumstances, and to recognize the supremacy of Britain in matters of Colonial Policy designed for the general good, and calculated for the consolidation of the Empire.

Notice of mo-
tion.

Hon. Mr. Kent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government was it with the consent of the Government that one of its paid servants absented himself from his duties on the day of Election, and from the Hustings falsified the sentiments declared by an Hon. member of this Chamber.

Notice of mo-
tion.

Hon. Mr. Shea gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government if the Executive have telegraphed to the Imperial Authorities respecting the retention of a Military force here, and if so, what reply has been received.

House adjourns.

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

FRIDAY, 8th April, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 KENT,
 WINTER,
 PINSENT,
 SHEA,
 HARVEY,
 THORBURN.

Members present.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Deputation to present the Address to His Excellency the Governor, on subject of Garrison force in St. John's, reported that His Excellency was pleased to receive the said Address, and to reply thereto as follows :—

Report on Address to Governor on subject of Garrison force in St. John's.

To the Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,—

I shall have much pleasure in forwarding your Address relative to the maintenance of Garrison in St. John's to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I do not doubt but that your wishes on this subject will receive due consideration from Her Majesty's Government.

Reply of His Excellency the Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 Newfoundland,
 8th April, 1870.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Document laid
on the table.

Hon. Mr. Harvey laid on the table the following document:—

5th April, 1870.

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies,—

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly are now engaged on the serious consideration of the proposed withdrawal of the Garrison at present in St. John's, and Addresses will be forwarded by next Mail.

STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor.

Also, Statement of Names of Parties who have received the Bonus under the Act 29th Vic., Cap. 65.

Surveyor General and Board
of Works Bill
read first time.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act for consolidating the Offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works," which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Shea gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government if the Executive has telegraphed to the Imperial authorities requesting that the Military may be retained here pending negotiation on the part of the Legislature, and if so what reply has been received, or if any further telegram than that already laid upon the table has been forwarded, and if so to what effect and what is the reply.

House adjourns.

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

TUESDAY, 12th April, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
SHEA,
PINSENT,
HARVEY,
THORBURN.

Members present.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for concurrence a Bill, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, was read a first time, and

Revenue Bill brought up and read a first time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Clift, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the House the following documents;—

Documents laid upon the table.

General Statement of Union Bank of Newfoundland.

Report of Stephen March, Esquire, Superintendent of Fisheries.

Documents laid
upon the table,
continued.

Copy of Report of Alexander Murray, Esquire, of progress on the Geological Survey, 1869 & 1870.

Report of John Delany, Esquire, Postmaster General, 1869.

30th June, 1869.

Vail's Joint Stock Company.

31st December, 1869.

General Abstract of the Affairs of the Notre Dame Mining Company to the 31st December, 1869.

General Abstract of the Affairs of the Union Marine Insurance Company to the 31st December, 1869.

Report and Accounts of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, 1869.

24th February, 1870.

Report of General Water Company, accompanying Financial Statement and Detailed Account of Sundry Charges, with two Enclosures.

Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Company, with Account of Treasurer annexed, 1869.

1st January, 1870.

Report of Thomas Dwyer, Esquire, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Town of St. John's.

Report on Protection of Fisheries at Cape John, 1869.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of this House a Detailed Return of the amount of Duties on Flour returned to each of the Local Bakeries during the year 1869.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on Wednesday next, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government

whether the recent circumstances which have become the subject of enquiry in the Supreme Court have come under his observation, and whether there has been or is to be any change in the Organship of the Government in this House, on account of that or any other matter.

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

TUESDAY, 19th April, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
TESSIER,
WINTER,
SHEA,
PINSENT,
HARVEY,
THORBURN.

Members present.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read. Minutes read,

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An

Revenue Bill
read a second
time.

Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies, was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Second reading
of Bill for con-
solidating the
offices of Sur-
veyor General
and Chairman
of Board of
Works, post-
poned.

Notice of mo-
tion.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift,
Ordered—That the second reading of the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act for consolidating the Offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works,” be postponed until Thursday next, and to be first on the order of the day.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to afford this House any information in possession of the Executive relative to the Western Shore, the Territory of the River Humber, and Timber Lands, and to lay upon the table any documents, letters or reports relating thereto, especially a letter from the Revd. Father Sears.

Notice of mo-
tion.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of this House a return of the quantity of Flour imported from the first of April to the 20th of May in the years 1867, 1868 and 1869, respectively.

Notice of mo-
tion.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of this House a return shewing the number of vessels entered at the Custom House from Canada, with particulars of their cargoes and duties paid thereon, for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, respectively.

Notice of mo-
tion.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government

when the Report of the Commissioners appointed for the Codification of the Laws will be laid before this Chamber.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay before this Chamber the Papers relative to Confederation with the Dominion of Canada.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn presented a Petition of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America, which was laid on the table.

Petition of Presbyterian Synod presented.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to inform this House, upon the motion for the second reading of the Bill consolidating the offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works, whether it is intended that the person to hold the proposed amalgamated offices, is to have the salaries now provided by statute for both offices; whether it is intended to provide any further assistance in the Crown Lands' office; to explain what are the rights, privileges, and incidents provided by Sec. 2, Cap. 8, of the 18th & 19th Victoria, and referred to in the second section of the Bill before the House. Also to explain how the passing of this Bill is calculated for the promotion and efficiency of the public service. Also to explain why the present Bill proposes to repeal portions of two Acts which were consolidated by the 29th Vic., Cap. 12, which altered the constitution of the Board of Works, before then established.

Notice of motion.

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

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 20th April, 1870.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. **MORRIS,**
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
SHEA,
TESSIER,
PINSENT,
HARVEY,
THORBURN.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Revenue Bill committed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies";

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

Message from Assembly.

A Message from the House of Assembly being announced,

Supply Bill brought up,

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, 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, 1870, and for other purposes."

The Deputation having retired, the said Bill, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, was read a first time, and and read a first time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Deputation having retired, the Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Revenue Bill reported.

Ordered that the Report be received, and Report received.

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

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Harvey asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of this House a Detailed Return of the amount of Duties on Flour returned to each of the Local Bakeries during the year 1869. Return asked for,

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table the required document; Documents laid on table.

And also a Return of Mineral Licenses issued on the French Shore, since January 1869.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government whether the recent circumstances which have become the subject of enquiry in the Supreme Court have come under his observation, and whether there has been or is to be any change in the Organship of the Government in this House, on account of that or any other matter. Question asked.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, pursuant to notice, asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the Returns asked for.

table of this House a return of the quantity of Flour imported from the first of April to the 20th of May in the years 1867, 1868 and 1869, respectively.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Stabb asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of this House a return shewing the number of vessels entered at the Custom House from Canada, with particulars of their cargoes and duties paid thereon, for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, respectively.

Hon. Mr. Clift replied that the documents were being prepared.

Question asked. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Winter asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, when the Report of the Commissioners appointed for the Codification of Laws will be laid before this Chamber.

The Hon. Mr. Clift replied that the documents were in course of preparation.

Documents on subject of Confederation asked for. Hon. Mr. Winter, pursuant to notice, asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay before this Chamber the papers relative to Confederation with the Dominion of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid the required documents on the table.

Petitions on subject of Permissive Bill presented. Hon. Mr. Pinsent presented six Petitions from the inhabitants of St. John's, on the subject of Permissive Bill, which were laid on the table.

Petition of Presbyterian Synod read, and On motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the Petition of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America, setting forth the injurious effects of intemperance, and praying for Legislative enactment on the subject, was read by the Clerk.

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

Hon. Mr. Clift gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule, with reference to the Bill of Supply. Notice of motion for Suspension of 35th rule.

On motion made, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

THURSDAY, 21st April, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

<p>Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS, STABB, KENT, CLIFT, TESSIER, WINTER, SHEA, PINSENT, HARVEY, THORBURN.</p>	<p>Members present.</p>
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Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Revenue Bill read third time and passed.

Colony and its Dependencies, was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member, signed the same.

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

Supply Bill
read second
time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, 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 31st day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy," was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Consolidation
of Offices Bill
read second
time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Consolidating the Offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works," was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed on Tuesday next.

Question asked.

Hon. Mr. Shea, pursuant to notice, asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government if the Executive has telegraphed to the Imperial authorities requesting that the Military may be retained here pending negotiation on the part of the Legislature, and if so what reply has been received, or if any further telegram than that already laid upon the table has been forwarded, and if so to what effect and what is the reply.

Notice of mo-
tion.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of this House a statement of duties received from the first of January to the 20th April, for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, respectively.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent presented two Petitions from the

inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, on subject of Permissive Bill, which were laid on the table.

Petitions on subject of Permissive Bill laid on table.

On motion made, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
TESSIER,
WINTER,
SHEA,
PINSENT,
HARVEY,
THORBURN.

Members present.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on 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, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, and for other purposes."

Supply Bill committed ;

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Supply Bill
reported with-
out amendment.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amend-
ment.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and

Ordered—That the said Bill be read a third time
on Wednesday next.

Notice of mo-
tion.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, pursuant to notice, asked the Hon.
the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of
this House a statement of the Duties received from
the first of January to the 20th April, for the years
1868, 1869, and 1870.

House adjourns.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Mon-
day next at 4 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 25th April, 1870.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members pres-
ent.

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WINTER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took
the Chair.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to authorise the consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony," which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, was read a first time, and

Bill for consolidating part of Public Debt,

brought up and read first time.

Ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Petition of the Wesleyan Ministers, on behalf of the Wesleyan Church of this Island, on the subject of Education, and praying that monies granted for Educational purposes may be apportioned according to population as shewn by the Census of 1869, was read by the Clerk.

Petitions on subject of Education grant, read and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered—That the Petition do lie on the table.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the Petition of the St. John's Protestant Board of Education, on the same subject, was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the Petition of the Bishop Coadjutor and Clergy of St. John's, on the same subject, was read.

Ordered—That the same do lie on the table.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Petition of the inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, on the subject of Intemperance, and praying for Legislative enactment to diminish the evils consequent thereon, was read, together with several others of a like nature, and on the same subject.

Petitions on subject of Intemperance read and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered—That the same do lie on the table.

Notice of enquiry respecting certain documents.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government why a Despatch, with enclosures, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to an Act, Imperial, for amending the Law relating to the Coasting Trade and Merchant Shipping in British Possessions, the subject matter of a Proclamation in the *Royal Gazette*, dated the 21st of September, A. D., 1869, has not been laid upon the table of this House, and requests that the same may be laid upon the table; and that he will ask what steps (if any) it is intended to take thereon; and that he will further enquire whether any other Imperial Despatches, besides the foregoing, have been placed in the hands of the Executive by His Excellency the Governor for the information of the Legislature, and why (if there be any) the same have not been laid upon the table of this House, and that he shall request that the same may be laid thereon without delay.

House adjourns.

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

TUESDAY, 26th April, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
SHEA,
PINSENT,
HARVEY,
THORBURN.

Members present.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Consolidating the Offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works."

Consolidation of Offices Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

A Message from the House of Assembly being announced,

The House resumed.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Bill :—

Deputations from Assembly bring up

A Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 18th and 19th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to reduce and make provision for the payment of the Salaries of the Departmental Officers of Her Majesty's Government in

Bill for Reduction of Salaries;

Bill for encour-
aging Agricult-
ture ;

this Colony, and to repeal certain Legislative enactments in reference thereto,' and a portion of the Act 29th Victoria, Cap. 12, entitled 'An Act to amend the Acts for the establishment of a Board of Works;' and a Bill, entitled "An Act to continue the amount appropriated by the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 14, entitled 'An Act to continue the amount appropriated by the 29th Vic., Cap. 5, entitled 'An Act for the reduction of Pauperism by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23rd Vic., Cap. 3,'"

Bill amending
Postal Act ;

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony.'"

Bill amending
Game Laws ;

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 32nd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Game Laws.'"

and Indemnity
Bill.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the service of the Colony."

The Deputations having retired,

Said Bills
severally read
& first time.

The several foregoing Bills were then read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill with some amendments.

Committee on Consolidation of Offices Bill report the same with amendments.

Ordered that the Report be received, and

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

Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government why a Despatch, with enclosures, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to an Act, Imperial, for amending the Law relating to the Coasting Trade and Merchant Shipping in British Possessions, the subject matter of a Proclamation in the *Royal Gazette*, dated the 21st September, 1869, has not been laid upon the table of this House, and requests that the same may be laid upon the table.

Enquiry relative to Despatch &c.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table of the House the following document:—

Document laid on table.

Return shewing the Imports from Canada, and amount of duties paid thereon, at St. John's and Out-ports, for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of this House a statement of the Assets and Liabilities of this Colony to the 23rd instant.

Notice of applications for Papers.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay on the table of this House particulars of the £4,000 unpaid accounts for 1869, referred to in the Supplemental Financial Statement.

Hon. Mr. Clift gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule, with reference to all Bills during the remainder of the Session.

Notice of motion.

House adjourns. On motion made, the House adjourned until tomorrow, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 27th April, 1870.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.

PRESENT :

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
'TESSIER,
WINTER,
SHEA,
HARVEY,
'THORBURN.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

The minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Supply Bill
read third time
and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, 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, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, signed the same.

Ordered—That the said Bill be taken to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 21st year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled, 'An Act for the encouragement of Education and Acts in amendment thereof,'" which was read a first time, and

Bill to amend Education Act brought up,

and read first time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue the amount appropriated by the Act 29th Vic, Cap. 5, entitled 'An Act for the reduction of Pauperism by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23 Vic., Cap. 3,'" was read a second time, and

Bill for encouraging Agriculture read second time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony,'" was read a second time, and

Bill to amend Postal Act read a second time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 32nd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Game Laws,'" was read a second time, and

Bill to amend Game Laws read second time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland, for

Indemnity Bill read second time.

certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony," was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to morrow.

Consolidation of
Offices Bill read
third time and
passed, with
amendments.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for consolidating the offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works," was read a third time and passed as amended, and the Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, signed the same.

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

Amendments.

The Amendments are as follows:—

Strike out the first Section, and substitute therefor the following:—

"Be it therefore enacted that the Surveyor General shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the Board of Works, and shall, as such Chairman, perform the duties and have the like power and authority and be invested with the privileges and incidents appertaining to the said office, under the said recited Act: Provided that such amalgamation of the said offices shall not disqualify the holder from being elected to the Assembly, or from sitting and voting therein within the provisions of the Act passed in the 25th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the better securing the independence of the House of Assembly in this Colony.

2nd.—This Act shall continue in operation for one year from the passing thereof, and thence until the end of the next Session of the Legislature, and no longer, unless continued in force by another Act.

3rd.—Strike out the Preamble as it now stands, and substitute therefor:—Whereas by the Act passed in the 29th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act to amend the Acts for the establishment of a Board of Works,” provision is made for the appointment of a Chairman of the said Board. And whereas it is proposed to amalgamate that office with the office of Surveyor General.

4th.—In the first line of the Title, strike out the word “consolidating” and insert in place thereof the words “to amalgamate.”

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift,

Ordered—That the 35th Rule be suspended in reference to all Bills during the remainder of the Session. 35th Rule suspended.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government whether, in view of the prevalence of Small Pox in neighboring countries, the Government have the power of enforcing Vaccination among the people, and if they do not already possess it whether they will apply for such powers or take such other steps in the matter of vaccination and otherwise as may conduce to the preservation of the public health, especially in the Western Districts of the Island, which are brought most constantly in contact with the infected countries. Notice of enquiry respecting Vaccination.

On motion made, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

THURSDAY, 28th April, 1870 .

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 KENT,
 CLIFT,
 WINTER,
 SHEA,
 TESSIER,
 PINSENT,
 THORBURN.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Document laid on table.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table of the House the following document:—

Statement of sundry payments made on public account since 1st January, 1870, which appertains to the previous year.

The death of the President being announced, the

Hon. Mr. Morris having announced to the House the recent death of the Hon. President of the Legislative Council, the late Honorable Laurence O'Brien,

House adjourns.

Ordered,—That this House do forthwith adjourn until Monday next, at 4 o'clock, and the House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, 2nd May, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT ;

Hon'bles Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
SHEA,
TESSIER,
DONNELLY,
HARVEY,
THORBURN.
TALBOT,

Members present.

The Hon. Edward Morris took the Chair, and announced to the Council that he had on that day received a commission from His Excellency the Governor, appointing him President of the Legislative Council, the said office having become vacant by the death of the late Hon. Laurence O'Brien, and the said commission was then read by the Hon. the President.

Announcement of Hon. E. Morris's appointment as President of Legislative Council.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the following resolution was moved and unanimously adopted,—

Resolved,—That the Council desire to record their sense of the loss the Country and Council have sustained in the death of the late Hon. Laurence O'Brien, for fourteen years President of this Body, as well as at different times, by virtue of that office, Administrator of the Government, the duties of which position he performed with honor to himself and great satisfaction to the members of Council and the public at large.

Resolutions passed on occasion of death of late President.

Resolved,—That a copy of the Resolution be sent to Mrs. O'Brien, with a letter from the President, expressing the sympathy felt by the Council at her bereavement.

Road Bill
brought up

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges, within this Colony." which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, was read a first time, and

and read first
time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Water Companies Act Amend-
ment Bill
brought up

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts,' and also of the 'Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company,' " which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, was read a first time, and

and read first
time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Bill for en-
couragement of
Agriculture,
committed

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue the amount appropriated by the Act 31st Vic, Cap. 14, entitled 'An Act to continue the amount appropriated by the Act 29th Vic., Cap. 5, entitled 'An Act for the reduction of Pauperism by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23rd Vic., Cap. 8.' "

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

and reported
with amend-
ments.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amend-
ments.

Ordered that the Report be received, and

Ordered—That the amendments be engrossed, and the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to amend an Act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony,’”

Postal Act
Amendment
Bill committed;

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with certain amendments.

and reported
with amend-
ments.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

Bill, as amend-
ed, read third
time and passed.

Ordered—That the said Bill be taken to the House of Assembly, with Message that this House had passed the same with certain amendments, and requesting concurrence thereto.

The Amendments are as follows:—

Amendments.

1st.—On the first line of the Preamble, after the word “recited,” insert “Act.”

2nd Section.—On the last line but one, after the word “letter,” insert “not being Circulars.”

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to Indemnify

Indemnity Bill
committed.

the Governor of Newfoundland, for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony."

Hon Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

read 3rd time
and passed.

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

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

House adjourns

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

TUESDAY, 3rd May, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon. EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present,

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
TESSIER,
WINTER,
SHEA,
PINSENT,
DONNELLY,
HARVEY,
THORBURN,
TALBOT.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue the amount appropriated by the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 14, entitled 'An Act to continue the amount appropriated by the Act 29th Vic., Cap. 5, entitled 'An Act for the reduction of Pauperism by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23rd Vic., Cap. 3,' " was read a third time, as amended, and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Bill for encouraging Agriculture.

read 3rd time, as amended, and passed.

Ordered—that the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same, with some amendments, and requesting concurrence thereto.

The Amendments are as follows :—

Amendments.

1st.—In the Title, on the first and second lines, strike out the words " amount appropriated."

2nd.—On the first line of the Preamble strike out the words “the amount appropriated by.” On the fourth line strike out the words “Thirty-first,” and insert in place thereof “Twenty-ninth;” and in the same line strike out the word “fourteen,” and insert in place thereof the word “five.”

1st Section.—In the first line strike out the words “the amount appropriated under,” and insert the word “that,” and in the second line, after the word “Act,” insert the words “Thirty-first of Victoria, Cap 14;” and on the third line, after the word “year,” expunge the remainder.

Road Bill

read 2nd time,

Committed;

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony,” was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported;

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

read 3rd time
and passed.

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

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

Water Com-
panies Amend-
ment Bill

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An

Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts,' and also of the 'Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company,' " was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Water Companies Amendment Bill
read second time;
Committed;

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported;

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

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

read 3rd time
and passed.

Ordered,—That the said Bill be taken to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Clift laid upon the table of the House the following documents:—

Documents laid
on table.

26th August, 1869.

Copy of Despatch and Enclosures, 2, relative to an Act for amending the Law relating to the Coasting Trade and Merchant Shipping in British Possessions.

Copy of Letter of Revd. Thomas Sears, of Bay St George, to the Revd. Dr. Howley, St. John's.

Return of Financial State of the Colony to the 25th April, 1870.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 21st year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the encouragement of Education,' and Acts in amendment thereof," was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Education Act
Amendment
Bill

read second
time;
Committed;

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill Reported ;

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

read third time
and passed.

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

Ordered—That the said Bill be taken to the House of Assembly, with Message that this House has passed the same without amendment.

Message from
Assembly.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following message :—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Hon. the Legislative Council that they have passed the amendment, made by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent down from the Council, entitled “An Act to continue the amount appropriated by the Act 21st Vic., Cap. 14, entitled ‘An Act to continue the amount appropriated by the Act 29th Vic., C: p. 5, entitled ‘An Act for the reduction of Pauperism by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23rd Vic., Cap. 3,’ ” without amendment.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

3rd May, 1870.

(Signed.)

THOS. R. BENNETT,

Speaker.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message ;—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

Messages from
Assembly.

The House of Assembly acquaint the Hon. the Legislative Council that they have passed the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent down from the Council, entitled “An Act to amend an Act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony,’” without amendment.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
3rd May, 1870.

(Signed,) THOS. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly respectfully requests that the Legislative Council will be pleased to furnish this House with the amount of their Contingencies for the present Session.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
3rd May, 1870.

(Signed,) THOS. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift that the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to authorize the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony,” be read a second time,

Public Debt
Consolidation
Bill ordered to
be read second
time this day
six months.

Hon. Mr. Stabb moved, in amendment, that the said Bill be read this day six months, and on motion being put, there appeared for the amendment—

Contents :

STABB,
KENT,
WINTER,
DONNELLY,
TESSIER,
SHEA,
PINSENT.

Non-Contents.

CLIFT,
HARVEY,
THORBURN,
TALBOT ;

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Game Laws
Amendment
Bill

Committed ;

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 32nd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Game Laws.' "

Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported with
amendments,

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Ordered that the Report be received.

read third time
and passed.

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

Ordered—That the said Bill, as amended, be sent to the Assembly, with Message, that this House had passed the same with some amendments, and requesting concurrence thereto.

Amendments.

The Amendments are as follows :—

1st.—In the Title, in the first line, strike out the word "amended," and insert in place thereof the word "repeal;" and after the word "Laws," in the last line, add "and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

2nd.—On the first line of the Preamble, strike out the word “amend,” and insert the word “repeal,” and after the word “Laws,” at the end of the last line, add “and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.” Amendments.

2nd Section.—On the second line, after the word “Ptarmigan,” add “Grouse.”

5th Section.—Let this Section end after the word “dollars,” on the second line, and the remainder form the 6th Section, as follows:—

“For the purposes of this Act all the Birds and Animals before mentioned, are hereby declared to be game.”

6th Section.—Let this Section stand for the 7th Section.

7th Section.—Let this stand for the 8th Section; and after the word “kill,” on the third line, add “or carry them away or any of their progeny.” And after the word “dollars,” on the last line, add “Provided that this Section shall not apply to any future importation into the Central District of Hares of the Nova Scotia breed.”

8th Section.—Let the 8th Section stand for the Ninth.

Let Ninth Section stand for the Tenth, and after the word “charged,” on the third line, expunge the remainder of the Section

10th Section to stand for the 11th.

11th Section to stand for the 12th.

12th Section to stand for the 13th.

13th Section to stand for the 14th.

Amendments.

14th Section to stand for the 15th ; and after the word "dollars," on the second line, add "for any offence."

15th Section to stand for the 16th.

16th Section to stand for the 17th.

Expunge the 17th Section.

Small Pox prevention Bill brought in and read a first time

Hon. Mr. Harvey presented a Bill entitled "An Act to prevent the introduction or spread of Small Pox in Newfoundland," which was received and read a first time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourns.

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

WEDNESDAY, 4th May, 1870.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the Bill entitled "An Act to make provision for preventing the spread of Small Pox," was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently ;

Small Pox prevention Bill read 2nd time

Committed ;

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments. and Reported

Ordered—That the Report be received, and

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

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government whether the Government has in its possession Copies of the Correspondence between the Hudson Bay Company and others, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies and others, in reference to the Taxation at Labrador, and if there be any objection to furnish copies thereof for the information of this House ; and if there be no such objection, then that the same may be laid upon the table.

Notice of enquiry relative to certain correspondence.

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

THURSDAY, 5th May, 1870.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Report of Contingences Committee presented.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Select Committee to enquire into the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present Session, presented a Report of the same, which was received and read.

Small Pox prevention Bill read a 3rd time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the Bill entitled "An Act to make further provision for preventing the spread of Small Pox," was read a third time, and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Reduction of Salaries Bill read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 18th and 19th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to reduce and make provision for the payment of the salaries of the Departmental Officers of

Her Majesty's Government in this Colony and to repeal certain Legislative enactments in reference thereto; and a portion of the Act 29 Vic., Cap. 12, entitled 'An Act to amend the Acts for the establishment of a Board of Works,' " was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently;

Reduction of Salaries Bill Committed;

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with a certain amendment.

Reported with amendment;

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

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

read 3rd time and passed,

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

The Amendment is as follows:—

2nd Section.—At the end of the Second Section after the word "Dollars," add "so long as those offices are combined, but in the event of their separation then the sum of \$ for the Surveyor General, and \$ for the Chairman of the Board of Works."

Amendment.

The Hon. the President informed the House that he had received from the Hon'ble the Acting Colonial Secretary the following letter:—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

5th May, 1870.

SIR,—

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Legislative Council, that it is the intention of

Letter announcing Governor's intention to close the Session.

His Excellency the Governor to close the first Session of the Tenth General Assembly, on Monday next, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. ALSOP,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

HON. EDWARD MORRIS,

President of the Legislative Council. }

Committee of
Privilege on
Report upon
Printing, &c.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee of Privilege, to consider the Report of the Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of this House.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Report adopted,

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the matter to them referred, and had adopted the Report of the said Select Committee, without amendment.

Ordered that the Report be received.

and passed.

The Report then passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered—That the said Report be taken to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same, and requesting concurrence thereto.

The Report is as follows:—

Report on
Printing and
Contingencies.

The Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council, with regard to the Printing and Contingencies of the House, beg to report that they have examined the accounts of the Clerk and Master-in-Chancery, and of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and have considered the other charges and ex-

penses of the Session, and find the same to be as follows:—

Report on
Printing and
Contingencies.

Contingent expenses of the Clerk and		
Master-in-Chancery		\$390 50
The Usher of the Black Rod.. .. .		166 10
<i>Newfoundlander</i> for publishing Debates		160 00
<i>Public Ledger</i> copying do.		100 00
<i>Daily News</i> do. do.		100 00
<i>Standard</i> do. do.		100 00
[To be paid by Warrant in favour of the Clerk, who shall pay the several papers on completion of their work.]		
J. W. McCoubrey, Miscellaneous Printing		352 00
J. T. Burton, do. do.		197 00
Clerk and Master-in-Chancery for his services		1615 40
Usher Black Rod, for his services		553 80
Reporter do.		500 00
Door Keeper do.		230 95
Assistant Door Keeper do.		138 45
Fireman do.		56 00
The Widow of the late President	\$240 00	
Nine Members, at \$120	1080 00	
One Member, at \$180	180 00	
Two Members, short attending, \$36—\$28	64 00	1804 00
		<hr/>
		\$6464 00
Estimate cost of Journals		636 00
		<hr/>
		\$7100 00
		<hr/>

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ROBT. J. PINSENT, *Chairman.*
 W. J. S. DONNELLY,
 ROBT. KENT,
 J. SHANNON CLIFT.
 JOHN WINTER.

House adjourns. On motion made, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 6th May, 1870.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read, The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

House adjourns. On motion made, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

SATURDAY, 7th May, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon. EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following message :—

Message from Assembly.

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Hon. the Legislative Council that they have passed the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for consolidating the Offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works," without amendment.

Also, that they have passed the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 18th and 19th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to reduce and make provision for the payment of the salaries of the Departmental Officers of Her Majesty's Government in this Colony, and to repeal certain Legislative enactments in reference thereto,' and a portion of the Act 29th Vic., Cap. 12, entitled "An Act for the

establishment of a Board of Works," with an amendment, to which they request the concurrence of the Council,

THOS. R. BENNETT,

Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
7th May, 1870.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift,

Ordered—That a message be sent to the House of Assembly, acquainting them that this House concurred in and agreed to the amendment made by the Assembly in and upon the amendment made by the Council in and upon the said Bill referred to in the foregoing message, without amendment,

House adjourns. On motion made, the House adjourned until Seven of the clock this day instant.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Hon. EDWARD MORRIS, President, in the Chair.

District Court Bill brought up A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of the Magistrates for the Central District, and for other purposes," which was read a first and second time; and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift the House went into Committee on the same presently.

read 1st and 2nd time;
Committed;

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported with amendment. The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the said Bill to them submitted, with a certain amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

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

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature," which was read a first and second time, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the same presently. Contingency Bill brought up and read first and second time. Committed ;

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Reported ;

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

Ordered—That the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly, with Message that this House has passed the same without amendment.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Hon'ble. the Legislative Council that they concur with the Council in the amendment made by them on the Bill

entitled "An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of the Magistrates for the Central District, and for other purposes."

(Signed,) THOS. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
7th May, 1870.

House adjourns On motion made, the House adjourned until Monday next, at half-past 1 o'clock.

MONDAY, 9th May, 1870.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Hon. EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*
Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
TESSIER,
WINTER,
SHEA,
PINSENT,
THORBURN,
TALBOT.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Saturday last were read.

Governor arrives at Council Chamber.

At Two of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Hon. the President of the Council directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the Commons House of As-

sembly, and acquaint the Speaker and Members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House; and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the following Bills:—

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies.

Bills assented
to.

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

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony."

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty-third year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Education," and Acts in amendment thereof.

An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of the Magistrates, for the Central District, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts, and also of the Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company."

An Act to repeal an Act passed in the Thirty-second year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the

Bills assented
to (continued.)

Game Laws," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act to continue the Act Thirty-first Victoria, Chapter 14, entitled "An Act to continue the amount appropriated by the Act Twenty-ninth Victoria, Chapter 5, entitled 'An Act for the reduction of Pauperism by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act Twenty-third Victoria, Chapter 3.'"

An Act to Amalgamate the Offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to reduce and make provision for the payment of the Salaries of the Departmental Officers of Her Majesty's Government in this Colony, and to repeal certain Legislative enactments in reference thereto," and a portion of the Act Twenty-ninth Victoria, Chapter 12, entitled "An Act to amend the Acts for the Establishment of a Board of Works."

An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the service of the Colony.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the Thirty-first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, and for other purposes.

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

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following gracious

S P E E C H .

Governor's
Speech.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly :

The duty of terminating a tedious Session now devolves upon me.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly :

I thank you for the Supplies you have granted for the Public Service ; and I trust that in the disbursement of the funds thus placed at the disposal of the Government, the strictest economy will be studied, and that each particular appropriation will be duly and legitimately expended in the manner best calculated to meet the requirements of the Colony.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly :

I cannot but consider it is a subject of regret that Newfoundland has not accepted the conditions, for the admission of the Island into the Dominion, obtained by the Delegates from your Honorable Houses, in the month of May last, from the Government of Canada.

Those who maintain that it is not in the interest of the people of this Colony to join the Union, I would remind that Her Majesty's Government, ever awake to the welfare and prosperity of her people, not only

Governor's
Speech, (con-
tinued.)

approve of the Confederation of Newfoundland with the Dominion, as being advantageous both to this Colony and Canada, but are anxious for its speedy completion; and to those who desire further time for reflection, I would say, that while I believe there never does arrive a time in the history of any great measure, at which it may not be said, that its further consideration would be beneficial: it is most desirable to study the present wants of the community, and if the opportunity presents itself, to seize the proffered hand, and not to grasp at some ideal perfection.

I am much gratified to find that an increase has been made in the Geological grant, and that two Steamers are to be placed on the Coastal Service.

The Seal Fishery this year appears, as far as yet known, to be equal to that of former prosperous seasons. I sincerely hope that the result of this fishery, and that of the Cod, may be alike advantageous to the enterprising capitalist and to the hardy and industrious fishermen.

I shall now release you from your Legislative duties, and pray that Divine Providence may always guide you in your deliberations to promote the happiness and prosperity of our people.

Prorogation.

The Hon. the President of the Council then said, it is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until the 15th day of July next, then and here to be holden; and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Copy of Report forwarded to Vice Admiral George G. Wellesley, C. B., Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies.

GENERAL FISHERY REPORT ON THE NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR COASTS.

H. M. S. *Niobe*,
At St. John's, Newfoundland,
24th September, 1869. }

SIR,—

I beg to forward, for your information, the following particulars of the places visited by me during the Summer cruise on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, between the months of June and September, 1869, inclusive:—

Trepassey.

Population in Summer, 1,200 ; in Winter, about 750 ; 22 large boats, 17 small. Catch of cod, good.

Placentia.

Population 800 ; 23 large boats, 17 small. Catch of cod, good.

Burin.

Population 2,000; 50 large boats, 250 small. Catch, fair; fish larger than usual, but not so plentiful. A general complaint against the use of the Bultow by the French on the St. Pierre banks, as a great number of spawning fish are taken, and a large number destroyed by the Bultows, preventing other fish from coming into the coast, thereby compelling the Burin fishermen to use the Bultow or starve. Place thriving.

Little St. Lawrence.

Population, 30; small boats, 7; catch, fair. Place very poor.

Harbor Briton.

Population, 330; small boats, 6; catch, very good. Place flourishing.

Old Man's Bay.

Population, 6; small boats, 6; catch of cod and salmon, very good.

Little River.

Population, 50; small boats, 9; catch of cod and salmon, fair.

Rameo Islands.

Population, 35 families; 60 small boats; catch, bad and small. Some years a number of Schooners from Nova Scotia visit these Islands for herrings, which damages the fishing for the inhabitants, who cannot afford to buy such large seines as are used by these vessels. Place, tidy.

Little Harbor, La Poile.

Population, 157. No boats. Fishing establishment of Messrs. Debroucher, Renouf, Clement & Co. Catch of cod, good; salmon, fair; seal, poor. With the exception of the establishment, the place is very wretched, houses looking ready to fall.

Several widows made enquiries about poor relief, which has been stopped by government.

It does a great deal of harm, as it encourages extravagance in the summer, and idleness in the winter.

A Light-house wanted. Light dues last year amounting to \$11,000.

St. George's.

Population, 1,200 ; large boats, 8 ; small, 160. Catch, good. Herring, which are only caught in May, also good. Place thriving.

Humber River.

Population 2,000, much scattered ; 300 boats ; catch of cod, very good ; salmon, fair. Place looks new ; a number of new clearances and log-houses.

Bonne Bay.

Population, 200 ; boats, 12 ; catch, bad ; place very poor. Inhabitants had been suffering from measles and low fever. Gave them a small quantity of port wine and some preserved meats.

A complaint was made by Solomon Wilson, George Keens, George Major, and William Barnes, against the Masters of four Schooners who, about the middle of last November, came to Bonne Bay, and fished for herrings with seines, in spite of being warned off ; and, moreover, threatened to return this November in spite of the close of the season.

The names of the men are,—Captain Weir, Bay of Islands ; William Petit Paul, Schooner *Annie C. Brown*, Bay of Islands ; — Garrison, Schooner *Louisa*, Nova Scotia ; and — Smith, P. E. Island, name of Schooner unknown. This proceeding, besides being illegal, damages the prospects and fishing of the inhabitants at Bonne Bay very much.

Sydney,—to coal.

Little Natashquar, Canada.

Population, 200 ; boats, 50 ; catch of cod, good. This port comes under the Canadian Government, whose fishing Schooner the *Canadienne*, visited the place shortly before I arrived.

The rivers are leased to different parties by Government.

Hawk's Harbor, Newfoundland, French Shore.

Population, 40, boats, 10; catch of cod, fair. One French fishing establishment on Keppel's Island.

St. Margaret's Bay.

One man (Jesse Humber), last year; could not find him this.

Current Island.

Population 29; boats, 2; fishing, fair. Place, very poor.

Anchor Point.

Population, 40; boats, 10; catch, small. Place flourishing. A complaint was made by a Mr. Grange that the French had prevented him from fishing the River of Ponds, netting the same themselves. Mr. Grange also told me that the French fished the River of Castors.

The complaint about the River of Ponds was made by Mr. Grange's father to Captain Lock in 1848, but it remains the same.

Forteau, Labrador.

Population, 35; boats, 20; catch, small. Place, clean and tidy.

Wood Island

Population, 130; boats, 36; catch, middling. Place, clean.

Blanc Sablon.

Population, 120; boats, 31; catch, bad. Seal fishing, fair.

Bradore.

Population, 8. Seal fishing, fair.

Ledges Island.

Population, 6; one family. Fish and seal with family at Ledge's Island.

Belles Amours, Canada.

Population, 1 family; 3 boats; catch of cod, fair.

Lance-a-Loup.

Population, 6; catch, bad. 12 small boats. Appearance, poor,

Loup Bay.

Population 30; catch, bad. Appearance, poor.

Little Modeste Island.

Population 50; boats, 9 small; catch bad. Appearance, poor.

Black Bay.

Population 40; boats, 4; catch, bad. Appearance, very poor.

Pinware Brook.

Population, one family,—Mr. Elworthy. Catch of salmon, fair. Mr. Elworthy complained that another man placed his nets in Pinware Brook. Mr. Elworthy claims the brook as his property, having paid £150 to Messrs. Stabb, Row & Co., St. John's, for it. On enquiry at St. John's, ascertained that as the Newfoundland Government had not sold the brook, it was equally free to any one.

Red Bay.

Population 100; boats, 20; catch, poor. Appearance poor.

St. Anthony's, Newfoundland.

Population 20 English; boats, 10; salmon catch, fair. Fishermen complained about French seining captain cutting their nets. On enquiry, it seems the English placed their nets in the way of the seines, and refused to take them up, considering they had an

equal right to fish with the French. A report of this disturbance was forwarded by me separately from St. John's, (No. 8, Fishery Report, vide enclosure.)

Croc Harbor.

The French head quarters during the Summer. They have generally one Man-of-War and a Store-ship there. The place is neat, with nice gardens. The graves of three English midshipmen are kept neat.

St. Johns, Newfoundland,—to coal, &c.

Shoe Cove.

Population 250; boats, 65; catch, very bad. Place neat. Complaint made against two French seining Captains, Garuy and Poulignau, of La Scie Harbor, for having in July cut and robbed the English nets outside Shoe Cove, after sheltering in the Cove on account of a gale of wind. Reported the case by letter to Monsieur Basset, Commander of H. I. M. Ship *La-touche Tréville*, at Croc, who promised to enquire into it.

Croc and St. Anthony, as before stated.

Quirpon.

Only one English resident, Frederick Pine, who takes charge of the French fishing establishments during the winter. In compliance with two letters received, one from His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, and one from Capitaine Mér, of H. I. M. Ship *Roland*, I proceeded to enquire into the charge brought against four men for destroying the French houses. As only one of the men, William Crabbe, was at Quirpon, I could not take any steps against the others. On trying to get evidence on oath, it seemed that complainant's wife, Mrs. Pine, was the only one who had seen Crabbe take any wood. She refused to be sworn, but said she saw him through a telescope: a distance of nearly one mile. Of course I could not act upon that evidence. Pine then accused Crabbe of stealing some of his rope. Crabbe immediately brought a countercharge against Pine for causing his dog to be shot and killed. It was in fact a case of mutual recrimi-

nation, so I dismissed the whole, leaving however a warning, in writing, with Mr. Pine, the custodian of the French property, to the effect that British subjects must not interfere with, destroy, or appropriate any of the French houses or stores left on the Island on their return to France.

Indian Tickle, Labrador.

Population 500 ; boats 150 ; catch, good ; Mr. Hennerbury's party having taken 12,000 quintals. Herrings, plentiful. Place thriving.

Cartwright Harbor, (Sandwich Bay.)

Population, variable. Messrs. A. B. Hunt & Co.'s fishing establishment. Catch, 400 tierces salmon, and 40,000 lbs. potted in tins. Salmon all over by July 20th.

Gready Island.

Population, 1000 in Summer ; boats, 250 ; catch, fair ; 120 quintals to a boat—2 men. Very clean and in good order. Fishing commences July 20th, ends 1st October.

Occasional Harbor.

Population, 150 ; boats, 50 ; catch, fair. A complaint was made by Charles Russell against another fisherman for stealing his fish. I referred him to the Judge,—this case being beyond my jurisdiction,—after taking Russell's statement on oath, which I left at Battle Harbor to be delivered to the Judge on his arrival.

Deer Harbor.

No inhabitants.

Size Harbor.

Population, 1 family, One boat ; catch, fair—25 quintals. Herrings struck in on the 25th August.

Charles Harbor.

Population 220 ; boats, 120 ; catch, good,—85 quintals a boat. Herring struck in on 1st September.

Battle Harbor.

Population 250 ; boats, 120 ; catch, good—8,000 to 9,000 quintals. Herring struck in on 1st September. There had been no interference by the American fishing Schooners this year.

Regarding the disturbance at St. Anthony's, as stated in my letter, No. 8, of the 18th ult., I communicated with Monsieur Basset, of H. I. Majesty's Ship *La-touche Tréville*, at Croc, and also called in at St. Anthony's, and warned the British fishermen not to interfere in any way with the French.

With respect to the River Salmon Fishery, Capitaine Basset agreed with me in saying, that the French had no right to the Freshwater Fishing ; but in the case of the River of Ponds and Castors, he imagined the French originally fished these rivers by mutual agreement with the English.

This does not appear to be the same with the river in Hare Bay ; and I also heard lately that the French fish a river in Pistolet Bay.

Having a few cases of fever amongst the ship's company, I deemed it necessary to return to St. John's, to send the men to Hospital, so was unable to remain on the Labrador coast as long as I originally intended. I anticipate no disturbances, however, that could be prevented by the presence of a Ship of War.

I am unable to give you any information relative to the working of the License system, not having met with any vessels encroaching on our fishing grounds during the cruise.

In conclusion, I consider that on the Newfoundland coast the fishing this year has been about the average ; but on the Labrador coast, though fish have been plentiful, the weather during the Summer has been so bad as to render "drying fish" nearly impossible. As a specimen, at Indian Tickle, out of 12,000 quin-

tals caught, between July 20th and September 10th, not more than 200 quintals had been shipped up to the latter date.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

RUSSELL S. PASLEY,
Commander.

To His Excellency
Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B.,
Governor of Newfoundland.

No. 2.

**Report of Stephen March, Esquire, Superintendent
of Fisheries, 1869.**

(Copy.)

ST. JOHN'S, 31st October, 1869.

SIR,—

I beg to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that on receipt of my instructions I lost no time in getting the Schooner *Brilliant* under way and sailed for the Straits of Belle Isle on the 16th June.

17th. Off Cape Freels. Light breeze from South-west.

18th. Passed the Wadham Islands about 1 P. M., and anchored for the night in the Fickle near Indian Island.

19th. Made sail at 4 A. M., with the wind from the East. Spoke several fishing boats off Herring Neck. Fish and caplin had struck in, and the prospects were very favorable.

