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JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.

ANNO DECIMO SEPTIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

His Excellency, KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, ESQ., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.



SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

St. John's, Newfoundland.

E. D. SHEA, PRINTER.

MDCCCLIV.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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ANNO DECIMO SEPTIMO VICTORIAE REGINAE

The Honorable, HERBERT HAMILTON, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.



SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

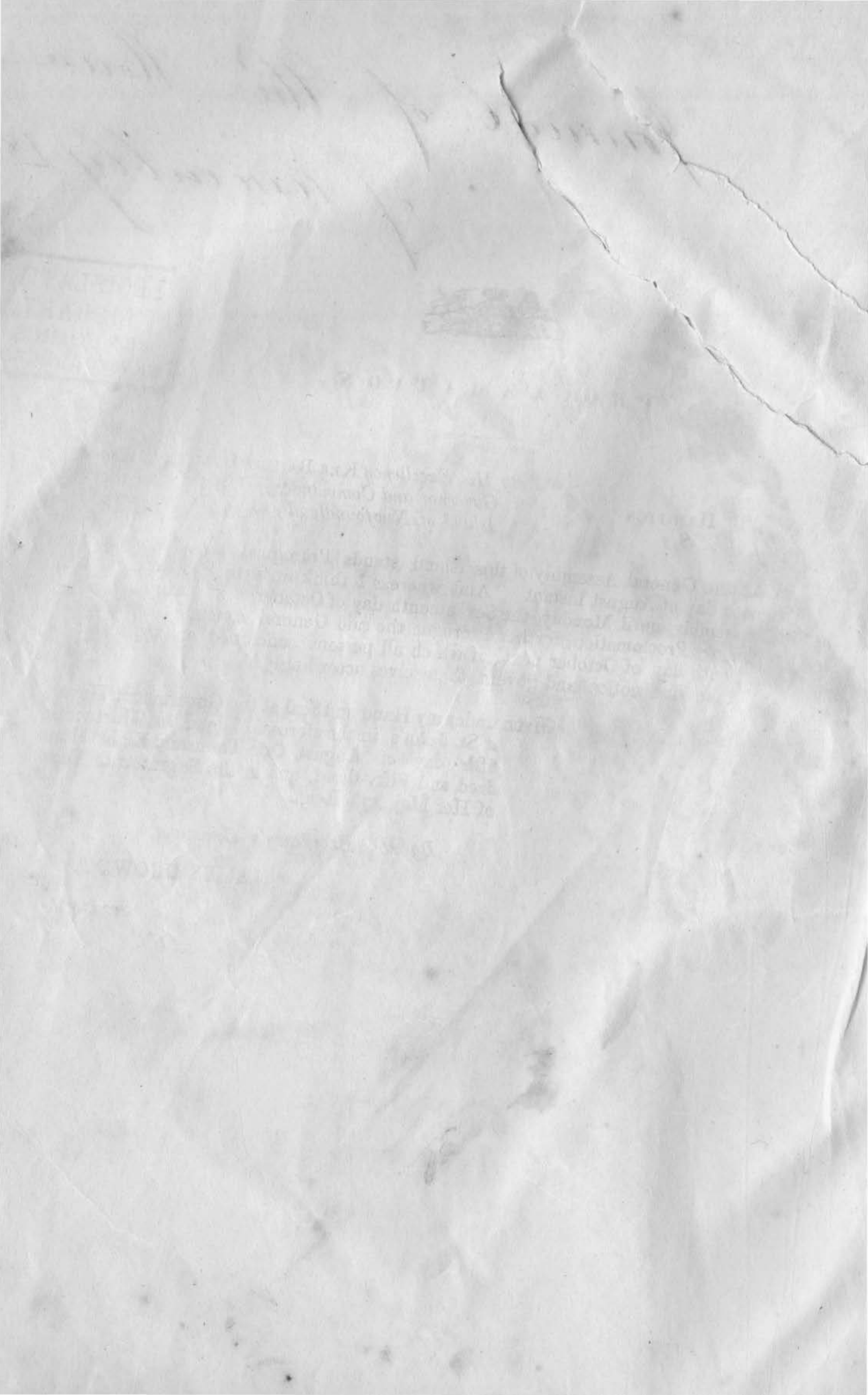
St. John's, Newfoundland.

B. D. BIRD, Printer.

MDCCCLXV.

*Journal of the House
of Assembly 1854*

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PROCLAMATION.

K. B. HAMILTON.
(L. S.,)

*By His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the
Island of Newfoundland and its Dependences.*

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands Prorogued until Monday, the Fifteenth day of August instant : And whereas I think fit further to Prorogue the said General Assembly until Monday, the Seventeenth day of October next ensuing : I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said General Assembly until Monday, the Seventeenth day of October next ; of which all persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Government House,
at St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, this Thirteenth
fifth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hun-
dred and Fifty-three, and in the Seventeenth Year
of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES CROWDY,

Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

K. B. HAMILTON.
(L. S.)

*By His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the
Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.*

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands Prorogued until Monday, the Seventeenth day of October instant: And whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday, the Thirtieth day of November next ensuing; I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday, the Thirtieth day of November next: of which all persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Government House,
at St. John's in the aforesaid Island, the Tenth day
of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Fifty-three, and in the Seventeenth Year of Her
Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

CHRISTOPHER AYRE,

Acting Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

K. B. HAMILTON.
(L. S.,)

By His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the
Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands Prorogued until Wednesday, the Thirtieth day of November instant: And whereas I think fit further to Prorogue the said General Assembly until Tuesday, the Thirty-first day of January next ensuing: I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said General Assembly until Tuesday, the Thirty-first day of January next, then to meet for the despatch of business; and of which all persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Government House,
at St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, this Twenty-
fifth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hun-
dred and Fifty-three, and in the Seventeenth Year
of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

CHRISTOPHER AYRE,

Acting Secretary.



JOURNAL

AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

TUESDAY, 31ST JANUARY, 1854.

The General Assembly, having, by several Proclamations of His Excellency the Governor, hereto prefixed, been prorogued until this day, then to meet for the dispatch of business, the members thereof accordingly met in the Assembly room.

Members assemble.

By virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, directed to the Honorables Edward Mortimer Archibald, Joseph Noad, and Laurence O'Brien, which is as follows:—

Dedimus Potestatem.

KER B. HAMILTON.

*VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire-
land, Queen, Defender of the Faith.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

Know Ye that We have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint, the Honorables Edward Mortimer Archibald, Joseph Noad, and Lawrence O'Brien, Members of Our Council, of Our Island of Newfoundland, to be Commissioners, they or either of them, jointly and severally to administer the Oath of Allegiance to Hugh William Hoyles, Esq., who is, or should be a member of the General Assembly of Our said Island, appointed by Proclamation of our Governor to be holden at St. John's on the Thirty-first day of this instant Month of January, giving to them, or either of them, our said Commissioners, full power and authority to perform the matters herein-before mentioned, ratifying and confirming all and whatsoever they, or either of them shall do and perform in this behalf. And thereof they or either of them, are to make

due return, under their Hands and Seals, unto our Governor of our said Island, with these presents annexed.

Given under the Great Seal of our aforesaid Island.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esquire, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our said Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, at St. John's, in our said Island, the Thirtieth day of January, in the Seventeenth Year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES CROWDY.

Oath administered to H.W. Hoyles.

The said Commissioners came between the hours of one and two o'clock p.m. on this day into the Committee-Room of Her Majesty's Council, and administered the usual State Oath to Hugh W. Hoyles, Esquire, re-elected Member for the District of Fortune Bay.

Takes his seat.

And the said Hugh W. Hoyles, Esq. having taken and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, took his seat as Member of the House accordingly.

At two o'clock a Message was delivered by F. W. Rennie, Esq., the gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

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

Message from His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor commands your immediate attendance in the Council Chamber.

House attend His Excellency in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber,

And being returned,

Speaker reports His Excellency's speech.

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

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Council:

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

Speech.

The duty of addressing you on your again meeting for the dispatch of public business devolves upon me, under circumstances which, while they demand our hearty acknowledgements to Almighty God for mercies be-

stowed and calamities averted, are not without alloy. While other Countries have been sorely visited, we have mercifully enjoyed health and tranquility. On the other hand, a renewed visitation, with unmitigated severity, of the potatoe disease in all parts of the Island, and the failure of the fishery in many localities, have been followed by great distress among a large portion of our labouring population.