20th. At Tilt Cove. Revd. Mr. Dobie (passenger) conducted Divine Service twice on shore.

Next morning I visited the Union Mine, which is in a prosperous condition, and was highly pleased to see men, women, and children profitably employed in their different avocations. It is now quite a wealthy little settlement, with a considerable population.

A fine large Church was in course of erection, and a new wharf and railway were in operation, so that a vessel of two hundred tons can be loaded in one day. Strangers receive a hearty welcome from the Proprietors, and unbounded hospitality is lavished upon them.

Left Tilt Cove the same day for La Scie, where I arrived in the evening. Was informed by Mr. Duggan, a resident of the place, that a French vessel with spring supplies, coming into contact with an iceberg, had her bows stove in and sank. The crew were saved and brought into this harbor.

Commenced taking the Census as directed, and was glad to find that the British subjects had given attention to the cultivation of their lands and the raising of cattle, which adds much to their comforts. They sadly complained, and I think justly, that they are treated badly by the French in conducting the Salmon fishery.

22nd. Called at several harbors, and anchored for the night at Little Bay.

23rd. Left early in the morning for Fleur de Lys. On arrival found a great falling off in the fishery, and several French rooms deserted.

24th. At Englee. Was glad to find Rev. Mr. Temple was quite recovered, and actively employed among his people, who speak of his usefulness in the highest terms. After visiting several places in my boat, for the purpose of taking the Census, we started for Conche, where we arrived the following morning. Found our fishermen greatly dissatisfied on account of their nets being robbed, or rather the fish taken therefrom by the French. Some of the inhabitants had to stay out all night in their small boats to prevent

this outrageous plunder. They gave me to understand that if this state of things continued much longer, they would not leave a vestige of French property standing.

And here I would remark, that it would be advisable on the part of the Government to give due attention to this matter, and if possible devise some means whereby both parties may conduct the fisheries on friendly terms.

The residents on the whole coast seem to think they are treated unjustly by having to pay full taxes on their supplies, and receiving no portion of the Revenue for Schools, Roads, and other purposes.

26th. Left Englee early in the morning for St. Anthony, and arrived there in the evening. Serious complaints were made by our fishermen against one of the French Captains who had cut their salmon nets and moorings before his people had commenced to fish.

I did all in my power to prevent a disturbance, recommending the aggrieved parties to lay their case before the French Commodore, and the Captain of Her Majesty's ship.

27th. Calm ; weather fine. Revd. Mr. Dobie conducted Divine Service twice.

28th. Touched at several harbors to take the Census, and in the evening anchored at Quirpon. Was glad to find the fishery had commenced well.

29th. Left early in the morning, and visited the several harbors from Quirpon to Cape Norman.

30th. Sailed for Forteau with an easterly breeze. On arrival landed Revd. Mr. Dobie and family.

Received the pleasing news that there was every prospect of a fair fishery, two men having caught so much as forty quintals.

A number of seals, young and old, had been taken on the coast. Our fishermen were late in getting down, owing to large quantities of ice in the Straits.

Made sail at 6 P. M. for St. George's Bay.

July 1st. Heavy gale from the North-east, which was felt on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, and was, I believe, very injurious to the fishery.

2nd. No abatement of the wind. Vessel under reefed foresail.

3rd. Was glad to take shelter in George's Bay. The principal business carried on here is in connection with the herring fishery, in which all the people are more or less engaged. They have made a law among themselves that no seines are to be used, which is a wise arrangement, as it protects the fish during the spawning season. The chief merchants in this place are supplied from Halifax.

5th. Left St. George's Bay at 3 A. M.

6th. Off Cape St. George. Becalmed three days. Cruized in my boat to the different Coves to take Census.

10th. Arrived at the Bay of Islands with its splendid basin and river, which runs fifty miles between forests of fine timber of the description necessary for our country use.

During the summer three thousand logs were floated down the river Humber, some of which, when sawn, made boards four feet wide.

The soil is rich beyond description; and if farmers were to settle down in this place, St. John's could be supplied with produce without help from her sister Provinces.

The Herring Fishery is a mine of wealth. No less than one hundred thousand barrels were exported last fall, winter and spring, from this and Bonne Bays. Forty quintals of codfish per man were caught here last year after the Labrador Fishery closed. Sixty sailing crafts and four steamers were anchored in the two Bays at one time last fall, trading and fishing—three thousand pounds cash forming part of the payment. Two forty-rand herring nets will sustain and clothe a moderate family during the winter months, and those who cannot at first provide themselves

with this small outfit can easily obtain nets and moorings from the traders, giving half the catch for hire. This enables them, after laying in their winter's diet, to purchase the said nets, &c.

Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands are capable of sustaining fifty thousand inhabitants, and our starving population on the Eastern Coast may here find enough and to spare. Farmers, fishermen, coopers, shipwrights, &c., may here find labor and good wages.

12th. Started for Bonne Bay. Took a strong breeze from the North-west; had to put the *Brilliant* under reefed canvas; arrived all right, and commenced taking Census.

14th. Made sail again, and visited several places in my boat, as it was not safe to bring the vessel too near the land, the water being very shallow. It was dangerous work, as there was no harbor near to run for shelter, and I was glad when it was accomplished.

15th. Anchored at Port au Choix, which is the finest French fishing station on the coast, owing to its position at the Western part of the Straits.

16th. At Isle au Bois. The Jersey Agents were glad to see me, for the French were just beginning their annual encroachments. Four large vessels had moored on the fishing ground, and were making preparations for carrying on a summer's work.

When I ordered them to leave they made excuses, but I could see plainly that they were sadly disappointed.

The fishery at this place commenced well, but owing to the heavy gale which prevailed on the Coast about the first of the month, the fish had disappeared and struck in at Salmon Bay.

17th. Cruised the Straits till the 20th, watching the movements of the French fishermen with a vigilant eye. Visited the different harbors from Forteau to Henley till the 25th. Found a number of French Shallops on our ground buying bait from some of our fishermen. I was not able to prevent this traffic, but I would respectfully suggest the expediency of the Legislature passing an Act prohibiting the same. They scatter thousands of barrels of

bait among the bultows in the Straits, and prevent the fish finding its way down. I am of opinion that our British fishermen will not submit to such treatment from their own people if it be permitted to continue.

From this date I was constantly cruising the Straits till the

30th. Touched at Belle Isle. Anchored at Lark Harbor; heavy North-east breeze with dense fog and rain. Sent two men to the Eastern end of the Island for the Officer. Learned from him that the French fishermen had not attempted to encroach up to date.

The gale continued for two days, during which time the officer could not land on account of the surf.

August 3d. Made sail, and it was with difficulty we got out of Lark Harbor, the sea running very high at the time.

Cruised the Straits from Cape Charles to Isle au Bois. French batteaux crossing every day with bait. I had no instructions to seize their crafts, and consequently could not interfere with them, but I am convinced that this plan would be most effective in putting a stop to these unlawful proceedings.

Large steamers and ships are to be seen in the Straits when the weather is clear.

10th. Crossed the Straits and anchored at Flower's Cove. No cause for complaint on this side. The British settlers are in a more prosperous state. The soil is richer, so that they derive many comforts from their little farms.

The French cutter employed to protect the fisheries, got on shore when beating out this harbor. We offered our assistance, but the Captain preferred waiting till high tide, when she floated off all right.

The people were building a Mission house for the Rev. Mr. Dobie, who intends to reside here during the winter months.

16th. At Red Bay; fishing to date almost a failure. The people complain most bitterly of the French taking away their bait.

They generally kill their voyage after the latter give up their ruinous practice. So soon as they cease to carry off the bait, and scatter it among their bultows, the fish finds its way down to the stations where our people resort.

20th. Called at Belle Isle. Found the officer and crew at their post. Not much fish in this locality. Cruised the Straits, and was glad to find the *Ariel* had arrived on the Coast with the Mails.

23rd. At Battle Harbor for letters.

24th. Left Battle Harbor, and sailed up the Straits. Caplin had left the Coast.

Called at Belle Isle, and found all right.

Proceeded to Quirpon, according to my instructions, to finish taking the Census from this place to White Bay, and thence to Cape John.

During the summer I visited numerous Harbors and Coves, often running great risks and exposing my life.

I noticed that the residents who had given attention to the cultivation of the soil were most comfortably circumstanced.

September 7th. Arrived at St. John's.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

STEPHEN MARCH.

The Hon. JOHN BEMISTER, {
Colonial Secretary. }

No. 3.**Report of James March, on Fisheries at Belle Isle,
1869.**

On receipt of my instructions from the Government, I made my arrangements and started for Belle Isle in the Schooner *Lily*, where I arrived in due time. The Light-house Keeper informed me that nothing of importance had occurred since my last visit. Numbers of seals were constantly passing the Island during March and April months. No scarcity of codfish early in the Spring.

July 12th.—Hazy weather. A large barque passed, steering North.

15th.—Wind South. Very foggy.

18th.—Wind East. Fine weather.

21st.—Wind variable. Several small Coasters passed, going North.

24th.—A brisk breeze from the West. Weather very fine, but rather cold.

27th.—Calm and foggy.

August 1st.—Wind West; fine weather. Numbers of small crafts passing North with their Spring's catch probably seeking.

3rd.—Wind West. One of the Canadian Mail Steamers passed going in a Westerly direction.

6th.—Wind West; fine weather. An English Schooner passed, steering North.

9th.—Calm. Hazy weather.

12th.—Fine; wind East. A splendid ship passed South.

15th.—Wind variable. Several English Schooners passed North. Not much fish about the Island.

20th.—Wind East. A fine barque passed South.

23rd.—Calm. A Canadian Steamer in sight. The Light-house Keeper showed his flag and fired guns, which was answered by those on board.

25th.—Foggy ; wind South.

26th.—Wind South. Several English Schooners in the vicinity.

27th.—A large Steamer passed, bound up the Straits.

28th.—Fine clear weather. Fishing crafts passing all day, homeward bound.

29th.—Calm ; weather very hazy.

30th.—Wind West ; fine clear weather.

31st.—Wind East. Made preparations to leave the Island.

September 5th.—Left the Straits for home, where I arrived on the 10th.

REMARKS.

I would again make allusion to the fact of no French fishermen having attempted to encroach since the vigilant Commissioner seized several of their batteaux during the Summer of 1866.

However, I am fully convinced that if this Island is unprotected they will make it a rendezvous. At present they know it to be guarded by a British officer, but if this is discontinued I fear our fishermen will have but little chance.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES MARCH.

To Hon. JOHN BEMISTER, }
Colonial Secretary. }

No. 4.**Report on Protection of the Fishery at Cape John,
1869.**

Arrived at Cape John on the 7th June. Great quantity of ice in the Bay and about the Cape. No Frenchmen arrived at La Scie. Commence making shelter for the Summer.

June 10th.—Wind South-west; two French Vessels arrived at La Scie. No fish yet at the Cape.

13th.—Four French boats came to South bill of Cape, reported Captain Puloca's ship lost at Harbor Deep. No fish at the Cape. Told me they had 35 days passage.

14th.—Wind South. Labrador vessels passing North. Very little fish at the Cape.

15th.—Wind West. 7 batteaux at the Cape. No fish for the seine.

16th.—Wind W. S. W., blowing strong. No Frenchmen seen for the day.

17th.—Some fish taken with the jigger. Some sign of Caplin. Several French boats at the boundary.

18th.—Wind N. E. ; some sea on ; no fish of any account.

19th.—Saw no Frenchmen for the day. Caplin landed.

20th.—9 Batteaux at Middle Bill Cove. Fish very scarce.

21st.—No Frenchmen in sight all day.

22nd.—No boats at the Cape.

23rd.—Saw 6 French boats at North Bill of Cape. Fish scarce.

24th.—Small quantity taken with seine.

25th.—Wind South-east, blowing strong, with sea on. No French boats north of the Cape in sight. Caplin in abundance.

26th.—Wind S. W. Sea more moderate; some fish taken at Middle Bill Cove.

27th.—Wind South. 9 Batteaux and 3 seine boats at South Bill of Cape.

28th.—Wind S. E. French all North of Middle Bill.

29th.—Wind West. Several Batteaux at the boundary. Hauled to-day about 6000 fish at the limit.

30th.—Wind N. W. 10 French boats at the Cape; fish scarce.

July 1st.—Wind South. Frenchmen at Middle Bill Cove took 10,000 fish.

2nd.—Wind S. E., strong breeze with heavy sea. No French boats at the Cape.

3rd.—Wind E. N. E., with heavy sea. Guard boat went to Cape, forced to return. In landing, up-set boat; nearly lost one man, who afterwards died from the chill. At 3, P. M., landing place taken away with sea.

4th.—Sea tremendous. Remained in Brinie's Cove all day; Saw no French boats until the 10th.

10th.—Wind S. W.; sea moderate. Rowed to Cape; saw several French boats; told me the heavy sea was ruining them. Fish very scarce,

11th.—Wind S. S. W., blowing hard. No boats at the Cape.

12th.—Wind N. E. with rain. Some fish taken at the Middle Bill Cove.

13th.—At 3, A. M., went to boundary; saw no French boats all day.

14th.—Fish scarce. No French boats at the Cape.

15th.—Wind East. No French in sight.

16th.—Saw but three Batteaux for the day.

17th.—At 3, A. M., guard boat rowed to limit. No Batteaux at the Cape.

18th.—Wind S. E., with sea on. No Frenchmen seen.

19th.—Saw but 6 Batteaux at the Middle Bill Cove. Fish very scarce.

20th.—Wind N. E., blowing strong; sea very high; French boats North of the Cape.

21st.—Heavy sea; impossible to fish.

22nd.—Remained in Mansfield Bite all day.

23rd.—Wind E. N. E.; sea very high; at 10, A. M. lost landing place.

24th.—Remained in Brinie's Cove all day.

27th.—At 6, A. M., guard boat went to Cape. Saw several French boats at North Bill; Fish scarce at the boundary.

28th.—At 3, A. M., rowed to limit. Saw 9 Batteaux at North Bill doing little with the fish.

29th.—At 3 A. M., went to Cape. Several boats in Cape Cove. Fish scarce. At 4, P. M., the man died who was nearly lost on the 3rd inst.

30th.—At daylight rowed to Cape. Several boats at the Cape. Fish very scarce for the seine. Frenchmen making poor work of it, not 200 qtls. for seine yet; hook and line not much better.

31st.—Wind W. N. W. Great number boats at the Cape, but doing very little with the fish.

August 1st.—Rowed to Cape at daylight. Frenchmen rowing round trying the ground. Took from boundary to-day about 100 qtls. for 60 or 70 men. Frenchmen complaining about the scarcity of fish.

2nd.—Wind S. W., blowing strong; some fish taking in Mansfield Bite with cod net. No Frenchmen at the Cape.

3rd.—Saw no French boats.

4th.—No Frenchmen at the Cape. Saw none until the 9th.

9th.—Four seine boats came to South Bill. Said fish was scarce north of the Cape; done very little for the day.

10th.—At daylight guard boat went to limit. Several boats at the South Bill; asked if there was much fish in Bay Notre Dame; told him no.

11th.—Wind S. E. Boats forced to leave the Cape.

12th.—No Frenchmen at the boundary for the day.

13th.—Saw no French.

14th.—No Frenchmen at the Cape.

15th.—Wind West; saw 9 boats at North Bill Cove. Fish very scarce.

16th.—Wind N. E. French boats came to Brinie's Cove for shelter, complaining all the time about the scarcity of the fish; said the caplin was gone, and their catch with the seine was about 300 qtls. each.

17th.—At daylight French boats left Brinie's Cove for the Cape, in company with guard boat; at noon left the Cape and went North.

18th.—Sea very high. No boats at the Cape.

19th.—Wind N. E.; heavy sea.

20th.—High sea; no Frenchmen.

21st.—No boats at Cape.

22nd.—No boats at Cape; fish scarce in Mansfield Bite.

23rd.—Saw several Batteaux. Very little fish caught with hook and line.

24th.—At daylight rowed to boundary; 11 Batteaux at South Bill not doing much.

25th.—Some Batteaux at Cape scarce of bait.

26th.—Fine weather, no bait to be got. Frenchmen left the Cape, and went to Condahash for squids.

27th.—Saw no French.

28th.—No boats at the Cape.

29th.—Several Batteaux at Middle Bite ; fish very scarce.

30th.—Wind South, with sea on. French went north of Cape.

31st.—Wind S. W. Several Batteaux at limit. Very little fish with hook.

September 1st.—Wind W., fine weather. Guard boat at the limit all day in company with French boats ; fish very scarce.

2nd.—No Frenchmen south of Middle Bill.

3rd.—No French at the Cape. Great many craft going South from Labrador.

4th.—Several Batteaux at North Bill of Cape.

5th.—Wind N. W. No French.

6th.—Several Batteaux at North Bill, fishing with hook and line.

7th.—From this date until the 15th, when the guard boat left the Cape, the French visited the Cape but seldom.

15th.—The guard boat left Mansfield Bite, sea too rough to remain any longer.

Their several catches at La Scie as follows :—

Captain Pulaca, 700 quintals.

“ Munyac, 600 “

“ Gailie, 750 “

“ Guara, 580 “

Average crew, 60 men.

Ditto at Shoe Cove, 40 quintals per man.

Ditto in the Head of the Bay, 30 quintals per man.

(Signed,)

HENRY KNIGHT.

No. 5.

**Report of R. J. Pinsent, Esq., Judge of the Court of
Labrador, to His Excellency the Governor, 1869.**

(Copy.)

To His Excellency STEPHEN JOHN HILL,
Esquire, C. B. Governor of New-
foundland, &c. &c.

SAINT JOHN'S,
November 27, 1869. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to make my report to Your Excellency of my proceedings and observations during my Circuit at Labrador last summer.

I sailed from St. John's on the 28th May, in the Schooner *William Stairs*, a vessel hired by the Government as a Revenue cruiser and Circuit ship, on the Coast of Labrador. Mr. Knight, Collector, and Mr. Canning, sub-Collector of Customs, being on board; the former gentleman having the general direction of the destination of the vessel.

Owing to obstruction from the ice, which obliged us to harbor several times on the Coast of Newfoundland, we did not arrive at Labrador until the 18th of June; from which time up to the 7th October, we were constantly cruising on the Coast, from Blanc Sablon in the Straits of Belle Isle to the vicinity of Cape Harrison in the North, visiting all the principal Harbors and stations within that Circuit. On the 9th of October we returned to St. John's.

Our vessel was well adapted to the service; she sailed fast, was commodious and weatherly, and under the command of Captain Hackett, and the direction of Collector Knight, performed her duty in a most efficient manner; the Revenue collection at Labrador this year exceeding that of any other year since the service was established.

During our visits to the various settlements, I was informed by persons of undoubted credit, that the condition of many of the resident inhabitants of Labrador, last winter, had been very trying for want of a sufficient supply of food; in several instances the destitution was so great that but for the sea's caught and eaten by the people, together with the aid afforded by the house of J. & D. Slade & Co., of Battle Harbor, actual starvation would have been the consequence.

In one case, which I specially investigated, such was the melancholy result. The following particulars I learned from the father of the family, Edward Mercer, of Bay Roberts, Newfoundland. He informed me that he had been in the habit of fishing in the summer at Pack's Harbor, Labrador, for several years and returning to Newfoundland in the fall. That last winter, for the first time, he remained at Labrador, with his family, consisting in all of himself, his wife, five sons and one daughter; he had only three barrels of flour for his stock of provisions; but he hoped to kill game and seals for food during the winter. He removed from Pack's Harbor at the end of October, and went into winter quarters up the North River, in Sandwich Bay; his stock of food was exhausted by the middle of January, and he and his family then subsisted on what little game they could kill, and the scanty but kind aid they received from some neighbours, who were themselves straitened for food; there was no supply to be had at the merchant's stores in Sandwich Bay. They struggled on this way until the latter part of February, when they removed, being all in a weak state of health, to Handy Harbor Island, about six miles to the Northward of Pack's Harbor, hoping there to kill some seals and sea birds, and to get a supply of mussels for food.

After they got to this Island, the floating ice prevented communication with the mainland, they could get no seals or birds, and had nothing but mussels to eat, added to which they were very badly off for clothing and fuel; the continued want of proper food, together with suffering from cold, at length resulted in the death, at Handy Island, of the three young persons, and the prostration of the rest of the family.

In April, the man, his wife, the two surviving sons and the daughter got over to Pack's Harbor, where another son soon died.

At this place, an Esquimaux Indian living in the neighborhood, kindly brought them some food and helped them as much as he could. They struggled on, living chiefly on mussels, until the first arrival there of a vessel from Newfoundland, at which time they were almost entirely exhausted.

When I saw the poor man at Pack's Harbor, in August, he was greatly debilitated, and unable to work; his wife and surviving children had comparatively recovered their health; their circumstances were very poor. I therefore, on the part of the Government, gave them some assistance. This case is an extreme one; but I was told, by several reliable persons, that the condition of many families last winter was nearly as necessitous as that of Edward Mercer, and that such suffering for want of food, was perhaps never before experienced on the Coast of Labrador.

I may mention that game of all kinds was unusually scarce.

The mercantile establishments, with the exception of Slades, at Battle Harbor, had left no stock of provisions on their premises, so that there was but one store to look to for aid, and there considerable assistance was given to the starving people.

I cannot but express my opinion that it is very illiberal, or at least very inconsiderate, on the part of merchants having establishments at Labrador, that they do not make some winter provision for the resident inhabitants, who deal with them, more or less, during the summer season. A stock of from fifty to a hundred barrels of Indian Meal, costing about as many pounds, would at each establishment be sufficient to guard against this danger of starvation. I deem it to be the absolute duty of these merchants to provide, to a reasonable extent, for the sustentation of the surrounding people, should there be a necessity for it, during a long inclement Labrador winter. With reference to this subject, I must remark, that the Nova Scotia traders, who come down on the Coast of Labrador, generally earlier in the summer than our vessels from Newfoundland, are of great service to the residents, by supplying them with provisions in their time of need; and it is only just to add, that they have often done so with a kindness highly creditable to their humanity.

The legal cases brought before me during the Circuit, were—

- 3 of Larceny.
- 2 of Assault and Battery.
- 1 of Damages for Destroying a Net.
- 4 of Sureties of the Peace.
- 1 of Unlawfully throwing Ballast overboard.
- 1 of Debt.

In two aggravated cases, namely, one of Larceny, and the other of Assault and Battery, I sentenced the offenders to six months imprisonment, with hard labor, in H. M. Gaol, at St. John's. They justly deserved that amount of punishment, and it was necessary to make a public example of the consequences of flagrant violation of the law, and to shew that even at Labrador it could not be done with impunity.

I brought these men from Labrador to St. John's in the Circuit vessel. One of them was on board nearly two months, and the other about half that time. Their safe custody was attended with considerable care and trouble, as no proper lock-up room had been provided in the vessel. I would repeat what I have on former occasions represented, that it is necessary a suitable temporary prison should always be provided in the Circuit vessel.

The conduct of the people at Labrador, both residents and those coming in the Summer only, is, on the whole, creditable to them. When it is considered how many thousands of fishermen are there engaged, it is remarkable that so few serious crimes are committed. During the past season, I heard very little complaint of violent behaviour, even in the prosecution of the Herring Fishery, in which, from its brief continuance and exciting character, such conduct is likely to occur.

The Cod Fishery last season was, I consider, in the aggregate, one-third less than a good average voyage. There was an unusual failure on the Northern part of the coast, in the vicinity of Cape Harrison, to which most of our fishing vessels resort; but on the Southern part of the coast the catch was better than it had been there for some years.

The Herring Fishery was of very short duration. I should estimate the catch at one-third less than an average voyage.

The Salmon Fishery was, on the whole, good.

In addition to our own vessels there were, as usual, several Nova Scotian and Canadian vessels engaged in these fisheries. I saw only one vessel from the United States, which I met with in St. Michael's Bay; she was a Steamer called the *Monticello*, from New York, engaged in the Herring Fishery, in which she had been unsuccessful at Labrador, and was, therefore, about to proceed to the Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, with the hope of being more fortunate there.

The number of fishing vessels from the United States now engaged in the fisheries at Labrador, is very few indeed; and even from Nova Scotia and Canada, they are not so numerous as they were formerly.

There are from Nova Scotia about a dozen regular traders not employed in the fisheries, that are engaged on the coast of Labrador, in bartering provisions and other goods with the inhabitants for salmon, herrings, oil and furs. They generally arrive early, and thus often supply the residents when they are short of provisions.

I am of opinion that they are beneficial to the people in that way, as also in keeping down the prices of goods supplied by the resident merchants, and raising the market value of the aforesaid produce of the country. These trading vessels are liable to pay Customs' duties when fallen in with by our Revenue Officers, and certainly very few of them escape the active vigilance of Collectors Knight and Canning.

I am gratified to be able to state, that I have good reason to believe that the condition of the resident inhabitants of Labrador will next winter be much better with respect to food than it was last winter—these residents not having vessels and other means of leaving their own localities, were last summer fortunately obliged to remain at home, where they did much better in the fishery than if they had gone to Cape Harrison, and its neighbor-

hood; they have consequently been able, generally, to lay in a sufficient stock of provisions for the winter.

The Census of the resident population of Labrador, from Blanc Sablon to Cape Harrison, inclusive, has this summer been taken, (by order of the Government); the total number is 2,479, comprising—

1803	belonging to the	Church of England.
483	“ “ “	Rome.
165	“ “	Wesleyan Church.
28	“ “	Church of Scotland.

In this number, about three hundred Indians and Half-breeds of the Esquimaux and Mountaineer races, are included. They reside chiefly in the magnificent Bay, called Hamilton Inlet, and that neighborhood; most of them are connected with the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Half-breeds, who are the offspring of Europeans and Indians, are docile, decent, and intelligent; they speak good English, and are fond of learning to read and write; they are employed in the Salmon fishery in Summer, and in Furring in Winter, catching only a little Codfish in the Fall of the year, for their own consumption. On the whole, they make out a tolerably comfortable living.

In the Summer the Coast of Labrador swarms with thousands of people from Newfoundland, who engage in the Cod, Herring, and Salmon Fisheries, during the season, and return in the Fall to their own country. They are, of course, not included in the Labrador Census.

SCHOOLS.

There were only Four Schools in operation this year at Labrador, viz :—

Place.	Teacher.	When in operation	Scholars.	Salary.
At Battle Harbor	Rev. W. E. Wilson	Summer & Winter	{ 23 summer } { 13 winter }	\$ 24
At Pioware	Mrs. O'Dell.....	Ditto	{ 20 summer } { 47 winter }	36
At Cape Charles	Miss Young.....	Summer only.	25 summer.	24
At Matthew's Cove	Mrs. Tobin.....	Ditto	15 summer.	8
			Total	\$92

I paid the above salaries out of the money placed in my hands by the Government, and supplied the Schools with books.

Labrador is not a favorable country for the establishment of Schools ; the people there are so scattered that, with very few exceptions, it is impracticable to get a sufficient number of them together for that purpose. The general and most effective mode of instruction is by supplying books to the isolated inhabitants, and thus enabling them to learn at home by their own firesides, where they teach one another.

I distributed the books, furnished by the Government, to a great many families, who thankfully received them, and will, I am sure, make good use of them.

The Medicines which I took down with me, and distributed among the inhabitants, were very useful and much valued ; for on this coast they are not, in most places, to be procured in any other way.

The weather at Labrador last summer, was particularly wet, cold, and backward ; consequently the curing of fish was retarded, and

the shipments for market were delayed much beyond the usual period.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ROBERT JOHN FINSENT,
Judge of the Court of Labrador.

No. 6.

Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Company.

The Directors of the Harbor Grace Water Company beg leave to transmit herewith, for the information of the Government, a statement of their affairs for the past year, showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £193 16 10 Currency, after the payment of Interest for the half year ending 30th June.

They have much pleasure in stating that the works of the Company are in most satisfactory operation, and have been so for the past year.

They have imported materials of various sorts at a cost of £129 18 2 Currency, as per account.

And further, that it will be necessary to import larger pipes for the main line, as it has proved that the supply by the present pipes will be inadequate to meet the increasing demand.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. HARRISON RIDLEY,
President.

To the Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.,
St. John's. }

**Dr. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account
with the Harbor Grace Water Company.**

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1868.							
July 1.—	To Balance due per last Account				153	19	8
Dec. 31.—	“ Cash for Assessments ..	440	8	3			
“ “ —	“ Ditto for Fittings, &c. ..	23	2	4			
“ “ —	“ Ditto for Water Rate on Vessels	21	8	6	484	19	1
1869.							
July 3.—	“ Ditto for Assessments ..	448	6	2			
“ “ —	“ Ditto for Iron and Lead Pipes, Fittings, Labor, &c.	126	14	11	575	1	1
					1213	19	10
	Amount carried forward				£1213	19	10

Dr. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account

Amount brought forward £1213 19 10

Amount carried forward £1213 19 10

with the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Cr.

1868.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 15.—	By paid Wm. Stowe, for Ladder &c	0	14	0			
28.—	“ paid for Uniforms, for Volunteer Fire Company, as per vote	97	18	4			
	“ paid Appraisers	30	0	0			
	“ paid C. Watts, for writing &c	7	10	0			
Aug. 1.—	“ paid cutting and removing Brushwood &c., at Bannerman Lake	11	8	0	147	10	4
Sept. 7.—	“ Amount Invoice, Iron Pipes, &c., ex <i>Gertrude</i> ..	41	19	11			
	“ Charges and difference Exchange	17	1	7			
	“ Duties on ditto £71 7 2; Labor 7s. 6d	8	4	7			
	“ paid Butler, Freight from St. John's.	3	9	0	70	15	1
Nov. 12 —	“ paid John Richards, rent, account Lynch	3	0	0			
Dec. 28.—	“ paid John Hayward, for attendance	1	16	6			
	“ paid 2 lbs. Leather for washers	0	5	0			
31.—	“ paid J. C. Withers advertising	0	18	4			
	“ paid W. Squarey, ditto and Posters	1	3	6			
	“ paid Thomas Higgins, for Lime	0	2	6			
	“ C. L. Kennedy, torch lamps, &c	2	8	6	9	12	10
	Carried forward				227	18	3

Dr. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account

Amount brought forward £1213 19 10

Amount carried forward £1213 19 10

with the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward ..	.....			227	18	3
Dec. 31.—By paid Jillard, Brothers, files and nails ..	0	4	10			
“ paid Panton and Munn, paint and oil	1	17	3	2	2	1
“ paid 6 months interest ..	.....			227	10	0
1869.						
Mar. 11.—“ paid Wm. H. Trapnell, Sundries	1	15	5			
Ditto ditto for use of Hall, for three years ..	7	10	0			
April 12.—“ Amount Invoice, per <i>Meteor</i> , from Greenock .	52	15	1			
“ paid duties £6 2s.; freight 6s	6	8	0			
June 7.—“ paid Wm. Squarey, Blank Forms.	7	10	0			
April 29.—“ paid John Richards, rent account Lynch	3	0	0			
June 30.—“ Wm. Oke, for 1 trough..	0	12	6			
“ Sundries, coal, file, and line	1	1	6	80	12	6
“ Amount paid labor, car- tage, &c .. ..	.....			29	8	8
“ paid John Lynch, for 12 months services .. ..	.....			100	0	0
“ paid C. Watts, Secretary &c. Salary .. ..	.....			100	0	0
“ Volunteer Fire Company, Annual vote .. ..	.....			25	0	0
Carried forward ..	.....			792	13	0

Dr. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Esq., Treasurer, in Account

Amount brought forward £1213 19 10

£1213 19 10

To balance due £193 16 10

We, the undersigned, having been appointed to Audit the Water Company Accounts for the past year, hereby certify that we have examined the Accounts, Vouchers, &c., and find all correct in every particular.

GEORGE BROWN,
J. FITZGERALD.

with the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Cr.

		£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward ..	.....	792	13	0
June 30.—By Sundries for 6 months'				
Interest .. .. .	.....	227	10	0
		1020	3	0
Balance .. .. .	.....	193	16	10
		£1213	19	10

£1213 19 10

E. & O. E.

Harbor Grace, July 5th, 1869.

C. WATTS,
Secretary, &c.

**General Abstract of the Affairs of the Notre Dame Mining Company,
31st December, 1869.**

Dr.		Cr.
To Capital Stock £15,000, of which sum one half has been paid up, say	£7500 0 0	
“ Call of 20s. per share, pay- able 1st February, 1870.	1500 0 0	
	<hr/>	
	£9000 0 0	
		By amount expended in pur- chase of Mine, erection of buildings, payment of wages, and in supplies and goods in store
		£8215 0 5
		“ Cash in Union Bank ..
		19 18 0
		“ unappropriated balance of call, after deducting the unpaid claims upon the Company, say £734 18 5
		765 1 7
		<hr/>
		£9000 0 0

No. 7.

APPENDIX.

JOHN H. WARREN,
President.

E. L. JARVIS,
Secretary.

No. 8.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

	\$	Cts.
Amount of Deposits on 1st January, 1869	614,562.73	
“ “ on 31st December, 1869	649,152.88	
Increase of Deposits	34,590.15	
Amount deposited during the year	123,991.90	
“ Withdrawn during the year	89,401.75	
Increase	34,590.15	
The amount received for Interest on Investments, &c., &c.	27,794.33	
Which account was thus closed :—		
Interest added to Deposit Account	17,945.06	
Disbursement Account	2,367.77	
Harbor Grace ditto	200.00	
The Treasury for Interest charged	1048.50	
The Reserve Account for balance	6,233.00	
	27,794.33	
The Reserve Account :—		
By Balance from last year	6,043.93	
“ Added this year	6,233.00	
	12,276.93	
Less an error in Interest Account of 1868. \$00.70		
Loss on Lazy Bank Property 1099.08		
	1,099.78	
Balance remaining to Cr.	\$11,177.15	

The ASSETS are as follows :—

	\$	Cts.
Cash	81,968.60	
Water Company Stock	66,000.00	
Gower Street Property	1,214.00	
Discounts and Loans	3,664.20	
Mortgages	58,027.92	
Debentures	449,454.36	
	<u>660,330.03</u>	

CONTRA.

The Deposits	649,152.88
“ Reserve Account	11,177.15
	<u>660,330.03</u>

Classification of Deposits :—

628	Accounts under	\$200.00
437	“ from \$200 to	500.00
195	“ from 500 to	1000.00
109	“ from 1000 to	2000.00
34	“ from 2000 to	3000.00
4	“ from 3000 to	4000.00
4	“ from 4000 to	5000.00
1	Supreme Court	8808.00
1	Harbor Grace Branch	38,938.00

1413

	\$	Cts.
The Statement from the Harbor Grace Branch shews 150 Depositors of		39,111.45
Of which amount there is at the credit of the Branch in the Books of the Head Office	\$38,938.00	
The balance in the hands of Joseph Peters, Esq., Cashier, Harbor Grace	173.45	
	<u> </u>	<u>39,111.45</u>

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Cashier.

Certified by—

NICHOLAS STABB,
F. B. T. CARTER, } *Directors.*
A. SHEA, }

=====

No. 9.

Dr.

The Commercial Bank of

To Proprietors for paid up Capital	£50,000	0	0
“ Bank Notes in circulation	32,502	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£82,502	10	0
“ Due to Sundries on Current Accounts, De- posit Receipts, &c., &c.	73,023	16	10
“ Unclaimed Dividends.. .. .	183	10	0
“ Dividend at 6 per cent £3000 Of which one half was paid 31st De- cember, 1868 1500			
	<hr/>		
	1,500	0	0
“ Bonus, No. 2, at 1 per cent.. .. .	500	0	0
“ Reserve Fund	7,000	0	0
“ Remaining to credit of Profit and Loss ..	802	9	2
	<hr/>		
	£ 165,512	6	0

*Average Amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand,
in each Month of the Year ending 30th June, 1869.*

MONTH.	NOTES.	SPECIE.	MONTH.	NOTES.	SPECIE.
1868.	£	£	1869.	£	£
July	31,036	34,942	January .. .	34,308	22,667
August	30,648	30,538	February ..	32,860	22,872
September .	31,071	21,939	March	31,622	20,872
October . . .	33,492	19,538	April	33,879	24,291
November .	37,409	15,881	May	34,681	32,714
December .	35,859	24,227	June	34,470	27,826
	Average for the Year .. £			33,444	24,775

Newfoundland, 30th June, 1869.

Cr.

By Specie in the Vault, in Gold, Silver and Copper Coins	£22,889	9	1
“ Notes of other Banks, &c.	204	0	0
	<hr/>		
	23,093	9	1
Bills of Exchange	5,593	15	
Premium on ditto	1,118	15	
	<hr/>		
“ Local Bills Discounted, amounts due from other Banks, &c, &c	110,245	8	7
“ Debenture Bonds and Water Stock, including Interest thereon, &c., &c.	22,460	18	4
“ Bank Premises and Fixtures	3,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£165,512	6	0
	<hr/>		

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 said Bank, to the 30th June 1869.

FRED. J. WYATT, }
 EDWIN DUDER, } *Directors.*
 JOHN WINTER, }

St. JOHN'S }
 to wit }

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 9th }
 day of July, A.D. 1869. }

H. T. WOOD, *Commissioner of Affidavits,*
 Supreme Court.

No. 10.

**General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank
of Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st May,
1869.**

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up	£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in circulation	82,495	0	0
Due by the Bank, including Deposits on interest payable in January and July, on receiving 15 days' notice	207,551	18	9
Dividend of 4 per cent for the half year 30th Nov., 1868	£2000		
Dividend of 5 per cent for the half year, 31st May, 1869	2500		
		4500	
Less Dividend, 30th Nov. last (paid) . . .	2000	2,500	0 0
Bonus, (No. 13,) of 4 per cent for the year ending 31st May, 1869		2,000	0 0
		<u>£344,546</u>	<u>18 9</u>

ASSETS.

Gold, Silver and Copper Coins in the vault of the Bank	£35,562	11	10
Notes of other Banks	4,660	0	0
Balances due by Agents and funds immediately available	112,925	16	1
Bills Discounted, Loans, &c	223,737	13	0
Leasehold, Water-street	4,838	7	8
Bank Premises, Iron Safes, and Office furniture, cost £8000	4,000	0	0
		<u>£385,724</u>	<u>8 7</u>

Surplus Assets over Liabilities £41,177 9 10

Viz., Reserve Fund £40,000, and Profit and Loss £1,177 9 10.

*Average Amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand,
for the Year ending 31st May, 1869.*

1868.	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
June	£37,509	£83,629
July	33,833	79,967
August	36,772	76,487
September	42,755	75,420
October	42,442	81,890
November	44,723	96,259
December	47,158	90,096
1869.		
January	53,593	83,892
February	53,800	78,650
March	56,265	76,347
April	51,119	79,645
May	37,287	83,409
Average for the year,	44,771	82,141

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.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *Chairman.*
ROBERT GRIEVE,
ROBERT ALEXANDER,
ROBERT THORBURN.

NEWFOUNDLAND, }
 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 to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN W. SMITH,
Manager.

Sworn to before me at St. John's aforesaid, }
 this 5th day of June, 1869. }

H. T. WOOD,
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

**General Abstract of the Affairs of the Union Marine Insurance Company,
to 31st December, 1869.**

Dr.					Cr.
To Capital Stock paid up ..	£1502	10	0	By Investments at 3 per cent.	£2,000 0 0
“ Premiums on unexpired Risks	424	17	1	“ Interest due on ditto ..	25 0 0
“ Claims unpaid	27	8	4	“ Cash in Union Bank ..	452 18 6
“ Ditto disputed	200	0	0	“ Bills Receivable	549 4 3
“ Balance, being net profit .	937	18	1	“ Balances of Accounts ..	65 10 9
	<hr/>				
	£3092	13	6		£3,092 13 6
	<hr/>				<hr/>

No. 11.

APPENDIX.

ALAN GOODRIDGE,
President.
E. L. JARVIS,
Secretary.

No. 12.

Dr. **Vail's Joint Stock Company,**

To Capital Stock paid up	£30,000	0	0
“ Amount due on Bills Payable	277	10	4
“ “ Sundries on Current Accounts	1,077	6	10
“ Reserve Fund	2,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£33,354	17	2

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within Account is a true and correct Statement of the affairs of “Vail's Joint Stock Company,” as made up from the Books of said Company to the 30th June 1869.

EDWIN DUDER,
A. W. HARVEY,
CHAS. BOWRING, } *Directors.*

June 30th, 1869.

Cr.

By Dwelling House, Premises, Machinery and Utensils	£10,900	0	0
“ Stock on hand per Inventory	7,726	17	7
“ Cash on hand and in Banks	119	0	1
“ Amount due on Bills Receivable	7,951	12	6
“ Ditto by Sundries on Current Accounts	6,509	19	3
“ Profit and Loss Balance	147	7	9
	£33,354	17	2

NEWFOUNDLAND, }
 ST. JOHN'S }
to wit. }

WILLIAM WHEATLEY, Manager of “Vail’s Joint Stock Company, maketh Oath and saith that the within Statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WM. WHEATLEY,
 Manager.

Sworn before me, at St. John’s, }
 aforesaid, this 13th day of }
 January, A.D. 1870. }

H. T. WOOD, *Commissioner of Affidavits,*
 Supreme Court.

No. 13.**Report of the Directors of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, presented at the Eighth General Annual Meeting for the year 1869.**

The Directors have the satisfaction of placing the accounts for the past year before the Meeting, and of stating that they show a better exhibit than on any previous occasion.

The gross earnings of the Dock have been £1,468 5 10, which is about £280 in excess of the average of past years; this excess of earnings arises mainly from the larger tonnage of the vessels which have been docked, such as the Sealing Steamers.

The Directors, under the improved condition of things, as now presented, have been enabled to discharge the Balance of indebtedness which at the last meeting they had to record, and to pay a Dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company.

There still remains a Balance in the hands of the President of £212 5 8, as appears by the accounts now presented and audited.

The Engineer, Mr. C. Ellis, has given in a statement of some repairs and renewals required for the Dock, the estimated cost of which he computes will be about £100.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

S. RENDELL,
President.

**Floating Dry Dock Company General Account for
1869.**

Dr.	£	s.	d.
1869.			
To paid Balance of last Account due			
Commercial Bank	156	1	2
“ Interest on the above	4	2	3
“ Incidental Expenses for repairs ..	8	14	5
“ Olive Oil and Seal Oil £17 10 9			
“ Stove, Funnel and Fuel 66 18 2	84	8	11
“ Plank, Board, Nails, Oakum, and Carpenter's work, repairing &c.	14	1	7
“ Boiler Tubes, £7 7 0			
Timber, 44 17 8	52	4	8
“ Castings &c.. £3 1 3			
J. & W. Boyd's Account.. 2 8 10	5	10	1
“ Advertising £0 13 4			
Crossman, Smith's Account.. 8 13 9	9	7	1
“ Blackaller for rent per annum £35 0 0			
“ Secretary and Station- ery. 27 10 0	62	10	0
“ Charles Ellis for Labor and Engi- neering 350 0 0	350	0	0
“ Cash paid dividend of 10 per cent. on Ca- pital £5,500	550	0	0
Carried forward.			
	1297	0	2

Dr. Floating Dry Dock Company

1869.		£	s.	d.
	Amount brought forward	1297	0	2
	By Balance in the hands of the Chair- man	212	5	8

£1509 5 10

No. 14.**Report of Thomas Dwyer, Esq., Inspector of Weights
and Measures, for the Town of St. John's,**

ST. JOHN'S,
January 1st., 1870. }

SIR, —

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Government, the following Return of Weights and Measures inspected and adjusted by me for the past year.

440 Beams and Scales.
1693 Weights of 2 lb. and upwards.
1143 Weights of 1 lb. and under.
812 Liquid and Dry Measures.

The amount of Fees received for same amounting to \$324.60.

According to instructions, I supplied Inspectors appointed to the Districts of Bonavista and Twillingate with one Set each of adjusted Beams, Scales, Weights and Measures.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. DWYER,

Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Hon'ble ROBERT ALSOP,
Acting Colonial Secretary. }

No. 15.

**Report upon the Geological Survey of Newfoundland,
for 1869-1870, by A. Murray, Esq., F. G. S., of the
Canadian Geological Survey.**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
1st February, 1870. }

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In presenting the following report of progress made on the Geological Survey of this Province, with which I have been entrusted, I beg leave to premise the subject by intimating that in the mean time I am necessarily obliged to confine myself to generalities, or a simple history of the manner in which I have been employed; as there are many matters of reference requiring to be thoroughly investigated and explained, before it would be prudent to enter into minute geological detail. The assistance in particular to which I refer, is that of the palæontologist and chemist; but there is also the paramount necessity of having a correct geographical map constructed upon a good scale, before it is possible to make the structural arrangement intelligible, even to myself, or to present any part of the country in section. With these ends in view, a very considerable collection of fossils and minerals was sent to Sir William Logan last spring, who has since kindly placed the former in the hands of E. Billings, Esq., Palæontologist to the Geological Survey of Canada, the latter being referred to Dr. Sterry Hunt for analysis; and I have now in my possession many more such specimens, ready to be sent to Montreal for the same purposes by the earliest opportunity. A letter recently received from Mr. Billings informs me that my fossil collection has been his study for several months, and that it contains many forms not hitherto known, having many new species and a few new genera among them, to which he has provisionally given names, and that the whole are seemingly typical of the Primordial Silurian age. This fact is satisfactory, as it goes far to corroborate the correctness of the views I expressed as regards the general structure in my report of last year.

Among the minerals referred to Dr. Hunt, there are samples of quartz from various parts where the precious metals were suspected to exist, as well as ores of sundry sorts from different localities; but of these, I have not heard any particulars as yet, further than that they were now being attended to.

With regard to the construction of a map; the plan I have adopted, has been to lay down the coast from the latest and most accurate surveys, on a scale of one inch to one statute mile, to be filled up by my own surveys of the interior. These I propose to reduce to a scale of four statute miles to one inch, to form one grand map; and finally, still further to reduce to a suitable smaller scale for publication and general circulation.

Besides the surveys made by myself during the first three years of this investigation, which have already been reduced to the four miles to one inch scale, plans have been drawn upon the inch scale, taken from Captain Kerr's most recent manuscripts, of a part of Placentia Bay, St. Mary's Bay and Conception Bay; and I am now constructing a similar plan of Trinity Bay, from the same officer's original survey. All of these, with the exception of Trinity Bay, were placed for reduction in the hands of Mr. Robert Barlow, draughtsman to the Canadian Geological Survey, and are no doubt progressing, although it may still be some time before they will be sufficiently far advanced to draw the geological boundaries thereon.

At page 44 of the "Report of the Select Committee upon the Geological Survey of Newfoundland," held last session of the Provincial Legislature, it will be seen that the scheme for carrying on the exploration of 1869 was proposed to be, by entering the interior from the Bay Despair and to emerge at the Bay of Exploits, or some part of Notre Dame Bay, and for this purpose I had engaged four Indians from Conne River, procured canoes, and otherwise provided and equipped myself, when a desire was expressed to me, on the part of the Government, that I should visit Bonavista Bay in the first place in order to obtain some reliable facts, regarding the existence of copper lodes in that region, which were at that time exciting considerable public interest. This was accordingly done; and being desirous to make the most of what at all times is but a limited season, I made an attempt

to reach the central part of the Island, by the valley of the Terra Nova River, a large stream which discharges itself into Bloody Bay, Bonavista Bay; but was compelled to return in consequence of the impracticable character of the stream towards its upper waters for the navigation of canoes, and the extreme difficulty of portaging through a country at all times rough, but now almost quite inaccessible from the fallen timber, the result of a succession of conflagrations, which have devastated the region over an enormous area.

Returning from this expedition, I crossed from the Terra Nova Lake to Clode Sound, and thence proceeded to extend the examination from that part towards Greenspond in Bonavista Bay, my object being finally to transport myself from the latter place, with all my equipments, with as little delay as possible to Bay Despair, where I hoped still to have a commencement made of the originally proposed survey. In consequence of the absence of any direct communication between those parts, however, a good deal of delay and inconvenience was experienced before I arrived at my destination, and the season being by that time well advanced, I was unable to effect more than a limited preliminary survey in Bay Despair and make a hurried excursion thence into the interior for forty or fifty miles, by the valley of Bay East Brook.

Having engaged Mr. James Howley to act as my assistant during the season, I directed him to examine the rocks and collect specimens at various parts of Trinity and St. Mary's Bays, and to mark the boundaries of the different formations expected to be met with at these parts, while I proceeded into the interior. These duties Mr. Howley has performed very creditably. The facts he has ascertained, together with the fossil remains and mineral specimens he has collected, will be of great service in mapping the distribution of the formations, and may lead to information of much importance in the development of economic materials. Mr. Howley likewise examined a section of country between Holyrood in Conception Bay, and Bay of Bulls on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of ascertaining the width of the Laurentian gneiss, mentioned in my report of last year as forming a nucleus to that part of the peninsula of Avalon.

As the special object of my visit to Bonavista Bay was to ex-

amine certain localities, to which the means of conveyance was furnished by parties interested in the same, and I being quite unprovided with any independent means of transport except by two small birch-bark canoes, it was out of my power to accomplish more than a very superficial survey of the shores and Islands; and much closer and more extended observation will be required before the true structure can be represented; yet the stratigraphical and lithological evidences at the various parts visited, are such as to leave little doubt on my mind that the greater part of the whole region is occupied by rocks of the same age as those described in last year's report under the heading of the "Intermediate System of Avalon." This remark, however, does not apply to the northern shores and some of the Islands of it, which from Freshwater Bay to Cape Freels are of gneiss or granitic rock, and are supposed to be of Laurentian age.

By the kindness of Mr. Noonan, agent at Greenspond for Messrs. Brooking & Co., I was conveyed from that station with my party and equipments to the Inner Gooseberry Islands, which I proceeded to examine; and was afterwards forwarded on by Mr. M. Carrol to Pitsound Island, and thence through the Islands of Bloody Reach to the head of the Middle Arm of Bloody Bay at the entrance to the Terra Nova River; the course of which was afterwards surveyed.

SURVEY OF TERRA NOVA RIVER.

The courses and distances followed on the ascent of this River, all minor turns excepted, together with the rise in Falls, Rapids or Currents, is represented in the following table.

All the bearings are from the True Meridian.

Courses.	Distances in miles & chains.	Rise in feet.	Remarks and Particulars.
1st S. 32° W.	M. Ch. 3 73	12 00	From Garden Point at entrance on right side to junction of Maccle's Brook on left side. The rise is nearly all within the lower mile, where there is a small chute with strong rapids.
2nd S. 14° W.	1 70	still water	This bearing forms the chord of a bend in the river, up to an abrupt turn Northerly.
3rd N. 75° W.	0 60	strong current	River makes several sharp turns in this course.
4th S. 18° 30' W.	1 20	80 00	Total rise over the head of the lower rapids to the first still water above the lower great fall, including an allowance of one foot for current in the steady parts.
5th S. 61° W.	1 55	42 00	Very strong rapids and a succession of small chutes along this course.
6th S. 43° W.	3 62	4 00	The lower part of this course is still water, but the last mile is rapid. Course terminates at a pool below the Grand Falls.

Courses.	Distances in miles & chains.	Rise in feet.	Remarks and Particulars.
	M. Ch.		
7th S. 45° E.	1 00	134 00	From the still water in pool below the Grand Falls to the still water at the head of all the Falls and Rapids. The main cascade is 45 feet.
8th S. 45° E.	1 00	still	River serpentine, making several turns, wide and with marshy banks.
9th S. 67° 30' W.	3 70	water	
10th S. 63° W.	1 70	Do.	
		2 00	Estimated rise on the smooth water above the Grand Falls. The course terminates at the small island at the lower end of Terra Nova Lake.
11th S. 67° W.	4 40	0 00	To lower end of Terra Nova Lake.
12th S. 43° W.	8 40	25 00	From island at foot of Terra Nova Lake to the entrance of main river, above.
			From the outlet into Terra Nova Lake, to the foot of a succession of cascades: the river making many minor turns in its course, generally flowing with a swift current, and very rapid approaching the falls, where our survey of the main river terminated.
Total....	34 00	299 00	

From the island at the foot of Terra Nova Lake to the mouth of the North West Brook, the bearing is N. $86^{\circ} 30'$ W, 3 miles 38 chains.

The junction of the main brook, at the end of the 11th course, was found, by Mer. Alt. of the sun, to be in Latitude $48^{\circ} 27' 39''$.

The principal tributaries of the river are the Maccles Brook, Pitts' Pond Brook, and the North West Brook of Terra Nova Lake.

Maccle's Brook is a fine stream which falls into the main river at the end of the first course flowing from the North and North-west. It is said to proceed from an extensive sheet of water called Maccle's Pond, about three miles North West from the lower Great Fall.

Pitts' Pond Brook joins the main river on the right side, about a mile and a half below the island at the foot of the lake. The stream is insignificant of itself, but it proceeds from a lake called Pitts' Pond, of considerable area, which is important as affording water communication to within about two miles of the sea at Clode Sound, and was the route by which we reached the latter place.

The courses, &c., along the route, are as follows:—

Courses.	Distances in miles & chains.	Rise in feet.	Remarks and Particulars.
1st S. 49° E.	M. Ch. 68	9 00	From the junction on Terra Nova River, to the outlet from Pitts' Pond.
2nd S. 55° 30' E.	4 16	0 00	Along the main body of Pitts' Pond to a Point on the Eastern shore near the head.
3rd S. 35° W.	50	0 00	Up a Bay towards the outlet of a small brook.
4th S. 64° W.	1 30	1 00	Up the brook and along the course of a small Pond called Cobbler's Pond, to its head.
Total....	7 04	10 00	To Head of Cobbler's Pond—284 feet over sea level.

The North end of the Bay below Cobbler's Pond was found to be in Latitude 48° 27' 13",

From a point on the South East side of Cobbler's Pond, about 55 chains below the extreme head, a bearing S. 84° E. two miles and five chains, reaches the shore of Clode Sound, about a mile above Platter Cove.

CHARACTER OF THE VALLEY OF THE TERRA NOVA RIVER.

The lower reaches of the river, below the lower great Fall, flow for the greater part through a flat or undulating plain, sometimes of considerable width, of good soil, well adapted for agricultural settlement. The soil generally is light, being chiefly of sand deposited upon a sub-soil of either blue or yellowish clay; but the spontaneous growth of birch and bushes, flowers and mosses, by which it is clothed, are fair indications of its capability for producing many of the necessaries of life, under cultivation. That such is actually the case is sufficiently obvious, as may be seen on the small clearings on the shores of the Bay, and at the mouth of the river, where, although the system pursued is of the rudest and most primitive imaginable, it still yields fair crops of oats, grass and various vegetables. At one time not very remote, the whole of this part of the valley was densely clad with fine forest-trees, but a succession of devastating fires, of which the most recent was in 1867, has made sad havoc among the timber, and left only limited tracts, or small isolated patches here and there as representative of the past, which support a mixed growth of Pine, Spruce, Balsam-fir, Tamerack, White-birch and Poplar, sometimes of good size and quality. Above the lower great Fall, the country becomes broken and irregular, rocky hills rising on either side, not to any great height, but for the most part very rugged and precipitous, with occasional limited moss-covered sandy plains between the ridges. The timber here, as elsewhere, has at many parts been swept away by fire, and such as remains is of dwarfed size and scantily scattered over the surface. Some good flats occur upon the margin of the river, between the two great Falls, but they are very limited in extent, both in length and width, and are frequently to some extent marshy, and not sufficiently elevated over the bed of the river to afford facilities for drainage.

Occasional patches of good light land also occur in the region surrounding Terra Nova Lake, and there is a considerable area of that description, immediately South of the lower end and on the Western side of Pitt's Pond; but on the same side of the latter Pond, towards its South West extreme, the country is nearly all marsh, while on the opposite or North East side abrupt hills arise, thickly covered by stunted timber, where the destructive influences of the great fires have not reached. A range of low,

rugged and abrupt hills, which rarely attain an altitude of more than 300 feet above Pitt's Pond, or between 500 and 600 feet above the level of the sea, constitutes the watershed between the streams falling into Bloody Bay on the one hand, and Clode Sound on the other; and the width of this dividing ridge, from the South-east extreme of Pitt's Pond to another considerable sheet of water called Dunsford's Pond, the waters from which are discharged at Bread Cove, Clode Sound, is scarcely half a mile. To the Westward, towards Cobbler's Pond, the hills of the watershed die down, and the highest elevation between the latter Pond and Clode Sound is probably not more than about 400 feet above the sea, and is chiefly occupied by extensive marshes, alternating with low rolling ridges of rocky ground, which, except where denuded by fire, are covered with light stunted timber.

OF THE ROCKS AND ASSOCIATED MINERALS.

The Northern shores and islands of Bonavista Bay present nearly an unbroken front of granitic rocks from Cape Freels to Fresh Water Bay. At first sight, as at Greenspon l, where much of the rock is granite, hard, solid and compact, of a grey color, containing large crystals of whitish feldspar, the impression is suggestive of the mass being intrusive; but closer inspection discloses facts which point to a different origin. Many of those masses, where the planes of bedding are externally imperceptible, will be found, on being broken and closely examined, to have their mineral constituents arranged in parallel lines, the micaceous layers in particular being occasionally distinctly traceable in long thin streaks; and it was observed, moreover, that the masses alternate with distinctly bedded gneiss and mica slate; or, in other words, that the formation is an altered sedimentary deposit, cut through however frequently by granitic veins, mostly of a pale pinkish or flesh-coloured feldspar and quartz. A very minute description of these rocks is given in Mr. Juke's *Geology of Newfoundland* (page 97), to which I beg to refer without further comment or quotation. It has already been suggested that the formation is of Laurentian age. In veins of white quartz, which are usually small but numerous, small quantities of metallic substances were frequently detected, among which were grey sulphuret of copper, specular and magnetic iron, while small pink garnets were often found, chiefly in the micaceous parts of the rock. At

several places on the Northern Shore where this gneiss is distributed, the lower and flatter parts are often spread over by a deposit of very fine white clay, which appears to be of the quality of kaolin, a substance which, under favorable circumstances, would be very valuable for the manufacture of porcelain. These clays are of recent formation, and have been derived from the feldspar of the rocks upon which they repose. Amethystine quartz crystals are abundantly sprinkled through these deposits, which have been removed from crevices and drusy cavities in the granitic rocks, and are displayed in place at many parts of their run.

The rocks of the Gooseberry Islands, Bloody Reach and Bloody Bay, are chiefly of slate, with quartzites and diorites, and a mass of slate conglomerate at or near the base, intersected by intrusions of granite or syenite, trap and quartz veins. It has already been stated that the lithological resemblance these rocks bear to those of the Intermediate System of Avalon, is so striking as to leave little doubt of their identity, and the inference is still further borne out by the geographical position they occupy between the gneiss of the North Shore of the Bay and the Palæozoic formations, (to be mentioned hereafter), of Trinity Bay. The horizon of these rocks was supposed to be equivalent to the divisions *b* and *c* of the section of last year's Report.

The Southern Inner Gooseberry Island is of a hard, black or dark green or bluish clay slate, with a mass of interstratified porphyry overlaid by a band of diorite, which runs from end to end of the island, and passes on its course to Columbia Island; the general dip of the whole of which is nearly North West, the rate of inclination varying from 40° to 53° . The cleavage planes are usually coincident or nearly so with the bedding. This mass of strata is intersected by a series of small dislocations, nearly at right angles to the strike, their bearing being N. 38° W. which are usually filled up with veins of quartz and calcspar holding the ores of iron and copper. These veins vary in width from less than an inch to upwards of two feet, and at some parts of their course are almost altogether constituted of a solid, dark grey, granular iron ore, together with copper pyrites, sprinkled through the adjoining quartz and calcspar. It was observed that the calcareous portions of the veins were mostly limited to the parts

where they intersected the porphyry, where many reticulating veins of calcareous quality, also formed droppers to the main veins. The main veins, however, seem to maintain throughout a decided parallelism, in which case no two of them are likely to intersect each other, a position in which meta'liferous lodes are often importantly developed. The aspect of the iron ore, of which mention has been made, appearing in some respects to differ from any with which I was familiar, I was induced to send a specimen of it to Dr. Sterry Hunt for analysis, whose reply I have not yet received; but an analysis by Messrs. Bath, of Swansea, kindly furnished by Smith McKay, Esq., M. H. A., who had sent specimens of the ore to England, some time previously, gives the following results:—

Silica	..	..	..	..	5.0
Iron	..	..	..	..	39.0
Arsenic	..	..	..	..	33.0
Copper	..	..	..	..	0.8
Lime	..	..	..	..	1.0
Sulphur	..	..	..	..	20.0
Silver	..	..	..	..	2.72 oz. to the ton.
Gold	..	..	..	..	a trace.

Although the presence of the precious metals in this ore is unimportant as to economic value, the fact of their being present is in itself interesting, as it may justly give a reason to infer the possibility, that the formation may prove to be sufficiently auriferous or argentiferous in some parts of its distribution to be remunerative.

The rocks which constitute the Islands, of Bloody Reach and Bloody Bay, are chiefly of slate, with diorites and quartzites and are likewise supposed to belong to the divisions *b* and *c* of last year's section. They exhibit many undulations along their course, and are frequently violently dislocated along the line of strike, which occasions many repetitions of the same strata. Similar disturbances are manifested in a high degree also among the islands and peninsulas, to the southward of Bloody Bay, where the middle divisions of the intermediate system are most extensively displayed, until reaching the Southern shores of Clode Sound, where there is a great development of red sandstones and conglomerates, representing the Signal Hill rocks, *e. f. g.*

The slates and associated rocks of Bloody Bay, strike up the Terra Nova River, and are more or less exposed on its banks, or at moderate distances back from them, to within three to four miles below the upper Great Fall, where they are interrupted by an intrusive mass of granite. They come in again in considerable volume on the south side of Terra Nova Lake near the outlet, whence striking generally in a South-South-West direction, they leave the valley of the River, the rocks of which were found to be of gneiss or granite, to the furthest parts reached. The granite met with below the Grand Falls, seems to be a huge dyke, nearly a mile in width at some parts, which bearing nearly due North and South, forms the islands on Pitts' Pond, and thence runs on to Clode Sound.

The veins of quartz with which the formation abounds in nearly every part of its distribution, run in some cases exactly parallel with the strike on the stratification, and at other times intersect it transversely; but the larger and better defined usually correspond with the strike of the beds. In nearly every instance these veins are more or less impregnated with the ores of copper, specular iron, and iron pyrites; but although the presence of these ores is so persistent as to be a characteristic of the formation, I have not yet seen, nor heard of a single instance where the indications were such as to warrant a large outlay of capital with a fair prospect of a remunerative return. Indeed, such places as have already, to a small extent, been tested, do not appear to me to have been judiciously selected in the first place, and have in every instance one after another been abandoned, in consequence of the insufficiency of the material produced to pay the working expenses. Such has been the case at Pitsound Island, and at the mouth of the Terra Nova Brook, where, like many other places occupied by the same formation in Conception and Placentia Bays and other parts, notwithstanding the many beautiful specimens procured of various rich ores of Copper, not one of all the localities that have been tried has yet proved sufficiently encouraging to establish a mine. The attempts hitherto made at mining operations in these rocks seem invariably to have been upon quartz veins, where the surface exhibited perhaps a little more than ordinary indications, especially of the grey or variegated ores of copper; while the great longitudinal dislocations, where the master lodes might with reason be expected

ted, have been ignored altogether. At Pitts' Sound Island, for example, there are at least two such faults, running from end to end of the island, where copper ore is clearly indicated on the adjacent rocks where they are exposed, by the presence of green carbonate; but as the faults run for the most part along wet or marshy spots or in the beds of rivulets, a considerable amount of costeening might be requisite to prove the ground; and it is probably to this want of natural exposure that the neglect is to be attributed.

On the North side of Lakeman's Island a set of strong quartz veins may be seen cutting the strata transversely, all of which exhibit beautiful specimens of the variegated sulphuret of copper, in bunches, small strings and spots, besides specular iron and iron pyrites in some profusion; but the quantity of ore, judging from the external display on the surveys, is certainly insufficient to be remunerative. These veins, moreover, are not seen upon the cliffs of the South-side of the island, from which circumstance it may be inferred either that they thin out altogether, or are cut off by one of the longitudinal faults already referred to.

On the right bank of the Terra Nova River, about half a mile up its course from the mouth, an opening has been made on a quartz vein running in a fault, and cutting the strata, which include another vein of quartz, at nearly right angles.—At the point where the quartz veins intersected each other, there is said to have been a good display of Copper, and a shaft was sunk twenty four feet in depth; a surface drift was also cut thirty-six feet in length by twelve feet in width, from which a few tons of ore were extracted, chiefly from the shaft. The shaft, however, being close to the bank, was shortly inundated by the waters of the river, and had to be abandoned. The surface drift appears to have been intended to follow the course of the fault, which is indicated by a slick-insided wall on the West side, until it should reach the intersection of a great quartz vein, about a quarter of a mile back from the river. This quartz vein is a very conspicuous one, running exactly on the strike of the strata, and is at many parts upwards of eight feet thick; it may be easily traced for upwards of a mile. It appeared to me, however, on examination, to be *singularly barren* of any ore whatever, except some cubical iron

pyrites, which occurs at intervals, rather than regularly along its course. Some few small openings had also been made along the run of the fault, but I could perceive no indication of ore worthy of attention.

The superficial deposits of the Terra Nova Valley are often very ferruginous, containing an ore of the quality of bog or tufaceous iron, to a remarkable extent. The sand banks of Terra Nova Lake, of the lakes and ponds surrounding it, and of the river below, are cemented in some cases so rigidly by this iron ore, as to assume the appearance of a solid sandstone; and springs of chalybeate water issue from beneath these deposits at many parts of the country. In the event of this region becoming inhabited, this ore can hardly fail to be of economic importance, although the destruction of the forests, which might have supplied the necessary fuel for smelting and other purposes, will doubtless be grievously felt.

The same valley contains a thick deposit of clay, usually of a blue, but sometimes of a yellowish color, which is doubtless capable of being brought into use for the manufacture of bricks.

Having instructed Mr. Howley to examine the coast of Trinity Bay, while I proceeded into the interior, he accordingly began his work near Cape Bonavista, and with a few unavoidable interruptions, followed it round as far as Hant's Harbor on the Eastern shores. While on this excursion, he visited Smith's and Random Sound, Bay of Bull's Arm, (whence he crossed to Come-by-Chance in Placentia Bay), and several other of the principal great inlets. The following is a general summary of the information collected by him on that occasion.

Between Cape Bonavista and British Harbor, (the latter being about 6 or 7 miles above Bonaventure Head,) the rocks of the coast consist exclusively of the upper and middle members of the Intermediate system; the slates and quartzites of divisions *c* and *d* of last year's section, surmounted by the sandstones and conglomerates of Signal Hill, *e f g* being again and again brought to the surface by a succession of undulations, and occasionally being

repeated by a series of transverse faults, which usually run in a North and South direction. Veins of white quartz are abundant in this region as elsewhere in the same formation, the most regular and best defined of which run exactly parallel with the stratification. Many of these veins are charged with the ores of copper and with galena, and are particularly alluded to in that respect, as occurring in close proximity to Cape Bonavista, and in the neighborhood of Catalina. The pyritiferous character of the slates of the latter place has long been known; the cubical crystals of large size and brilliant aspect having attracted attention, and acquired a local reputation as *Catalina Stone*. A collection of quartz from sundry of these veins was made to be submitted for chemical analysis.

At or near British Harbor there is an evident change of formation, and it would appear that a large tract of country to the Westward of that part, including the whole or the greater part of Random Island, is spread over by rocks which, judging from the resemblance the fossils collected from various parts of the distribution, bear to those lately described by Mr. Billings, are chiefly or altogether of Primordial Silurian age. The same formation further seems to occupy the West coast of Trinity Bay, from Random Sound to Bay of Bulls Arm, on the Western shores of which the older slates, with the Signal Hill rocks, again come up, and hold the coast to the Southward to the neighbourhood of Chance Cove. At Tickle Harbor we again come upon the upper formation, which, according to Mr. Howley, occupies the whole or most of the coast nearly to Old Perlican, forming a trough, the lower members of which rise with a Westerly dip on the Eastern shores, and with an Easterly inclination on the peninsula between Tickle Harbor and Cottier's Bay, the higher measures in the centre being concealed below the waters of the Bay. On both sides of Chapel Arm the strata are disturbed and altered by intrusive trap, sometimes rudely basaltic, running on the axis of the trough. The trap, which is described as chiefly greenstone, comes out on the shore in a succession of dykes, the intervals between being filled up with a black shale, in which some fossils were found. Some of the trap also appears to be amygdaloidal, the cellules filled with pure white calcspar, in which patches and large fragments of black shale, together with great spherical concretions, are caught and mingled up confusedly with the igneous mass.

In consequence of the numerous and complicated folds by which these rocks are affected, together with the frequent dislocations and intrusions of trap, cutting up and throwing different parts of the formation into juxtaposition, Mr. Howley was unable to ascertain the thickness of the various strata of which it is composed; but the order of super-position seems upon the whole tolerably clear and will probably be found to be nearly thus, in the ascending order:—

- 1—Red, green, and brownish sandstones with flaggy or slaty divisions, and beds of conglomerate.
- 2—Black shales or slates—obscure fossils.
- 3—Reddish or grey, concretionary limestone—obscure fossils.
- 4—Red and green arenaceous slates and sandstones, with beds of limestone, the stronger and more prominent of the latter of which are towards the top, and are usually of a bright red color. . . . Fossils
- 5—Red and green, sometimes blue or purplish slates, with an oblique and perfect cleavage, frequently of excellent quality as a roofing slate, and quarried for that purpose at some parts. The slates in some cases are overlaid by a band of compact whitish quartzite, which passes upwards into a reddish sandstone
- 6—Argillaceous shales succeeded by arenaceous and micaceous sandstones, with *Cruziana* and other fossils representing the rocks of the Bell Islands in Conception Bay.

Variegated slates of Jules.

The arenaceous deposits at the base of the formation must attain a much greater thickness and importance in Trinity Bay than they do in Conception Bay, while the black shales which overlie them are thinner or altogether absent. The two together, No. 1 and 2, represent *p. c.* of last year's section; but while No. 1 is represented in Conception Bay by about fifty feet of conglomerate at Manuel's Brook, and by a narrow strip of reddish sandstone at Harbor Main and further north, it is displayed prominently and in great volume on the shores of Trinity Bay on both sides; the succeeding black shales, which at Manuel's Brook are about two hundred and fifty feet thick, being only exhibited in a few narrow belts on the East coast of Trinity Bay, on the West shore of Chapple Arm, and on the South-West end of Ran-

dom Island. The sandstones of No. 1 occupy the coast of the main land from the vicinity of British Harbor for nearly eleven miles to the Westward, and all the Eastern end of Random Island up to Skimmer's Cove, (the strata being several times repeated by undulations,) where they are succeeded by a concretionary limestone, No. 3. A series of calcareous strata, which at some parts holds obscure fossils, then succeeds to the Westward, interstratified with red and green slaty and arenaceous beds, with a mass of red or flesh-colored limestone at the top, which comes in on the Eastern side of Britannia Cove, dipping by compass N. 65° W. \sphericalangle 80° , or nearly vertical. Over the latter limestone there are the variegated slates of No. 5, and it would appear that it is in this latter division that the slates of the North Shore of Smith's Sound are quarried. From British Harbor these rocks strike in a North-Easterly direction, with a North-Westerly dip, which, if not interrupted in their course, would bring them out on the coast again near Keels in Bonavista Bay, where the existence of similar strata was long ago observed by Mr. Jukes, but as that section of the country has yet to be further and more carefully examined, it would be premature to advance further particulars.

A set of red and green sandstones, which were supposed to be an extension of the lower part of the formation No. 1, runs along the coast from Random Sound to the point of Bulls Island, with a general dip to the Westward, then striking up Bay of Bulls' Arm towards Mosquito Cove, they sweep round again from that locality towards Come-by-Chance, in Placentia Bay, where some of the lower members of the formation were observed in 1868, and were described in the Report of that year at pages 38 and 39. The same, or very similar sandstones, present themselves at Bluff Head on the North side of Random Island, being apparently brought up on the axis of a subordinate anticlinal, and are again repeated on the main land at the head of the Sounds between the Bar and the Bottom, where they are broken through by a mass of intrusive Syenite. Most of the Western end of Random Island, particularly on the northern side, is spread over by micaceous shales and sandstones, in which *Cruziana* and other fossils were found, indicating their horizon to be that of the Bell Islands in Conception Bay.

On the west side of Tickle Harbor, north of the Long Beach, there is an exposure of altered rocks, consisting of purplish and variegated slates, associated with serpentine and other steatitic rocks together with layers of yellowish quartzite, which are intersected with quartz veins with asbestos. It is impossible, in the mean time, to say to what horizon these rocks ought to be referred, as the contact was not seen, either with the recognised portion of the Intermediate system, or with the upper formation; their geographical position, however, is in favor of the probability that they belong to the Intermediate system, and even may be low down in it.

The upper formation of Trinity Bay would thus appear to be arranged in two rudely elliptical shaped troughs, divided by a ridge of the Intermediate system coming up between on the axis of a subordinate anticlinal within the great synclinal of the region.

The whole of the Western shore of St. Mary's Bay seems to be occupied by Primordial Silurian rocks, chiefly if not altogether of measures lower than the Bell Island sandstones and shales, which as yet have not been recognised with certainty in any part of the peninsula. The lower measures exposed, which here consist of red and green sandstones, with slaty and arenaceous divisions, and a remarkable band of whitish, hard and compact quartzite at the top, strike generally with the trend of the coast, and westerly dip, from the neighborhood of Cape Dog to Red Head, where, turning off in a South-easterly direction, they disappear below the waters of the Bay. At Red Head River these strata were found to be succeeded by a solid bed of fossiliferous limestone of a red color, overlaid by red and green slates, holding *Paradoxides* and other fossils, which latter striking along the shore southward of Red Head, constitute the cliffs for the most part to Branch Head.

Judging from the facts ascertained during the summer of 1868 and those collected this season, there would seem to be a large area of the peninsula between Placentia and St. Mary's Bay, spread over by rocks of Primordial Silurian age, but the inland boundaries of the formation are still undiscovered; and the nature of the country, which is for the greater part concealed under enormous marshes and barrens, renders the task of following the outcrops,

always exceedingly difficult and sometimes impossible ; nevertheless there is sufficient evidence to assume that the formation is divided into at least two troughs, one towards the shores of Placentia Bay, the other towards St. Mary's Bay. A prolongation of the Eastern trough to the Northward by the valley of the Rocky River, would strike in the direction of the Eastern trough in Trinity Bay, with which it may, on further research, prove to be united.

Among the economics of this formation are Limestone, Roofing-slate, Flagging-stone and Building-stone ; the ores of copper, iron and manganese have been observed at sundry parts of its distribution, and there are reasons for supposing that it is not impossible they may also prove to contain the precious metals.

The limestone is often of a quality suited for burning into lime ; and the thicker beds are almost always fit for building purposes. In some cases the rock takes a high polish, and might be used as an ornamental marble.

The slates overlying the limestones are frequently of an excellent description for roofing purposes, and can hardly fail to become hereafter of great importance among the natural products of the country. They have already been long worked, and I believe profitably, on the northern shore of Smith's Sound, and Mr. Howley reports having met with them at several other places ; among others in Bay of Bulls Arm, where the cleavage is perfect and the rock in ample abundance,

Flags may be procured from the arenaceous deposits at the base of the formation, and are especially alluded to by Mr. Howley, as being largely exhibited near Heart's Content.

The sandstones of Kelly's Island have been mentioned in previous reports as affording abundance of excellent building material ; and although the fact is not stated by Mr. Howley, the equivalents of these rocks in Random Island may possibly be found to possess beds of equal importance. The syenite on the Western Shore opposite Random Island is said to be a very handsome building stone, comparatively easily quarried, and favorably situated for embarkation.

The metalliferous ores have usually been observed in quartz veins. Copper pyrites was seen at the head of Random Sound, in a vein of quartz about two feet thick, which intersects the strata bearing nearly East and West. The ore is thinly disseminated through the quartz. Specimens of quartz with copper were shown to Mr. Howley by some of the residents, reported to have been found near the Eastern end of Random Island. A quartz crystal was also exhibited with a small speck of gold adhering to it, which *was said* to have been found on Random Island. All such statements, however, must be received with great caution. In St. Mary's Bay small quartz veins holding copper pyrites were observed near Cape Dog; and the same ore is reported as occurring near the little Barrachoix; but the latter locality was not visited.

Iron and manganese are often seen as a superficial deposit in the form of Bog or Tufaceous ore.

West of Foster's Point on the main land, and nearly opposite Snook's Harbor on Random Island, a brick yard has been established, and the material produced is said to be of good quality. The clay from which the bricks are manufactured rises in a bank about thirty feet high, over the water's level.

Much of the land on both sides of Smith's Sound is reported as of excellent soil, in certain districts extending over large areas, where the surface is of a rich mould, unincumbered with boulders, and generally level or gently undulating. The North-Western end of Random Island, and Britannia Cove on the same island, are particularly alluded to, as of this quality. The same character, to a considerable extent, applies to the country at the head, and on the Northern side of Bay of Bull's Arm, and also to portions of the Bay region between Tickle Harbor and Heart's Delight. It is worthy of note that in each of these instances the country is underlaid by rocks of calcareous quality, which, beyond doubt, have played an important part in giving origin to the superiority of soil they display, to the more arenaceous or silicious parts surrounding them. Similar instances may be quoted as occurring at the Bell Islands, in Conception Bay, and on the calcareous regions on the Placentia and St. Mary's Bays' Peninsula.

Excursion from the Bay Despair up the Valley of the Bay East Brook.

The purpose of this excursion is explained at page 44 and 45 of last season's Report, to which I beg to refer. The chief object in view was to reach the serpentine region described by Mr. W. C. Cormack, which there is good reason for supposing will prove to be the equivalent of the Quebec group of rocks, and to follow out their distribution; but the season being far advanced by the time I reached the Bay Despair, the examination was necessarily incomplete and cursory, although useful as preliminary to a more regular and systematic survey. In order to be prepared to carry out such a survey, as early as possible during the following season, my canoes were left for repair, (which they much needed,) with the Indians who had been in my employ, at Conne, while my camp equipage was left in charge of the agent of Messrs. Newman & Co. at Gaultois. As I consider that a careful survey of this interior region will prove of essential importance in developing the geological structure of the island, I beg most respectfully to recommend that the line of route proposed in the first instance for the operations of 1869 be followed up in 1870.

The route that was travelled, commenced by making a portage of between three and four miles, from the head of Bay Despair in a Westerly direction, to a large sheet of water known as Long Pond by the Indians, but called Sir A. Johnstone's Lake by Cormack, this being the lowest of a succession of lakes on the Bay East River. The height of this lake above the sea by Aneroid was found to be 523 feet. It discharges its waters from the Southwest end over a set of cascades and violent rapids, within a distance probably not exceeding two or three miles, into Bay East. The general course of the river upwards, bears a little to the Eastward of North for many miles. It consists of a chain of lakes, linked together by short and narrow streams, the lakes usually lying obliquely transverse to the trend of the valley. The lakes of this chain above Long Pond are called by the Indians Souli Pond, Brazil Pond, Burnt Pond, and Round Pond; the latter being between thirty and forty miles from the mouth of the river, and the furthest that I was enabled to reach. Above Round Pond, according to the Indians, there is a stretch of river, more or less rapid, for ten miles nearly due North to Pipe-stone Pond,

a name which may be presumed to imply the presence of magnesian rocks, and probably those of the Quebec group.—Above Pipe-stone Pond the main river is described as turning sharply to the Westward for a few miles, then opening out again in a large lake called Petiwick-pegg, which is joined again by a short stream flowing from the North to another large lake called Wach-tubeche, or Crooked Pond, said to be the principal source of the river. A small stream falls into Pipe-stone Pond at its Eastern end, following up which a few miles reaches its termination at the water-shed between the North and South flowing streams; a distance of half a mile or less dividing this head of the Bay East river from a stream which runs into the Exploits. I was further informed by the Indians that a canoe route could be followed without much difficulty from the Eastern extremity of Long Pond to the Gander River and thence to Gander Bay.

In the immediate vicinity of the Bay Despair, there are tracts of good land, sometimes of considerable area, of which the valley of Conne River, and portions of the shores of the Bay towards its head, are examples; all the region towards the sea is densely covered with forest, in many parts yielding stout timber of the usual varieties. Much of this fine forest, however, is rapidly and wastefully being destroyed, not so much by the nearer inhabitants, whose interest it is to protect it, as by a host of intruders from St. Peter's, Placentia Bay and many other parts, who annually load a fleet of small coasters with the choicest cullings, while at the same time the smaller timber is recklessly cut down, for no other purpose whatever, but to encumber the ground.

After leaving Bay Despair on the route to Long Pond, when the heights are attained, which rise sharply within about a mile to 760 feet, the country opens out into great marshes and barrens, partially timbered with straggling trees and small groves, and this character alternating with dense thickets of small stunted woods, on the slopes towards the water-courses, may be said to obtain over the whole region. The country surrounding the chain of Lakes, is almost all more or less mountainous, although the hills in no case reach any remarkable altitude, but are often rugged, rocky and bare, and with the exception of a few isolated spots on the lower grounds no land was seen worthy of special notice as

being capable of agricultural improvement. On the other hand, should the interior prove to be metalliferous, which seems highly probable, the facilities offered for reaching it, in a great measure by natural water communication, must be obvious.

Regarding the distribution of the geological formations little can judiciously be said, until the country is somewhat accurately surveyed and mapped. On both sides of the upper part of the Bay Despair, and inland for a few miles to the Northward, the rock is chiefly a black plumbaginous slate interstratified with thin bands of compact sandstone, of a grey colour on fracture, weathering yellowish. The shales or slates are sometimes slightly calcareous. Taken as a whole, the rocks exposed on the shores of the Bay dip at a very moderate angle to the Northward, but they are very much disturbed and corrugated at some parts, and the same strata may frequently be seen in the cliffs along the shore, repeating themselves in a succession of wave-like undulations for considerable distances. These rocks are traversed by numerous quartz veins, which occasionally are also calcareous, and in many cases contain the ores of copper and lead, together with iron pyrites. The presence of other substances was also observed, but not being identified, specimens were collected to be submitted to chemical analysis. At page 25 of my Report for 1866-67, under the head of Plumbago, the views then entertained for the probable horizon of these rocks is mentioned, and as yet no evidence has been discovered to change or modify the opinions there expressed.

The country to the Westward of the Chain of Lakes is to a great extent occupied by granitic or gneissoid rock, while that to the Eastward is chiefly of slate with quartzite and trap. The lithological resemblance which the latter rocks bear to certain parts of the Intermediate system is suggestive of their geological horizon, but nothing can be said with safety in this respect, until the region is more thoroughly examined.

From all the facts hitherto ascertained, and described with more or less detail, in this and former Reports, it may be observed that the geological formations of the Eastern and Southern parts of the island, are all lower in stratigraphical position than the rocks of the Quebec group; and although many ores, and minerals of various descriptions, are found to exist within the range of the

more ancient deposits, the conditions and circumstances under which they occur are essentially different from those of the newer formation, of which the Mine at Tilt Cove is an example ; and it may further be stated, that the structure, so far as our present imperfect evidence can be depended upon, tends to show the improbability of rocks contemporaneous with those on the South side of the Cape St. John peninsula, being found to the Eastward of a line drawn roughly through the island from Fogo to the head of Placentia Bay.

In conclusion, I beg permission to remark that this and all such annual Reports of progress, must be considered as mere outlines of such facts as may from time to time have been observed, especially during the season to which they refer ; and it will not be before a trustworthy topographical map has been constructed, the fossils from various formations examined and described, and the rocks and minerals submitted to chemical analysis, that the geological boundaries can be drawn and details given with any degree of accuracy. When this has been accomplished, a condensed Report of all that has been learned could be published with confidence, and it is to be hoped would contribute its quota of useful public information, and help to lead towards the progress and prosperity of the Colony. As stated at the commencement of this Report, the necessary mapping is in progress, and the fossils and minerals are under examination, but as an instance of the care and study required to come to a definite decision on such matters, I quote the words of Mr. Billings, the distinguished Palæontologist of the Geological Survey of Canada, who says in his last letter to me on the subject of fossils, —“ I labor under disadvantage in this way —that I may study a collection for two or three months, and not be able to arrive at a conclusion sufficiently well grounded to justify the mapping of a single square mile.” And again Mr. Billings says, “ often the result of a month’s most serious consideration, may be given in ten lines of one of our reports.”

I beg further to call attention to the first paragraph in the 11th page of the Report of the Select Committee on the Geological Survey, where it is recommended that a “suitable building, or apartment, be provided for the deposit and arrangement of ores, fossils and other specimens,” which hitherto has not been obtained ; and in consequence my office is within my private dwelling,

while the bulk of the collection, (excepting the specimens which were sent to Canada,) are deposited in an outhouse of my premises. By being furnished with a suitable office, where maps could be exhibited, and illustrative specimens arranged, access being free to all who took interest in such matters, a considerable amount of useful knowledge might be acquired; and the public would have an opportunity of judging for themselves, of the amount of labor requisite to carry out such an investigation as I am engaged in, at any part of the world, but more especially in a wild and unopened country like Newfoundland.

With much respect, I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MURRAY.

To His Excellency Col. HILL, C.B.

Governor of Newfoundland, &c., &c., &c.

No. 16.

**Report of John Delaney, Esquire, Postmaster-General,
for the Year 1869.**

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
ST. JOHN'S, 10th February, 1870. }

SIR, —

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and Executive Council, and to be laid before the Legislature, this my Tenth Annual Report, together with the accompanying Returns, numbered from 1 to 9, embracing all the

particulars and transactions of the Post Office Department for the year ended 31st December, 1869.

	1868.		1869.		Decrease in 1869.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
Inland Postages.....	586	88	417	67	<u>\$284.78.</u>
British Packet Postage	2086	91	1971	39	
Postage Stamps sold ..	6792	32	9669	56	Increase in 1869.
	9466	11	12058	62	<u>\$2877.24.</u>

The above Statement shows a falling off in the amount collected for Postage, of \$284.73 in 1869, as compared with 1868; but a large increase of \$2,877.34 in the amount of Postage Stamps sold in 1869, over that of the preceding year; and an increase on the aggregate of \$2592.51. The British Post Office was paid \$700 for proportion of Sea Postage last year, (1869), more than in 1868.