In closing the last Session of the Legislature, I expressed the hope that it would not be necessary for me, on our re-assembling, to make a further appeal to your liberality on behalf of the laboring population ; but the great and continued prevalence of distress arising from the causes to which I have adverted, aggravated, moreover, by the failure of the Electric Telegraph Company, rendered absolutely necessary the advance of a large amount in excess of the grant for the Relief of the Poor. I shall cause to be laid before you the details of this extra-expenditure ; and I rely upon your indemnifying me for an outlay, under all the circumstances of it, so unavoidable.

I am glad to be enabled to inform you that the Revenue has exceeded the estimate made of its probable amount.

I shall direct to be laid before you copies of Despatches on several matters which formed the subject of Addresses passed during the last Session. From one of them you will learn that Her Majesty's Government decline to guarantee the re-payment of the loan of £50,000 requested by you for the construction of Main Lines of Road.

I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you, in reply to your Addresses on the subject, that Her Majesty's Government will carefully maintain our Rights of Fishery, consistently with a faithful observance of the Treaties with Foreign Powers.

To every country is assigned by Providence its peculiar productions which may be interchanged among men for their mutual benefit. Although the climate of this colony is such that no available product is raised from the soil for export, yet we are more than compensated by the advantageous position of our shores for the prosecution of a valuable Fishery. From the reports which I shall transmit to you, you will perceive that the object of the grant of the last Session, for the protection of the Fisheries from external interruption, has been carried out with energy, and to the extent of the means afforded, with success. Upon the prosperity of our Fisheries the general welfare entirely depends : and it cannot, therefore, be superfluous to urge upon you the essential importance of guarding them, not only against encroachments from without, but against the no less serious detriment to them, resulting from the sale of Bait by our own people on the Southern coast, to our great rivals.

I commend, therefore, to your consideration, the adoption of such Legislative enactments, within the legitimate scope of the functions of the Local Legislature, as will check, or greatly restrict, this mischievous traffic. To enforce the provisions of the law in this respect, as well as to protect our River Salmon Fisheries on the West coast, I recommend you to place at the disposal of the Executive, adequate means for the maintenance of an efficient Coast-guard during the ensuing fishery season. A Naval Officer will be detached to the West coast for this last mentioned service by the Vice-Admiral commanding on the station, who has invited the co-operation of this Government.

In connection with the subject of the Fisheries, I would further submit for your consideration the expediency of reviving, in whole or in part, the Act for the Inspection of Pickled Fish which has recently expired.

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

The Financial Statements and Estimates for the ensuing year, shall be laid before you without delay.

In consequence of the omission to provide means for defraying the expenditure contemplated by the Road Act of last Session, and owing to the unavoidable necessity of exceeding the appropriation for the Relief of the necessitous, the Revenue has been quite inadequate to cover the total expenditure of the year. To supply the deficiency it will be necessary, during the present Session, to authorize the raising of a further sum by loan on the credit of the colony, whereby a considerable addition must be made to the already large Public Debt.

I deem the present opportunity, therefore, a fitting one for calling your earnest attention to the financial condition of the colony, and to its large and increasing debt. To reduce this debt, in accordance with subsisting engagements, and to maintain the public credit in a sound and healthy condition, I need hardly point out to you the imperative necessity for discontinuing, or greatly curtailing, the casual and extraordinary appropriations for services not included in the Estimates. Several of these services, as well as some of those heretofore included in the Estimates, appear to me to be of so peculiarly local a character as to demonstrate the reasonableness of their being made local burthens.

A disregard of economy, and a tendency to improvidence can hardly fail to flow from a system which makes the Public Revenue the only fund from whence is defrayed, without discrimination or exception, the expenditure for charges and services purely local, which in other communities are provided for by local rates and assessments.

This observation will apply with equal force to the expenditure for the relief of the poor, which is defrayed entirely from the Public Chest; as

well as to the mode of dispensing it, which, with all the precautions that, under the present system, can be observed, is still deficient in incentives to self-reliance on the part of the able-bodied poor, and calculated rather to increase than to check pauperism.

I commend these matters to your careful consideration in the hope that you may be able to devise remedies for what cannot but be regarded as growing evils.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Council :

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

The laws relating to Education, and to the administration of Justice in the Outports, will again come under your revision. I shall be happy to concur with you in any well-considered enactment which you may adopt for the furtherance of objects so important to the present and future well-being of all classes of the community.

The encouragement of Agriculture, with a due regard to the peculiarities of this soil and climate, but especially the introduction, breeding, and rearing of live-stock of a superior kind, deserve your consideration. By these means the employments and interests of our increasing population will be diversified and augmented, and the general good be advanced.

In fulfilment of the benevolent provisions of the Legislature, I have, during the recess, had the gratification of laying the foundation stone of an Asylum for the reception and curative treatment of Pauper Lanatics. Satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of that portion of the building for which funds were provided. The Report of the Commissioners I shall direct to be laid before you ; and I congratulate you on the near prospect of the completion of an Institution in which may be put in practice the most approved methods of ameliorating the condition of this most unhappy class of our fellow beings.

Through the mercy of Providence, there has been no actual necessity, during the past year, for putting the Quarantine Act in operation. I deem it right, nevertheless, to impress upon you the importance of supplying any defects there may be in the existing Laws for the removal of nuisances, and for enforcing general cleanliness so essential to the public health.

I will only further detain you in assuring you that upon the subjects to which I have called your attention, and on others which may be discussed in either branch of the Legislature, I shall be happy to facilitate to the utmost of my power your labors for the promotion of the public good.

Mr. BEMISTER moved, seconded by Mr. Warren,

Motion for Select Committee to prepare Address of Thanks.

That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare an Address of Thanks in reply to the Gracious Speech with which His Excellency has been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

After debate,

Debate adjourned.

Ordered,—That the debate be adjourned till to-morrow.

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

WEDNESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1854.

Debate resumed:

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion that a Select Committee be appointed to prepare an Address of Thanks in reply to the Gracious Speech with which His Excellency has been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

After debate,

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

Select Committee to prepare Address of Thanks.

Ordered,—That Mr. Bemister, Mr. Warren, Mr. Hoyles, Mr. Hogsett, and Mr. Benning do form such Committee.

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

THURSDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1854.

The House met at Two o'clock, and adjourned till to-morrow at Two of the clock.

FRIDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1854.

Address of Thanks reported from Select Committee, and read 1st time.

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

the opening of the Session, reported a draft thereof, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read a first time, as follows:—

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the Commons of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, beg to thank Your Excellency for the Gracious Speech with which Your Excellency has been pleased to open the present Session.

While we unite with Your Excellency in hearty acknowledgements to Almighty God for the many mercies bestowed on this colony during the past year, we lament equally with your Excellency that, during that period, the return with unmitigated severity of the Potato disease—the failure of the Fishery in many localities,—and the suspension of the operations of the Electric Telegraph Company—have occasioned great distress among a large portion of our population, and thereby rendered it necessary for Your Excellency to exceed the grant of last Session for the Relief of the Poor. We beg to assure Your Excellency that we shall not hesitate to pass a Bill of Indemnity to meet the expenditure thus occasioned.

We reciprocate Your Excellency's congratulations upon the increase in the Revenue of the past year.

We thank Your Excellency for the promise to furnish us with copies of Despatches on the several matters which formed the subject of Addresses in the last Session; while we regret that Her Majesty's Government have declined to guarantee the re-payment of the loan of £50,000, requested by the House, for the constructing of Main Lines of Roads.

It is with unfeigned pleasure and satisfaction we learn that, in reply to our Address on the subject, Her Majesty's Government will carefully maintain our rights of Fishery. At the same time we are gratified in learning that the efforts of the Local Legislature for their protection have been attended with success—and we shall receive with much interest, with a view to the adoption of such further measures as may be necessary in this respect, the reports of the officers employed in this service. And we have to assure Your Excellency, that in accordance with Your Excellency's desire, we shall adopt such measures as may be considered necessary for the prevention of the sale of Bait to the French—for the protection of the River Salmon Fisheries on our Western coast—and for the Inspection of Pickled Fish.

We thank Your Excellency for the intimation of your intention to submit to us the Financial Statements and Estimates, and we assure Your Excellency of our desire to make competent provision for the efficient administration of the Government.

In directing our attention to the Financial condition of the Island, and to its large and increasing Debt, we shall adopt such measures for the reduction of our liabilities as shall be compatible with subsisting engagements. In doing so, nothing will give us greater pleasure than to comply with Your Excellency's recommendation of discouraging, or curtailing as far as practicable, the casual and extraordinary appropriations for services not included in the Estimates.