Comparative Statement of Money Order Business.

	Number.	Amount.	Commission.
Orders issued and paid, 1868 ..	1284	28,477.47	439.70
“ “ “ “ 1869 ..	1473	28,943.41	420.08
	189	465.24.	

The aggregate of Orders issued and paid last year, 1869, is only \$466 over the year 1868; but the number and amount of Orders issued in the Provinces and the United Kingdom, show a large amount over the year 1868,—the number of Orders being 189, amounting to \$1350,—30 per cent over the corresponding transactions of the previous years; showing how much the system has been availed of in the Provinces by parties remitting small sums of money to their friends in Newfoundland.

This constant increase, from year to year, in the amount of the Money-Order Business, plainly indicates the great utility of this

system for the public, as a safe and convenient mode of transmitting small sums of money by Mail.

The duties of the Money-Order business which are both onerous and responsible, are performed by the Superintendent, Mr. Healey; and I cannot better illustrate the efficiency and correctness with which this important branch of the Post Office Department is discharged, than by recording the fact of no loss or difficulty whatever having occurred since the system was put into operation in this Colony. The remuneration allowed the Superintendent for this service is very inadequate, where so much care and attention and responsibility are required. I would, therefore, beg leave most respectfully to recommend him for an increase of salary.

MAILS.

Number of Foreign Mails despatched during year ended 31st December, 1869	338
Number received during same period	364
Total of Foreign Mails received and despatched	702
Number of Local Mails despatched, year ended 31st December, 1869	1644
Number received during same period	1093
Total of Local Mails received and despatched	2737
Total number of Mails, Foreign and Local, despatched during year ended 31st December, 1869	3439

DEAD LETTERS.

Dead Letters received, and how disposed of, year ended 31st December, 1869.	
Received from Postmasters	905
" " United Kingdom	132
British Provinces	180
United States	217
Total	1434

Returned to writers in Newfoundland	910
To the Provincial Post Offices	55
“ “ United States	119
“ “ United Kingdom	350
	1434

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Statement of Registered Letters sent through the Post Offices in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1869.

Received from other countries	622
“ “ Postmasters	420
Registered at St. John's	397
	1439
Sent to other countries	459
“ “ Postmasters for delivery	542
Delivered at the General Post Office	438
	1439
Registered Letters sent through the Post Offices in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1868,	1543
Registered Letters sent through the Post Offices in Newfoundland, year 1869	1439
	104

[The decrease in the number of Registered Letters is attributable to the very general adoption of the Money-Order system.]

In my last Annual Report I referred to the increasing correspondence between the United States and this Colony, and the desirability of establishing an International interchange of Money Orders between the two countries.

On the 19th February, 1869, I addressed a communication to the Postmaster-General of the United States, at Washington,

asking his concurrence in an interchange of Money-Orders between the United States and Newfoundland, to which he sent the following Reply :—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,
Washington, March 1st, 1869.)

SIR,—

In reply to your communication of the 19th ult., I have the honor to state, by the direction of the Postmaster-General, that this Department appreciates the advantages to be derived from a well-arranged and successful system for the interchange of Money Orders between this country and Newfoundland.

At present, however, the establishment of an International Money Order system between the United States and Switzerland, occupies the attention of the Department—a Convention for that object having been made by designated Agents of the two countries ; and until that system is completed in all its details, and in good working order, it would not seem expedient to take steps towards the establishment of an International change of Money Orders with any other country.

(Signed,)

C. F. MACDONALD,
Superintendent.

J. DELANEY, Esq., &c., &c.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS.

The estimated number of Letters and Newspapers posted in St. John's and Outport Offices, delivered from and passing through the General Post-Office, for the year ending 31st December, 1869, was, for Letters, 152,000 ; Newspapers, over 300,000.

THE SAILING PACKET SERVICE

is performed by six boats—namely, between Trinity, Smith Sound, (Random Arm), and New Perlican ; between Bonavista, Salvage, and Greenspond ; between Great Placentia, Paradise, Oderin,

and Burin ; between Little Placentia, Harbor Beaufette, La Manche, Red Island, Merasheen, Lawn, and Burgeo ; between Harbor Breton, English Harbor, and Garnish ; between Harbor Breton, Burgeo, LaPoile, Rose Blanche, and Channel.

So far as I can learn, this Service has been performed, during the past year, with tolerable regularity. No complaint has been made, except one with reference to the detention of the Placentia Boat, which, on enquiry, was found to have been caused from circumstances over which we had no control—namely, boisterous weather and head winds.

The Packet route between Harbor Breton and Channel is very hazardous and perilous. It is about 160 miles long, and a great deal too much for one boat, particularly in the Winter season. (A Packet Boat, crew and all, were lost on this route a few years ago.) It is the opinion of parties of some experience in Fortune Bay, that this work should be divided, and done by two boats of a lesser size, which may be had for the same amount as is now paid for the Service ; and that by such an arrangement the intercourse with many other settlements would be greatly facilitated ; and they would, also, be enabled to participate in our Postal arrangements. Codroy settlement (about 30 miles from Channel) is rapidly increasing its population. There are several families from the Northern Bays and St. John's, settling down there ; and also in the Bay of Islands and Bay St. George. As these places are beyond our Postal limits, the correspondence for that part of the country is sent to the Channel Post Office, where it is held over until it is called for. Postal communication would be a great boon to these isolated and growing settlements ; and I trust ere long it will be extended to them, at least as far as Codroy.

All the Contractors for the conveyance of the Mails, North and South, have been duly notified that their Contracts would expire on the 30th June next. The Service is now open to the Government to make any change which may be thought desirable, or to continue the Contract for a further period.

LOCAL STEAM SERVICE.

The arrangement for the route of the Conception Bay Steamer

is not satisfactory, and gives rise to many complaints, with reference to the conveyance of the Imperial Mail. One time it is taken to Brigus, and thence overland to Bay Roberts, Harbor Grace and Carbonear; and at another time it is taken to Harbor Grace, and thence overland to Bay Roberts and Brigus. So great irregularity exists in its transmission, that the Postmasters cannot inform the public at what time the Mails ought to be received; or to give notice of closing it with any confidence. The most certain and regular way of forwarding the Imperial Mail to Conception Bay, in the Summer months, is by the overland route. If the roads are in good condition, the journey will be performed in from 14 to 16 hours; besides the great advantage to the various Settlements along the route, to transmit or receive Correspondence and Newspapers.

The Steamer *Ariel* has performed her service in a satisfactory manner during the year. The Contractor has always shown a great desire to meet the wishes of the public on all occasions. His Contract will expire on the first of May.

It was reported to me that the *Ariel* had on some occasions passed in and out of some of the Ports of Call in the night, without the knowledge of the inhabitants. This circumstance was communicated to the Contractor, who immediately gave orders to have a gun placed on board, to be fired when the steamer entered a Port after nightfall. This order has been strictly carried out.

It was suggested to me the propriety of adopting some mode of acquainting the inhabitants in the outports of the arrival of the steamer, or Packet Boat, with the Mail; and, also, the time for closing the Mails. Where I found it practicable, I have directed a flag to be hoisted on the arrival of the Mails in Port; and to be lowered half-mast half an hour before closing time. This arrangement has afforded much satisfaction wherever it has been adopted.

NORTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

Mails for this route are despatched *via* Harbor Grace, Spaniard's Bay, New Harbor, Chance Cove, LaManche, Random Sound, Bloody Bay, Salvage and Freshwater; thence to Greenspond, and on to Fogo and Twillingate *via* Gander Bay. This Service is

divided into six sections, and the Mails are conveyed to and fro by ten men, exchanging Mail Bags at the respective places. The entire distance from St. John's is about 210 miles. At the commencement of the year, (as was the practice), public notice, through the press, was given that the first Mail for the Northward would be despatched on Thursday the 6th January; and on every fourth Thursday thereafter—namely, on the Thursday immediately following the arrival of the Halifax Steamer, during the Winter months. In the meantime, the Halifax Mail arrived on the 17th January, contrary to public expectation; and thus interrupted my previous arrangements, which had been based on the idea that the Monthly trips of the Halifax Packet had commenced on the 3rd January. Thus were the Mails thrown a fortnight out of their due time, without my having any means to repair this unforeseen and inevitable irregularity. However, so far, no inconvenience has resulted from it. A Mail is now being made up for despatch by the *Ariel* for Fogo and Twillingate, which will be conveyed overland from Harbor Breton *via* Bay Despair and Exploits, which I trust will be received in good time.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

The reduction of Postage has now become so popular in Europe, the United States, and the Provinces, that we can scarcely resist the current of events. It may be deemed a very fitting subject for the Legislature to take up during the present Session; and should the measure be entertained, I would respectfully submit the following letter rates—namely, 3 cents per single letter, under half an ounce, to be prepaid by stamp. For unpaid letters (if permitted) 5 cents per single letter under half ounce, and so on in proportion to the number of rates. Our present rates are 5 cents prepaid per single letter under half an ounce, and 10 cents per single letter under half an ounce, if unpaid. The propriety of imposing a fine on unpaid letters is much questioned; but experience has shown that the practice has certainly forced the public into the system of prepayment.

The free delivery system has been gradually growing into great favor, and it is likely to supersede any other. It has been adopted in all the principal cities of Europe and America with great

success. I have had the subject under consideration for some time, with the view of seeing how far practicable it could be made to our circumstances, so as to relieve the Post-Office of the exceedingly great pressure brought to bear on it by the Public, in endeavoring to gain access to the Delivery Wickets, to obtain their letters after the arrival of the Halifax Mail. The *rush* made to the Wickets is often so great as to cause a suspension of the business of the office, for some time. It occupies five or six hours, constant and arduous labor, in delivery of the letters, before any sort of clearance of the crowd of applicants for correspondence takes place. During this time the physical and mental abilities of the Delivery Clerks are severely tested to guard themselves from making mistakes. The only remedy for this vexatious inconvenience is the employment of four or five expert hands for one or two days after the arrival of the Mail, to deliver the letters throughout the town.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post Office Department at present consists of the General Post Office, 18 Post Offices, (14 of which are Money-Order Offices), 40 Way-Offices, 6 Packet Boats, 2 Steamers, 3 Overland Conveyances by Vehicles, and 19 Couriers, some of whom perform the Mail Service on horseback, and the rest on foot.

At the General Post-Office, one Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Money-Order Office ; two Clerks for delivery, assorting, stamping, &c., &c. ; one Assistant for delivering newspapers whilst the Halifax Steamer is in Port ; and one Messenger and Letter Carrier. The aggregate number of persons employed throughout the Department number 120, all told.

The present staff of the General Post-Office is not by any means adequate to the increasing business of the Department ; consequently they are very hard worked.

The sale of Postage Stamps at the windows of the office is a great interruption to the business of the Department ; and it would be most desirable that some means be adopted for the disposing of them otherwise.

During the past year the several Post-Offices and Way-Offices,

North and South, have been visited, and where faulty arrangements existed, they have been corrected, so far as circumstances would permit.

Also, further accommodation has been afforded to the public by the establishing of a Money-Order Office at Channel, and Four new Way-Offices—namely, at Tilt Cove, Lower Island Cove, Salmonier, and Rose Blanche.

An agreement has been made with the Trinity Bay Packet-Master to call at Smith Sound, (Random Arm), and deliver and receive Letters and Newspapers there.

In compliance with the wishes of the inhabitants of the North and South of Salmonier, the route of the Courier between St. Mary's and the head of Salmonier has been changed. By this arrangement he comes out through the settlement of Salmonier, thereby saving the people a distance of seven miles to the head of the place, where they could only obtain their letters heretofore.

The duties, on the whole, of the Postmasters and Way-Officers throughout the Colony have been faithfully performed, though in some instances a want of promptitude, in sending their returns and accounts, has been made a subject of censure.

I have much pleasure in testifying that the Officers of the General Post-Office have discharged their onerous and laborious duties entirely to my satisfaction.

In conclusion, I beg to state that in this Report I have endeavored to afford every information to His Excellency, the Council, and the Legislature, with reference to this important branch of the Public Service.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster-General.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY, }
&c., &c. }

SCHEDULE OF RETURNS.

- No. 1.—Statement of Account for current year, ending 31st December, 1869.
- “ 2.—Showing the amount of Inland Postage collected during the year, ending December 31st, 1869.
- “ 3.—Statement showing the amount of Postages collected on Correspondence per British Packet, for the year, ending 31st December, 1869.
- “ 4.—Statement showing the gross Revenue collected at the several Post-Offices for the year, ending 31st December, 1869.
- “ 5.—Postage Stamps Account.
- “ 6.—Statement showing the number and amount of Money-Orders issued and paid, and the Commission received thereon, for the year, ending 31st December, 1869.
- “ 7.—Statement showing the extent of Money-Order transactions with the Provinces and the United Kingdom, for the year, ending 31st December, 1869.
- “ 8.—Summary of Money transactions for the year, ending 31st December, 1869.
- “ 9.—Statement of the amount paid to Couriers and others for the conveyance of Mails, and salaries paid to Postmasters, &c., for the year, ending 31st December, 1869.

No. 17.

**Report of General Water Company, accompanying
Financial Statement, and a Detailed Account of
sundry charges, (2 Enclosures.)**

GENERAL WATER COMPANY'S OFFICE, }
ST. JOHN'S, 24th February, 1870. }

SIR,—

Herewith you have the Annual Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company. Connected therewith, I beg to add the following particulars, and shall be happy to render any further information that may be required, within my power.

The loan of money made last summer, £3,600 Cy., in accordance with an Act of the Legislature, was found, as anticipated by the Directors, sufficient to pay off the debts due by the Company to the Commercial and the Savings' Banks.

The general expenses have been reduced this year about £200 ; but they are still, with the heavy amount of interest on upwards of £95,000 stock, more than our revenue, which would be sufficient, but for the annual payment, by order of the Government, of £300 to the Fire Companies ; and which I consider this Company should not have any thing to do, it having been the cause, or principally so, of their late debt.

There not having been an election for a Director in May last, as required, Mr. Shea, who had for several years previously been President, has not since acted ; Mr. O'Brien, from continued illness, has not been able to attend at the office ; Mr. Barron, late Secretary, left us in April last without any notice, and has not since made his appearance here.

At the desire of the then Directors, I took charge of the Books, and on examination found they had been much neglected, and with much trouble, as well as time, have brought them up to this

date. In fact, from that date, the whole management and responsibility of the office has devolved on myself.

I am, Sir,

Very truly,

Your most obedient Servant,

EWEN STABB, Director,
Acting Secretary.

ROBERT ALSOP, Esq.,

Acting Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c.

**Dr. Statement of the Affairs of the General Water
Company for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1869.**

	£	s.	d.
To Balance due the Commercial Bank, by the State- ment of 31st December, 1868	2795	14	3
“ Amount due the Savings’ Bank, by ditto	675	0	0
“ Twelve months’ Interest thereon to that date ..	40	10	0
“ Paid annual allowance to two Fire Brigades, by order of the Government, £150 each .. .	300	0	0
“ Labor account for the past year, repairing Works, &c., including £64 wages to Ed. Flynn .. .	354	0	6
“ Watering Vessels, man and horse, by contract ..	60	0	0
“ Interest on £91,500, Capital Stock	4575	0	0
“ “ on Current Accounts	190	11	9
“ “ on Savings’ Bank to time of new Scrip .	30	7	6
“ Contingent expenses, Rent of House and Offices, Books, Stationery, &c.	122	11	9
“ Twelve months’ salary to Engineer, £200; Clerk, £100; and Directors, £75	375	0	0
“ Cost of Wire Cloth, Stop Cocks, &c.	118	13	4
“ Dividends outstanding, ’57 and ’58, paid by the Commercial Bank	153	11	9
	9791	0	10
Amount carried forward	£9,791	0	10

Dr. Statement of the Affairs of the General Water

Amount brought forward £9,791 0 10

3	11	2795	To Balance on the Commercial Bank by the State
0	0	875	.. .. ..
0	10	49	.. .. ..
0	0	300	.. .. ..
0	0	354	.. .. ..
0	0	60	.. .. ..
0	0	4375	.. .. ..
0	11	199	.. .. ..
0	7	30	.. .. ..
0	11	129	.. .. ..
0	0	375	.. .. ..
4	18	118	.. .. ..
0	11	133	.. .. ..
<hr/>			
0	10	9701	.. .. ..

£9,791 0 10

Company for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1869. Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Water Rates and Assessments, for the past year.	3759	11	9
Less 5 per cent. Commission	187	19	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3571	12	3
“ Coal and Water Rates for Shipping, from the Receiver General :			
1st April,	£202	10	0
1st July,	430	1	10
1st October,	1084	1	9
1870—1st January,	658	0	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2374	14	2
“ Amount received for Pipes, Hose, Labor, &c. ..	132	11	2
“ New Debentures issued on the 1st September, by tender, at $5\frac{3}{4}$ and 6 per cent.	3600	0	0
“ Balance at credit of Commercial Bank	112	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£9791	0	10

St. John's, 31st December, 1869.

Correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Pro Financial Secretary.

EWEN STABB, *Director,*
Acting Secretary.

**Detailed Account of Sundry Charges in the Water
Company's Statement for 1869.**

Labor Account for	January	..	..	..	£25	19	0	
	February	..	..	..	21	18	0	
	March	..	..	..	23	1	0	
	April	..	..	..	24	4	6	
	May	..	..	..	22	16	0	
	June	..	..	..	24	8	0	
	July	..	..	..	25	12	6	
	August	..	..	..	24	11	0	
	September	..	..	..	24	4	0	
	October	..	..	..	23	8	0	
	November	..	..	..	24	11	0	
	December	..	..	..	25	6	6	
								290 0 6
Edward Flynn, wages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64 0 0
								<u>£354 0 6</u>

EXPENDITURE FOR WATER WORKS:

Invoice and Duty on Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£12	18	4
“ Wire Cloth and duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	0
Gas Company for Stop Cocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	0
Painting House at Pond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	0
J. Kersey, looking after ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0
Copper Tacks, White Lead, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	4
Gibbs & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	16	8
E. Smith & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	14	0
D. Morrison, for Washers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4
Invoice and Duty, Stop Cocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	14	3
Gibbs & Myler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	14	0
W. McGrath (Smith)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	0	0
J. & W. Boyd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	17	5
M. Farrell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
								<u>£118</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>

 CHARGES PAID FOR WATER COMPANY :

1869—Law expenses to R. J. Pinsent	£11	17	0
Rent to Estate of J. Little	34	7	6
Ditto ditto N. Gill	30	0	0
<i>Newfoundlander</i> , Printing	21	0	0
T. McConnan, Assessment Book	5	6	9
Hon. A. Shea, Coals, &c.	18	7	8
E. Smith & Co.	1	12	10
	<hr/>		
	£122	11	9
	<hr/>		

 No. 18.

**Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools,
for the Year 1869.**

The infallible marks of the degree of civilization reached by any land are found in the security given to property, in the condition of the public roads, and in the efficiency of the Education system ; and happy are the people whose taxes, however large, are well disposed in promoting these important services, for then progress and prosperity for all classes are all but inevitable. With the two former I have nothing to do—though, as the greatest traveller in the Island (I think) for the last twelve years over the public highways and byeways, I might be competent to give an opinion upon the second topic ; of the third, the state of Education, it is my special province to report, to which end I might vainly hope, with Burns, “to see ourselves (our school institutions) as others see us,” but judging by the light of comparison with

other nations and neighbouring Provinces it is plain that we do not manifest the same zeal in this business, the same striving after perfection, as do almost all countries.

The honor and welfare of our country demand that the Education system adopted shall be as effectual as possible, and to this end that it shall be constantly improved as experience and knowledge may discover any defects existing in it. The present system is, in the main, that which was created about thirty years ago, though somewhat amended in 1858. Under it, doubtless, immense good has been done, the cause of education has been introduced all over the Island, and we now see a school in every considerable settlement from Cape Ray to Cape John. But it is now a general opinion that our Education system is defective and requires amendment; and this opinion I feel that I may fully endorse from my own extensive experience of its working. The number of the Schools and the Scholars attending them has been stationary for the past four years, and the quality of the education has certainly not advanced, but has rather fallen back in the same time; these facts may, I think, be taken as strong evidence that we have outgrown our present system.

In 1864, the Government, seeming aware of the existence of imperfections in the Education Act, addressed circulars to all the Boards and others interested in the question, to elicit their opinions respecting it. From the replies can be distinctly gathered the following as the principal defects pointed out—the want of a central superintending power—the want of a Normal School for the training of Teachers, and the need of more money for all purposes. No action however was taken upon these replies, and time has only served to make these defects more apparent, also a grand defect in our present system is that it has entirely failed to secure the co-operation of the people, which is evidenced by the small amount contributed as fees, not amounting to more than £3 10s. per school, on an average.

I beg to make an extract from the Report of 1865. The Protestant Inspector remarks “The first and greatest defect in our
“ Education system is that no general and effective superinten-
“ dence of the Schools is provided, and that no person is made

“ responsible for the able management of its affairs, and the just
“ expenditure of its funds.” Mr. Marriott observes, “ The
“ Boards are too irresponsible. . . . The right remedy
“ for wrongs such as these is to have a Central Committee or
“ Council of Education to administer the whole fund voted by the
“ Government for Education.” “ The St. John’s Board would
“ recommend the establishment of some central authority having
“ the character of a Council of Public Instruction to secure the
“ thorough working of the Education Act.”

The appointment of a central superintending authority, it is obvious to those who look at the matter earnestly, is quite incompatible with the functions of the present Boards; they would therefore become superseded. This act would be very unpopular in the Outports unless at the same time rather free local management be granted to the people interested. By the appointment of trustees to every place receiving a government grant, the local management would be made more popular and effective than by Boards for Districts. As in this case the people would gain a large accession of power in the liberty to elect one or more of the trustees, and to manage their own schools in every harbor; they would, I feel sure, be content with central supervision. By this means also is it most likely that the co-operation of the people will be obtained, which is absolutely necessary to future progress, unless the government are prepared to make very large additions to the Education Grant, so as to render the Boards independent of the people.

A large increase of funds is now found necessary in order to deal justly by the teachers, and to supply pressing wants. The teachers have suffered many privations through the past years from the smallness of their incomes, which ranged from £30 to £50 with but little help as fees; their case requires consideration. If a question be raised, whether it would be better to accept the additional sum required from the Legislature, or obtain it from the people, I should say decidedly from the people, as it will induce an interest in the schools; and I am of opinion that if our school system could be popularized the supplementary amount needed would be cheerfully given. I know of no plan so likely to secure the aid and interest of the people as the appointment of school trustees in every settlement. Objec-

tions can be taken to this plan, as to every change that may be proposed; but in every new course of conduct that may be proposed, the question does not lie between that which is faulty and that which is faultless, but between that which has more and that which has fewer imperfections. I think the fewer objections are on the side of the plan of school management which I propose. At any rate we cannot stand still, and we now see that the Boards which have pioneered the way of education can go no further than the government grant will enable them, and that they have not, for the most part, the time, inclination, and ability to effectually supervise all the schools of the island, and thereby raise the quality of the education to the highest point desirable or attainable.

Of all the many heads that, as they lie down at night, are often busied with revolving plans, contrivances and speculations, for the improvement of their own business, not one solitary head is necessarily troubled with a disturbing thought about how may the education machinery of this country be made to run smoothly and effectively. Of all the eyes that run through innumerable pages of print or correspondence, to gather up intelligence to apply to their own business, not one pair need be occupied in conning through the pages specially devoted to education to bring in from all quarters facts and ideas that may be beneficially applied.

If it be thought desirable to make any change in the Education system, the present time is propitious on account of the improved circumstances of the people, which will enable them to assist in carrying it out if necessary, and to avail of its advantages. But if no alteration is contemplated, the bringing in of a new census renders it absolutely necessary to make a redistribution of the present grant, to correct for the changes in the population of the several Districts that have occurred since 1857, so as all may start again upon equality. Also a few alterations are requested to be made in the Educational Districts. The Heart's Content Board desires to have its limits between Scilly Cove and Heart's Delight, both inclusive, and a new Board to be formed including all the head of Trinity Bay. Also Cat Harbor should be made the centre of another Board between Greenspond and Fogo; also the St. John's District should include Seal Cove. These alterations would operate beneficially. I would here state that Seal Cove and

Lance Cove are now included in the Brigus District, yet have never received the least consideration, though often sought for; and that Cat Harbor, though provided with a beautiful school-house, has not had a teacher for about four years. A new District requires to be formed on the north side of Green Bay, having Tilt Cove as its centre; the present District of Moreton's Harbor being far too extensive to be efficiently managed by one Board.

NOTES UPON THE INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

DISTRICT OF MORETON'S HARBOR.

Shoe Cove. This is the most Northern English settlement; the School was closed about three years ago, and re-opened in June of this year. The teacher happened to be out fishing when I called, and so I had not the opportunity of examining his scholars. The school-room is neat and suitable, and well supplied with books; the parents speak favorably of the teacher.

Tilt Cove. It is much to be regretted that there is no Government School established here. The Education Board for the District had appropriated their funds in other harbors before Tilt Cove became populous, and they do not consider it just that any of their existing Schools should be closed in favor of Tilt Cove, but think that Tilt Cove should receive a special grant. The population now is about 800; its proportion of the School Grant would therefore be at least £70; this amount would I believe be sufficient, and satisfy all concerned. The proprietors of the mine assured me that if the Government would make a grant sufficient to establish a school, they would build a suitable school-room, and see that the teacher should receive reasonable school fees, and was made comfortable. If no special grant be made, I would recommend that a distinct Board of Education be formed, including all

the North side of Green Bay. The Clergyman stationed at Tilt Cove kept a school last Winter, and had 65 pupils in attendance.

Exploits Burnt Islands.—On the list now 41; in Winter but 7; attendance to-day, 33; 6 read fairly in the Testament; spell poorly; writing rather careless; about 10 read fairly in first books, 12 others in monosyllables. The school-room is in a tumble-down condition, and education seems but little regarded. Yet the people have, within the past few years, erected two good Churches and a Parsonage House, showing their ability to renew the school-room if they desired.

Moreton's Harbor.—Coming upon the Teacher unawares from a back Cove where I was landed, I found him occupied with 41 children, neatly dressed and under good discipline; their attainments in reading and spelling quite satisfactory; writing moderate; cyphering fair for their ages; 56 names on the Register at present.

Tizzard's Harbor.—Present 37, about an average, which is an improvement since last Summer; children very young. First class, 8 read, write, and spell very fair; second class, in easy reading; poetry recited by all.

DISTRICT OF TWILLINGATE.

Back Harbor.—Present Quarter's Register contains 65 names; present 61. The attendance very regular, 27 in first class, read fair; spell moderate; write ditto, except two, who are good writers; backward in cyphering. Second class, 10 read fair in first books. Third class, 13 read fair in first book, 10 others in monosyllables. This school is kept by a female, and sewing and knitting are taught to the girls. The school-room is in excellent order, and well supplied with books.

South Side of Twillingate.—In Winter there are 74 on the Register, now 41; present to-day 30. In the first division 11 stood up; they read and spell fair for their ages; write moderate. In the Winter much older scholars attend, who shew greater proficiency. The room has been lately improved by painting; it is well supplied with books.

Twillingate Commercial School.—It appears that a good winter's work was done; 60 names were then on the list, and 50 in attendance; some have gone beyond Fractions. In Summer 31 on the list, and 28 present to-day. I believe the school is doing well. The room neat and orderly.

Herring Neck, (Starve Harbor.)—On the list 51. The attendance full and regular. The attainments in reading, spelling, and writing, are very creditable. The school is efficiently managed and doing much good. Books are well supplied. The present master was a Government Pupil Teacher, and appointed to this station in October, 1868.

Herring Neck, (Clark's Cove.)—On the list 31; attendance not regular; the lowest however being 16; present 23; 6 in the first class (5 absent) well advanced in reading, spelling and writing; cypher in compound rules, and say the Tables. Second division in simple reading, doing well for their ages. Room suitable; plenty of books supplied.

DISTRICT OF FOGO.

Change Islands.—Present 40; 24 performed reading and spelling fair; some of the elder ones produced neatly kept cyphering books, with examples as far as Fellowship. All are doing well.

Fogo.—There are two schools in operation in this harbor which supply the educational wants, and they are both conducted by able and respectable teachers. The Board School shews a rather small attendance at this season, but those present have careful teaching, and some of the winter scholars have made considerable progress. The Society's School is somewhat better attended by young children, whose performances in reading, spelling, and answering questions, are very creditable, also their writing is well done. The teacher being a female, the girls are taught needle work.

The school at Se'dom-Come-By has suffered some interruptions on account of the illness of the teacher. Mr. Stowe, a trained teacher, has the charge, and he is in all respects a valuable school-master.

I am sorry to say that the Board felt under the necessity of closing the schools on the South side of Change Islands, at the Eastern Tickle of Fogo, and at the Indian Islands, where very useful schools were in operation at my last inspection. The school at Barr'd Islands is in charge of Miss Rolls and Miss Winter, and continues to give satisfaction.

No Financial Return has been received from the Fogo District, on account of the death of the late Chairman.

The Greenspond and King's Cove Districts were not visited, but no change has been made, I understand, since last reported upon.

DISTRICT OF BONAVISTA.

Canaille.—In winter the attendance is 40—45; in summer 25—30. The first class acquit themselves well in reading, spelling, and writing; cypher to Compound Rules, and Practice. Second class read fairly. Room unsuitable, and not well supplied with books.

Bonavista Commercial.—The premises in excellent condition and the school as usual fairly attended, and retaining the confidence of those parents living near it.

Bonavista, (Bayley's Cove.)—The school is closed for the present, and a very large school room is in course of erection, which, without teacher's apartments, will cost about £250. I am confident that a sufficiently large school-room and dwelling could be built for even less than this amount. However the building was much needed, and it will be a good one.

Newman's Cove.—Affairs are not satisfactory here. A school-room is required without further delay.

DISTRICT OF CATALINA.

Bird Island Cove.—For many years the state of this school was unsatisfactory. The Board have now dismissed the former teacher, and have engaged a trained teacher of high attainments and exemplary character, under whom it is confidently expected

that the school will be successful. He had not arrived when I was at Catalina.

Little Catalina.—I had so often inspected this school when it was in a deplorable state, that I felt much pleasure in witnessing a highly creditable condition of affairs, both as regards the attendance and the attainments of the pupils. The teacher is worthy of better compensation for his labors.

Catalina.—The teacher was gone to St. John's, but the Chairman reports that he is still very attentive to his duties, and that the school is in a satisfactory state.

Catalina, (Wesleyan.)—The reading and spelling was well performed; the attendance is as large as at any time, and all the children are profiting under Miss Snellgrove's tuition. School kept in the teacher's own house.

DISTRICT OF TRINITY.

English Harbor.—The Register shows a good attendance; in winter regular at 50, and about half that number in summer. Attainments in reading, spelling and writing fair. The school-room old but neat and suitable. The new dwelling house unfinished.

Salmon Cove.—About 45 on the North Side, and 25 on the South Side, attend this school. Attainments in reading, writing, and tables, satisfactory. Teacher living in the new house, but it is unfinished.

Trinity, (North Side.)—This school is still well attended, and efficiently managed, being a very successful school. The new teacher's house rather more advanced than the others, but still unfinished.

The schools at Trouty and Ireland's Eye have been closed for some months; it is expected that they will be re-opened next July. The Board have erected Teacher's dwellings at New Bonaventure, North side of Trinity, Salmon Cove, and English Harbor. They are well planned and fairly built so far, but they have cost more than was contemplated, more indeed than they should, and the Board have not funds to complete them, and so have felt

under the necessity of closing two schools, where the attendance was small, to help towards this purpose.

The schools at New Bonaventure and British Harbor are kept in operation, the former giving much satisfaction as usual.

DISTRICT OF HEART'S CONTENT.

This District is far too large for one, and the Chairman can never see the west part of it, and he greatly desires that that part be made a separate District.

I have not seen the school at New Harbor this year; the attendance is so very small that it is not worth while to travel so far for the purpose of inspecting it.

A change of masters had been made at Heart's Delight just about the time that I was in the neighbourhood, so that it was not in operation just then; however the school is made highly useful.

Heart's Content.—The Newfoundland School Society has lately stationed one of their most efficient teachers here, which appears to give much satisfaction, as I found a larger number of scholars in attendance than at any former visit.

New Perlican.—The children are, for the most part, very young, but the elder ones of the first class are progressing as well as may be expected. The teacher feels much interest in his work. On books 46; present, 31.

DISTRICT OF HANT'S HARBOR.

Scilly Cove.—Present 54; on the list 74. The reading of the first class good; spelling ditto; the writing excellent. All are progressing well. The school is under good discipline. A better and larger school room is needed. The teacher is underpaid.

Hant's Harbor, at present vacant; but the Board are prepared to engage the first suitable teacher that offers.

Seal Cove.—The teacher was away, but I understand from members of the Board that he is as diligent and successful as usual; he has always given satisfaction.

Old Perlican, (Wesleyan.)—The children present are very young, but generally read well. A large number have been well taught in this school. Some new desks are provided (a present from the Board), but school books are very much needed.

Grate's Cove.—There were so few children present at the examination, that I cannot pronounce upon the successfulness of the school.

BAY-DE-VERDS DISTRICT.

Bay-de-Verds.—The school had to be suspended on account of the prevalence of fever in the settlement, and I did not see it in operation. It has long since been re-opened. The teacher is quite competent.

Island Cove.—This is now the Commercial School for the District, instead of that at Broad Cove. A large number were present at the examination, about 80; they are properly classified, under good discipline, and the work of the school is systemized. The elder ones read, spell, write and cypher creditably. The younger ones are retarded for want of books. The school-room is renovated, and an excellent set of large maps adorn the walls. The school is now in a condition to effect much good.

Northern Bay.—Re-opened 14th October, 1868. Attendance in winter 20, generally 15; present to-day 12; all doing remarkably well in reading. Three days each week the teacher goes to Burnt Head, and has an attendance there rather higher; the progress made about the same. The schools want all kinds of books and furniture, and the school-rooms remain unfinished.

Ochre Pit Cove.—Satisfactory.

Western Bay, (North Side.)—The attendance small and irregular; the reading of those present poor; some well written copies done by winter scholars exhibited. The school-room is still in an unfinished state. Books are needed.

Western Bay, (South Side.)—The first class forward in reading, writing, and cyphering, and generally intelligent. All wanting suitable books. On the list now, 37; in winter 60.

Adam's Cove.—Vacant.

Black Head, (Wesleyan.)—It is in the same highly satisfactory state as when last reported.

Broad Cove.—I have often had to give this school a bad mark, but now it affords me pleasure to state that it is greatly improved in every respect. A competent teacher is in charge; the fixed seats that I objected to have been removed, and the attendance is fair. The attainments are rather low, and the progress of the scholars is retarded for want of books.

DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR.

Perry's Cove, (Episcopalian.)—21 present; on the list in winter 35, 8 of those present read in the Testament; spelling and writing imperfect.

The teacher was absent from the Board School, but I have no reason to think that it is much better attended than it was in previous years. Although this place has two Protestant masters, both paid by the Government, I cannot say that the children have a fair chance of obtaining a good elementary education.

Freshwater.—A change of masters has been made since last year, but the attendance holds good, and fair progress is being made by the scholars. Suitable books for the younger classes are needed.

Carbonear, (Wesleyan.)—On account of the reduction of the fees to about 20s. per year in the Grammar School, all the older children have removed there, and the Elementary School is not much more than an Infant School. The teacher is most efficient, and worthy of better employment.

Carbonear, (Episcopalian.)—Everything connected with this school, both inside and outside, is kept in the most perfect order; books are well supplied also. The teacher continues to give satisfaction, and the school has the constant and vigilant oversight of the resident minister. The attendance is large, especially in the winter, being about 100.

Victoria Village.—This school is not progressing, and chiefly for want of a school-room and books. Blame rests somewhere that a school-room is not provided long ere this. Only 8 children were present at my visit, and they very backward.

Carbonear, (South Side)—The attendance has dwindled down the last few years; it is now a quite small school and the attainments low. Suitable books are wanted here also.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE.

Mosquito.—42 names on the list; attendance irregular; 23 present, of whom 6 read fair in the Testament; writing poor; 8 others in easy reading. Attainments low.

Harbor Grace, (Up-Harbor.)—95 on the books; attendance irregular; 65 present. The reading of some of the first class is good, but of others indifferent; writing careless; cyphering to Reduction. Too few reading—attainments low. Could not hear the lower classes read, for want of books. The school has gone back since last inspection. The teacher explains that since the arrival of a new teacher to the Society's School, many of his best pupils have removed thither.

Harbor Grace, (West End.)—The usual attendance is between 26–34; present, 21. Four reading in first class, and 5 in second; spelling faulty; writing moderate. Great want of copy books, and reading books for the lower classes; the room comfortable.

Harbor Grace, (South Side.)—The reading and spelling of the first class good; writing moderate; tables perfect. Great want of books, slates, &c. The attendance is fair; on the list 59; present 39.

Bryant's Cove.—Present 15; 1 only reading in the Testament; 4 others spelling. The attendance very small and irregular, and the attainments far too low.

Island Cove.—Attendance large. On the books 100. The attainments in reading, writing and cyphering, highly creditable; discipline good.

The inhabitants of the East End of Harbor Grace, not being satisfied with the educational advantages provided by the Board, solicited subscriptions amongst their friends to raise funds for the erection of a suitable school room. They were entirely successful, the leading persons of the town contributed liberally. With the proceeds they have purchased a favorable site, and have erected thereupon a commodious and handsome school-house, which is nearly completed. They purpose applying to the Board to meet them in providing a competent teacher. Such a voluntary undertaking is so rare and praiseworthy, that it is to be hoped the Board will do its utmost to further the objects of the people of Bear's Cove. A difficulty in the way is that the Board has a female teacher under employment in this locality for many years, and they do not wish to do any injustice to her.

DISTRICT OF BAY ROBERTS.

Bay Roberts, (East End.)—All well classified and efficiently taught. The reading, spelling, writing, and cyphering, quite creditable. As many as 100 on the books last winter.

Bay Roberts, (West End.)—Highest number on the list 75; now 57. First class read fairly in History of England; spell moderately; write well. The school furniture is improved.

Spaniard's Bay Pond.—This is a rural school, but about 40 children attend it, and their progress is highly creditable.

Coley's Point.—On the books 90; still more in winter. The first class read in History of England fair; spell well, and write fairly. The second class read and spell well in the Testament. Third class well in 3rd Book. The eldest pupils work many useful sums especially applicable to the country business, as the sharing of a trip of seals, or the settlements involved in a fishing voyage on the shares.

DISTRICT OF PORT-DE-GRAVE.

Bareneed.—70 on the list; the attendance irregular. The upper scholars doing fair in the usual exercises; the lower scholars not classified and retarded for want of books. The room very shabby; a new one much needed.

Port-de-Grave, (Wesleyan.)—On the list now 36; in the Spring 45; present 20; 8 reading in the Scriptures fairly, writing ditto; the rest in miscellaneous books, and therefore not classified. The room suitable and clean.

Hibb's Hole.—The attendance is as large as may be expected in this small place, and the attainments are highly satisfactory for the ages of the children; fully two-thirds read and write well.

Passing by the Dock school-room, which has been closed two years or more, I observed that it had been broken into and seriously damaged. It is a pity that it is not removed to Bareneed, which is quite practicable.

North River.—This is also a rural school, but it gathers between 20 and 30 children who read well, and recite many pieces of poetry, and say the tables.

The Chairman of the Board thus writes—"The school premises at Bareneed are yearly becoming more and more unfit for use; and the school-house at Northern River is yet unfinished. But with the limited funds at the disposal of the Board, we can do but little in repairing the one or completing the other. The large amount taken from our grant towards the maintenance of the *one* school belonging to the Newfoundland School Society, completely cripples our exertions; and while I would not lessen the grant to that Society, which has done so much for this country, it certainly requires readjustment."

DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

Clark's Beach.—Attendance smaller than usual. The premises in fair condition, excepting that the school-room is not finished yet. The teacher competent and attentive.

Cup'd's, (Wesleyan.)—Attendance now 37; in winter 81. All progressing fairly in the usual branches of an elementary education. Good discipline preserved.

Burnt Head.—In summer the attendance is 23; in winter 34. The teacher is working intelligently to advance his scholars. Reading, writing, spelling, and tables, well performed.

Brigus, (Commercial.)—This school is not well patronized, only 8 names are now on the list, and 12 for the year. Those children present are so young that they are only in the elementary branches. Reading correctly, and writing neatly, are the specialities acquired here.

Bull Cove.—Present to-day 10 ; on the list 15. Attendance irregular ; attainments very low ; only 2 present to-day can read.

Seal Cove.—Nothing has yet been done here, although the Board has often been appealed to.

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.

Upper Gully.—The attendance has fallen so low that the Board has thought proper to give notice of closing this school, and purposes engaging a teacher to keep school here and at Seal Cove, alternately. Those children who came were taught to read, spell, write, say tables and catechism very creditably for their ages. It appears unjust that an old and faithful servant of the Board shall be discharged without any compensation whatever.

Middle Bight.—The teacher of this school is under the impression that myself and the deputation from the Board who examine his school, do him injustice in our reports. The truth is that when all his first class pupils are present, upon whom he bestows his chief attention, and when he himself is allowed to conduct the examination according to his own method, his scholars exhibit a most creditable amount of knowledge ; but when the first class is not well represented, and the examination is otherwise conducted, the result is different, and not always satisfactory. However, it may be safely said that the present master is a faithful and laborious teacher, and that he has produced the most advanced scholars on this (South) Shore, in reading, cyphering, and English grammar. A large night school is kept the past two winters, which is effecting as much good as many day schools.

Long Pond.—This school continues in a very satisfactory state, though the attendance is not quite so large as formerly, owing to fewer being in the neighbourhood.

Topsail.—The attendance has been low, but it is improving, and also the attainments are advancing; a few of the first class write well, and have worked through all the questions in the first Arithmetic, which includes Fractions and the Cube Root. The teacher makes himself generally useful, and gives satisfaction to all.

Brookfield.—In the first class 12 well advanced in reading, spelling, writing, and Arithmetic; also in English grammar and geography they have made much proficiency. The others doing well in reading; 30 names on the books.

St. John's, (Gower Street.)—First class, 27, reading and spelling good; writing in copies and from dictation ditto; grammar, the majority know all the definitions and parse fairly; Geography, familiar with the outlines; cyphering, generally well advanced, and six solved questions in Algebra. Second class 20; reading and spelling good; writing fair; cyphering to Compound Rules. The rest progressing well in reading. On the list now, 97; attendance 80; on the list the previous quarter 105. The room clean and comfortable.

South Side, (Episcopalian.)—Considerable improvement has been effected since the Spring. The attendance has increased; 50 names are now on the list. The first class read and spell fairly, and cypher through the Compound Rules. The second class also reading in the Testament fairly. Sewing and knitting taught to the girls. The Board has increased the grant to, I believe, £35.

Magotty Cove.—The expectations of the Board in appointing Mr. Reader to this school were realized; he reduced it to order, and attracted a large increase of pupils. It was in full success when Mr. Reader resigned the charge. After some weeks of delay the school was re-opened under Mr. Taylor from Carbonear, who has proved himself a most competent teacher, and will, I doubt not, give all satisfaction.

St. John's, (Presbyterian.)—The attendance is still large, and it continues in all respects in a prosperous condition. Every one of the classes acquitted themselves with credit in their examination.

Quidi Vidi.—This school is conducted most satisfactorily. On the list 38, all rather young; they are divided into four classes, and each class performed its exercises very correctly. A large proportion are reading and writing. Sewing is also taught.

Torbay.—Owing to fever prevailing in the settlement the attendance has been small and irregular; 17 present at my examination; 6 read fair, and write remarkably well; say tables, and two are in the rule of Three. Another class progressing in easy lessons. The room comfortable.

Pouch Cove.—There is an Episcopalian school and a Wesleyan school in operation here, both aided by the Board. In late years they have not given satisfaction to the examining deputation, and the Board has resolved upon withdrawing their grant, and establishing a non-denominational school. I am of opinion that this plan will work better than the present after a little while; but I am surprised to see the Board acting so inconsistently in dealing with the South Side School. I found the teacher of the Wesleyan School succeeding rather well. The master of the Church School happened to be absent.

Broad Cove, in successful operation. *Belle Isle*, ditto.

DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND.

I have not seen the two schools kept in this District this season; they are of course very humble ones. The grant to the District is only ten pounds, and it is very creditable to the Board to do so much with it. The School Returns have been received; one school has 13; the other, 7 pupils.

DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA BAY.

All the schools under this Board are very humble ones; and on account of the unsuccessful fisheries in past years the attendance has become small. The Sound Island School is still in operation, but not so prosperous as it once was. Harbor Buffette School also has gone back; it is now only a winter school. A teacher has been engaged to teach at Haystack and Spencer's Cove alternately, and she reports favorably of her work. A new school has been opened at Tack's Beach; it must be a very small one.

Thomas Stevens still migrates from Woody Island to Arnold's Cove, teaching six months in each place. At Isle of Valen I found about 12 children much profited by Miss Perchard's labors; she has since resigned, and the school is closed. At Oderin I found the school kept in a back room in Mr. Bayly's house, not quite a suitable place; present 15; 8 read, spell and write fairly; the others in monosyllables. The school is kept open during the winter, but few attend. Teacher competent.

DISTRICT OF BURIN.

Flat Islands, (Wesleyan).—Present 33; on the list 36; school closed through the winter months, as nearly all the families move into winter quarters; was opened 1st June. Children in great want of suitable books; their progress is not satisfactory; 8 only reading.

Rock Harbor.—School kept in the teacher's house, which is not well situated to suit the majority; 7 in attendance; 3 reading and writing.

Mortier Bay.—I would desire to make honorable mention of John Hodder, who, though in reduced circumstances and well advanced years, has built a suitable little school-room on the South side of the Bay, entirely at his own cost. 19 children are on the list; 14 were present, very neat in appearance, and did well in reading and spelling; there is a great want of books.

Path End.—7 present, which appears the usual number; school kept in a room in the teacher's house, 6 by 8 feet; 3 children read moderately, and 2 write fairly. Books much needed. Those in the school have been purchased in the harbor at high prices; copy books at 9d, reading books at 9d., costing 3d. in St. John's, and they are not suitable.

Burin, (Episcopalian).—Re-opened 1st May; 10 have entered; reading, writing, and spelling excellent; good progress made in Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic; room most suitable.

Collins Cove, (Wesleyan).—Present 23; usual attendance, 26; 8 in first class, read, spell, and write well; are well advanced in grammar; Second class read fairly in Easy Lessons.

Port au Bras is closed. The other schools in the District are in operation, but have a small attendance, and are all short of books.

DISTRICT OF LAMALINE.

The only school maintained by the Board is that at Lamaline, but a grant in aid of, I believe £10, is given to the Newfoundland School Society's School at St. Lawrence.

Lamaline.—The school is in charge of a very competent male teacher, and is now giving general satisfaction. I had the pleasure of seeing the school in a prosperous state, and of hearing the teacher spoken well of by all. The room has been somewhat improved.

DISTRICT OF GRAND BANK.

Fortune.—The parents fully appreciate the advantages of education, for they send all their children of a suitable age to school, which gives a *regular* attendance of about 90. The discipline of the school is so perfect that it would serve for a model school. At the examination all the classes acquitted themselves with credit, and when over, the children afforded me a treat in hearing them sing some beautiful school pieces. The room and furniture are kept particularly clean.

Grand Bank.—A change of masters being made about the time of my visit, the school was closed. I tried to collect the children for examination, but could not get enough to represent the condition of the school.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR BRITON.

Garnish.—In successful operation; the children, however, are very young and the attainments rather low. They do not read quite distinctly; they have some peculiarity which amounts to a fault. I trust the teacher will observe this and correct it.

English Harbor.—The teacher who occupied this station at my last inspection has deceased, and no one is yet appointed to the vacancy.

Sagona.—This school fully supplies the needs of the place. It is still under the charge of Mr. Bully, who makes himself generally useful to the people. On account of the falling back of the fisheries, he is not as well supported as he was formerly.

Brunet.—A small school is kept here, which is the means of teaching a few children just to read.

Harbor Briton.—This school is successfully managed by a teacher who is very attentive, and highly qualified; the place however supplies only about 20 pupils.

Harbor Briton was the limit of my inspection tour to the Westward this year, it being impossible for me, without certain means of conveyance, to see every school in the island in one season. There are three new schools in operation in this District favorably spoken of by the Chairman, viz., at Harbor Mille, with a list of 25; at Bay d'Argent, with 12; and Rencontre, with 22 scholars, and an average attendance of about $\frac{1}{3}$ less.

REMARKS.

In the Eleven Annual School Reports which I have had the honor to present, I have furnished remarks upon every matter connected with Elementary Education as they appeared to be called for. I have pointed out defects in the educational system requiring amendment. I have made practical suggestions to the Boards calculated to advance the interests of education in the several Districts, and I have given very full directions to school teachers to assist in the details of school management; and now I feel that my stock of suggestions is well nigh exhausted, and moreover, that as for the most part my former remarks remain as a dead letter, the expediency of furnishing any more is very questionable. I am in the position of one of a party that is sent before the rest to explore the way, and who, after blazing a track some distance onwards, looks back and finds the party not advancing. I must regret that the experience gained at considerable cost to the government, and through much personal toil, should as yet be of so little service, and hope that the opportunity may shortly come

when it may be fully availed of. It would afford me the highest happiness to devote my time and knowledge to advance the education of the youth of Newfoundland.

The above Report is most respectfully submitted, and I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools.

Hon. R. ALSOP,
Acting Colonial Secretary. }

1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
...

SCHOOL RETURNS.

Summary Statement

Established by	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Government Elementary Boards	92	4340	99	4573	108	4968	113	5290
Government Commercial Boards	6	172	5	154	4	159	4	202
Colonial Church & School Society	25	2468	24	2434	24	2524	24	2436
Wesleyan School Society.	11	793	8	669	8	593	8	560
Church of England . . .	1	64	2	157	2	108	2	110
Presbyterian Church ..	1	75	1	86	1	61	1	45
Totals	136	7912	139	8073	147	8413	152	8643

of Schools.

1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.	
No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
119	5409	120	5624	128	6265	127	6248	139	6244	136	6138	139	6341
3	201	3	92	8	263	5	201	5	194	5	213	6	214
21	2027	21	1968	19	1940	19	1904	19	2015	18	2071	20	2100
10	473	10	543	12	618	13	662	14	711	12	622	12	695
4	105	4	164	2	173	2	183	2	175	4	160	3	176
1	45	1	58	1	55	1	57	1	61	1	71	1	70
156	8260	159	8449	170	9314	167	9255	180	9400	176	9275	181	9596

Financial Return of Elementary School Boards,

No.	Districts.	Ordinary appropriations for past year.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year.			Paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Building or Repairing School-houses		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Moreton's H'r.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Twillingate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Fogo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Greenspond	238	3	0	.....	.....	.....	104	19	9	302	0	0	29	2	8
5	King's Cove	138	18	6	.....	.....	.....	87	7	0	129	10	0	10	2	7
6	Bonavista	164	3	4	.....	.....	.....	100	9	1	110	0	0	15	0	0
7	Catalina	107	6	8	.....	.....	.....	33	6	0	94	0	0	.....	.....	.....
8	Trinity	269	11	0	5	11	5	248	4	4	227	16	3	275	15	5
9	Heart's Content	161	11	2	.....	.....	.....	0	18	0	155	0	0	6	10	0
10	Hant's Harbor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Bay-de-Verds	284	3	0	6	14	0	* 0	15	11	245	0	0	23	1	11
12	Carbonear	274	16	8	.....	.....	.....	15	4	7	232	10	0	3	6	0
13	Harbor Grace	373	8	0	8	15	8	31	0	11	322	0	0	1	19	4
14	Bay Roberts	166	3	0	.....	.....	.....	34	0	1	147	6	0	10	2	3
15	Port-de-Grave	102	18	0	6	0	0	17	15	9	97	0	0	3	16	3
16	Brigus	225	1	0	.....	.....	.....	* 6	17	1	200	0	0	4	0	8
17	Saint John's	769	6	0	17	6	6	48	12	3	649	15	0	47	15	0

N. B.—Those marked with a Star are deficit balances.

for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

School Rents & Fuel.	Expended in School requisites.	Paid to Secretary of Board.	Incidentals.	Books Sold.	Deficit.	Balance in hand.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....
.....
.....
1 5 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 19 7
.....	2 9 3	5 0 0	.....	0 15 4	.....	79 19 9
9 10 0	6 6 4	5 0 0	3 5 1	.....	.....	115 11 0
.....	9 10 7	5 0 0	2 1 7	.....	.....	34 1 6
.....	0 5 0	8 13 0	0 1 3	.....	.....	10 14 10
.....	0 19 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	8 11 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	10 8 2
15 0 0	8 0 0	11 10 0	1 1 8	.....	.....	18 13 7
30 0 0	8 12 11	7 10 0	29 3 4	.....	.....	13 19 0
.....	9 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 7 0
1 0 0	2 16 7	.....	4 14 1	.....	.....	17 6 10
4 0 0	1 11 10	6 6 0	.....	.....	.....	2 5 3
23 11 0	29 19 4	15 0 0	1 10 0	.....	.....	67 14 4

Financial Return of Elementary School Boards,

No.	Districts.	Ordinary appropriations for past year.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year.			Paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Building or Repairing School-houses		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	Ferryland	12	8	4	10	0	0	6	8	4	20	0	0	1	5	0
19	Placentia Bay	108	3	0	.....	.....	.....	18	13	11	124	0	0	.....	.....	.....
20	Burin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Lamaline .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Grand Bank .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Harbor Briton	261	13	8	.....	.....	.....	148	4	2	290	0	0	100	0	0
24	Burgeo	186	5	8	.....	.....	.....	*16	9	6	159	2	6	2	5	10
25	LaPoile	94	0	0	.....	.....	.....	* 2	15	11	81	0	0	.....	.....	.....
26	Channel	94	6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	3	0	.....	.....	.....

N. B.—Those marked with a Star are deficit balances.

for the Year ending 30th June, 1869.

School Rents & Fuel.	Expended in School requisites.	Paid to Secretary of Board.	Incidentals.	Books Sold.	Deficit.	Balance in hand.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 16 8
.....	2 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 9
.....
.....
5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 17 10
.....	5 13 3	5 0 0	.....	.....	2 5 5	.....
.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6 4 1
3 10 0	2 9 6	.....	.....	.....	11 18 6	.....

Return of Pupil Teachers.

Names of Pupil Teachers.	Where being Trained.	By what Board Nominated.
1 Mary Ann Saunders	Colonial & Continental Church Society's Central School.	Colonial and Continental Church Society.
2 Elizabeth Mullins..		“
3 Sarah Mills		“
4 Louisa Wiseman ..		“
5 Ann Pippy		“
6 Elizabeth Potter...		“
7 Honora Hackett...	“	Own account.
8 Margaret Blackler .	“	“
9 Mary Prowse	“	“
10 Mary Jane Perkins	“	Ferryland Board.
11 Aubrey Oakley...	“	Greenspond Board.
12 Benjamin Williams	“	St. John's Board.
13 James Rowsell	“	Bonavista Board.
14 Arthur Collis	“	Trinity Board.
15 Augusta Mullings .	“	Own account.
16 John S. Butt	St. John's Wesleyan Academy.	Blackhead Board.
17 Reuben Pippy		St. John's Board.
18 Robert Whiteway..		Moreton's H'r. Board.
19 Francis Cox	“	LaPoile Board.
20 William Ward	Ch. of Eng. Academy	St. John's Board.
21 Rebecca Collett	Miss Brine's School.	Harbor Buffett Board
22 Alfred Parsons	Carbonear Gram. Sch.	.....
23 Alfred Vincent . . . .	“	.....

for the Year 1869.

When term commenced.	When term will expire.	Remarks.
Aug. 25th, 1864.	Aug. 31st, 1869.	In charge of a School at Bellorem.
Nov. 25th, 1865.		
July 15th, 1868.	.....	Left for School at Salvage, July 12th, 1869.
Sept. 6th, 1869.		
Sept. 6th, 1869.	[1869.	
Feb. 9th, 1865.	Left July 1st,	
Oct. 1st., 1869.		
Sept. 6th, 1869.		
Nov. 7th, 1867.		
June 4th, 1866.		
June 2nd, 1868.	.....	Left for School at Rose Blanche, June 1869.
Sept. 24th, 1869.		
Dec. 27th, 1869.	[1869.	
Sept. 19th, 1864.	Left April 1st,	
Nov. 1867.	July, 1869.	Has charge of a School; very good progress.
Oct. 1868.	Oct. 1871.	
Sept. 1869.		
Sept. 1869.		
May, 1868.		
July, 1868.	July, 1870.	

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Shoe Cove	No Return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Burying Place ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Nipper's Harbor ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Little Bay Island ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Exploits Burnt Island	Andrew Pearce	40	0	0	1	1	3
6	Moreton's Harbor ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Tizzard's Harbor	William J. Howell.. ...	40	0	0	3	15	3
8	Twillingate (Back Harbor) ...	Mary A. Pride	36	0	0	3	5	3
9	Twillingate (South Side) ...	John Moss	60	0	0	3	7	6
10	Merritt's Harbor	Thomas Connor	15	0	0	.....	.....	.....
11	Herring Neck (Salt Harbor)...	William Haines	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
12	Herring Neck (Clark's Cove)..	James Candow	50	0	0	3	16	0
13	Change Islands	John Jeanes	46	3	0	1	10	0
14	Fogo	Martin Stone	69	0	0	3	0	0
15	Barr'd Island Harbor	E. Rolls and A. Winter..	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
16	Seldom-Come-By	Martin Stone	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....
17	Musgrave Harbor	John Wheeler.. ...	40	0	0	3	0	0
18	Cape Freels	Thomas F. Parker ...	40	0	0	1	10	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1869.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation in the year.	No. Reading.			No. Writing.			No. Cyphering.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three and beyond.		
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	18	37	20	17	...	25	150	25	6	6	10	6	4	4	4	2	.....
.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	28	43	14	23	6	30	225	10	13	20	16	17	17	9	6	3	4	
10	36	46	9	28	9	40	220	14	14	18	10	14	14	13	5	.....	3
.....	.....	88	20	41	27	40	214	9	28	51	21	32	...	30	10	7	8
.....	.....	31	5	13	13	24	150	8	8	15	19	14	...	14	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	13	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	10	13	7	20	265	10	10	10	10	9	4	8	4	.....	2
.....	.....	55	8	42	5	35	230	8	10	37	10	25	10	10	8	4	.....
.....	.....	42	4	13	25	35	240	7	15	20	13	20	12	12	9	8	9
.....	.....	50	25	13	12	46	223	19	18	13	26	10	6	26	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	80	35	27	18	65	220	26	14	40	50	15	20	23	12	5	.....
17	17	34	12	19	3	24	280	10	7	17	21	13	13	10	7	.....	17

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19	Cape Island	No Return.						
20	Pinchard's Island	John Hann	35	0	0	2	4	10
21	Pool's Island	William Murch	35	0	0	0	2	4
22	Newel's Island	Eliza A. M. Wills... ..	30	0	0	0	10	0
23	Fair Island	Charles Oakley	35	0	0	0	12	0
24	Deer Island	No Return.						
25	Gooseberry Island	Charles Harris	35	0	0	3	5	0
26	Flat Island	Moses Davis	35	0	0	3	10	0
27	Open Hall	Henry Miles	30	0	0	4	3	9
28	Tickle Cove	George Skiffington	30	0	0			
29	Kiels	Samuel Coffin	40	0	0	2	8	0
30	King's Cove	John Coffin	32	0	0	1	3	9
31	Newman's Cove	Joseph Tilley	30	0	0			
32	Bonavista (Canaille)	Charles E. Thompson	40	0	0	1	10	0
33	Bonavista (Central)	Samuel Rowsell	77	13	4	0	18	6
34	Bird Island Cove	William Minty	28	0	0	2	2	6
35	Little Catalina	Josiah Stone	28	0	0	3	1	10
36	Catalina	George Manuel	38	0	0	6	6	10

during the year ending 30th June, 1869.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation in the year.	No. Reading.			No. Writing.			No. Cyphering.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three and beyond.		
31	27	58	21	26	11	29	230	14	11	33	32	12	11	5	5	4	11	11
34	29	63	23	26	14	45	275	24	19	20	15	14	16	11	9	2	...	...
17	16	33	12	7	11	25	238	8	15	10	15	9	...	15	1	.....	...	...
17	15	32	13	17	2	24	190	10	11	11	10	9	7	6	7	.....	...	...
21	17	38	5	19	14	33	180	5	13	20	16	33	33	23	4	6	14	14
17	12	29	5	18	6	19	204	5	7	17	13	9	8	8	8	4	12	12
13	15	28	8	18	2	21	274	4	6	18	9	9	4	8	7	3	5	6
14	12	26	7	14	5	17	180	6	10	10	9	9	6	4	2	1	...	...
21	19	40	18	17	5	35	229	12	...	28	9	13	5	8	...	6	...	...
19	19	38	12	23	3	30	209	9	17	12	7	6	4	3	5	3	...	...
23	4	27	6	18	3	13	230	15	4	8	8	2	...	4	1	1	...	3
23	22	55	30	21	4	22	215	20	23	12	8	17	...	10	8	3	1	1
51	59	110	51	41	18	55	235	25	41	44	27	65	30	21	3	29	6	5
17	35	52	13	29	10	40	220	2	25	25	12	4	...	5	...	.....	...	...
18	23	41	15	17	9	34	228	11	8	22	8	14	7	13	2	3	...	...
65	47	112	21	53	38	56	214	24	18	70	35	35	24	36	17	10	7	...

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
37	English Harbor	John S. Collis	84	12	4	1	11	8
38	Salmon Cove, E. & W....	Jacob Pitcher	34	12	1	4	11	0
39	Trinity, North Side	John Stewart	39	12	4	4	7	6
40	Trouty	John Gover	25	19	3	0	10	6
41	New Bonaventure	George S. Field	38	0	0	0	13	1
42	British Harbor	Thomas Gawlor	30	0	0	1	13	0
43	Ireland's Eye... ..	Joshua Pitcher	25	0	0	0	18	0
44	Heart's Ease	John Vardy	35	0	0	.....	.....	.....
45	New Harbor	Moses Parsons	40	0	0	1	10	0
46	Heart's Delight	Levi Williams	36	0	0	0	15	0
47	New Perlican	Edward Bickford	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....
48	Scilly Cove	Robert Pittman	36	0	0	10	15	0
49	Hant's Harbor	Vacant.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Seal Cove	Robert Belben	36	0	0	0	19	9
51	Russel's Cove	Moses Button	36	0	0	1	2	5
52	Grate's Cove	Robert Janes... ..	36	0	0	5	12	6
53	Bay-de-Verds	Mrs. Campbell	35	0	0	.....	.....	.....
54	Job's Cove	Elizabeth Whiteway ...	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....

during the year ending 30th June, 1869.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation in the year.	No. Reading.			No. Writing.			No. Cyphering.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three and beyond.		
21	30	51	2	35	14	46	214	6	6	38	42	34	34	23	11	12	...	...
26	31	57	11	35	11	45	205	12	24	30	26	16	13	13	10	8	2	...
45	27	72	21	34	17	49	231	14	34	40	12	16	14	10	7	9	8	1
10	17	27	5	15	7	16	159	6	10	11	6	5	10	5	1	.....	...	...
12	12	24	8	14	2	18	208	6	9	9	6	8	...	5	4	2	1	...
20	11	31	6	19	6	16	220	5	10	16	7	6	...	5	3	3	...	...
11	14	25	7	11	5	19	207	2	8	18	15	13	13	13	6	.....	...	...
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	10	22	4	9	9	13	214	6	8	8	6	8	5	13	2	3	...	...
10	12	22	6	10	6	15	225	8	6	8	7	8	4	5	4	3	...	...
21	19	40	12	22	5	30	216	8	12	20	8	12	16	9	7	4	6	6
56	47	103	49	45	9	52	151	35	37	31	30	22	13	25	15	12	6	...
.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	23	48	21	24	3	29	212	21	14	13	14	13	13	6	4	3	4	...
6	16	22	3	14	5	10	170	4	8	10	4	7	4	6	1	.....	...	...
.....	.....	90	18	40	32	53	218	10	30	50	40	50	50	24	12	14	...	...
40	44	88	26	39	23	51	.....	34	25	29	70	12	11	11	5	1	...	...
8	10	18	3	9	6	12	124	4	5	9	7	1	...	8	.....	.....	...	...

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
55	Northern Bay... ..	Josiah Garland	40	0	0	.....	
56	Ochre Pit Cove	Philip Goudie	35	0	0	.....	
57	Western Bay (North Side)	Pierce Hanrahan	20	0	0	.....	
58	Western Bay (South Side)	Patrick Walsh	35	0	0	4	0	0
59	Adam's Cove	Henry Spencer	35	0	0	1	4	0
60	Mully's Cove	Levi Garland... ..	35	0	0	0	15	6
61	Perry's Cove	John Swaine... ..	35	0	0	0	13	5
62	Otterbury	Joseph Jutson	30	0	0	3	0	0
63	Freshwater	S. B. Parsons	50	0	0	1	17	6
64	Victoria Village	Sarah Powell... ..	17	10	0	0	2	6
65	Carbonear (West)	William H. Mundy	50	0	0	10	0	0
66	Carbonear	George Apsey	50	0	0	0	5	0
67	Mosquito... ..	Francis Simmonds	50	0	0	1	5	9
68	Bear's Cove	Miss Comer	36	0	0	4	2	3
69	Harbor Grace (North Side)	Eli Martin	50	0	0	4	1	10
70	Harbor Grace (West)	Mrs. Stowe	36	0	0	1	0	0
71	Harbor Grace (South Side)	Wm. H. Webber	50	0	0	3	17	6
72	Bryant's Cove... ..	Thomas Stevenson	50	0	0	.....	

during the year ending 30th June, 1869.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation in the year.	No. Reading.			No. Writing.			No. Cyphering.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three and beyond.		
28	17	45	9	23	13	26	156	20	15	10	9	9	...	5	3	.....	...	...
35	15	50	6	36	8	40	220	6	25	29	10	15	...	6	8	3	...	...
23	17	40	9	26	5	25	220	18	12	10	6	1	...	.....	...	4	...	...
30	20	50	10	24	16	36	230	11	15	16	20	12	12	7	12	10	...	...
23	25	48	16	22	10	34	220	9	21	18	6	14	2	7	9	4	2	1
45	47	92	20	31	41	65	.....	24	28	40	22	12	19	21	15	.....	...	...
10	17	27	9	14	4	20	207	10	8	9	6	5	5	4	4	.....	...	...
14	12	26	9	17	...	17	205	9	11	7	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	34	77	17	35	26	40	226	17	20	35	19	35	22	13	16	4	...	...
12	19	31	10	15	6	15	200	13	9	9	8	8	9	5	4	.....	...	...
70	75	145	17	60	68	65	220	10	39	96	21	90	48	20	45	19	11	11
18	22	40	7	30	3	30	153	10	14	16	11	9	7	12	1	...	3	...
37	33	70	12	30	28	40	220	20	21	29	24	21	13	20	6	4	...	...
20	38	58	36	18	4	38	233	20	16	22	16	22	22	25	12	1	...	...
75	50	125	34	68	23	76	227	15	45	65	24	46	24	18	24	18	7	5
28	30	58	12	20	26	28	136	8	18	32	34	18	...	16	6	1	9	...
36	21	57	17	26	14	36	225	14	17	26	25	18	18	21	14	8	8	2
20	10	30	5	13	12	20	228	5	13	12	10	10	...	6	4	4	...	...

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
73	Upper Island Cove... ..	J. S. Martin	50	0	0	2	11	0
74	Spaniard's Bay Pond	Robert Pepper	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
75	Bay Roberts (West)	J. T. Moore	46	3	1	2	18	2
76	Bay Roberts (East)	Rose Pack	30	0	0	7	13	2
77	Coley's Point	Wm. H. Bursell	46	3	1	10	0	0
78	Hibb's Hole	Sarah S. Ford	16	0	0	2	10	0
79	Bareneed... ..	George F. Payne	46	0	0	9	9	4
80	North River	William Newell	35	0	0	3	0	0
81	Clark's Beach... ..	John Tough	50	0	0	2	18	9
82	Salmon Cove	Elias Picot	50	0	0	6	0	0
83	Burnt Head	Thomas Roberts	50	0	0	3	11	8
84	Bull Cove	Thomas Youden	50	0	0	3	6	9
85	Upper Gully	Charles Coates	45	0	0	.....	.....	.....
86	Middle Bight	Richard Parmiter... ..	55	0	0	2	3	5
87	Long Pond	Thomas Gruchy	45	0	0	7	0	0
88	Belle Isle	Fanny Witten	40	0	0	2	2	6
89	Topsail	Wm. Swansborough	50	0	0	3	2	9
90	Broad Cove	Mary J. Ward	36	0	0	.....	.....	.....

during the year ending 30th June, 1869.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation in the year.	No. Reading.			No. Writing.			No. Cyphering.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three and beyond.		
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	16	45	15	24	6	17	214	25	15	5	13	8	4	6	5	1	.....
17	24	40	14	20	6	30	228	7	13	20	40	12	12	14	6	1	.....
112	72	184	30	82	72	116	225	15	36	133	169	58	60	60	21	27	45	40
71	51	122	29	68	25	85	249	22	18	82	.....	66	33	26	21	35	48	28
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	3	7	2	2	3	5	287	2	2	5	2	5	.....	7	.....	.....	2	2
7	6	13	.....	11	2	10	311	.....	5	13	.....	13	9	4	9	3	4	4
17	24	41	14	22	5	24	175	14	14	13	20	10	6	9	6	2	.....	.....
9	13	22	4	14	4	15	140	16	.....	6	10	6	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	4	12	3	5	4	12	140	6	.....	6	11	5	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	6	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	6	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	12	21	7	9	5	13	230	7	4	10	11	5	5	6	4	.....	.....	.....
8	11	19	8	8	3	15	258	8	4	7	8	5	5	6	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
109	Burin (Path End)	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	Burin Bay	William Harding ...	20	0	0	2	10	8
111	Spoon Cove	Isabella Goddard ...	20	0	0	5	0	0
112	Step Aside	Bridget K. Wagg... ..	15	0	0	1	19	2
113	Great Burin	Martha Hollett	20	0	0	5	0	0
114	Shalloway	Martha Hollett ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	Lamalaine... ..	Alexander Pitcher ...	50	0	0	1	0	0
116	Fortune... ..	James N. Haddon ...	40	0	0	35	0	0
117	Grand Bank	Ebenezer Pelley	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....
118	Garnish	George Snellgrove ...	40	0	0	20	0	0
119	Harbor Mille	Mary Rossier	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
120	Rencontre	Susannah Pine	15	0	0	1	10	0
121	Bay de Argent	Sarah Birkshire ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	Coomb's Cove... ..	Mary Ann Price	15	0	0	3	0	0
123	Sagona	Thomas W. Bulley ...	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....
124	Brunet	Phoebe Thornhill ...	15	0	0	.....	.....	.....
125	Harbor Briton	Mary B. White	25	0	0	2	0	0
126	Grole	H. Shepherd... ..	40	0	0	7	12	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1869.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation in the year.	No. Reading.			No. Writing.			No. Cyphering.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three and beyond.		
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	20	10	10	...	22	261	4	9	7	5	3	...	3	.....	.....	.....
14	18	32	8	21	3	20	230	11	10	11	4	12	5	13	.....	.....	4	
12	25	37	12	17	8	18	209	10	9	18	12	10	5	14	4	.....	4	6
15	13	28	13	11	4	22	226	8	5	14	3	12	5	5	4	3	...	3
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	24	53	23	25	5	39	123	18	20	15	23	12	6	10	2	3	.....	.....
51	63	114	31	67	14	90	216	27	21	63	39	44	44	26	12	9	12	6
.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	80	240	.....	.....	50	35	28	20	16	6	7	6	4
30	26	56	18	35	3	44	298	12	20	24	30	15	12	15	6	4	12	2
13	12	25	6	8	11	17	234	9	2	14	8	9	7	1	2	.....	2	3
14	8	22	6	4	12	17	275	2	3	17	7	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	5	12	4	5	1	9	167	2	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	14	32	9	13	10	20	.....	6	10	16	7	2	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	25	50	15	22	13	16	220	19	7	24	14	17	13	20	4	.....	.....	.....
10	11	21	5	13	3	.....	.....	11	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	11	21	6	12	3	18	207	6	3	12	11	9	10	13	3	1	10	13
16	8	24	11	13	...	16	215	5	6	13	17	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
127	Pushthrough	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	Ramea	Robert B. McDonald ...	26	0	0	3	0	0
129	Burgeo	John Jordan	60	0	0	6	15	0
130	Burgeo (Hunt's Island)	Vacant.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	Upper Burgeo	Mrs. T. McDonald ...	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....
132	Plant	Selina A. Cox	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....
133	Western Point	Philip H. Brock	18	0	0	8	0	0
134	Petites	Joseph A. Pike	20	0	0	23	0	0
135	Rose Blanche	Aubrey Oakley ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	Burnt Islands	T. H. Bird	25	0	0	10	0	0
137	Seal Cove	James Walters	25	0	0	15	0	0
138	Channel	William Reeves	46	3	0	15	13	4
139	Mouse Island	Elizabeth Osmond ...	5	0	0	5	0	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1869.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation in the year.	No. Reading.			No. Writing.			No. Cyphering.			Geography.	Grammar.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three and beyond.		
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	8	15	4	9	2	12	223	.....	2	13	2	11	7	3	6	4	7	...
43	39	82	15	48	9	47	206	22	35	25	12	20	15	13	14	6	6	...
.....
5	4	9	2	3	4	6	240	2	1	6	1	6	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....
14	21	35	12	16	7	28	223	16	6	13	10	7	4	5	3	.....	1	2
14	12	26	13	9	4	20	68	3	10	13	6	7	7	10	3	.....	.....	.....
30	21	51	13	33	5	32	219	17	6	27	29	22	19	13	6	2	3	5
.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	9	20	5	15	...	15	257	.....	7	13	6	7	7	3	10	.....	7	7
9	8	17	3	9	5	13	210	1	7	9	1	8	...	4	5	.....	.....	.....
34	21	55	16	34	5	28	233	2	31	22	18	17	...	8	10	4	.....	.....
6	11	17	5	3	4	15	156	7	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Commercial Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Twillingate	John E. Duder	60	0	0	.....	
2	Lower Island Cove... ..	George Tuff	50	0	0	7	17	7
3	Brigus	William Greene	57	13	10	7	11	8
4	Burin (Episcopalian)	Ella F. Rozier... ..	20	0	0	3	0	0
5	Burin (Wesleyan)	Elizabeth Darby	23	0	0	6	0	0
6	St. John's (Presbyterian)	Robert Stott	120	0	0	84	0	0

Return of Episcopalian Schools

1	Pouch Cove	Horatio B. Wills... ..	30	0	0	4	0	0
2	St. John's (South Side)... ..	Elizabeth J. Parmiter	20	0	0	5	0	0
3	Perry's Cove	William Loder	40	0	0	.....	

the year ending 30th June, 1869.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation in the year.	No. Reading.			No. Writing.			No. Cyphering.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three and beyond.			
		30																	
		35																	
		30																	
40	45	85	43	23	14	50	223	16	16	53	20	30	30	10	11	9	1	1	...
72	54	126	21	78	27	70	223	14	27	85	112	67	85	40	31	36	9	27	...
26	19	45	16	15	14	28	245	11	14	20	5	13	4	3	2	5	...	...	...
53	32	85	17	45	23	39	213	19	22	44	11	39	35	10	16	20	4	1	...
37	36	73	25	36	12	40	167	30	16	27	19	23	15	31	8	10	...	...	1
36	58	94	18	50	26	45	224	22	38	34	21	40	28	28	16	15	9	5	...
13	7	20	6	8	6	8	180	5	6	9	6	14	8	2	2	2	...	...	...
		42	28	10	4	30	186	19	13	10	9	7	6	9	5	...	...	...	...
		30																	

No. 19.**Report upon the Inspection of Roman Catholic Schools for the year 1869.**

SCHOOL RETURNS.

The statistics furnished by the School Returns this year differ but little from that of last. Indeed, for the past few years the number of children entered on the books, as well as the actual daily attendance to the schools, exhibited very little variation. The number of Pupils entered on the Registers for each of these years is, in round numbers, about 5000; and not more than half that number returned as the daily average attendance.

In the attainments of the pupils it does not appear either that an advance has been made, as a reference to the summary of the School Returns for these years will show.

The School Returns for the year 1866 give 1,449 as the number reading with ease, while the three following years show respectively 1,242, 1,296, 1,021. Writing on paper there are 1,407 returned for the year 1866; while the three following years show 1,362, 1,382, 1,270. The Returns for 1866 give 570 as the number cyphering the advanced rules, and the three following years 523, 564, 517. In grammar and geography there is very little alteration, the number returned as learning these branches being about 400 each year.

In my Report of the Roman Catholic Schools for the year 1865, a comparison was made between the then condition of the Schools, as to the attendance of pupils and their attainments, with the state of the schools in the year 1858, (the first year of my inspection), which showed a great improvement effected in both these items during that interval.

In school erections, and in some other matters connected with the schools, a large amount of improvement was also shown to have been effected. Since then some further improvement has taken

place as to school buildings ; but in every other respect we appear to have made no progress.

OBSTACLES TO IMPROVEMENT.

Of the obstacles that hamper our efforts, and lessen our success in the matter of education, the two primary ones may be stated to be these :—The necessity that exists of sub-dividing the Education Grant into such small sums for the purpose of establishing schools in the numerous small settlements in each District; the other, the indifference but too generally exhibited by the people themselves to the education of their children.

The difficulty first mentioned we must be prepared to submit to, as it is one that we cannot hope to overcome except to a very limited extent, such as might take place where improved facilities of communication between two contiguous settlements might make one school do both. But although this enforced sub-division of the grant precludes the hope of the establishment of a higher order of schools than those we possess, still the schools we have—with some exceptions of course—seem fully to meet the educational desires of the people. Indeed, the children generally are removed altogether from school before they have time to acquire even what can be taught them in these schools; and I find the best schools we have attended in the same irregular manner as the most elementary.

The early age at which children in this country can, by their labor, contribute to the support of the family, tends to the too early withdrawal of the children from school; and of course with limited acquirements. But even the too early withdrawing of the children is not so injurious as their irregular attendance during the years they are presumed to be pupils of the schools, and the best efforts of the Boards should be directed to an improvement in that most essential point. Until some change for the better is effected in that particular no progress can be expected to take place in the schools.

SUGGESTIONS.

The two following suggestions I brought under the notice of the Boards in a former Report, but they were never acted on. But

trusting that the present low state of the schools may induce a more favorable reception for them, and prompt the Roman Catholic Boards to give them a trial, I submit them once more for their consideration.

In the Report alluded to I state, in reference to these matters ;—

“ The distribution of premiums at an annual examination to be held in the schools, to those children whose regular attendance or progress in their studies above their fellow-pupils, would entitle them to such distinction ; and, next, the formation of libraries in at least the principal schools, and composed of such books as would tend to enlighten and improve the minds of young persons, and be at the same time of a character likely to engage their attention, and be eagerly sought after.”

“ With respect to the first suggestion that I have offered, I feel satisfied that its adoption would tend greatly to the improvement of our schools, as I am sure it would not only help to ensure a better attendance of pupils, but would of course act as an incentive in the prosecution of their studies.”

“ But on this subject I fancy it will not be necessary to use any further argument to show its usefulness, as its almost universal adoption, especially in the higher schools, is sufficient proof of the value attached to it as an aid in the promotion of education.”

“ And if it be thought necessary to have recourse to the distribution of premiums in these schools, where the children attending them have all the advantages of high attainments on the part of the teachers, as well as the use of all these school apparatus which are such powerful helps in forwarding children in their studies, and with which all the higher schools are now so abundantly supplied ; surely it will be admitted that a far greater necessity exists for its adoption in those schools that are deprived of these advantages, or at best can only enjoy them in a limited degree.”

And in concluding my remarks on the subject of the libraries I say :—

“ I need not dwell longer on this subject than merely to add,

that if by the formation of these libraries we can create a taste for reading in the minds of the children at present attending our schools, especially when that taste would be created from the reading of books of a moral and Catholic tendency, no better use could possibly be made of the money voted for Catholic educational purposes."

A period of five years has now elapsed since these suggestions were first brought under the notice of the Roman Catholic Boards, and after the experience gained during that time of the working of the schools, I am only the more fully convinced of the desirability of adopting them.

The expense need not deter any Board from making the trial, as the books for the premiums can be procured at a trifling cost; and one school in each District might be selected at first to test the working of the libraries, and a commencement made with a few books. I will merely add that I think a small expenditure in this way, that would tend to make our schools a little more attractive, would be money well spent.

There are three Districts in which the Chairmen have not furnished the Financial Statement—namely, Placentia West, Little Placentia, and Ferryland. Four of the Convent School Returns are also wanting.

With these remarks, I beg leave to submit my Report.

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY.

REPORT.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN.

All the schools of this District have been in full operation the past year. The school South side of Holyrood had 14 children attending. There were no copy or entering books to show, and the children present were rather backward.

Holyrood school had an attendance of 26, which is under the daily average. The teacher appears attentive and painstaking. The examination of pupils satisfactory. The attendance to the school North-side of Holyrood has not been so good latterly as it used to be; there were but 18 children present. A larger number present than usual of the pupils of the school went to the Labrador this summer. Those present were quite young. Entering books of absent pupils showed some of them cyphering as far as Interest. The attendance to the Chapel's Cove school has increased, and the school itself very much improved since the present teacher has taken charge of it. The children showed her careful tuition. The Harbor Main school has had a larger as well as more regular attendance since the appointment of the present Teacher, Mr. Walsh; and the school was progressing favorably under his tuition. The attendance to the Salmon Cove school is somewhat less, and the attainments of pupils rather under what they were on former visits. Still, the school continues to be a good one, there being 27 pupils writing on paper, and 47 cyphering, with an average attendance of 40,

The Cat's Cove school continues to have a good attendance, notwithstanding the large number of girls that have left the school to attend the Convent school lately established there. Attainments of pupils fair, 25 writing on paper, and 47 cyphering elementary and advanced rules.

The Collier's school has had a decreased attendance the past year, the daily average for that time being but 18, although the

number on the Register is 70. There are 18 writing on paper, 23 cyphering the elementary, and 20 the advanced rules.

At the request of the Chairman of the Board of this District, Rev. J. O'Donnell, I supplied him, after my inspection of his schools, with a memorandum of what was needed in the way of books and other requisites for the Schools, so that he could have them at once furnished.

It will be seen from the Return furnished from the Convent school at Conception Harbour, (late Cat's Cove), that the hopes entertained of its usefulness in that populous settlement have been fully realized.

DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

The average attendance to the Turk's Gut school was but 13 the past year. Children, however, were making fair progress, 15 writing on paper and 11 cyphering.

Brigus school continues to be well conducted. The pupils generally were well advanced, and well instructed in their studies, with the exception of cyphering, which was not so good. The average attendance for the year is 19. Cupids school is rather elementary in character, and the attendance small and irregular. There were 19 of the pupils of the school at the Labrador the past summer. No copies to show, and children generally backward. Teacher complained that she cannot get the parents to provide their children with paper.

The school at Northern Gut has had a fair average attendance the past year; but some of the advanced pupils having left the school this spring, it showed at a disadvantage on examination this year, there being less copies to exhibit, and fewer cyphering than formerly. The teacher here also complained of the neglect of the parents in not providing their children with paper.

The Bay Roberts school continues to be well attended. There were 50 pupils present at examination. The children were well instructed and making good progress. Writing generally good, and in cyphering the children were well advanced, some as far as Exchange, Fellowship, and Barter.

The school on the Goulds Road is making fair progress under its present teacher, Mr. Habberlin, who is most pains-taking and attentive. The attendance, too, considering that the majority of the pupils reside a long distance from the school, is very good,—the average for the year being 23.

DISTRICTS OF HARBOR GRACE AND CARBONEAR.

The Spaniard's Bay school has but an average of 16 daily, very little over one-third of the number on Register. Attainments of pupils low. The Upper Island Cove school has a larger attendance, the average being 27, but continues to be elementary. The Commercial School, River-head, was closed on my visiting it. The School Return, however, shows an increase in the daily attendance, as well as a larger number of pupils advanced in their studies than last year. The daily attendance, though increased, is not by any means what it ought to be, being but 36 out of 104 on Register. The two female schools at River-head have a daily attendance of 38 pupils. In Mrs. Stapelton's school 10 are writing on paper and 16 cyphering; in Miss Kelly's there are none writing or cyphering.

The attendance to the St. Patrick's school is not at all what it ought to be. The daily average is but 44 out of 120 on Register. The children attending appear to be making fair progress; writing generally good, and entering books neatly kept.

The Musquito school has an improved attendance. Average for the year 27; attainments fair; 19 writing on paper, and 20 cyphering.

Carbonear School, South Side, has the large number of 161 on Register. The number I found attending was 45, which is about the daily average. The writing of pupils poor; reading, &c., fair. Teacher stated that the great majority of his pupils were only in the Alphabet when the school was established 18 months previously. The Carbonear School, North Side, had an attendance of 33 on the day I visited it. The teacher, however, returns the average for the year as 75 daily; but as he keeps no Register, I had no means of ascertaining the correctness of the statement. The writing of pupils was very good, and entering books very creditable. Children appeared to be well instructed, and making fair progress.

The attendance to the Crocker's Cove school has improved the past year ; but continues to be quite elementary. Teacher complained that her pupils were generally removed from school as soon as they had made a little progress in their studies.

These schools are all well supplied with books, tablets, &c , and the four principal ones with a full suit of large maps, and also with mathematical instruments,

DISTRICT OF BAY-DE-VERD.