We entirely concur in Your Excellency's observations, that the expenditure for charges and services purely local should not be defrayed out of the Public Revenue ; but that the same should be provided for by local rates and assessments—more particularly with regard to the casual relief of the Poor ; and in accordance with Your Excellency's recommendation, we shall endeavour to devise a remedy for this evil.

We assure Your Excellency of our desire to co-operate with Your Excellency and Her Majesty's Council, in maturing such well-considered enactments for the promotion of Education and the due administration of Justice in the Outports, as will serve to promote the present and future well-being of all classes of the community.

Your Excellency's suggestion as to the encouragement of agriculture, with the view of diversifying and augmenting the employment and interests of our increasing population, shall receive our best consideration.

It affords us the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to learn that, in fulfilment of the provisions of the Legislature, Your Excellency—during the recess—has had the gratification of laying the foundation-stone of an Asylum for the reception and curative treatment of Pauper Lunatics—and that satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of that portion of the building for which funds were provided ; and while we thank Your Excellency for the promise to furnish us with the Report of the Commissioners, we reciprocate Your Excellency's congratulations on the near prospect of the completion of an Institution in which may be put in practice the most approved methods of ameliorating the condition of this most unhappy class of our fellow subjects.

In the discharge of our Legislative duties, we shall duly consider Your Excellency's recommendation, to adopt such sanitary measures as may be necessary for the preservation of the public health.

In conclusion, we beg to assure Your Excellency of our sincere desire to co-operate with Your Excellency and Her Majesty's Council in the

furtherance of those objects to which you have called our attention, and of such other matters as may tend to the promotion of the prosperity of the colony and the general welfare of the people.

H. W. HOYLES.
JOHN BEMISTER.
JOHN H. WARREN.

Ordered,—That the Address be read a second time on Tuesday next. Time of 2nd reading.

Mr. LITTLE, as a member of the Delegation appointed in the last Session of the Assembly to proceed to London, to advocate the claims of this colony to Responsible Government and Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read as follows:—

The House of Assembly having hitherto struggled in vain against the local Executive for the establishment of a thorough British system of government in this Island, and their repeated Addresses to the Crown for justice having been met by evasions or direct refusals, it was resolved, during the last Session of the Legislature, that Delegates should be sent from the Assembly to London, for the purpose of placing the affairs of the colony before the Imperial authorities in their true light, as a conviction existed in the public mind that they had not been fairly represented, or the parent government would have long since conceded to Newfoundland its constitutional rights and privileges.

Report of Delegates to London.

We were accordingly honored with the important trust of representing the views of the country, as expressed by the Assembly, on the present system of Government—the general state of the colony—and particularly the claims of this old and loyal dependency to the establishment of Responsible Government, and Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States of America.

In the discharge of our duty, we now respectfully submit an outline of our proceedings for the information of the public and the Assembly.

Having proceeded to Halifax in the Steamer "Ospray," and thence to Liverpool in the R. M. Steamer "Niagara," we arrived in London on the 18th July last, and immediately applied ourselves to the fulfilment of the trust reposed in us.

Having prepared the annexed statements, Nos. 1 and 2, on the general affairs of the colony, we transmitted copies thereof, with our credentials, to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, requesting at the same time an interview with him on the several matters which formed the subjects of our delegation:

(No. 1.)

TAVISTOCK HOTEL, LONDON, }
July 20th, 1853. }

MY LORD DUKE,—

We have the honor to acquaint you, that the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, in the last Session, appointed us its Delegates to proceed to London for the purpose of promoting the establishment of Self-government in that old and loyal Dependency of the British Crown, and Reciprocal Free Trade between it and the United States of America. We, therefore, respectfully address you, as a friend of Colonial Reform and Free Trade, and earnestly solicit your co-operation in bringing to a successful issue the arduous struggles of its inhabitants with the monopolists of its Trade and its Government, who have formed a combination for their own selfish purposes, to defeat the popular will on these important subjects.