The Western Bay school was closed for a few days at the time I visited it, in consequence of the illness of the teacher ; but he intended resuming on the following Monday. The Register showed a good attendance, except for two months of the year. The writing in the large number of copy books exhibited showed the pupils were but just commencing. Six of the pupils were cyphering as far as Exchange.

The Northern Bay School was also closed from a similar cause, the illness of the teacher. The Register showed a small attendance. School-room furnished with three large maps.

Job's Cove school had 15 pupils attending, the average for the year being 20. Children present were very young. Some of the absent pupils cyphering as far as Tare and Tret, and 14 capable of writing on paper, but the majority were, through neglect of their parents, unprovided with materials for doing so.

The Low Point school has a small attendance, the average being but 12 daily. There are 7 writing on paper, and 8 cyphering the elementary rules.

The Bay-de-Verd school had an attendance of 35 pupils, which was about the daily average since the present teacher, Miss Neil, had charge (one month). The children present were rather backward, only two writing on slates, and 3 cyphering as far as Multiplication. The teacher, who has adopted a very good method of tuition, seems desirous of forwarding her pupils. The room is furnished with six large maps.

All these school rooms are provided with the necessary requis-

ites, as well as with books and tablets. They are also nicely papered, and I found them very neatly kept by the teachers. A printed copy of the Bye-laws is hung up in all the schools under the Harbor Grace Board.

DISTRICTS OF BONAVIDA AND TRINITY.

The school at Ragged Harbor I find to be getting worse on each visitation those few years back. The attendance is small and irregular. There is no Register kept. None of the pupils writing on paper, and all are very backward. The house requires some repairs, and the School-room need more furniture, there being but one form in it, and that supplied by the teacher. The average daily attendance for the year is but 12.

The teacher of the Catalina school, Miss Gould, had charge for six months prior to my visit. 13 children were attending, which is about the daily average. The school is quite elementary: only 2 writing, and the majority merely spelling. Funnel of stove requires some repairs. I supplied teacher with tablets sent her from the Harbour Grace Board, which pays the salary of the teacher of this school.

Bonavista school has a small attendance during summer, in winter the average is about 25. 20 of the pupils writing on paper, and 19 cyphering; some having gone quite through all the rules. The writing in the majority of the large number of copy and entering books shown was good, and all were neatly kept. The young children present were well instructed. The School-house requires repairing and painting; but as the house is an unsuitable one for a school, the better plan would be to take it down and rebuild with the materials a neat School-house.

There is no improvement in the Knight's Cove school. None of the pupils attending this school are either writing or cyphering. Only 6 reading, but not one of the class provided with a suitable reading book. Teacher stated that fully three-fourths of the children were without books of any sort. No school tablets to supply the absence of the books. Teacher stated that he procured some from the Board, through the teacher at King's Cove, but was charged for them; and as the parents of his pupils re-

fused to pay for them, they were returned. I always understood that School tablets were to be supplied gratuitously to the schools.

The Commercial School at King's Cove was closed, as the teacher had resigned some short time previously. For some months prior to his resignation the attendance was merely nominal, not more than 7 or 8 daily. The teacher's erratic conduct and neglect of his duties being, as far as I could learn, the cause of the withdrawal of the children from the school.

The attendance to the school at St. Croix is very good during the summer months, being sometimes 50 ; but the daily average for the year is not more than 20. Only 6 of the pupils writing on paper. A much larger number would be writing, teacher states, if the parents would provide their children with copy books. None cyphering farther than Rule of Three, Reading and Spelling fair. All the younger children were without books, and the tablets supplied to the school, from not being properly hung up when received, are now almost unfit for use.

The School-house at Red Cliff Island is still unfinished, and the teacher is compelled to hold school at Tickle Cove during the winter. The school, which is fairly supplied with books and tablets, is well conducted. Of the 30 pupils on Register, 18 were reading, 16 writing, and 13 cyphering,—in all of which children were making fair progress ; Spelling, tables, &c., being also good.

The school at Trinity is not improving. The attendance is very irregular, 12 present, 5 writing and cyphering the elementary rules ; writing poor and carelessly written, poor supply of books. Reading and spelling very indifferent. School held in teacher's house.

The school at Plate Cove was closed in consequence of the illness of the teacher, and who had gone to St. John's to consult a physician.

DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND.

The Fermeuse school had an attendance of 15, which is about the daily average for the 12 months. School-room supplied with tablets ; writing and reading of pupils poor ; spelling better.

The School-house at Kingsman's Cove still continues in an unfinished state. No school is held there during winter. Children very backward. None of the pupils attending the school writing on paper. No Register kept.

The attendance to the female school, Renews, has very much decreased, and the attainments of pupils was below what I found on former visits. The school is supplied with reading books by the Board, but the children were unprovided with those books which their parents should purchase for them. School held in teacher's house.

The Boys' School was not in operation, nor had it been for over 12 months at the time I visited the settlement.

The Commercial School, Ferryland, has the same small attendance noticed in former Reports, and during summer it is chiefly very young children that attend. The entering and copy books of absent pupils showed fair progress made by them.

The Boys' School at Cape Broyle I found held in a miserable hut, neither wind or water tight,—the books of the children showing the injury sustained from the rain falling on them. The room could not fairly accommodate more than a dozen children; and yet double that number is sometimes crushed into it. I found 21 huddled together, half of them being obliged to stand. The teacher is an intelligent person, and seems most desirous of forwarding his pupils; and indeed he has succeeded beyond what could be fairly expected under such disadvantages, his pupils being very well instructed in the branches they were learning.

The Female School is held in a small room of a private house, 10 pupils attending. Of the 20 on the Roll, 2 are writing on paper, and none cyphering.

The number attending the Brigus school was 15, which is about the daily average for the year. The children present were tolerably proficient in their classes. No Register kept, and the School tablets were pasted to the wall of the School-room, instead of being hung up on boards.

The School-houses of this District require a thorough repairing, and some of the Schools are held in places quite unsuited for the purpose.

DISTRICT OF BAY BULLS.

The School-room at Caplin Cove requires some desks and forms, and also a supply of school tablets. School well supplied with Reading books, but many of the children were unprovided with the other books needed. Reading, spelling, &c., pretty good. A fair number of pupils writing and cyphering. 24 children attending.

The School-house at Toad's Cove has been painted, and the School, which is well supplied with books, &c, continues to be well conducted. A large per centage of pupils writing and cyphering; some having gone over the Voster. Copies neatly kept, and children making fair progress in their classes.

I found the school at Mobile much improved since my former visit. The attendance has increased, and the children showed, on examination, that a great improvement had taken place under the present teacher, Miss Barter. A much larger number than usual writing and cyphering. School well supplied with books; 30 present at examination.

42 children were attending in the fine School-room at Witless Bay. The school is well supplied with books, &c., and the children making fair progress; but rather a limited number were writing or cyphering.

The Commercial School at Bay Bulls had an attendance of 30. School-room needs painting. School well supplied with reading books, but the children were unprovided with the other books required, as well as paper. Children present pretty fairly instructed, but a smaller number of copy and entering books exhibited than on previous visits.

The Female School had an attendance of 18 pupils. The average for the year is 25. The writing and entering books were very creditable, and the pupils acquitted themselves very fairly in Reading, Grammar, and Geography, &c.

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LaConche, (French Shore) ...	Gerald Whelan... ..	20	0	0	16	7	6
Fogo	James Shea	24	0	0	3	0	0
Joe Batt's Arm	No Return.						
Tilton Harbor	John Shortall	43	0	0			
Bonavista	William Green	40	0	0	4	15	6
Catalina	Miss Gould	20	0	0	0	18	0
Ragged Harbor	Miss McCarthy... ..	23	0	0			
St. Croix... ..	Patrick Larkin	25	0	0			
Red Cliff Island	Miss Mullally	20	0	0			
Plate Cove	No Return.						
Knight's Cove	Thomas Long	20	0	0			
Trinity	Patrick Eagan	23	0	0	0	18	0
Turk's Cove	Miss Carberry	20	0	0			
Bay-de-Verd	Miss Neil	25	0	0			
Low Point	Miss Murphy	20	0	0			
Northern Bay	Joseph Collins	30	0	0	0	15	0
Western Bay	M. Fitzgerald	25	0	0	1	2	0
Broad Cove	John Molloy	25	0	0			

Schools for the year 1869.

No. on books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
12	20	32	25	2	19	11	9	25	5	27	6	25	7	19	5	...
25	21	46	27	7	28	11	18	28	18	21	10	15	7	.....	.....	.....
.....																
70	50	120	60	52	54	14	60	24	40	30	...	76	33	37	24	...
19	11	30	25	5	18	7	18	12	6	20	4	9	10	5	5	1
8	18	26	14	8	12	6	24	2	4	2	...	8	.....	9	.....	.....
5	17	22	12	9	11	2	22	.....	6	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....
33	34	67	19	27	39	1	60	7	15	6	...	13	5	.....	.....	.....
14	16	30	14	10	20	...	22	8	8	8	6	11	2	.....	.....	.....
.....																
18	17	35	20	16	19	...	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	8	27	12	9	11	7	17	.....	5	12	...	11	4	.....	.....	1
12	9	21	9	5	8	8	14	7	5	6	...	11	3	.....	.....	.....
22	22	44	35	16	13	15	32	12	5	7	...	6	1	.....	.....	.....
12	10	22	12	5	8	9	14	8	4	7	...	8	1	.....	.....	.....
34	46	80	27	20	40	20	60	20	42	26	...	35	7	.....	.....	.....
28	20	48	21	8	30	10	43	5	5	8	...	9	5	.....	.....	.....
21	22	43	20	15	17	11	35	8	2	15	...	9	6	.....	.....	.....

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Crocker's Cove	Miss Bransfield	25	0	0	0	11	6
Carbonear	Laurence Mackey	80	0	0	4	10	0
Carbonear, (South Side) ...	John O'Keefe	50	0	0	5	17	0
Musquito	Miss Meaney	25	0	0	0	16	6
Harbor Grace... ..	Eugene Hamilton	100	0	0	8	7	6
Do. River Head, Female ...	Mrs. Stapleton	12	0	0	0	16	0
Do. do. do.	Miss Kelly	12	0	0	.....	
Feather Point... ..	Michael Kelly	25	0	0	.....	
Upper Island Cove	John Morrisey... ..	30	0	0	0	10	6
Spaniard's Bay	John Lynch	30	0	0	1	10	2
Bay Roberts	John Keefe	30	0	0	2	10	0
Northern Gut... ..	Edward Kenney	28	0	0	2	0	0
Cupids	Miss Power	20	0	0	.....	
Gould's Road	Patrick Habberlin	28	0	0	.....	
Brigus	Patrick Power... ..	35	0	0	1	10	0
Turk's Gut	Miss Kehoe	20	0	0	.....	
Collier's	James Hearne... ..	35	0	0	.....	
Bacon Cove	Miss Cole... ..	25	0	0	.....	

Schools, (Continued.)

No. on books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
26	22	48	22	8	26	14	44	4	7	6	...	7	2	.....	.....	...
115	.....	115	75	20	70	25	80	35	20	65	33	28	15	7	.....	...
161	.....	161	42	69	70	22	144	16	25	32	...	39	9	9	1	1
19	20	39	27	9	22	8	3	9	11	19	...	15	5	3	.....	...
120	.....	120	44	17	47	56	54	48	12	70	6	54	28	9	9	18
.....	50	50	20	25	18	7	50	.....	12	10	...	11	5	.....	.....	...
21	17	38	18	5	28	5	38	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
21	24	45	20	5	30	10	45	.....	3	5	...	6	.....	1	1	1
23	27	50	27	16	25	9	50	.....	7	9	...	12	5	.....	.....	...
20	25	45	16	7	23	15	33	12	.....	15	...	10	4	2	2	...
54	38	92	46	6	70	16	54	16	20	26	...	28	16	.....	.....	...
23	22	45	26	20	20	5	32	11	14	9	...	6	.....	.....	.....	...
19	16	35	17	8	16	11	23	12	8	12	4	14	4	.....	.....	...
28	22	50	23	13	23	14	37	10	8	9	6	13	2	5	5	...
31	.....	31	19	5	17	9	20	11	6	14	8	9	9	6	7	3
16	16	32	13	9	16	9	20	10	9	15	4	9	2	.....	.....	...
33	37	70	18	25	38	7	52	18	9	18	...	23	10	6	6	...
25	29	54	20	24	26	4	40	14	10	20	38	10	15	18	.....	...

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salmon Cove	Edward Kennedy	35	0	0			
Cat's Cove	James Woodford	35	0	0	4	0	0
Harbor Main	Richard Walsh... ..	40	0	0			
Chapel's Cove... ..	No Return.						
Holyrood... ..	Edward Murray	35	0	0	2	15	0
Ditto, South Side	Miss Keating	25	0	0			
Ditto, North Side	No Return.						
Killegrews... ..	No Return.						
Topsail	Miss Christopher	20	0	0	0	5	6
Topsail Road	Miss Walsh	25	0	0	0	10	0
Springfield	John Hacket	35	0	0	0	18	0
Kilbride	Miss Keating	21	0	0	0	15	0
Goulds	Miss Smyth	24	0	0			
Petty Harbor	No Return.						
Black Head	Patrick Murphy	25	0	0			
Freshwater	No Return.						
Orphan Asylum	Michael O'Donnell	120	0	0			
Ditto, Lower School	Francis Grace... ..	80	0	0			

Schools, (Continued.)

No. on books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
56	52	108	40	47	46	15	84	24	13	27	...	29	18	9	9	.....
79	73	152	58	43	95	14	120	32	21	25	...	29	18	9	9	.....
65	.....	65	32	14	36	15	53	12	10	15	...	14	9	8	8	.....
.....
44	21	65	35	24	31	10	48	17	16	15	6	20	5	6	6	.....
21	21	42	10	12	27	7	33	9	9	8	...	14	8	5	5	.....
.....
.....
9	14	23	15	5	12	6	19	4	4	2	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....
10	16	26	14	9	9	8	16	10	5	10	4	14	5	.....	6	.....
42	29	71	18	18	39	14	44	27	9	20	...	8	6	8	8	.....
30	31	61	27	13	33	15	44	16	13	19	6	25	5	6	.....	.....
18	24	42	19	9	27	6	33	9	12	7	...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
22	19	41	23	19	9	13	41	.....	4	6	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
180	.....	180	66	10	90	80	120	60	50	100	100	85	50	60	60	5
175	.....	175	59	94	81	...	175	.....	77	...	...	95	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
River Head, St. John's ...	Robert McKeown ...	60	0	0			
Freshwater Road ...	John Roche ...	40	0	0	2	17	6
Quidi Vidi ...	John Davis ...	35	0	0	0	10	0
Bally Haly ...	James Donoghue ...	30	0	0	1	7	6
Logy Bay ...	Miss Roche ...	25	0	0	3	8	9
Outer Cove ...	John Hand ...	35	0	0	0	15	0
Torbay ...	William Coady ...	30	0	0			
Flat Rock ...	Anthony Phelan ...	35	0	0			
Pouch Cove ...	John Grace ...	30	0	0			
Windsor Lake... ..	Miss Smith ...	25	0	0			
Coady's Well ...	John Gladney ...	30	0	0			
Portugal Cove... ..	Richard Cuddihy ...	40	0	0			
Belle Isle... ..	William Harney ...	25	0	0	1	10	0
Bay Bulls, Female... ..	Miss Williams ...	25	0	0			
Witless Bay ...	Edward Norris ...	40	0	0	0	10	0
Mobile... ..	Miss Barter ...	20	0	0	0	10	6
Caplin Cove ...	Mrs. Power ...	30	0	0			
Toad's Cove ...	M. Shanahan ...	30	0	0	1	5	0

Schools, (Continued.)

No. on books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
133	.....	133	60	55	46	32	66	40	27	37	25	8	30	18	23	18
29	21	50	18	21	16	13	40	10	.....	10	...	11	1	.....	.....	.....
26	14	40	30	8	20	12	27	13	12	18	...	20	8	2	1	.....
25	20	45	30	8	32	5	41	4	7	4	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	11	25	15	3	12	10	15	10	.....	13	...	7	6	6	6	.....
22	17	39	20	4	30	5	31	8	1	12	...	6	2	.....	.....	.....
42	.....	42	20	10	15	17	42	.....	3	6	...	7	4	.....	.....	.....
34	9	43	25	10	31	2	43	.....	8	10	...	8	6	.....	.....	.....
28	23	51	41	19	24	8	47	4	9	7	...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	15	28	6	9	13	6	26	2	13	5	3	12	2	1	1	.....
9	16	25	15	9	10	6	19	6	5	6	...	9	2	.....	.....	.....
23	19	42	28	22	18	2	39	3	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	18	42	34	13	29	14	32	10	15	9	...	12	1	1	1	1
.....	34	34	25	15	10	9	27	7	6	14	...	10	4	8	8	.....
44	.....	44	21	14	18	12	28	16	10	18	10	24	10	.....	.....	.....
14	18	32	20	17	22	3	24	8	10	16	...	14	1	.....	.....	.....
22	28	50	24	7	30	13	35	15	9	17	...	15	3	.....	.....	.....
35	25	60	27	25	20	15	40	20	15	25	10	15	15	3	3	.....

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brigus, South...	Mrs. Byrne	18	0	0	0	15	0
Cape Broyle...	Charles Hartery	35	0	0	1	0	0
Ditto, Female...	Miss Kelly	6	0	0			
Aquaforte	No Return.						
Kingsman's Cove	Miss Coady	12	0	0	0	12	6
Fermeuse	James O'Neil	20	0	0			
Renews	Not in operation.						
Ditto, Female...	Mrs. Johnson	18	0	0			
Trepassey	Miss Cummins	27	0	0	0	5	0
Ditto, Portugal Cove	No Return.						
Holyrood, St. Mary's	Miss Christopher	20	0	0			
Woody Cove	Miss Vail	15	0	0			
River Head	No Return.						
Salmonier, South Side	Miss Daly	15	0	0			
Ditto, North Side	Miss Carew	20	0	0			
Branch	Miss English	25	0	0			
Distress	Richard Cummins	25	0	0			
North-east Arm	James Hanlin	18	0	0			

Schools, (Continued.)

No. on books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
14	10	24	16	7	16	1	19	5	.....	3	...	7	3	.....	.....	...
44	.....	44	25	13	24	7	38	6	7	10	...	14	5	.....	2	...
.....	20	20	10	16	4	...	20	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
18	17	35	17	18	14	8	35	.....	8	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	40	14	17	16	7	40	.....	15	8	...	12	2	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	60	60	26	12	30	18	50	10	15	15	...	21	4	.....	.....	.....
41	42	83	45	28	50	5	56	20	15	20	4	19	7	4	3	.....
.....
14	11	25	20	13	12	...	19	6	14	6	...	20	2	6	6	.....
21	24	45	25	13	18	14	45	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
18	17	35	30	9	20	6	25	10	4	9	...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	16	30	20	11	13	6	24	6	6	8	...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	23	43	35	13	22	8	26	17	9	5	...	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	17	31	20	11	9	11	27	4	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	18	47	18	9	34	4	40	7	10	7	...	10	3	.....	.....	.....

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Little Placentia	John Freeman	60	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Fox Harbor	Mrs. Bird	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Red Island... ..	Miss Murphy	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Presque	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Kyran's	Miss Sullivan	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Isle of Valen	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merasheen	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paradise... ..	Miss Tracy	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Oderin	Miss Byrne	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Spanish Room	Miss Dober	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Beau Bois	Miss Walsh	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Fox Cove... ..	Miss McNamara	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
St. Laurence	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawn... ..	Miss Aylward	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Lamaline... ..	Miss Farrel	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton	Miss Garvey	15	0	0	0	17	6
Great Jarvis	John Dunne	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Sagona	Miss Hearne	21	0	0	.....	.....	.....

Schools, (Continued.)

No. on books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
45	30	75	50	20	20	35	45	80	.....	20	10	25	20	20	20	10
15	16	31	25	10	21	...	23	8	7	4	...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	20	42	20	20	18	4	30	12	6	7	6	6	5	5	5	.....
.....
10	9	19	16	4	10	5	15	4	2	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
22	21	43	23	25	16	2	36	7	6	8	...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	25	55	30	9	35	12	37	.....	6	12	...	7	6	3	3	.....
12	16	28	22	13	7	8	19	8	5	6	4	9	9	.....	.....	.....
9	15	24	16	7	14	1	10	6	12	7	5	7	4	7	7	.....
12	16	28	18	3	17	8	20	8	5	7	4	8	3	5	5	.....
.....
19	20	39	24	10	20	9	30	9	10	9	4	14	2	4	4	.....
7	30	37	27	13	17	7	31	6	8	9	...	8	.....	5	5	.....
15	12	27	16	7	12	8	15	12	5	6	6	2	.....	1	1	.....
10	11	21	19	13	4	4	18	3	7	5	...	5	2	.....	.....	.....
9	7	16	13	5	7	4	16	.....	3	8	...	9	2	2	3	.....

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
English Harbor	Miss Sparrow	20	0	0	5	0	0
St. Jaques	Miss English	25	0	0	.....	
Rencontre	Mrs. Hartigan	8	0	0	.....	

Return of Commercial Schools under

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
King's Cove	} Not in operation when visited.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace, River Head ...	Michael Scully	50	0	0	8	1	6
Bay Bulls	M. Morrissey	40	0	0	1	10	0
Ferryland	Patrick Flannery	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's	Michael Kennedy	35	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Great Placentia	Walter Tarahan	70	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Burin	James Harney	70	0	0	0	18	6

Catholic Boards, for the year 1869.

No. on books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
104	104	36	20	52	32	64	40	22	40	....	48	13	24	12	10
60	60	80	16	34	10	52	8	10	29	....	25	8	.....	.....	.....
30	30	20	4	13	13	21	9	3	15	8	13	5	4	4	.....
37	37	17	8	28	1	31	.....	4	3	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	70	34	23	34	13	50	20	19	12	15	11	12	20	5	.....
40	40	18	11	15	14	23	17	8	12	8	6	6	13	5	1

Return of Pupil Teachers receiving instruction at St.

Names of Pupils.	Age.	District entered for.	Date of entering College.
Patrick Habberlin... ..	30	Brigus	September 16, 1867
John Rieley	18	Placentia	October 21, 1867 ...
Michael Kennedy	19	Ferryland	November 23, 1867
Ambrose Marshall... ..	20	Burin	August 27, 1866 ...
Michael Cuddihy	20	St. John's East ...	September 25, 1866
Roger Kennedy	14	Harbor Main	April 23, 1868
Richard Nugent	18	St. John's West ...	May 30, 1868
John Murphy... ..	11	Bonavista	November 23, 1868..
Patrick Kincella	16	Fortune Bay	November 27, 1868..
Thomas Phelan	15	Ferryland	May 17, 1869
Thomas Davis	14	Harbor Grace	May 31, 1869
Peter Walsh	17	Brigus	June 17, 1869... ..
John Harvey	11	St. John's East ...	September 7, 1869...
Patrick Neary	15	Fogo	September 15, 1869..
William Kennedy	21	Carbonear	September 28, 1869 .
John Moore	13	Bay-de-Verd	December 4, 1869....
John Parsons... ..	15	Burin	November 2, 1869....

Bonaventure's College since last Return furnished '67.

Branches Learning.	Pupils still in College.	Date of departure from College.	To what District sent.
Mathematics, &c.	Left	14th July, 1869 ...	Brigus
Ditto ditto	Remaining ... ..	.....	.....
Ditto and General Arithmetic	Left	15th May, 1869 ...	St. Mary's ...
Ditto ditto	Left	10th July, 1868 ...	Burin
Ditto ditto	Left	14th July, 1869 ...	Bonavista ...
General Arithmetic	Remaining ... ..	.....	.....
Ditto and Navigation ... ..	.....	.....	.....
General Arithmetic, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Geography, Grammar ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ditto ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ditto ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ditto ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ditto ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ditto ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Navigation, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Geography, Grammar ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ditto ... ..	.....	.....	.....

Return of Convent Schools in the

Locality of Convent.	No. of Pupils on books.	Average daily attendance.	Reading.	Writing.
St. John's	530	300	320	320
Ditto, River Head		210	150	150
Ditto, Maggoty Cove...	250	130	100	110
Torbay	136	85	62	62
Petty Harbor	114	90	90	60
Harbor Main	No Return.			
Brigus	45	35	30	30
Witless Bay	No Return.			
Ferryland	89	30	54	53
Fermeuse	No Return.			
St. Mary's	68	48	46	42
Placentia	100	40	35	30
Burin	No Return.			
Conception Harbor ...	144	80	60	60

Diocese of St. John's, for the year 1869.

Cyphering.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Globes.	Drawing.	Needle-Work.
320	320	320	.....	40	200	300
150	150	150	150	.....	.....	100
100	50	50	.....	.....	.....	80
50	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	47	47	.....	.....	.....	50
.....
27	16	16	9	.....	.....	85
.....
53	16	16	12	.....	4	.....
.....
38	38	32	15	.....	.....	.....
30	30	30	.....	.....	8	.....
.....
60	14	14	.....	.....	.....	70

Financial Statement for the Year 1869 as furnished by

No.	Districts.	Ordinary	Special	Balance	Grant	Over ex-
		appropriation for each District.	grant.	from last year.	for purchase of Books.	penditure last year.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Fortune Bay	56 12 5	75 0 0	6 6 5	8 19 2	.....
2	Burin	223 9 2	69 4 7	85 2 7	.....	.....
3	Placentia West	Not furnished	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Great Placentia	99 17 0	46 8 0	.....	.....	10 14 11
5	Little Placentia	Not furnished	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	St. Mary's	172 18 4	.....	1 1 8	.....	.....
7	Trepassey	47 4 0	.....	16 7 6	.....	.....
8	Ferryland... ..	Not furnished	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Bay Bulls... ..	181 4 0	46 3 0	56 6 3	4 18 1	.....
10	Harbor Main	277 11 10	57 13 10	.....	22 10 0	.....
11	Brigus	197 10 0	.....	.....	.....	6 3 0
12	Harbor Grace	612 10 0	224 12 6	.....	14 8 9	110 17 8
13	Carbonear	150 0 0	.....	40 12 9	.....	.....
14	Bonavista, &c.... ..	209 12 3	57 13 10	3 19 6	5 3 0	.....
15	Fogo	72 15 5	23 1 6	37 19 10	2 0 4	.....
16	Twillingate	38 3 0	11 10 9	55 13 3	1 1 4	.....
17	St. John's... ..	1102 9 7	157 10 0	.....	.....	160 13 3

All the Financial Statements furnished are correct, with the exception of the one

the Returns of the Chairmen of the Education Boards.

Paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Building or repairing School-houses.			School Rents and Fuel.			School Requisites.			Expended in purchase of Books and Stationery.			Paid Secretary of Board.			Over expenditure of Board.			Balance on hand.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
107	10	0							2	0	0	3	1	3							29	6	9
251	10	0	15	17	6																110	8	10
138	0	0																2	14	11			
122	18	4	32	12	11										5	0	0				13	8	9
39	0	0	9	15	1				2	3	0										12	13	5
175	0	0	10	5	0							3	10	0							99	16	4
290	0	0	39	9	1							7	0	0							21	6	7
166	0	0	25	7	0																		
544	0	0	35	8	2				70	14	5										90	10	0
130	0	0	9	17	3																50	15	6
257	5	0	4	10	0							5	12	6							6	9	6
87	0	0	3	9	0							6	19	2							38	8	11
60	0	0							8	11	6	5	0	7							32	16	3
905	0	0	86	11	2	19	2	6	9	16	0				30	0	0	51	8	4			

from Bonayista, in which there seems to be a small error in the balance on hands.

No. 20.

**Correspondence relative to the removal of H. M.
Troops from Newfoundland.**

[COPY.]
No. 106.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Newfoundland,
27th October, 1869. }

MY LORD, —

I have the honor to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter received from the Attorney General of this Colony, the leader of the local Government.

The opinion that Mr. Carter entertains, that without the advantage of a Garrison force in St. John's, "law and order could not be maintained, and valuable property frequently would be without adequate protection," is shared by the Members of the Executive Council and respectable portion of the community; and although my own experience of the people of Newfoundland is only that of a few months, my opinion tends to the belief that Mr. Carter is justified in supposing that were the Garrison withdrawn, respect for law and order and the safety of property would be doubtful.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Honorable
Earl GRANVILLE, K. G. {
&c., &c., &c. }

[COPY.]

ST. JOHN'S,
October 20th, 1869. }

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

There is a matter involved in the proposed Union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada upon which it is most advisable we should have explicit information by the time the Legislature shall meet, which I suppose will be in January.

We have always had the advantage of a Garrison force in St. John's, and without it we could not, at our own expense, maintain law and order; and valuable property, of which residents in England and Scotland are the chief proprietors, frequently would be without adequate protection. In fact, I can truly state, from the peculiar composition of this community, that without such protection no respectable person, who could possibly avoid it, would make this Country his domicile, and capital in the trade would rapidly be withdrawn.

Knowing this to be the general sentiment, and the fear that if we confederated the Troops might be removed by Her Majesty's Imperial Government, I deemed it expedient to submit to the Legislature last Session, and which was carried, with other Resolutions, as a basis for arrangement with Canada, the following:—“From the condition of the people scattered along the coast, and their avocations in the fisheries requiring their absence from home during a great part of the year, it is the opinion of this Committee that a Militia Service would be unsuited to their circumstances; but it is believed that an efficient Naval Reserve Force may be established on a satisfactory basis, and an increase in numbers and greater efficiency given to the present Volunteer organization. *In the isolated and undefended position of this Island, the maintenance of a Garrison force in St. John's, as at present, is indispensable.*”

When at Ottawa last June, as a Delegate arranging terms for submission to our people, the Canadian Government were unable to concur in this Resolution as a charge on their funds; and regarding it as a question for the Imperial Government, undertook,

after full knowledge of circumstances, to use their best exertions and influence for the continuance of the Garrison as it is.

I am not aware of any action that may have been taken by the Dominion Government in this respect, and your Excellency will not fail to observe the vast importance of our being acquainted with the intentions of the Imperial Government, whatever may be the result of the appeal to the Constituencies at the General Elections appointed for the 13th of November.

Should we succeed in having a majority in favour of Confederation, I shall, if I retain my present position, be obliged, in accordance with the previous Resolution and the prevalent opinion among the respectable classes, to have it repeated, so far as a Garrison force is concerned, as one of the conditions on which we should be willing to enter, unless there be some communication from the Imperial Government on the subject which would relieve me, declaratory of what we may expect if we unite or refuse.

An argument for not Confederating employed by our opponents, and with effect, is, that by Confederating we are separating from the Queen's Imperial Government and immediate control, and shall, among other advantages of our present connexion, be deprived of the Garrison protection and incidental expenditure in the Colony.

Therefore, in explanation of this view, as well as in justice to those who advocate Union from the belief that it is promoted by Her Majesty's Government, as that those who oppose should be correctly informed, I am troubling your Excellency with this communication.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

F. B. T. CARTER.

His Excellency Governor HILL, C. B.

(COPY.)

Newfoundland.

No. 4.

DOWNING STREET, }
11th January, 1870. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 106, of the 27th October, enclosing Copy of a Letter from the Attorney General, Newfoundland, requesting to be informed of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the maintenance of Imperial Troops in the Island.

I have to inform you that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to maintain a Garrison force of Imperial Troops in Newfoundland.

It will rest with the inhabitants of Newfoundland to make the necessary arrangements for the internal security of the Colony, either from their unaided resources, or, if the Island should hereafter become part of the Dominion, with such support as may properly be afforded by Canada.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

Governor HILL, C. B., }
&c., &c., &c. }

(No. 13.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Newfoundland,

21st February, 1870. }

SIR,—

I have the honor, by order of His Excellency the Governor, to forward, for the information of the Legislative Council of this Colony, a copy (herewith enclosed) of Despatch, "Newfoundland, No. 4, 11th January, 1870," from the Right Honorable Earl Granville, K. G., relative to the intention of Her Majesty's Government not to maintain a Garrison Force of Imperial Troops in Newfoundland,

His Excellency feels assured that the contents of the Despatch in question will meet with careful consideration from the Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. J. F. SHEA,

P. S.

The Hon. EDWARD MORRIS,

&c., &c., &c.

Senior Member Legislative Council.

No. 21.**Minutes of Conference between the Committee of the Privy Council of Canada and the Newfoundland Delegates.****MESSAGE.**

JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, the copy of minutes of a conference between a Committee of the Privy Council of Canada and certain Delegates from the Colony of Newfoundland, on the subject of the Union of that Colony with the Dominion of Canada, and of the resolutions adopted by them as a basis of such union.

He also transmits a copy of a minute of the Privy Council of Canada, approved by him on the 4th June instant.

All which he recommends to the favorable consideration of the House:

Government House, }
June, 1869, }

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 4th June, 1869.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed minutes of conferences between the Committee of the Privy Council appointed to confer with the Delegates from the Colony of Newfoundland on the subject of a Union of that Province with the Dominion of Canada.

The Committee approve of the minutes of the said conference, and recommend that Resolutions on those particulars, on which a vote of Parliament is required, be submitted for its approval.

The Committee also fully concur in the further minutes appended to the said Resolutions on the subject of export duties and defence, and desire to confirm the assurances therein given with reference to these questions.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Minutes of Conference between the Committee of the Privy Council of Canada and the Delegates from the Colony of Newfoundland, on the subject of a Union of that Province with the Dominion of Canada.

1. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient to provide that Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of Newfoundland existing at the time of the Union.

2. *Resolved*,—For the purpose of placing the interest on the public debt of Newfoundland on the same footing as that of the other provinces, Canada will, on the request of the Lieutenant Governor and Council of Newfoundland, make arrangements to substitute, in lieu of the existing securities which now represent the public debt of Newfoundland, the Bonds or Stock, either of the late Province of Canada, or of the Provinces of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, issued before the 1st July, 1867: and will further endeavour to provide that the securities of Newfoundland shall be placed on the same footing as those of the other Provinces, as investments in which the Sinking Funds of any portion of the Debts for which Canada is now responsible, may be made.

3. *Resolved*,—Newfoundland not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance

from the General Government, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness and the indebtedness per head of the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; the population of Newfoundland being estimated at 130,000.

4. *Resolved*.—In consideration of the transfer to the general Parliament of the powers of taxation, the following sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to Newfoundland, for the support of its Government and Legislature, to wit;—\$35,000, and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of the aforesaid population, both half-yearly in advance.

Such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shewn by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall hereafter remain; it being understood that the first census shall be taken in the year 1871.

5. *Resolved*.—In consideration of the transfer to the General Government by Newfoundland of the now ungranted and unoccupied lands, mines, and minerals of the Colony, it is agreed that the sum of \$150,000 shall each year be paid to Newfoundland, by semi-annual payments in advance; and that Colony shall retain the right of opening, constructing and controlling roads and bridges throughout any of the said lands; and that the privilege heretofore enjoyed by the inhabitants of Newfoundland of cutting (free of charge) wood on the ungranted lands of the Crown, shall continue to be exercised by them in like manner free of charge, but the aforesaid reservations shall be subject to such regulations as may, from time to time, be passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland, in Council, and which regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council,

Such surrender shall also be subject to the reservations and provisos contained in the 17th and 18th Sections of the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, 7 Vic., cap. 1, but these shall, in like manner, be at all times subject to approval as aforesaid.

6. *Resolved*.—It shall be optional, however, for Newfoundland, before entering the Union, to reserve to itself all the lands

and rights conveyed to the General Government by the last preceding clause, and in that case Canada shall be relieved of the payment of the aforesaid sum of \$150,000 per annum.

7. *Resolved*,—The encouragement, benefits and protection accorded by the Dominion to fisheries in other parts thereof shall be extended to the fisheries of Newfoundland, and, unless Parliament shall make other provisions, the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, 31 Vic., cap. 1, sec. 3, shall remain in force.

8. *Resolved*,—In addition to the present local water rates and assessments in the town of St. John's, the water dues now payable by vessels entering that harbor, as well as the present duty on coal entering the said harbor, shall be available to Newfoundland, and be applied in reduction of the interest for which Newfoundland is now responsible in respect of its liability towards the General Water Company. Such duties on coal and water dues shall be subject to adjustment, from time to time, by the Legislature of Newfoundland. On an address of such Legislature to that effect, the Dominion Government will issue bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, maturing not less than 15 years from the dates thereof, to be delivered to the Government of Newfoundland for the purpose of funding the aforesaid liability to the said General Water Company. On a like address, the Dominion Government will also issue Bonds to fund the liability contracted in respect of the Harbor Grace Water Company, all such sums being charged to Newfoundland as a part of its debt.

9. *Resolved*,—The Dominion will provide an efficient Mail Service between the present Dominion, Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom, by steamers adapted and giving adequate facilities for the conveyance of passengers and cargo.

The obligations of Newfoundland with respect to the present Mail Service between Newfoundland and Halifax, will be undertaken by the Government of the Dominion; and on expiry of existing arrangements, other provisions will be made for maintaining the service in a manner equally advantageous to Newfoundland.

Efficient coast Steam Service, including Labrador, in connec-

tion with the Post Office, will be established and maintained by the Government of the Dominion.

10. *Resolved*,—Canada will assume and defray the charges for the following services :—

a.—Salary of the Lieutenant Governor.

b.—Salaries and Allowances of the Judges of the Superior Court, the Judges of District Courts, and the Labrador Judge and Bailiff.

c.—The charges in respect of the Department of Customs.

d.—Postal Department.

e.—Protection of Fisheries,

f.—Provision for Volunteer, Militia, and Naval Brigade Force.

g.—Light Houses, Shipwrecked Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.

h.—The Surveyor-General and his staff, (in case the lands shall be transferred.)

i.—The Geological Survey.

j.—The Penitentiary.

And such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which, by the British North American Act, 1867, appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

11. *Resolved*,—No exceptional tax shall be imposed on any of the exports of Newfoundland.

12. *Resolved*,—Newfoundland shall, in case the Union take place previous to the next census, in the year 1871, be entitled to be represented by eight members in the House of Commons, and thereafter the representation shall be subject to the provisions of the British North American Act, 1867.

13. *Resolved*,—The Union shall take effect on such day as Her Majesty, by order in Council, on an address to that effect, in

terms of the 46th Section of the British North American Act, 1867, may direct, and Newfoundland may, in such address, specify the divisions, if any, for which any of four Senators, to whom that Colony is entitled, shall be named; the Electoral Districts for which, and the time within which, the first election for members to serve in the House of Commons in Canada, shall take place.

14. *Resolved*,—The constitution of the Executive authority, and of the Legislature of Newfoundland, shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, continue as they did exist at the Union until altered under the authority thereof.

15. *Resolved*,—The provisions in the aforesaid British North American Act, 1867, shall—except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to, and only affect, one and not the whole of the Provinces now composing the Dominion, and except as far as the same may be varied by the resolutions—be applicable to Newfoundland, in the same way, and to the like extent, as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of Newfoundland had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

The foregoing resolutions were agreed to as the basis of the Union to be submitted for the approval of the Parliament of the Dominion, and to the Legislature of Newfoundland, after a general election.

With reference to the subject of Export Duties and Defences, the following minutes were also agreed to:—

a.—With reference to the 7th resolution of the Legislature of Newfoundland, by which it is asked that “No tax shall be imposed on the exports of this Colony unless a similar tax be levied on all the staple products of the other Provinces of the Dominion;” it is understood that the general imposition of Export duties on the staple products of any Province is contrary to the policy of the Government of Canada, and a contingency not to be contemplated; but it is agreed that taxation, in whatever form it may be found necessary hereafter to impose it, shall be so adjusted as to bear equally on all the Provinces, and that no scheme would

be proposed which might in its effect operate with undue pressure on oil, fish, or any other staple exports of Newfoundland.

b.—Encouragement will be given for the establishment of a Naval Reserve Force, and for giving efficiency to the Volunteer Militia organization in Newfoundland, and that any modifications which may be needed, will be made in the Militia Law of Canada, to adapt its provisions to the circumstances of the inhabitants of Newfoundland.

c.—The influence of the Dominion Government will be used to the fullest extent to procure the continued maintenance of a Garrison of Her Majesty's Forces at St. John's.

No. 22.

Letter from the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Governor, sending Copy of Earl Granville's Despatch, enclosing an Address of the Canadian House of Commons, for the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion.

(LOCAL.)
No. 112.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,)
September 18th, 1869.)

SIR,—

I have the honor, by order of His Excellency the Governor, to forward Dispatch Newfoundland, No. 25, of date the 25th August, 1869, from the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K. G., containing a copy of an address from the House of Commons of the Domin-

ion of Canada, praying for the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion; the whole of which Correspondence you are at liberty to publish for general information.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

HENRY J. F. SHEA,
Captain R. A., Acting P. S.

The Honorable
 The Colonial Secretary,
 Newfoundland.

(Newfoundland.)

No. 25.

DOWNING STREET,
 25th August, 1869. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you a copy of an Address of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, praying for the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion under the 146th Section of the British North America Act 1867, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the address.

I have been advised by the Law Officers of the Crown that the terms of the address are such as may be legally approved by Her Majesty and embodied in an Order in Council, under the British North America Act 1867.

I have to express my hope that nothing will occur in Newfound-

land to delay a measure from which I confidently anticipate advantage both to the Dominion of Canada and to the Colony.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient, humble Servant,

GRANVILLE.

Governor HILL, C. B., }
 &c., &c., &c. }

**TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT
 MAJESTY.**

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN ;

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing.—

That during the present Session of Parliament we have taken into consideration the subject of the admission of the Colony of Newfoundland into the Union or Dominion of Canada, and have resolved that it is expedient that such admission should be effected at as early a date as may be found practicable, under the 147th Section of the British North America Act of 1867, on the conditions hereinafter set forth, which have been agreed upon with the Delegates from the said Colony ; that is to say,—

That Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of Newfoundland, existing at the time of the Union.

That for the purpose of placing the interest on the public debt of Newfoundland on the same footing as that of the other Provinces, Canada will, on the request of the Lieutenant Governor and Council of Newfoundland, make arrangements to substitute, in lieu of the existing securities which now represent the public debt of Newfoundland, the Bonds or Stock, either of the late Province of Canada, or of the Provinces of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, issued before the 1st July, 1867; and will further endeavor to provide that the securities of Newfoundland shall be placed on the same footing as those of the other Provinces, as investments in which the Sinking Funds of any portion of the Debts for which Canada is now responsible, may be made.

That Newfoundland not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness and the indebtedness per head of the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; the population of Newfoundland being estimated at 130,000.

That in consideration of the transfer to the Parliament of the Dominion of the powers of taxation, the following sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to Newfoundland for the support of its Government and Legislature, to wit: \$35,000, and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of the aforesaid population, both half-yearly in advance. Such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shewn by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain; it being understood that the first census shall be taken in the year 1871.

That in consideration of the transfer to the General Government by Newfoundland of the now ungranted and unoccupied lands, mines, and minerals of the Colony, the sum of \$150,000 shall each year be paid to Newfoundland by semi-annual payments in advance; and the Colony shall retain the right of opening, constructing, and controlling roads and bridges through any of the

said lands ; and the privilege heretofore enjoyed by the inhabitants of Newfoundland of cutting (free of charge) wood on the ungranted lands of the Crown, shall continue to be exercised by them in like manner, free of charge, but the aforesaid reservations shall be subject to such regulations as may, from time to time, be passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland, in Council, and which regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

Such surrender shall also be subject to the reservations and provisos contained in the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, 7 Vic., Cap. 1, but these shall in like manner be at all times subject to approval as aforesaid.