In direct opposition to these adverse parties, displayed in every possible shape, this colony received a Representative form of Government in 1832, of a nature similar to that which has been successively abandoned in all the other North American Dependencies. In a despatch, dated 27th July, 1832, from Lord Goderich to the Governor of that Island, accompanying the Royal Instructions, which are the basis of its constitution, his Lordship declared that :—

“ It may seem, however, superfluous to accumulate reasons in proof of the propriety of establishing in Newfoundland that form of constitution which generally prevails throughout the British Transatlantic Colonies ; the difficulty would consist rather in finding valid arguments for withholding it. The reasonable presumption seems to be, that a system of colonial government which has been attended with so many advantages in British North America, would produce similar benefits at Newfoundland, if transferred to that settlement. I do not indeed mean to deny that some considerable inconvenience has occasionally resulted from the the adoption, in those dependencies of Great Britain, of constitutions modelled into a miniature resemblance of our own ; but I know not what is the system of which the same might not be truly asserted. It is sufficient to say of the scheme of internal policy in force in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that in all the colonies to which it has been extended, it has invariably secured the attachment of the people, by giving them a large share in the management of their own affairs ; by affording an open field for the free exercise of talents and public spirit ; by providing honorable ambition with a legitimate object and reward ; by insuring immediate and careful attention to the various exigencies of society ; and by promoting a frugal and judicious administration of public affairs. With the single exception of those colonies in which the people are separated from each other by distinctions analagous to those of caste, representa-

tive Assemblies are not only recommended by abstract considerations drawn from the genius and principles of our own Government, but by a long course of experiments pursued under a great variety of circumstances, but still leading to the same general result.

“ In accordance with the uniform course of precedents, your commission constitutes a Council which will participate with the Assembly in the enactment of laws. It is not, however, to be denied that this part of the established system of colonial legislation has been practically found to be attended with some serious difficulties. The members of Council, deriving their authority from the Royal Commission, have not seldom been regarded with jealousy and distrust by the great body of the people. Their elevation to rank and authority has but too often failed to induce a corresponding degree of public respect. Even the most judicious exercise of their powers has occasionally worn the semblance of harshness, when opposed to the unanimous, or the predominant opinions of those to whom the colonists looked with confidence as their representatives. The Councils, it must be confessed, have not uniformly exerted themselves to repel, or to abate, this prejudice. The acrimony engendered by such disputes has sometimes given occasion to an eager assertion of extreme rights on the part of the Council, and to a no less determined denial of their necessity and constitutional privileges on the part of the Assembly. The Councils have also been employed as instruments for relieving Governors from the responsibility they ought to have borne for their rejection of measures which have been proposed by the other branch of the Legislature; and have not seldom involved them in dissensions which it would have been more judicious to decline. Some of the principal inhabitants of the colony, as well as the chief officers of the local Government, being usually members of the Council, are removed from the prospect of obtaining seats in the House of Assembly. Even in colonies in which there is a larger society, and a greater number of proper persons to become members of the Legislature than in Newfoundland, considerable inconvenience has been found to result from raising to the rank of Councillors the leading members of the Assembly, and thereby losing their services in that body. The want of any member competent to explain or vindicate the course pursued by the Executive Authorities, has been still more severely felt; measures have, not unfrequently, been misunderstood, and it has happened that a trifling misconception which a few words of timely explanation would have removed, has grown into a serious and embarrassing controversy. The effect of the institution, therefore, is too often to induce a collision between the different branches of the Legislature, to exempt the Governor from a due sense of responsibility, and to deprive the Representative body of some of its most useful members. Yet the compensation which might atone for these evils is not obtained, and the Council does not assume in the colony a position or an influence analagous to that of the House of Peers, because entirely destitute

of that hold on public opinion which the property and independence of its members, as well as the antiquity of the institution itself, confer upon the peerage of this country."

All the difficulties anticipated by Lord Goderich, and which colonial experience has shown to be incidental to such a system, have been fully realised in Newfoundland; it was, indeed, unreasonable to expect harmonious working between our Executive body—composed of persons avowedly hostile to the concession of a Representative Constitution—and the popular branch of the Legislature. The Commercial Monopolists, whose influence predominated in the Executive Council, and which has been always used by the local officials to sustain their policy, is thus adverted to by Lord Stanley, in a despatch to the Governor of this colony, dated November 19th, 1841:—

"Whether with one Chamber, or with two, the Government will always have to contend with the difficulties arising out of the conflicting interests of two great classes of the community * * * the commercial and the resident class; and although it may be thought that, taken broadly, these interests must act and re-act upon each other, yet each will have separate objects to pursue, and separate views to promote, either by expenditure of public money, or by imposition of public taxes. The former of these classes, up to a recent period, monopolized the power, as they possessed the whole capital, of the Island, which it was their avowed object to consider merely in the light of a fishing station. In the pursuance of this policy, internal improvements were discouraged, and the Island itself was looked upon as subservient to the interest of trade alone. The gradual increase of population has led to the formation of a rival interest, which has now obtained a large share of political power, which it desires, not unnaturally, to direct towards the furtherance of its own objects."