That it shall be optional, however, for Newfoundland, before entering the Union, to reserve to itself all the lands and rights conveyed to the General Government by the last preceding clause, and in that case Canada shall be relieved of the payment of the aforesaid sum of \$150,000 per annum.

That the encouragement, benefits and protection accorded by the Dominion to fisheries in other parts thereof shall be extended to the fisheries of Newfoundland ; and unless Parliament shall make other provisions, the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, 31 Vic., Cap. 1, Sec. 3, shall remain in force.

That in addition to the present local water rates and assessments in the Town of St. John's, the water dues now payable by vessels entering that harbor, as well as the present duty on coal entering the said harbor, shall be available to Newfoundland, and be applied in reduction of the interest for which Newfoundland is now responsible in respect of its liability towards the General Water Company. Such duties on coal and water dues shall be subject to adjustment, from time to time, by the Legislature of Newfoundland. On an address of such Legislature to that effect, the General Government will issue bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, maturing not less than 15 years from the dates thereof, to be delivered to the Government of Newfoundland for the purpose of funding the aforesaid liability to the said

General Water Company. On a like address, the Dominion Government will also issue Bonds to fund the liability contracted in respect of the Harbor Grace Water Company, all such sums being charged to Newfoundland as a part of its debt.

That the Dominion will provide an efficient Mail Service between the present Dominion, Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom, by Steamers adapted and giving adequate facilities for the conveyance of passengers and cargo.

The obligations of Newfoundland with respect to the present Mail Service between Newfoundland and Halifax, will be undertaken by the Government of the Dominion; and on the expiry of existing arrangements, other provisions will be made for maintaining the services in a manner equally advantageous to Newfoundland.

Efficient Coast Steam Service, including Labrador, in connection with the Post Office, will be established and maintained by the Government of the Dominion.

That Canada will assume and defray the charges for the following services :—

Salary of the Lieutenant Governor.

Salaries and Allowances of the Judges of the Superior Court, the Judges of District Courts, and the Labrador Judge and Bailiff.

The charges in respect of the Department of Customs.

Postal Department.

Protection of Fisheries,

Provision for Volunteer, Militia, and Naval Brigade Force.

Light Houses, Shipwrecked Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.

The Surveyor-General and his staff, (in case the lands shall be transferred.)

The Geological Survey.

The Penitentiary.

And such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which, by the British North America Act, 1867, appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

No exceptional tax shall be imposed on any of the exports of Newfoundland.

That Newfoundland shall, in case the Union take place previous to the next census, in the year 1871, be entitled to be represented by eight members in the House of Commons, and thereafter the representation shall be subject to the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867.

That the Union shall take effect on such day as Her Majesty, by order in Council, on an address to that effect, in terms of the 146th Section of the British North America Act, 1867, may direct, and Newfoundland may, in such address, specify the divisions, if any, for which any of the four Senators, to which that Colony is entitled, shall be named; and the Electoral Districts for which, and the time within which, the first election for members to serve in the House of Commons in Canada, shall take place.

That the Constitution of the Executive authority, and of the Legislature of Newfoundland, shall, subject to the provisions of the British North America Act, continue as they exist at the Union, until altered under the authority of that Act.

That the provisions in the aforesaid British North America Act, 1867, shall—except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to, and only affect, one and not all Provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by the provisions herein made, be applicable to Newfoundland, in the same way, and to the like extent, as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of Newfoundland had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

We therefore humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Your Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, under the Provisions of the 146th Section of the British North America Act, 1867, to admit Newfoundland into the Union or Dominion of Canada on the terms and conditions hereinbefore set forth.

JAMES COCKBURN,

Speaker.

House of Commons, Ottawa, }
10th June, 1869.

No. 23.

Copy of Despatch and Enclosures (2) relative to "An Act for amending the Law relating to the Coasting Trade and Merchant Shipping in British Possessions."

[COPY.]

Circular.

DOWNING STREET, }
26th August, 1869. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and that of the Legislature of the Colony under your Government, copies of an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, entitled "An Act for amending the Law relating to the Coasting Trade and Merchant Shipping in British Possessions;" and of two Memoranda which have been prepared by the Board of Trade with reference to this Act.

In the first of these Memoranda a brief sketch is given of past legislation upon the Colonial Coasting Trade, and of the reasons which led to the passing of the Act. The second Memorandum has been framed for the purpose of obviating, as far as possible, any difficulties which might be felt in acting upon the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act.

It will be your duty, as pointed out by the 3rd Section, to proclaim the Act in the Colony under your government as soon as may be upon receiving this notice.

Should any additional copies be desired of the Memoranda and of the papers annexed to the second Memorandum, I will endeavour to get them supplied to you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

Governor HILL, C. B.

Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

FIRST MEMORANDUM.

COLONIAL COASTING TRADE.

It is well known that the British Colonies were in former years subjected by the Imperial navigation laws to many serious disabilities in the supposed interest of British shipping.

The operation of these restrictive laws was gradually narrowed; and eventually, by the Act 12 and 13 Vic., Cap. 29, the principle of free navigation was, so far as regards the foreign trade of the empire, substituted for that of monopoly.

But while the Act of 1849 removed all remaining restrictions on foreign ships in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom and of the British possessions, as well as in the trade between the different and distant parts of the British empire, it reserved the coasting trade both at home and in the colonies exclusively to British ships. It contained, however, a provision enabling the colonies themselves to open and in other respects to regulate their own coasting trade. These provisions were re-enacted in 1853 by ss. 163 and 328 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 16 and 17 Vict. Cap. 107.

In 1854 the last remaining restriction on free navigation, so far as the United Kingdom was concerned, was removed by the Act 17 and 18 Vict., Cap. 5, which opened the coasting trade of the mother country to foreign ships, and placed them on the same footing as British ships.

The clauses of the Customs Consolidation Act (1853) relating to the Colonial Coasting Trade were however left untouched, and they have remained ever since the only remnant of the British navigation laws.

This reservation was made not on the ground of any hesitation as to the value of the principle of free navigation when applied to the colonies, but out of respect to the principle of colonial self-government. It appears to have been thought that as the provisions of the existing Imperial law were such as to enable any British possession to open its coasting trade upon address to the Crown, the initiative in such measures might be safely and more properly left to the Colonial Governments themselves.

It has been found, however, that very few of the Colonies have availed themselves of the powers vested in their legislatures by the Customs Consolidation Act, s. 328, and that in the great majority of them no steps have been taken to assimilate foreign and British shipping in their coasting trades.

There is reason to think that in some cases this inaction has been due to a misunderstanding of the intention and object of

the Imperial legislature in retaining the s. 163 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853, and the presence of this clause in an Imperial statute has given rise to misapprehension and inconvenience in the foreign relations of the Crown.

To remove all doubts, therefore, as to the policy of the British Parliament, and so far as Imperial legislation is concerned, all obstacles to the equal admission of foreign ships to the Colonial Coasting Trade, Her Majesty's Government has obtained the assent of the Imperial legislature to the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869. By this Act the 163d and 328th sections of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853, are repealed; the latter section from the time of the Proclamation of the Act in the Colony, and the former section either from the coming into operation of a local Act or Ordinance regulating the coasting trade of a Colony, or, in the absence of any such local legislation, at the end of two years after the Proclamation of this Act. At the same time power has been conferred upon the colonial legislatures (subject to certain specified provisos) to regulate the coasting trade of their respective possessions by local Act or Ordinance.

If, therefore, any restriction should hereafter be placed upon the free employment of shipping in the Colonial Coasting Trade, it will be the act of the colonies, and not of the Imperial Parliament. But it is to be hoped that the legislatures and governments of the colonies will be disposed to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in their attempt to secure the benefits of free navigation and cheap freights for Her Majesty's subjects throughout the British empire, and to strengthen their hands in their efforts to obtain from foreign countries, for the shipping of the United Kingdom and of the British colonies, a reciprocal liberality of treatment.

In order to do this the colonies have only to abstain from reimposing the restriction which the Parliament of this country has removed.

Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

SECOND MEMORANDUM.

CERTIFICATES OF MASTERS, MATES, AND ENGINEERS.

The qualifications for certificates of competency of masters and mates are enumerated in paragraphs 9 to 15 of the enclosed pamphlet, intituled "*Notice of Examinations of Masters and Mates and Engineers,*" and marked A, and in the enclosed circulars marked B and C. and the qualifications for engineers, certificates of competency are enumerated in paragraphs 52 to 54 of the enclosed pamphlet marked A.

It rests with the government of any colony wishing to avail itself of the provisions of section 8 of the Act of 1869, to satisfy Her Majesty's Government that examinations in that possession are conducted so as to be equally efficient with the examinations held in the United Kingdom, and to show like qualifications and competency on the part of persons passing them. It will, therefore, be necessary first for the government of the colony to frame such regulations as will, as far as possible, be in accord with the enclosed pamphlet and circulars, and, secondly, to appoint competent examiners.

As regards the framing of rules for examinations, the Board of Trade can only suggest that the rules contained in the enclosed pamphlet should be followed as closely as circumstances will admit. And as regards the selection and appointment of examiners, it may be useful to point out that in the United Kingdom the examiners of masters and mates are at the principal ports divided into two classes, viz., (1) examiners in seamanship, and (2) examiners in navigation.

The examiners in seamanship are sometimes called the practical examiners, and the examiners in navigation are sometimes called the scientific examiners. A list showing the names of the examiners, their salaries, and their previous occupations; a state-

ment of the number of applicants examined at each port during the last 12 months, and the rate per cent of failures at each port, is enclosed, and is marked D.

The examiners of engineers are themselves practical engineers, who have served an apprenticeship in the manufacture or repairs of engines and machinery, and who have also served at sea in the engine room. These officers, besides being examiners of engineers, are also surveyors of steam ships under Part IV. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854,

A list showing their names, previous occupation, and salaries, is enclosed, and is marked E. It is right to state that the examination of engineers occupies but a small part of the time of the examiners, and that their salaries are chiefly paid for inspection of steam ships, &c., and not for examinations. This should be clearly understood, since otherwise a colonial government might think it necessary to appoint a staff of officers exclusively for this duty.

Before any examiner is allowed to examine masters, mates, or engineers, the Board of Trade subject him to examination to ascertain his fitness and competency.

The examination papers used in this country are inclosed, and are marked F and G respectively; those marked F relate to the examination of masters and mates, and those marked G to the examination of engineers.

The time for working out these papers is explained in paragraph 55 of the enclosed pamphlet, marked A.

Copies of other forms used in the United Kingdom in connexion with examinations are inclosed, and are marked H.

Whilst thus proposing that the standard of examination at present in force in the United Kingdom should be adopted in the colonies, the Board of Trade will not of course object to a higher standard, and they reserve to themselves full power of revising and raising the standard in the United Kingdom, and of rejecting all colonial certificates which are not in accordance with the standard so raised.

The fees to be paid by the applicants for examination and the method of applying to be examined are explained in paragraphs 17 and 56 of the pamphlet marked A.

Having adverted to the general principles and practice of the examinations there are one or two points to which special attention should be paid in framing colonial regulations.

1. As regards the persons who are to be entitled to be examined in a British possession, it is obvious that the conditions and qualifications mentioned in the pamphlet marked A, inclosed, must be insisted on, and it is equally obvious that a colonial government can have in many cases no means of ascertaining whether all these conditions are complied with. Experience, as shown by previous service, is one of the most important of these conditions, and in some cases colonial governments will not be in a position to test this qualification, *e. g.*, a colonial government can have no means of verifying the statement of services given in by an officer who has served in British ships hailing from some other colony or from the United Kingdom.

In the United Kingdom the records in the General Register and Record Office of Seamen contain accounts of the voyages of all British ships which sail from this country, and means therefore exist here for verifying the statement of services of all applicants for certificates of competency, but the like means do not exist in the colonies.

The importance of some regulation to meet this case will be obvious when it is considered that the certificates granted by the government of any colony will have the full force of Imperial certificates, and will entitle the holder to act as an officer in or take command of British ships all over the world; and secondly, that it is necessary to prevent applicants, who from want of necessary service, or from incompetency or misconduct, have failed in obtaining certificates in one colony, or in the United Kingdom, from applying to the Government of another colony, and there obtaining certificates. The Board of Trade, therefore, propose that in each colony certificates under the Act of 1869 shall be granted to persons who have been domiciled in that possession for at least three years, and to those persons only.

Service in ships registered in any British possession will be accepted as domicile in that possession, for the purpose of obtaining certificates under the Act.

A second point is, that for obvious reasons certificates issued by the government of British colonies should be as nearly as possible similar in shape and form to the Imperial certificates, and that the numbers shall run consecutively for each colony. Forms of Imperial certificates are inclosed, and are marked I., and the Board of Trade would suggest that on the certificates issued in each colony the name of the colony shall be inserted prominently both on the back and face of the certificates.

A third point is, that arrangements will have to be made for reporting to the United Kingdom the names of all officers who pass in each colony, with the number, description, and date of their certificates; and also of all those who apply to be examined, and who fail to obtain certificates, either with or without examination, and the causes of failure. The Board of Trade will, on this point, make arrangements for forwarding to each colony similar information respecting persons domiciled in that colony, or serving in British ships registered there, who may apply to be examined in the United Kingdom. By these means fraud will be prevented, and incompetent or improper persons failing to obtain certificates in this country, will be prevented from obtaining certificates in colonies, and vice versa.

A fourth point relates to the cancellation and suspension of certificates.

As Imperial certificates granted in the United Kingdom are liable to be cancelled or suspended by any properly constituted British court in any part of the world, so certificates issued by the government of any colony under the Act 1869, and having the force of Imperial certificates, will be liable to be cancelled or suspended in the United Kingdom, or in any properly constituted British court in any part of the world.

The provisions respecting the forfeiture or cancellation and suspension of certificates of competency granted in the United Kingdom are contained in ss. 23 and 24 of the Merchant Ship-

ping Act, 1862, and 242 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and it will be necessary for the government of each colony, availing itself of the Act of 1869, to show that certificates granted in that colony are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in like manner.

When the certificate of any master, mate, or engineer, granted by the government of a colony, is cancelled or suspended by any court other than a court in the colony in which it was granted, notice will be sent to the government of the colony in which it was granted, with a view to preventing the issue of another certificate until the proper time arrives. For the same reason notice must be sent to the United Kingdom whenever any certificate is cancelled or suspended in any colony, whether the certificate was granted in that colony or elsewhere, and as no colony will have power to re-issue a certificate but the colony in which the original was issued, the Board of Trade believe that a check will be provided against fraud.

Some enactment will be necessary in each colony availing itself of the Act to prevent British ships, without certificated officers, from trading to or from such colony, after a date to be fixed by the government of such colony. The provisions of the Imperial Act applicable to British ships trading to or from the United Kingdom are contained in the Merchants Shipping Act, 1854, ss. 136 and 161, and section 10 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1862.

Lastly, full power should be reserved both to this board and to the government of each colony to cancel any certificate granted in either country if it is shown that such certificate was granted on false or erroneous information.

The Board of Trade have thus called attention to the points which seem to them as at present advised to be important. No doubt experience will raise further questions which must be decided as they arise; and it is important with this view that it should be understood and provided that any arrangements now made are to be subject to modification, as circumstances may require.

In the meantime the Board of Trade would suggest that the government of each colony which desires to avail itself of the Act

should prepare and submit to Her Majesty's Government a draft scheme, in the sense and spirit indicated above, with specimens of the forms proposed to be used. The Board of Trade will then be able to offer such further suggestions as may appear to be necessary.

No. 23.

Copy of Letter from the Revd. Thomas Sears, of Bay St. George, to the Postmaster General, John Delaney, Esq.

(COPY.)

BAY ST. GEORGE,
December 3rd, 1869. }

JOHN DELANEY, Esq.,

Dear Sir,

I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a volume of the Journals of the House of Assembly which you have had the extreme kindness to send me.

I have long desired to open a little correspondence with you on the subject of a Mail communication between here and Channel. I was glad to find from Mr. Keating, in the above place, that you entertained the idea of doing something towards it.

There is a large body of inhabitants scattered along the French Shore (perhaps some 5,000 or 6,000 souls), who, although claiming to be British subjects enjoy less of the conveniences of civil polity than the Hottentots of South Africa!!! We are left here (in regard to internal arrangement) in a perfect state of barbarity; no roads, no schools, no law or order, and if we wish to communicate with any other part of the island we must send a letter by some passenger or sailor to Halifax, N. S., to be sent thence to the Capital of our own Island!!

By the uncertainty of this mode of sending letters, I find that some two or three letters which I have sent since Spring, containing money, have never reached their destination.

I hope, dear Sir, that something will be done immediately to establish a Mail communication, at least once a month, between here and Cod Roy and Channel; Cod Roy of course is an intervening station.

I understand that a certain individual of the name of Hugh Gillis, of the Highlands of Bay St. George, is about petitioning the Legislature this winter to establish this route. He offers his own services to convey the Mail, monthly, as weather would permit, for the sum of sixty pounds currency. But as I see nothing done as yet towards forwarding the petition, I hope you will have the kindness to see to it. Gillis, so far as I can know, is a trustworthy man, and knows the mountain passes well to go through in winter.

In case anything of this sort is done, I would recommend Hector McDonald as a proper person to be entrusted with the charge of the mails that would come or go.

It seems really an astounding fact to me, to observe a place of such resources and so large a population as I witness here, left unprotected and uncared for as this part of this Island has been, with the single exception of an effort which was made in 1850, when Mr. J. Tobin was sent here from St. John's, and is still.

The Legislature in St. John's was not ignorant of the wealth of this place, as I see by several reports in the Journal of the House of Assembly for 1857, (which you had the kindness to send me), in which I find that 61,000 barrels of herring reported as the exports in that one article from here. But the great reason, it would seem evident, is on account of the French claims; now if the Government understood the wealth of this place independent of and aside from the fishery, and of how great importance to the prosperity of the Colony would be the developement of these resources, this place would not be so long neglected.

The natural resources of this part of the island are second to no locality of equal extent, I am bold to say it, in any part of the

Lower Provinces or of any of the New England States!! This does not so much consist in the valuable minerals which abound, of lime, gypsum, marl, iron, coal of a superior quality, marble in great abundance and of all the ordinary colours, these in many cases being near good harbors; but the great natural wealth consists in the agricultural capabilities of the soil.

From my experience of, and acquaintance with, the agricultural productiveness of the soil in the most fertile parts of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and indeed, I may say of P. E. Island, and now, after a year's residence in this place, and minute observation, I feel convinced that the soil here is superior in point of fertility to any that I have seen, especially for the growth of hay, while the climate being less subject to both extremes is consequently more salubrious than any of them.

But what is the use of all these natural advantages, while the Government of the country will do nothing to encourage the settling the country, or, in fact, recognize the right of the people to enjoy the privileges of the British law or constitution.

It seems to be, at least, implicitly understood, that the British Government, in treaty with France, has promised not to colonize this part of the Island, but whatever that may be, colonization has really taken place by the connivance of both parties, and it seems very strange, in this our age of enlightenment, to let these colonies fall back to a semi-barbarous state after countenancing their settlement,

But there is another and more feasible way of getting over the difficulties that exist between the two Governments, with regard to the territorial rights of this place, to which the French evidently have no right, except for the purpose of drying fish, and that is limited to a narrow strip along the shore. It would be better for the inhabitants, in the course of time, if they were debarred the right of fishing altogether; then they would have to fall back on the more lucrative and happier means of getting a livelihood which Agriculture affords.

In order to arrange this part in the only way that would render it at once a fine agricultural section, the following steps should be

taken :—There is a fine harbor in Port-au-Basque which is not under French control ; from this harbor it is quite feasible to run a road, first to Little Cod Roy, distance some 12 or 15 miles, thence up the Cod Roy Valley, and across to the harbor of St. George ; this would be all through a level line, and would connect the harbor of St. George and all Bay St. George, by a direct line, with Channel. The line would be between 60 and 80 miles ; it could then be continued to the Bay of Islands, some 40 miles more. This is a matter which the Government, having the disposal of the Crown Land, should see to. By procuring as much money as would finish it at once, then advertising for laborers in Cape Breton and Eastern Nova Scotia, a number of young men, farmers' sons, and well skilled in farming, would come—these seeing for themselves the fertility of the soil would, one and all, purchase a farm—in this way a great part of the money expended would return to the Government, and a class of experienced and active farmers would be located in the place. Instead of this being any disadvantage to the French interest in the fishery line, it would have a contrary effect ; the large population now located along the coast, who catch fish now equally with the French, perceiving the advantages that would accrue to their new neighbours by cultivating the soil, would be induced to imitate them, and thus, by degrees, many would give up the fishery who live almost by it now.

In this manner would the most lucrative means of wealth in this whole Island be developed at once, and a new source of wealth opened to the people of the Island. The valleys of the Western Shores of this Island are as capable of supplying St. John's with beef, mutton, pork, and butter, as valleys of the Antigonish or Margaree Rivers, and the immense drains of money which are yearly drawn out of the Island to enrich other places, could be retained within it.

A sum of money equal to the building of one mile of railroad in Nova Scotia, (and that small Province built 100,) would be sufficient to connect all the settlements from the Bay of Islands to Channel, with Port au-Basque. The steamers communicating the year round from this latter place to St. John's, would be a means of supplying your market with fresh meats the year round, but especially in winter.

I write this to supply you with information, calculated to impress on the Government the absolute necessity of looking after it at once.

As soon as Spring opens the steamer ought to be got to touch at St. George here. Each time she would come would tend to increase the communication between here and St. John's.

You are perfectly at liberty to make any use you think fit of any information which I give. I mention nothing but what I am prepared to substantiate, except I may be deceived with regard to the census of the population; this can be got from another source.

In case the mail is sent this winter, I recommend Mr, Hector McDonald as a suitable person to take charge of it.

This and other letters I have to send *via* Halifax, even one for Channel itself!!! Calculate what distance that is when there's only 80 miles from here to place direct. But enough.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS SEARS.

No. 24.

Copy of Letter of the Revd. Dr. Howley to His Excellency the Governor, enclosing Copy of a Letter received from the Revd. Thomas Sears, Bay St. George.

(COPY.)

R. C. EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE,
Tuesday Evening, 5th April, 1870. }

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

As the name of my Correspondent from Bay St. George, is not, I think, stated in the copy of his letter which I left you to-day, I beg to state that he is "Revd. 'Thomas Sears.'" He belongs to Antigonish, N. S., and is under the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of Dr. McKinnon of that See, who permitted him to come here as a personal favor, and at request of Dr. Mullock on his last visit to Canada and the other Provinces shortly before his death.

Your Excellency may thoroughly rely on all his statements, and I am in a position to prove that he is as fully authorised as an Ecclesiastic, as he is experienced as a man, in forming and publishing the conclusions he has arrived at with regard to the country which he has made his home.

Thanking Your Excellency for your kind reception of me, and appreciation of this matter,

I am,

Your respectful and obedient Servant,

(Signed)

R. V. HOWLEY.

His Excellency Governor HILL,
&c., &c.

No. 25.

Copy of Letter of Revd. Thomas Sears, of Bay St. George, to the Revd. Dr. Howley, St. John's.

The more I observe this part of the Island the more I see the possibility of the scheme I proposed in having the country opened out ; and the more I see the absolute necessity of something being done. In this part one has ample opportunity of observing the dispositions and capabilities of the different classes of people, fair specimens of all of whom we have here. In Cod Roy and Bay St. George I could see how those who came here from Nova Scotia could manage if a fair opportunity was given them. Here, in Bay of Islands, I have observed what the real natives of Newfoundland are capable of doing ;—here we have a number who came from St. John's, Carbonear, &c., via Labrador. I see plainly that they are utterly incapable of settling on land, and making a living from agricultural pursuits alone. But I have shown before, that a class capable of prosecuting agriculture is absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the Island. The natives of the country could be brought to become pretty good farmers by being mixed up with those who know how to prosecute it well. But for this purpose an inducement must be given to a few, at least, from some of the neighboring Colonies where agriculture is pursued, to come and settle in this part. Now, the only way that I can observe that we of this colony would be justified in encouraging immigration, would be, as I have already mentioned, by procuring *funds* to open roads through the fertile districts which abound in this part of the Island. I hope Father O'Keefe and yourself have done all you could to have this matter brought before the Legislature of the Island this winter. The present Legislature will likely reject Confederation with the Dominion ; then it should by all means, bring about a proper Confederation of the Island with itself, *i. e.*, of the component parts of it. Until this is done, there will never be life or energy in the Colonial existence of the Island. The animation which it possesses at present may well be compared to that which is supposed to exist in the sponge. It is true that the object is surrounded by a soft and quasi animated viscous matter ; but the body, not being traversed either by bone, vein,

spine, or sinew, the animation is an inactive one; so it is and will be with Newfoundland till the distant parts are connected by roads and other means of inter-communication. The present Government, in rejecting Confederation, should be urged to see to this without loss of time. Should they plead want of means, that would be putting too strong an argument into the mouths of those who are for "Confederation." But on this score there is no excuse. The line of road would pay for itself in a year or two. This I can prove to a mathematical demonstration. All along the line of about 100 miles from Port-au-Basque to the Bay of Islands, there are at an average about 10 miles wide of good arable land. Now, $10 \times 100 = 1000$ square miles. There are nearly 650 acres in a square mile, $650 \times 1000 = 650,000$ acres. This, at £11 per 100 acres, would amount to the handsome sum of £71,500 currency. Now, from my personal knowledge of the cost of road-making in Nova Scotia, I am positive that £100 per mile or thereabouts, would make a fair carriage road along the whole line. (Of course this would not include the large bridges over main rivers. Their place could be supplied by ferries for a time.) Consequently £10,000, out of the £71,500 would build the road, leaving a large surplus for bye-roads, &c., &c. Add to the value of the land the duty which should be imposed for License to cut timber. And to show what this ought to amount to, take a calculation which I got an experienced lumber-man to make the other day, from the circumstance of a vessel from Quebec coming for timber here, this fall. Those who chartered that vessel came with the intention of setting from 60 to 100 men at cutting pine timber here this winter. Experienced lumberers inform me that these 60 men should cut from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of lumber during the season. My informant tells me that in Canada the royalty or duty on that would be at the rate of \$1.20 or \$1.25 per thousand feet. See what a nice item that would be in a number of years from several Companies. This one company's liability to the Government, supposing they cut $3\frac{1}{2}$ million feet, would be \$4,200—£1050. Can that policy be anything else but suicidal which allows these to remain dormant while the country is retrograding every year? Let there be no doubt entertained about the matter of colonizing these fertile plains; only let there be a sum of money procured sufficient to open out the road, and then laborers advertised for in Cape Breton especially, and in the Eastern

Counties of Nova Scotia ; and from my personal knowledge of the qualifications of those who look for employment in that part, and likewise of the inducements which that part holds out to such, and I have no hesitation but would willingly guarantee that all the good land near the line would be purchased by these labourers who would come. In this manner an industrial element would be infused into the colony, with skill and experience to ensure success, and set a pattern of industry before such of the present population as may choose to follow it. It must not be considered anything like partiality in me that I speak of immigrants from the Colonies coming here. I see too plainly that those who were never accustomed to anything but fishing, cannot do by themselves, at least, in settling on the soil. But when undertaken at all, the road should be continued right across from the Bay of Islands to Notre Dame Bay. From all that I can learn, both from statistics and from individuals who have been through the country, the land is equally as good all across in the direction of White Bay and Green Bay, likewise in the direction of Notre Dame Bay and Bonavista Bays, as here. What a noble enterprise it would be for the present Government, elected to repel Confederation with Canada, if they, after having made some arrangement to connect Port-au-Basque, Bay St. George, and the Bay of Islands, would then have a line of road run all across to Bonavista, connecting all the other Bays and Harbors intervening by means of bye-roads ! Then would they merit to have their names inscribed on the archives of this country.

I have shown above, from the value of the quantity of Government land it would throw at once into the market—not stopping to observe all the other resources it would open—Minerals, &c., that the profits to be directly and *immediately* gained would far surpass the outlay. All that would be wanted is credit to raise the funds at once. After this line achieved, immigrant agents might be sent abroad to turn a corner of the vast current of emigration yearly coming from Europe into Newfoundland. Why not ? The climate of the Western part of this Island is as mild, to say the least of it, as any part of the Dominion. I know of no part of the Dominion that can boast of the thermometer not descending to zero only three times this cold winter,—and that only for an hour or two each time ; and never more than three degrees below that

point; while in Lower Canada it is 33³ frequently. Now, all that is wanted is a sufficient guarantee of the fertility of the soil, roads being opened, and lastly, some encouragement being given to erect a Mill or two in some of the first settlements. The fertility of the soil, I think, is sufficiently proved from one case that has come under my own personal observation in Bay St. George, where a man, who only settled on a farm a few years ago, which farm he bought for £30, now off this farm raised in the one item of hay alone what loaded a craft which he sent to St. Pierre, which realized for him the neat sum of £80 clear of all expenses;—together with this he kept hay enough at home to feed a large stock, and supply the wants of the neighbourhood in that article for the winter besides; and there are hundreds of such farms to be got; but till something is done to establish some order in the place, as well as roads, most of them will remain as they are. One of the first steps the Government should take is to give a bounty of £80 or £100 for the erection of a Grist Mill or two in the rivers of Cod Roy and at Bay St. George. This itself would induce many of the relatives of the inhabitants of those places to follow them from Cape Breton, whence the most of them have come. Next, and above all, to have roads opened.

A few words more to meet any cavil about the French claims, and then I close this long communication.

The French can have no claim that would prevent a line of communication between two different localities—Port-au-Basque, say Notre Dame Bay, over neither of which they have the slightest control. In the whole route the road would in one place only come within miles of salt water, and that would be in a ferry which should be run across a narrow channel that connects a large basin running from Bay St. George some miles into the country, with the head of that Bay. 2ndly, with regard to the sale of the land. It is quite evident that they have no claim whatever beyond a strait by the sea shore. But should an objection be made, or any obstacle be cast in the way about the settlers going to fish, it will be easy to give a guarantee that it would be made penal on those who settle on the land to meddle with the fishery. 3rdly, the French do not of late take any fish or cure them within the whole range of the Bay of Islands, Bay St. George, or the Cod Roy Rivers, and they have already prepared to give up all claims

in these parts for some other considerations. Now, could not some such arrangement as this be made. Cede to them the right to fish, say, on 100 miles of that barren and uninhabitable shore from the Bay of Despair or Cape La Hune to Garia or Rose Blanche. I do not suppose that along 100 miles of that coast there is arable land enough to feed 100 goats. It appears to me that the proffer of such an exchange would be very acceptable to the French, for several reasons. First, on account of the proximity of the place to St. Pierre; 2ndly, for its harbors. These are of no use to us, as the few scattered fishermen who inhabit them are making their way out of them as best they can. I, at least, see no objection that Newfoundland could have to ceding the right to fish on some 100 miles of the barren rock, in exchange for this important part of the Island.

Bonne Bay should, if possible, also be reclaimed. (That Bay is fast growing into importance here; indeed it was far in advance of the Bay of Islands this fall.) This project would be well worth trying. It seems to me that it would be very acceptable to France. I dare say that nation might relinquish its claims on all parts from Cape Ray to the Bay of Islands, or better, to Bonne Bay, for the right to fish in the vicinity of St. Pierre. But if all went to all, they would have no hesitation to make if they were allowed to retain Cod Roy Island, Red Island, and Port-au-Port, as these are the only places they make use of from Cape Ray to the Bay of Islands at present. Every man in this vast Island, who has its future prosperity at heart, ought to use every effort now to get the present Government to raise, on the credit of the Island, as much money, at once, as would complete that line of road of which I speak, and indeed continue it on until it touch some road leading to St. John's. This road being once opened out and proper encouragement given to immigration, then you would see your native Isle flourish. Why not encourage immigration here as well as to Red River or Ruperts' Land? Her soil, I am persuaded, is equally as good, while the climate is far preferable. The one place labors under the disadvantage of being in the interior of a vast continent, while the other lies in the bosom of the Atlantic, as it were in the very centre of the civilized world. If the Government cannot do this, they should at once enter into the Dominion, and let the General Government do what they cannot do themselves.

No. 26.

**Statement of Payments made on account of the un-
dermentioned Services, since 1st January, 1870,
which appertained to the previous year, viz. :—**

Account Census Act	\$3602 00
Protection of Fisheries	400 00
Insurance on Public Buildings	167 20
Police Clothing	37 00
Printing and Stationery, (Consolidation of Laws) ..	1039 99
Carbonear Street Act	10 00
Breakwater, Fortune, (paid E. Evans) Special.. ..	200 00
Addresses of House of Assembly	180 00
Election Expenses	2256 93
Reduction of Pauperism	121 15
Coroners, (Dr. Shea, for year to 31st Dec.)	94 00
Unforeseen Contingencies	224 63
Postal Department	21 75
Registration of Voters.. .. .	12 00
Expenses Court Houses and Gaols	86 12
Ditto of Government House (M. Carey's salary) ..	89 64
Special Salaries, (Receiver General's Office to 31st Dec.)	608 99
Salaries of Jailers and Assistants (Williams)	96 35
Ditto of Outport Constables, (Harbor Grace)	38 50
Encouragement of Sheep breeding	40 00
Geological Survey, (balance of account)	250 97
Civil and Criminal Prosecutions	102 69
Carrying out Crown Lands Act	223 14
Education Act, 21st Vic.	97 77
Shipwrecked Crews	472 16
Legislative Contingencies, (binding Journals, 1869)..	280 00
Garnish Breakwater	100 00
Education Act, 29th Vic.	304 14
St. John's Rebuilding Act.. .. .	56 50
Jury Act	69 24
Advances on account of Printing Census Returns ..	700 00
	<u>\$11,982 91</u>

R. HOWLEY.

No. 27.

**Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony
of Newfoundland, on the 25th April, 1870.**

ASSETS.

Customs Bonds, Outstanding	\$110,733 26
Balance due by Cape Race Light-House account	382 30
Balance due by General Water Company for Interest paid on Sewerage Debentures	1,263 30
	<hr/>
	112,378 95
Balance against the Colony	12,300 39
	<hr/>
	\$124,679 34

LIABILITIES.

Balance due the Union Bank	\$9,625 77
Outstanding Warrants	8,548 07
Outstanding Interest	7,344 49
Outstanding Treasury Notes	136 00
Balance due General Light-house account	4,724 03
Unexpended Legislative Grants from 1869 ..	22,501 97
	<hr/>
Estimated Expenditure of the Colony for the year 1870, as per Receiver General's Financial Statement ..	562,681 19
Supplementary ditto—viz.,—	
Poor Relief	16,000
Outport Steam	10,400
Geological Survey	2,000
Education Grant	6,000
Bounties for Clearing Land 4,000—	38,400 00
	<hr/>
	601,081 19
	<hr/>
Proportion of \$601,081 19 for 115 days from 1st Jan. to 25th April ..	189,381 74
Less this amount paid since 1st Jan. ..	117,582 73
	71,799 01
	<hr/>
	\$124,679 34

THOMAS GLEN, Receiver General.

No. 28.

**Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of
Newfoundland, for the year 1870.**

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Governor	\$9,600 00
Private Secretary	924 00
Keeper of the Lodge.. .. .	277 00
Fuel and Light	924 00
	<u> </u>
	\$11,725 00

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Colonial Secretary	2,307 69
First Clerk	924 00
Second Clerk	462 00
Office Keeper	324 00
	<u> </u>
	4,017 69

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Receiver General	2,307 69
Clerk	924 00

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Collector	1,385 60
Landing and Tide Surveyor	1,154 00
Two Landing Waiters.. .. .	1,848 00
First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper..	924 00
Second Clerk	693 00
Third Clerk.. .. .	693 00
Fourth Clerk	693 00

Carried forward .. \$15,742 69

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—(Continued.)

Brought forward ..		\$15,742 69
Two Lockers	740 00	
Labrador Collector, \$693, and five per cent on all Duties collected..	693 00	
Landing Waiter and Clerk, Harbor Grace	577 00	
Tide Waiters and Boatmen, including Harbor Grace	8,110 00	
Crew of Night Boat	1,385 00	
Non-official Members of Board of Revenue	231 00	
Housekeeper	185 00	
Incidentals	693 00	
Fuel and Light	400 00	

SUB-COLLECTORS.

Harbor Grace, \$739, Trinity, \$693..	1,432 00
Carbonear, 577, Greenspond, 577..	1,154 00
La Poile, 624, Gaultois, 462.. ..	1,086 00
Twillingate, 462, Fogo 577	1,039 00
Lamalaine, 462, Harbor Breton, 462	924 00
Oderin, 462, Burin, 462	924 00
Brigus, 462, Labrador, 231	693 00

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.

Bay Bulls, \$231, Ferryland, 231 ..	462 00
Burgeo, 231, Channel, 231	462 00
Pushthrough, 231, Little Placentia, 231	462 00
St. Mary's, 231, St. Lawrence, 231	462 00
Bay Roberts, 231, Placentia, 231..	462 00
Catalina, 231, Tilt Cove, 231	462 00
Grand Bank and Fortune	231 00
Bay-de-North and English Harbor ..	370 00
Per centage on Duties to Outport Officers.. .. .	3,097 00

 37,357 69

 Carried forward .. \$53,100 38

Brought forward .. \$53,100 38

FINANCIAL CLERK.

Financial Clerk in Secretary's Office 600 00

BOARD OF WORKS.

The Secretary	924 00	
Superintendent Public Works and Buildings	693 00	
Inspector and Surveyor of Roads ..	739 00	
	<u> </u>	2,356 00

COLONIAL BUILDING.

The Keeper	277 00	
Fuel and Light.. .. .	700 00	
	<u> </u>	977 00

CROWN LANDS.

The Surveyor General	2,307 69	
Draughtsman and Assistant	693 00	
Deputy Surveyors and Incidentals ..	340 00	
Chainman.. .. .	185 00	
Repairs of Government House	1,520 00	
	<u> </u>	5,045 69

LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENCIES.

Estimated Amount 22,000 00

COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

Supplies 6,000 00

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Justice	3,923 08	
Two Assistant Judges.. .. .	6,000 00	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carried forward	\$9,923 08	\$90,079 07

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(Continued)

Brought forward.. ..	\$9,923	\$90,079 07
Labrador Judge	923 03	
Attorney General	2,307 70	
Sheriff, Central District	1,384 62	
Ditto, Northern ditto	1,384 62	
Ditto, Southern ditto	923 08	
Bailiff, Central ditto	231 00	
Ditto, Labrador Court	207 69	
Chief Clerk and Reg., Supreme Court	1,616 00	
Ditto, Northern Court	924 00	
Clerk in Registrar's Office, Supreme Court.. .. .	370 00	
Stationary for ditto	93 00	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's	277 00	
Crown Prosecutions	1,400 00	
Coroners	700 00	
Circuit of Judges	1,400 00	
		24,064 87

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Two Judges, Central District Court..	2,985 00
Clerk of the Peace	1,016 00
General Superintendent of Police	693 00
Sergeant of Police, St. John's	324 00
Fifteen Constables, at \$254 each	3,810 00
Four ditto at \$208 "	832 00
Gaoler, St. John's	693 00
Turnkey, St. John's.. .. .	231 00
Two Assistants, St. John's	393 00
Keeper Court House, St. John's	254 00
Ditto, Harbor Grace	47 00
Police Clothing, St. John's, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear	1,200 00

OUTPORTS.

15 Stipendiary Magistrates	} as per detailed statement.	22,191 00
6 Clerks of the Peace		
9 Gaolers		
79 Constables		
		34,669 00
Carried forward		\$148,812 94

Brought forward \$148,812 94

FERRIES.

Estimated amount for the service 1,728 00

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs St. John's Court House ..	980 00	
Ditto St. John's Penitentiary	260 00	
Ditto Outport Court Houses & Gaols	1,000 00	
Ditto Lunatic Asylum	800 00	
Ditto Poor Asylum	650 00	
Ditto St. John's Hospital	640 00	
Ditto Custom House	400 00	
Ditto Colonial Building	920 00	
Ditto Block House	120 00	
		5,770 00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General	1,385 00	
First Clerk	600 00	
Second Clerk	462 00	
Third Clerk	277 00	
Two Assistants	324 00	
Messenger	278 00	
Postmasters and Waymasters	2,356 00	
Contracts for carrying Mails	8,861 00	
Ditto for Winter Service, Greenspond, Twillingate and Fogo	800 00	
Incidentals	800 00	
		16,143 00

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount of Public Debt, \$1,227,832 18		
Interest, payable half yearly	57,250 00	
Interest on Floating Debt	2,000 00	
		59,250 00
Carried forward		\$231,703 94

Brought forward \$231,703 94

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

The Commissioner	1,154 00
Inspector	416 00
Assistant	200 00
District Surgeons, St John's	925 00
Gaol Surgeon, ditto	185 00
Ditto, Conception Bay	139 00
District Surgeon, ditto	462 00
Physician, Lunatic Asylum	1,385 00
Two ditto. St. John's Hospital	900 00
Keeper of Poor Asylum	277 00
Permanent and Casual Poor	50,000 00
Servants and Paupers, Poor Asylum ..	7,000 00
Ditto, Lunatic Asylum	15,000 00
Ditto, St. John's Hospital	8,000 00
	<hr/>
	86,043 00

PENSIONS.

E. M. Archibald, late Attorney General	1,615 38
Joseph Noad, late Surveyor General ..	1,315 38
B. G. Garrett, late Sheriff	1,269 23
C. Ayre, late Clerk in Secretary's Office	807,69
Sir Francis Brady, late Chief Justice	2,880 00
P. W. Carter, late Chief Magistrate ..	1,600 00
Widow Chancey	185 00
Widow Dunn	139 00
Widow Buckley	116 00
	<hr/>
	9,927 68

EDUCATION.

Amount under Acts 21st and 29th Vic.	57,108 00
Ditto Academy Acts 21st and 29th Vic.	8,354 00
	<hr/>
	65,462 00
	<hr/>
Carried forward	\$393,136 62

Brought forward \$393,136 62

FIRING OF FOG GUNS.

Men at Fort Amherst	168 48	
Cost of Powder, &c.,	460 80	
Firing Noonday Gun	300 00	
		929 28

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing and Stationery	4,600 00	
Postages and Incidentals	400 00	
Insurance on Public Buildings	1,384 00	
Unforeseen Contingencies	2,307 00	
St. John's Gas Company	1,043 00	
Harbor Grace ditto	346 00	
Shipwrecked Crews	920 00	
Dorcas Society, St. John's	230 77	
Ditto Harbor Grace	115 38	
Ditto Carbonear	115 38	
St. John's Factory	461 54	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department	230 77	
Agricultural Society, St. John's	1,153 84	
Ditto, Conception Bay	461 54	
Allowance to Patrick Burke	47 00	
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier	162 00	
General Repairs Roads and Bridges	2,000 00	
Cleaning St. John's Streets	1,600 00	
Conception Bay Steam Service	6,462 00	
Outport ditto	19,200 00	
Protection of Fisheries	2,600 00	
Labrador Revenue Cruiser	1,800 00	
Repairs of Town Clock	69 23	
Roads and Bridges	90,000 00	
Geological Survey	2,500 00	
Volunteer Force Act	1,200 00	
Inspector of Weights and Measures	93 00	
Newfoundland Almanac	116 00	
Carried forward	\$111,618 45	\$394,065 90

 MISCELLANEOUS—(Continued.)

Brought forward	\$141,618 45	\$394,065 90
Postal Steam to and from Halifax		
£4,500 British Sterling	21,600 00	
Election Expenses	1,000 00	
Registration of Voters	200 00	
Debt repayable in the year 1870 ..	4,196 84	
	<u> </u>	168,615 29
		<u> </u>
		\$562,681 19
Balance against the Colony from the year 1869		66,514 31
		<u> </u>
		\$629,195 50
Balance in favor of the Colony		21,904 50
		<u> </u>
		\$651,100 00

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Customs, including Labrador	640,000	
Crown Lands	2,600	
Postal	5,000	
Licenses, Fines, Fees, &c.	3,500	
	<u> </u>	651,100 00
		<u> </u>

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

**GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES FOR THE YEAR
1870.**

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

The Inspector	\$924 00	
Fort Amherst Keeper \$462; Assis- tant, \$324	786 00	
Harbor Grace Keeper, \$462; Assis- tant, \$324	786 00	
Cape Spear Keeper, \$462; Assistant, \$324	786 00	
Cape Bonavista Keeper, \$462; Assis- tant, \$324	786 00	
Green Island Keeper, \$462; Assis- tant, \$324	786 00	
Offer Wadham Keeper, \$462; Assis- tant, \$324	786 00	
Cape Pine Keeper, \$462; Assistant, \$324	786 00	
Dodding Head Keeper, \$462; Assis- tant, \$324	786 00	
Baccalieu Keeper, \$462; Assistant, \$324	786 00	
Cape St. Mary's Keeper, \$462; As- sistant, \$324	786 00	
Brunette Keeper, \$462; Assistant, \$324	786 00	
	<hr/>	
	9,570 00	
Harbor Grace Beacon	512 00	
St. John's Beacon Lights,	194 00	
Oil, Fuel, Stores, Repairs, &c.	8,822 00	
	<hr/>	
Balance cost of Ferryland Light House		19,098 00
		10,840 00
		<hr/>
		\$29,938 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

ASSETS.

Balance from the Year 1869	4,248 39	
Estimated Amount of Light Dues, for the year 1870.. .. .	22,000 00	
Balance against Light Houses	3,689 61	
		<u>\$29,938 00</u>

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

**Supplementary Financial Statement, for the year
1870.**

CREDIT.

Balance in favor of the Colony, per Financial Statement ..	£5,476	2	6	
Proposed Loan to pay off Floating Debt... ..	£16,628	11	6	
And the unpaid Accounts from 1869	4,000	0	0	£20,628 11 6
				<u>£26,104 14 0</u>

DEBIT.

Loss of Revenue by reducing the Duty on Flour to one shilling per Brl. and on Bread to 7 cents per Bag	£11,000	0	0	
Unpaid Accounts from 1869, to be consolidated	4,000	0	0	
Additional Grant for Permanent and Casual Poor	4,000	0	0	
Additional Outport Steam Com- munication, Two Steamers to be employed—one Northward the other Westward	2,600	0	0	
Geological Survey of Newfound- land—in addition to the sum already provided.. .. .	500	0	0	
Increase proposed on Education Grant.. .. .	3,500	0	0	
Estimated amount of Bounty for clearing Land.. .. .	1,000	0	0	
				<u>£26,600 0 0</u>
Showing a Balance against the Colony of ..				<u>£495 6 0</u>

The total Revenues of the Colony are estimated
in the Financial Statement at £162,775 Cy.

THOMAS GLEN, *Receiver General.*

No. 29.

RETURN showing gross amount of Duties received at St. John's and Outports, from 1st January to 20th April, in the Years 1868, 1869, and 1870.

Places.	1868.	1869.	1870.
At St. John's	\$91,892 16	\$105,357 92	\$153,487 26
At Outports .	26,388 57	28,483 09	49,031 87
Total	\$118,280 73	\$133,841 01	\$202,519 13

CUSTOM HOUSE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
April 26th, 1870. }

No. 30.

RETURN shewing Detailed Statement of Duties on Flour returned to each of the Local Bakeries, during the year 1869.

March	6—Paid	Mr. Wheatley	.. ..	\$854	78	
	20—Do.	do.	.. ..	357	50	
	30—Do.	do.	.. ..	737	16	
July	17—Do.	do.	.. ..	400	59	
	30—Do.	do.	.. ..	362	11	
Aug.	28—Do.	do.	.. ..	416	81	
Oct.	23—Do.	do.	.. ..	532	94	
Nov.	6—Do.	do.	.. ..	337	84	
Dec.	17—Do.	do.	.. ..	87	75	—4087 48
Feb.	13—Paid	Mr. Murray	.. ..	334	56	
March	20—Do.	do.	.. ..	37	18	
"	27—Do.	do.	.. ..	318	89	
April	16—Do.	do.	.. ..	460	13	
"	23—Do.	do.	.. ..	214	50	
May	21—Do.	do.	.. ..	107	25	
"	28—Do.	do.	.. ..	374	66	
June	12—Do.	do.	.. ..	214	50	
July	3—Do.	do.	.. ..	787	48	
Aug.	28—Do.	do.	.. ..	247	79	
Oct.	9—Do.	do.	.. ..	200	65	
"	23—Do.	do.	.. ..	247	18	
Nov.	20—Do.	do.	.. ..	311	22	
"	27—Do.	do.	.. ..	163	80	—4019 79
Feb.	20—Paid	Gilbert Browning	.. ..	94	38	
Mar.	20—Do.	do.	.. ..	179	41	
April	16—Do.	do.	.. ..	264	22	
July	17—Do.	do.	.. ..	95	05	
Sept.	17—Do.	do.	.. ..	406	84	
Oct.	9—Do.	do.	.. ..	295	11	
"	16—Do.	do.	.. ..	132	48	
Dec.	31—Do.	do.	.. ..	310	32	—1777 81
Mar.	20—Paid	A. O'Flaherty	.. ..			27 10
						<u>\$9,912 18</u>

Custom House, St. John's, April 16, 1870.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

No. 31.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Port of St. John's and Outports, Newfoundland.—
A Consolidated Account of Dutiable Goods Im-
ported in the Year ended 31st December, 1869,
shewing the aggregate Quantities and Value of
the various Articles and Amount of Duty collected
thereon.

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Animals :—			
Horses, Mares, &c.,	No. 94		\$216 20
Sheep, Pigs, and Calves	No. 6,394		1,470 62
Oxen and Cows	No.	\$73,477 20	3,673 86
Ale, Porter, Cider, Perry	Gallons 41,321		4,132 10
Apples	Barrels 1,668		500 40
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef, and Sausages	Cwts. 705 3 20		1,411 88
Beef and Pigs' Heads, Feet and Hocks, (salt- ed and cured)	Barrels 9,847		5,908 20
Biscuit	Cwt. 33,911 2 7		3,391 16
Carried forward			\$20,704 42

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account—(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Brought forward.....			\$20,704 42
Butter.....	Cwt. 12,773 3 1		14,306 61
Cheese	Cwt. 522 3 20		784 41
Chocolate and Cocoa ..	Lbs. 26,078		1,043 12
Cigars.....	M. 120,200	1,328 62	383 77
Coffee	Lbs. 138,155		4,144 65
Confectionary	Cwt. 158 1 19		554 47
Feathers and Feather Beds	Lbs. 6,995		349 75
Fish—salted, dried and pickled	Cwt. 23 3 0		31 35
Flour.....	Barrels 236,698½		97,046 39
Fruit—(dried)	Lbs. 156,856		6,274 24
“ other descriptions except Apples.....	Value.	2,224 33	111 22
Lumber	Feet 2,901,675		2,901 67
Molasses.....	Gallons 790,854		47,451 24
Fresh Meat and Poultry	Value.	9,602 40	480 12
Carried forward.....			\$196,567 43

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account.—(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Brought forward ..	.....	.....	\$196,567 43
Oatmeal	Barrels 1,807 .....	.....	361 40
Indian Meal and Pease	Barrels 21,926 .....	.....	3,288 90
Pork	Barrels 16,422½ .....	.....	16,422 50
Salt	Tons 41,384½ .....	.....	8,276 91
Shingles	M. 5,199 .....	.....	2,079 60
Spirits, viz. :—			
Brandy	Gallons 4,097 .....	.....	5,326 10
Undefined Spirits	Gallons 140 .....	.....	182 00
Whiskey	Gallons 4,392¾ .....	.....	3,953 48
Cordials	Gallons 1,345¾ .....	.....	807 45
Rum	Gallons 89,442 .....	.....	62,595 40
Gin	Gallons 13,167¾ .....	.....	9,217 43
Sugar, viz. :—			
Loaf and refined	Cwt. 1,085 0 9 .....	.....	3,797 78
Unrefined	Cwt. 12,243 1 20 .....	.....	24,486 87
Bastard	Cwt. 427 0 0 .....	.....	1,067 49
Carried forward ..	.....	.....	\$338,420 74

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account.—(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Brought forward			\$338,420 74
Tea, viz. :—			
Souchong, Congo, and Bohea	Lbs. 506,191½		50,619 15
All other sorts	Lbs. 2,723		326 76
Timber	Tons 579½		173 85
Tobacco---Manufactured	Lbs. 407,298½		48,875 85
Leaf	Lbs. 50		5 00
Stems	Cwt. 79		39 50
Vinegar	Gallons 4,440		444 00
Wines, viz.,—			
Champagne	Gallons 324		486 00
Port, Madeira, Hock & Burgundy	Gallons 1,934		2,127 40
Sherry	Gallons 1,762½	2,827 88	1,622 49
Spanish Red, Denia, Sici- lian, Figueira Red, Lis- bon Common, Manza- nilla, Malaga, Cape, and Claret	Gallons 2,041		612 30
Carried forward			\$443,753 04

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account.—(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Brought forward ..	.....	.....	\$443,753 04
All other Wines	Value.	349,882 61	27,990 61
Goods, Wares, & Merchandize, enumerated, to pay duty at the rate of 8 per cent	“	247,659 16	49,531 84
Do. 20 per cent.	“	1,175,877 18	152,864 04
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described, 13 per cent.....	20 per cent. on	66,165 10	13,233 02
		TOTALS.....	\$687,372 55

JOHN CANNING,
Assistant Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
The 31st day of December, 1869,

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

**A Consolidated Account Current of
ended the 31st day**
Dr.

Jan. 1.—To Outport Balances, viz. :		
Greenspond	\$924	10
Trinity	223	56
Catalina	598	86
Carbonear	1,318	42
Harbor Graee	28,272	04
Placentia	48	02
Little Placentia	16	00
Lamaline	58	55
Harbor Breton	6,397	91
Pushthrough	44	36
La Poile	1,106	56
Channel	1,264	34
Labrador, 1867.....	46	89
Do. per Knight 1868...	859	59
Do. per Canning, " ...	1,015	92
Tilt Cove	3,530	87
		45,725 99
Carried forward		\$45,725 99

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Receipts and Payments for the Year
of December, 1869.

Cr.

Jan. 1.—By Outport Balances, viz.:		
Twillingate	\$00 15	
Bay Roberts	4 73	
Oderin	11 39	
Grand Bank & Fortune	00 60	
English Harbor	00 22	
		\$17 09
Duties, Copyright, bal- ance		09
Cape Race Light, balance		51 46
Dec. 31.— Drawbacks, St. John's ..	3,385 16	
Return Duties, " ..	3,159 39	
Over Entries, " ..	747 96	
Incidentals, " ..	957 51	
		8,250 02
Salaries, St. John's, viz.:		
Officers	8,915 00	
Tidewaiters	4,733 27	
Carried forward	\$13,648 27	\$8,318 66

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account Current of
ended the 31st day

Dr.

Brought forward		\$45,725 99
Dec. 31.—To Duties, viz. :—		
St. John's 506,953 54		
20 per cent. 5,195 85		
	512,149 39	
Duties, Outport 167,195 99		
20 per cent 8,037 17		
	175,233 16	
Local Distillation	300 44	
Fines and Forfeitures ..	149 45	
Surcharges	70 53	
		687,902 97
Light Dues, viz. :		
Saint John's	12,996 56	
Outports	10,494 62	
		23,491 18
Duties on Coal		6,451 17
Carried forward		\$763,571 31

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Receipts and Payments for the Year
of December, 1869.

Cr.

Brought forward	\$13,648 27	\$8,318 66
Boatmen	2,584 56	
Excise	120 00	
		16,352 83
Salaries, Outports, viz:		
Officers	13,875 08	
Tidewaiters	1,133 95	
Boatmen	1,215 92	
		16,224 95
Salaries, Labrador, and per centages		1,741 51
Return Duties, Outports	15 11	
Over Entries, "	40 67	
Incidentals, "	847 19	
		902 97
Drawbacks on Flour baked in Island		9,912 18
Bounty on Ships built in Island		2,128 00
Carried forward		\$55,581 10

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

**A Consolidated Account Current of
ended the 31st day**
Dr.

Brought forward		\$763,571 31
Water Rates.....		3,047 70
Cape Race Light Tolls.....		53 10
Outport Balances, viz. :		
Tilt Cove	135 73	
Trinity	150 34	
Greenspond	106 81	
Hant's Harbor.....	30 32	
Bay Roberts.....	00 72	
Ferryland	00 12	
Grand Bank and Fortune.....	60 10	
		484 14
Carried forward		\$767,156 25

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

Receipts and Payments for the Year
of December, 1869.

Cr.

Brought forward		\$55,581 10
Lumber Certificates		28 00
Balance of Labrador, re- tired (worthless)		46 89
Treasury, viz.:		
Cash for year.....	388,305 27	
Bonds "	287,004 89	
		675,310 16
Outport Balances, viz.:		
Labrador, per Knight	793 77	
Blanc Sablon, per Canning	1,740 87	
Twillingate	718 54	
Catalina	647 57	
Carbonear	2,465 71	
Harbor Grace.....	24,635 86	
Placentia.....	410 00	
Burin	340 23	
Lamaline	109 42	
Carried forward.....	\$31,861 97	\$730,966 15

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

A Consolidated Account Current of
ended the 31st day

Dr.

Brought forward \$767,156 25

\$767,156 25

Examined and found correct,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's, Newfoundland,
The 31st day of December, 1869.

 CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

**Receipts and Payments for the Year
of December, 1869.**

Cr.

Brought forward	\$31,861 97	\$730,966 15
Harbor Breton	336 67	
English Harbor	6 13	
Gaultois	404 56	
Pushthrough	11 67	
Burgeo	225 56	
La Poile	3,053 49	
Channel	290 05	\$36,190 10
		<hr/>
		\$767,156 25

I certify that the foregoing Account is just and true, in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN CANNING,
Assistant Collector.

RETURN shewing the Imports from Canada, and amount of Duty paid thereon, at St. John's and Outports, in the years 1867, 1868 and 1869.

ARTICLES.	1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Quantity or Value.	Duty.	Quantity or Value.	Duty.	Quantity or Value.	Duty.
Bacon and Hams	Cwt. 476 3 15	476 88	Cwt. 138 3 10	\$276 94	Cwt. 132 1 23	\$264 91
Beef and Pigs' Heads, Hocks, &c. ....	.....	.....	Barrels 461	269 50	Barrels 219	131 00
Beer and Cider	Gallons 4278	342 24	Gallons 1583	156 52	Gallons 2149	214 90
Bread	Cwts. 1917	115 04	Cwts. 2225	174 18	Cwt. 3331½	333 15
Bricks	\$40 08	4 40	.....	.....	\$111 00	14 43
Butter	Cwt. 3507 1 13	2455 16	Cwt. 2369 0 19	2265 64	Cwt. 3599 2 5	4031 39
Cabinet Wares	\$162 00	17 82	\$40 00	4 60	\$460 00	5 98
Candles	\$276 88	30 36	\$60 00	11 97	\$46 00	9 20
Cheese	Cwt. 68 1 13	85 50	Cwt. 155 1 27	228 18	Cwt. 211 2 18	317 49
Chocolate and Cocoa	lbs. 140	2 80	.....	.....	lbs. 25	1 00
Carried forward... ..		\$3,530 20		\$3,387 53		\$5,323 45

No. 32.

APPENDIX.

**RETURN shewing the Imports from Canada, and amount of Duty paid thereon,
at St. John's and Outports.—(Continued.)**

ARTICLES.	1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Quantity or Value.	Duty.	Quantity or Value.	Duty.	Quantity or Value.	Duty.
Brought forward... ..		\$3,530 20		\$3,387 53		\$5,323 45
Coffee	Ibs. 3350	67 01	Ibs. 7160	184 80	Ibs. 10476	314 28
Confectionery	Cwt. 1 1 0	4 13	Ibs. 20	00 64	Cwt. 1 1 0	4 38
Cordage	\$9 00	00 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn, Grain, &c., viz., Oats ... ..	.....	.....	\$1119 00	88 56	\$717 00	57 36
Barley ... ..	.....	.....	\$97 00	12 47	\$44 00	5 72
Corn Meal ...	Barrels 4160	499 20	Barrels 3116	441 87	Barrels 2761	414 15
Flour	Brls. 59,644	21,471 84	Barrels 57,119	22,654 14	Barrels 69,840	28,834 40
Indian Corn... ..	.....	.....	\$126 00	10 08	\$74 00	5 92
Bran	\$38 00	2 09	\$5 00	00 40	\$10 00	00 80
Carried forward... ..		\$25,574 97		\$26,780 49		\$34,760 46

RETURN shewing the Imports from Canada, and amount Duty paid thereon, at St. John's and Outports.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Quantity or Value.	Duty.	Quantity or Value.	Duty.	Quantity or Value.	Duty.
Brought forward		\$25,574 97		\$26,780 49		\$34,760 46
Oatmeal	Barrels 1401	168 12	Barrels 1664½	308 38	Barrels 941	188 20
Pease	Barrels 3452	669 95	Barrels 3054	477 30	Barrels 3316	497 40
Fish, pickled, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	Cwt. 6 1 0	8 25	.....	.....
Fruit, dried	Ibs. 1815	36 30	Ibs. 248	9 36	Ibs. 942	37 68
Apples	Barrels 600	180 00	Barrels 411	123 30	Barrels 502	150 60
Glassware	\$21 00	2 31	\$44 00	5 44	\$240 00	18 20
Hardware	\$2152 00	203 66	\$599 00	71 85	\$983 00	88 54
Lard	\$65 00	7 13	\$288 00	33 17	\$466 00	60 58
Leatherware	\$14,691 00	1615 98	\$9820 00	1418 81	\$18,791 00	2920 79
Carried forward		\$28,458 42		\$29,236 35		\$38,722 45

RETURN shewing the Imports from Canada, and amount of Duty paid thereon, at St. John's and Outports.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Quantity or Value.	Duty.	Quantity or Value.	Duty.	Quantity or Value.	Duty.
Brought forward... ..		\$28,458 42		\$29,236 35		\$38,722 45
Medicines	\$267 00	14 71	\$204 00	13 38	\$1016 00	81 28
Miscellaneous	\$922 00	101 47	\$1693 00	216 00	\$1237 00	158 17
Molasses	Gallons 962	48 10	Gallons 1715	102 90	Gallons 582	34 92
Oil, Kerosene	\$1677 00	184 40	\$814 00	94 10	\$130 00	16 90
Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine	\$141 00	13 28	\$103 00	12 24	\$161 00	17 33
Pork	Barrels 6902	4831 40	Barrels 5231	4865 00	Barrels 2555	2555 00
Potatoes and Vegetables	Bushels 606	Free.	Bushels 253	Free.	Bushels 250	Free.
Salt	Tons 118	14 16	Tons 162	32 40	Tons 180	36 00
Soap	\$127 00	13 86	\$76 00	9 90	\$149 00	19 37
Carried forward... ..		\$33,679 80		\$34,582 27		\$41,641 42

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APPENDIX.

RETURN shewing the Imports from Canada, and amount Duty paid thereon, at St. John's and Outports.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Quantity or Value.	Duty.	Quantity or Value.	Duty.	Quantity or Value.	Duty.
Brought forward		\$33,679 80		\$34,582 27		\$41,641 42
Spirits, viz., Whiskey					Gallons 523	126 00
Gin	Gallons 60	36 00	Gallons 133	93 10	Gallons 247	172 90
Rum	Gallons 1129	673 40	Gallons 10	7 00	Gallons 320	224 00
Cordials			Gallons 6	3 60		
Undefined Spirits			Gallons 53	68 90		
Sugar, unrefined	Cwt. 6 0 0	11 87	Cwt. 5 2 0	11 00	Cwt. 4 3 0	9 50
Tea	lbs. 222	17 76	lbs. 1095	109 50	lbs. 1418	141 80
Tobacco, manufactured	lbs. 145,960	10,455 97	lbs. 83071½	8626 53	lbs. 93,458	11,214 96
Leaf	lbs. 132	9 24			lbs. 50	5 00
Carried forward		\$44,884 04		\$43,501 90		\$53,535 58

**RETURN shewing the Imports from Canada, and amount of Duty paid thereon,
at St. John's and Outports.—(Continued.)**

ARTICLES.	1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Quantity or Value.	Duty.	Quantity or Value.	Duty.	Quantity or Value.	Duty.
Brought forward		\$44,884 04		\$43,501 90		\$53,535 58
Cigars					27,600	83 26
Stems			Cwt. 13 0 0	6 50		
Vinegar	Gallons 92	5 52	Gallons 84	8 40	Gallons 78	7 30
Wine, Sherry					Gallons 24	22 28
Claret			Gallons 1054	252 96		
Woollens and Cottons	\$9754 00	1072 87	\$5734 00	748 20	\$4939 00	642 07
Ready-made Clothing					\$187 00	37 40
Wood Wares	\$4951 00	544 64	\$8232 00	1637 47	\$5892 00	1159 99
Board and Plank	Feet 292,664	175 60	Feet 449,807	421 10	Feet 421,545	421 54
Carried forward... ..		\$46,686 67		\$46,576 53		\$55,909 42

APPENDIX.

RETURN shewing the Imports from Canada, and amount of Duty paid thereon, at St. John's and Outports.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Quantity or Value.	Duty.	Quantity or Value.	Duty.	Quantity or Value.	Duty.
Brought forward		\$46,686 67		\$46,576 53		\$55,909 42
Shingles	M. 3118	623 60	M. 1536 $\frac{1}{4}$	589 50	M. 2376	950 40
Shooks, Staves, and Casks	\$1368 00	150 41	\$210 00	23 10	\$2088 00	417 60
Staves, undressed \$8401 00, Masts and Spars \$986 00	\$9,387 00	516 29	\$7578--\$1141	661 95	\$11934 \$1291	1058 00
Timber and Scantling	Tons 159 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 85	Tons 274 $\frac{1}{4}$	82 42	Tons 170	51 00
TOTAL		\$48,024 82		\$47,993 50		\$58,386 52

Number of Vessels entered at St. John's, in 1867 47 Vessels.
 Ditto ditto ditto 1868 36 "
 Ditto ditto ditto 1869 57 "

NOTE.—The number of Vessels entered at Outports in the above years could not be ascertained within the time allowed for making up this Return.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's, 26th April, 1870.

No. 32.

Names of Parties who have received the Bonus under the Act 29th Vic., Cap. 5.

For 1866, see Journal of the Assembly for 1867, Appendix, page 108	\$196 35
For 1867, see Journal of Assembly for 1868, Appendix, page 126	391 32
For 1868, see Journal of Assembly for 1869, Appendix, page 91	1065 49

Names of Applicant.	Locality.	Amount Cleared.	Amount received.
		A. R. P.	
1869.			
James Whelan	Cape Broyle	1 0 7	\$8 35
James Howlett	do.	1 1 0	9 50
Nicholas Doyle	do.	1 0 3	8 15
Richard Brien	do.	1 0 11	8 55
Richard Grant	do.	1 0 8	8 40
Patrick Kavanagh	Caplin Bay	1 0 4	8 15
James Coady	Cape Broyle	1 0 0	6 00
Patrick Crane	Island Cove	1 0 0	8 00
Gerald Melvin	La Manche	1 0 0	8 00
John Kelly	Placentia	1 2 0	11 00
Thomas Kelly	do.	1 0 0	8 00
Michael Kent	Cape Broyle	1 1 0	9 50

**Names of Parties who have received Land Bonus.—
(Continued.)**

Name of Applicant.	Locality.	Amount Cleared.	Amount received.
		A. R. P.	
1869.			
Michael Cashin	Cape Broyle	1 0 30	\$9 15
Allan Downey	Musgrave Town	1 0 13	6 50
John Downey	do.	1 1 6	7 73
Elias Brown	do.	1 0 13	6 50
John Corbin	Point Verd, Pla. Bay	2 0 0	14 00
Philip Green	do.	1 2 0	11 00
William Green	do.	1 0 0	8 00
John Green	do.	1 0 0	8 00
Ditto (of John)	do.	1 2 0	11 00
John Lamb	S. E. Arm, Placentia	1 0 0	8 00
Thomas Miller	Smelt River	1 0 0	8 00
Thomas Doyle	Little Barrisway	1 0 0	8 00
John Cosgrove	Point Verd	1 3 0	12 50
Solomon Read	Silley's Cove	1 3 6	12 70
Azariah Sparks	do.	1 2 0	11 00
Augustine Sparks	do.	1 1 14	10 00
David Read	do.	1 1 28	10 50
Abraham Sparks	do.	1 3 0	12 50
Thomas McGrath	Patrick's Cove	2 0 0	14 00
James Doyle	Gooseberry Cove	1 0 0	8 00

**Names of Parties who have received Land Bonus.—
(Continued.)**

Name of Applicant.	Locality.	Amount Cleared.	Amount received.
		A. R. P.	
1869.			
Gerald Hartery	Cape Broyle	1 0 5	\$6 20
William Brien	do.	1 0 5	6 20
James Brien	do.	1 0 8	6 30
William Collins	Rattling Brook	1 0 0	8 00
Philip McGrath	Patrick's Cove	1 0 0	8 00
Patrick McGrath	do.	2 0 0	14 00
John Ryan	Russell's Cove	1 0 22	8 80
Patrick Tobin	Ship's Cove	1 0 0	8 00
William Jones	Grate's Cove	1 0 0	8 00
Joseph Burton	Old Perlican	1 0 0	8 00
Ed. Kehoe	Caplin Bay	1 0 10	8 40
James Walsh	do.	1 0 0	8 00
James Moore	Ferryland	1 0 10	8 40
Martin Madegan	Witless Bay	1 0 23	8 90
Peter Gregory	Caplin Bay	1 0 0	8 00
Michael Clancey	do.	1 0 6	8 20
Richard Redgan	do.	1 1 20	10 25
James Beavis	do.	1 0 20	8 75
Michael Dalton	Cape Broyle	1 0 4	8 15
John Boland	Ferryland	1 0 4	8 15

**Names of Parties who have received Land Bonus.—
(Continued.)**

Name of Applicant.	Locality.	Amount Cleared.	Amount received.
		A. R. P.	
1869.			
Edward Sinnott	Ferryland	1 0 0	\$8 00
John Hynes	do.	1 0 6	8 20
William Saunders	Aquaforte	1 0 6	8 20
Martin Healy	do.	1 0 6	8 20
John Aylward	Cape Broyle	1 0 10	8 37
George Grant	do.	1 0 4	8 15
Richard English	Distress	1 0 0	8 00
Thomas Conway	do.	1 0 0	8 00
Margaret Lawler	Broad Cove	1 3 35	13 63
Elizabeth Mallowney	do.	1 0 7	8 25
John McCoy	Chance Cove	1 0 3	8 10
William Boyce	Western Bay	1 0 32	9 20
Nicholas Sillars	do.	1 0 8	8 30
Andrew Fahey	do.	1 0 32	9 20
Charles McCarthy	do.	2 0 0	14 00
Apollos Curtis	Black Head	1 0 0	8 00
William Armstrong	Lance Cove	1 0 0	8 00
John Matthews	do.	1 0 0	8 00
James Evans	do.	1 0 0	8 00
John Read	do.	1 0 0	8 00

Names of Parties who have received Land Bonus.—
(Continued.)

Name of Applicant.	Locality.	Amount Cleared.			Amount received.
		A.	R.	P.	
1869.					
William Coady	Bear Cove	1	3	0	\$12 50
Nicholas Murphy	Ferryland	1	3	30	13 60
Thomas Farrell	do.	1	0	0	8 00
James Bremner	do.	1	0	3	8 10
Joseph Delahunty	do.	1	0	3	8 10
Michael Kehoe	do.	1	1	20	10 25
Thomas Candow	Caplin Bay	1	0	8	8 25
Thomas Coady	Bear Cove	1	1	20	10 25
John Benvis	do.	1	2	20	11 75
Robert Hawkins	Island Cove	1	0	0	8 00
Richard Walsh	Cape Broyle	1	0	5	8 20
Walter Keating	Renews	1	0	3	8 10
Michael Mahoney	Freshwater	2	0	0	14 00
Richard Murphy	Shoe Cove	2	1	20	16 25
Edward Murphy	Western Cove	1	2	20	11 75
John Kelly	Middle Cove	0	3	0	6 00
Michael Fennessy	do.	1	0	3	8 10
Patrick Houlahan	do.	1	0	0	8 00
John Read	Old Perlican	1	0	0	8 00
William Armstrong	Lance Cove	1	0	0	8 00

Names of Parties who have received Land Bonus.—
(Continued.)

Name of Applicant.	Locality.	Amount Cleared.	Amount received.
		A. R. P.	
1869.			
John Matthews	Lance Cove	1 0 0	\$8 00
James Evans	do.	1 0 0	8 00
David Bedford	Distress	1 0 0	8 00
Robert Green	Point Verd	1 2 0	11 00
Michael Brennan	Bay Bulls road	1 0 0	8 00
Richard Stamp	Flat Rock	1 0 0	8 00
Mescheck D. Stares	Musgrave Town	1 0 0	6 00
William J. Stares	do.	1 2 0	11 00
Francis Stares	do.	1 0 0	8 00
John Curtis	do.	1 2 0	11 00
Joseph Carnell	do.	1 0 10	6 35
William Stares	do.	3 3 0	22 50
Joseph Bulger	Flat Rock	1 0 0	8 00
John Kenna	do.	0 3 0	6 00
John Grace	do.	1 1 0	9 50
James Greening	Musgrave Town	1 0 0	8 00
William Greening	do.	1 3 20	13 25
George Greening	do.	2 0 0	14 00
Wm. Greening (of John)	do.	1 0 0	8 00
John Wiseman	do.	1 3 0	10 50

**Names of Parties who have received Land Bonus.—
(Continued.)**

Name of Applicant.	Locality.	Amount Cleared.			Amount received.
		A.	R.	P.	
1869.					
Wm. Matthews	Musgrave Town	1	1	20	\$10 25
Thomas Saint	do.	1	0	0	6 00
Benjamin Romain	do.	1	0	0	6 00
Thomas McDonald	Flat Rock	0	3	12	6 60
William Green	Greenow's Cove	1	0	0	8 00
James Green	Point Verd	1	0	3	11 00
Michael Moor	Mobile	1	0	3	8 10
Peter Hartwell	do.	1	0	5	8 15
Thomas White	Witless Bay	1	0	0	8 00
Peter Kavanagh	Flat Rock	1	2	0	11 00
Mathias Ryan	Caplin Bay	1	0	9	8 30
Patrick Fitzgibbon	Flat Rock	1	0	0	8 00
Anastatia Mayward	do.	1	0	0	8 00
William Butt	do.	0	3	0	6 00
William Allan	do.	1	0	0	8 00
Daniel Murrain	do.	1	1	0	9 50
John Power	Topsail Road	1	2	0	11 00
John Grace	Flat Rock	1	1	0	9 50
John Furlong	Pouch Cove	0	3	0	6 00
Timothy Shaughbrough	Neagle's Hill	0	3	0	4 50

**Names of Parties who have received Land Bonus. —
(Continued.)**

Name of Applicant.	Locality.	Amount Cleared.	Amount received.
1869.		A. R. P.	
Joseph Sullivan	Stone Island	1 2 0	\$14 00
Martin Curren	Ferryland	1 0 5	8 15
Robert Swain	Stone Island	1 0 14	8 50
John Swain	do.	1 0 14	8 50
Patrick Cahill	Seal Cove	1 2 30	12 15
John McGrath	do.	1 3 30	13 65
Michael Carroll	Woody Point	1 0 0	8 00
Robert Carroll	Glendon's Cove	1 0 0	8 00
John Brunnock	Seal's Cove	1 0 0	8 00
Michael Parsons	Flat Rock	1 0 0	8 00
Martin Casey	do.	0 3 0	6 00
Nicholas Power	Middle Cove	0 3 5	6 25
William Coady	Outer Cove	0 3 0	6 00
James Walsh	Middle Cove	0 3 10	6 50
William Pine	do.	0 3 0	6 00
Robert Oakley, Jr.	Gambo	1 0 0	8 00
Ditto, Sr.	do.	1 0 0	8 00
Samuel Pretty	do.	1 0 0	8 00
Michael Colebert	Seal's Cove	1 0 0	8 00
Terrence Toole	Caplin Bay	1 0 0	8 00

**Names of Parties who have received Land Bonus.—
(Continued.)**

Name of Applicant.	Locality.	Amount Cleared.			Amount received.
		A.	R.	P.	
1869.					
Edward Everson	Flat Rock	1	0	0	\$8 00
Michael Sullivan	Little Placentia	1	0	0	8 00
John Kelly	Pouche Cove	1	0	0	8 00
John Quin	Major's Path	0	3	0	6 00
Frederick Thomas	Nippers Harbor	1	0	0	8 00
Abraham Roberts	Indian Bight	1	2	0	11 00
Wm. Paris	Bear Cove	1	1	20	10 25
Robert Green	Point Verd	1	2	0	12 50
Thomas Walsh	S. E. Arm	1	0	0	8 00
James Mitchel	Hants Harbor	1	0	0	8 00
Ann Fitzpatrick	Topsail Road	1	0	0	8 00
James Oldford	Musgrave Town	1	0	0	6 00
Joseph Oldford	do.	1	0	0	8 00
Robert Reader, sr.	do.	1	0	0	6 00
Thomas Reader	do.	1	0	0	6 00
William Mass	Salvage (New)	2	2	8	17 30
Nicholas Flemming	Broad Cove	1	0	20	8 75
Patrick Colebart	Caplin Bay	1	0	0	8 00
Daniel Foley	Distress	1	0	0	8 00
Joseph Doatey	do.	1	0	0	8 00

**Names of Parties who have received Land Bonus.—
(Continued.)**

Name of Applicant.	Locality.	Amount Cleared.			Amount received.
		A.	R.	P.	
1869.					
George Veal	Lower Island Cove	1	1	0	\$9 50
Noah King	Hants Harbor	1	0	0	8 00
James Buisey	Old Perlican	1	0	0	8 00
Maurice Macnamara	Lower Point	1	0	0	8 00
William Doyle	Seal Cove	1	0	0	8 00
William Cooper	Lower Island Cove	1	0	0	8 00
Widow Ann Goodwin	do.	1	0	0	8 00
Thomas Veal	do.	1	2	0	11 00
Edward Ford	Western Bay	1	0	32	9 20
William Wilcox	do.	1	2	16	11 60
James Fahey	do.	2	0	0	14 00
William Riley	do.	1	0	0	8 00
William Follet	do.	1	0	32	9 20
Robert Penny	do.	1	0	32	9 20
John Bishop	do.	2	0	0	14 00
Mary Walsh	do.	1	1	24	10 35
James Parsons	Ochre Pit Cove	1	0	32	9 20
George Cooper	Western Bay	1	0	32	9 20
Stephen Sillas	do.	1	0	32	9 20
Maurice Walsh	do.	1	2	16	11 60

**Names of Parties who have received Land Bonus.—
(Continued.)**

Name of Applicant.	Locality.	Amount Cleared.	Amount received.
		A. R. P.	
1869.			
Daniel Sillars	Western Bay	1 0 32	\$9 20
Edward Keefe	Caplin Bay	1 0 0	8 00
John Wade	Stone Island	1 0 0	8 00
Edmond Alyward	Cape Broyle	1 0 12	8 45
William Rossiter	Caplin Bay	1 0 0	8 00
John Janes	Cape Broyle	1 0 5	8 20
Walter Clancey	Caplin Bay	1 0 0	8 00
James Walsh	Cape Broyle	1 0 0	8 00
Laurence Duggan	do.	1 0 0	8 00
James Howlet	Freshwater	1 0 10	6 40
Nicholas Doyle	Island Cove	1 0 4	6 15
Patrick Crane	do.	1 0 6	6 25
James Lock	Caplin Bay	1 0 3	8 10
James Jackman	Chance Cove	1 2 25	11 95
John Sullivan	do.	2 0 0	14 00
Edmond Doyle	do.	1 3 30	13 60
Patrick McCarthy	do.	1 3 0	12 50
Samuel Holloway	Musgrave Town	1 0 0	8 00
Henry Wells	do.	1 0 0	8 00
Wm. Blunden	do.	1 0 0	8 00

**Names of Parties who have received Land Bonus.—
(Continued.)**

Name of Applicant.	Locality.	Amount Cleared.			Amount received.
		A.	R.	P.	
1869.					
George Wells	Musgrave Town	1	0	0	\$8 00
Alfred Blunden	do.	1	0	0	8 00
Job Oldford	do.	1	1	0	9 50
Thomas Holloway	do.	1	1	0	9 50
Philip Blunden	do.	1	0	0	8 00
James Holloway	do.	1	0	0	6 00
Edward Leary	Renews	1	0	3	8 10
Christopher Cain	do.	1	0	3	8 10
John Rossiter	Caplin Bay	1	0	6	8 20
John Boland	Ferryland	1	0	4	8 15
James Finney	Broad Cove	1	2	0	11 00
George Melvin	LaManche	1	0	4	8 15
Giles Reynolds	Milley's Cove	1	0	32	9 20
James Reynolds	do.	1	0	32	9 20
John Kelly	Pouche Cove	1	0	0	6 00
Thomas Coady	Bear Cove	2	0	0	11 00
Moses Power	Torbay	1	0	0	8 00
William Knight	Pouche Cove	1	3	0	12 50
James Evans	Adam's Cove	1	0	0	8 00
Charles Moors	Black Head	1	0	0	8 00

**Names of Parties who have received Land Bonus.—
(Continued.)**

Name of Applicant.	Locality.	Amount Cleared.	Amount received.
1869.		A. R. P.	
Richard Gregory	Brigus	1 0 0	\$8 00
Robert Young	Distress	1 0 0	8 00
Gerald Melvin	LaManche	1 0 0	6 00
James Meagher	Aquaforte	1 0 0	8 00
Patrick Carew	Admiral's Cove	1 0 0	6 00
Robert Strathie	Musgrave Town	1 2 0	9 00
John Boland	Caplin Bay	1 0 0	8 00
Thomas Boland	do.	1 0 0	8 00
John Asple	Ferryland	1 0 6	8 20
Martin Wickens	Seal Cove	1 3 37	10 90
Michael Mahoney	Freshwater	1 0 10	6 40
Patrick Asple	Ferryland	1 0 5	8 15
Peter Walsh	do.	1 0 0	8 00
Thomas Leary	Newtown	1 0 3	8 10
Edward Flemming	Broad Cove	1 1 20	10 25
Michael Dooling	Bear Cove	1 0 8	8 30
Total, 1870 ..		292 2 28	\$2200 83
in 1866 ..		.....	196 35
in 1867 ..		.....	391 32
in 1868 ..		.....	1065 49
			\$3853 99

HENRY RENOUF, *Surveyor General.*

Census Abstract for 1869, and Comparative

DISTRICTS OR DIVISIONS OF DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion, 1869.	Popula- tion, 1857.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, 1869.						
			Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Kirk of Scotland.	Free Kirk.	Congrega- tional.	Baptists &c.
St. John's, East ...	17,204	17,352	3,654	11,247	1,606	176	282	239	...
Ditto, West ...	11,646	13,124	2,080	8,760	534	115	92	63	2
Conception Bay.	Southern Division	6,542	5,386	1,442	4,982	118	.....	...	.....
	Port-de-Grave ...	7,536	6,489	3,224	1,910	2,397	2	8	5
	Harbor Grace ...	12,740	10,067	6,822	4,153	1,588	6	171	.....
	Carbonear... ..	5,633	5,233	895	2,368	2,367	.....	3	.....
	Bay-de-Verds ...	7,057	6,221	469	1,731	4,857	.....	...	.....
Trinity Bay	13,817	10,736	7,428	1,384	4,985	6	10	4	...
Bonavista Bay	11,560	8,850	7,029	2,420	2,094	7	1	9	...
Twillingate and Fogo	13,067	9,717	6,846	1,961	4,235	11	3	11	...
Ferryland	5,991	5,228	172	5,817	1	.....	...	1	...
*Placentia & St. Mary's	8,794	8,334	1,174	7,390	219	11	...	.....	...
Burin... ..	6,731	5,529	1,390	2,546	2,789	1	3	1	1
Fortune Bay	5,233	3,493	3,935	1,290	6	.....	...	.....	2
Burgeo and LaPoile...	5,119	3,545	4,123	142	843	1	...	5	5
Electoral Districts	138,670	119,304	50,683	58,101	28,639	336	573	338	10
French Shore	5,387	3,334	2,698	2,466	186	37	...	.....	...
Labrador	2,479	1,650	1,803	483	165	28	...	.....	...
Total	146,536	124,288	55,184	61,050	28,990	401	573	338	10

* A large migration has taken place from Placentia and St. Mary's, chiefly to Fortune Bay.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
21st March, 1870.

Statement with that of 1857.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, 1857.							REMARKS.
Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Kirk of Scotland.	Free Kirk.	Congregational.	Baptists &c.	
3,493	11,867	1,303	208	256	225	...	A large emigration, and houses at the West End destroyed by fire some years since not rebuilt, is the principal cause of decrease in the population of St. John's. It will be seen that the falling off of the population is much greater in the Western than in the Eastern Division.
2,162	10,033	579	82	169	92	7	
1,160	4,153	71	2	...	...	...
2,726	1,637	2,112	1	...	13	...	
5,490	3,390	1,112	2	73	...	...
791	2,582	1,859	...	1	...	...
446	1,583	4,191	...	1	...	...
6,016	1,253	3,460	...	4	2	1	
5,714	2,030	1,083	...	9	14	...	
6,232	1,442	2,036	...	7	...	...
127	5,093	8	...	...	...	...
966	7,156	208	4	...	...	...
1,356	2,354	1,810	1	...	1	7	
2,787	647	30	...	...	...	29
3,172	89	282	2	...	...	...
42,638	55,309	20,144	302	520	347	44	Some 60 or 70 Fishing Servants from other localities fishing for the Summer in these places—their names mentioned but not included in the Census for the places where they may have been employed as servants.
1,647	1,586	85	...	16	...	...
.....	319	†Prot's 1331	...	...	...	...
57,214							

† Mr. Prendergast, who took the Census of the Labrador, cursorily, from 'Anse Sablon to Sandwich Bay in 1856 and 1857, did not take the members of the Church of England and Wesleyan body, separately, but included them under the head of Protestant.

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