After a series of conflicts between the two branches of the Legislature, the Constitution was suspended, and a single chamber of ten Crown Nominees and fifteen Representatives, with a distinct Executive Council, were substituted. This singular amalgamation lasted four years, when its expiration was hailed with unanimous approval. It was nothing more than an expensive delusion, sustained by unexampled corruption, and calculated to bring the Executive, which possessed the chief power over its deliberations, into merited contempt. The popular will, however, sometimes found expression in the Amalgamated Assembly, notwithstanding the great odds with which it had to contend; and in the year 1846 it adopted the following Resolutions:

"Whereas Her Majesty's Government being about to submit, for the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, a form of Constitution for this colony, it is therefore highly expedient that this House should make a

declaration of opinion upon the principles of administration applicable to the Government of Newfoundland.

“ Whereas the principles of Administration applicable to the Government of the North American Colonies have been formally sanctioned by the highest authority on several occasions, and whereas the following Resolutions moved by Mr. Secretary Harrison were adopted by the Parliament of Canada, in 1841 :—

“ ‘ 1st.—That the most important, as well as the most undoubted of the political rights of the people of this Province, is that of having a Provincial Parliament for the protection of their liberties, for the exercise of a constitutional influence over the Executive Departments of their Government, and for Legislation upon all matters of internal Government.

“ ‘ 2nd.—That the Head of the Executive Government of the Province being, within the limits of His Government, the Representative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the Imperial authority alone ; but that, nevertheless, the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, counsel, and information of subordinate officers in the Province.

“ ‘ 3rd.—That in order to preserve between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament, that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province, the chief advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial Administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Representatives of the people—thus affording a guarantee that the well-understood wishes and interests of the people, which our Gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the Provincial Government, will, on all occasions, be faithfully represented and advocated.

“ ‘ 4th.—That the people of this Province have moreover a right to expect from such Provincial Administration the exertion of their best endeavours, that the Imperial Authority shall be exercised in the manner most consistent with their well-understood wishes and interests.

“ And Whereas His Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe has thus explained, in answer to an Address from Gore, in Canada, his views of Colonial Government:

“ ‘ With reference to your views of Responsible Government, I cannot tell you how far I concur in them without knowing your meaning, which is not distinctly stated.

“ ‘ If you mean that the Governor is to have no exercise of his own judgment in the Administration of the Government, and is to be a mere

tool in the hands of the Council, then I totally disagree with you. That is a condition to which I can never submit, and which Her Majesty's Government, in my opinion, never can sanction.

“ ‘ If you mean that every word and deed of the Governor is to be previously submitted for the advice of the Council, then you propose what, besides being unnecessary and useless, is utterly impossible, consistently with the due despatch of business.

“ ‘ If you mean that the patronage of the Crown is to be surrendered for exclusive party purposes to the Council, instead of being distributed to reward merit, to meet just claims, and to promote the efficiency of the public service, then we are again at issue—such a surrender of the prerogative of the Crown is, in my opinion, incompatible with the existence of a British Colony.

“ ‘ If you mean that the Governor is an irresponsible officer, who can, without responsibility, adopt the advice of the Council, then you are, I conceive, entirely in error. The deputed functions of the Governor are such, that he is not only one of the hardest worked servants of the colony, but also has more responsibilities than any other officer in it. He is responsible to the Crown and Parliament and to the people of the mother country for every act that he performs, or suffers to be done, whether it originate with himself or is adopted on the advice of others. He could not divest himself of that responsibility by pleading the advice of the Council. He is also virtually responsible to the people of this colony, and practically more so than even to the mother country; every day proves it, and no resolution can make it otherwise.

“ ‘ But if instead of meaning any of the above stated impossibilities, you mean that the Government should be administered according to the well-understood wishes and interests of the people; that the Resolutions of September, 1841, should be faithfully adhered to; that it should be competent to the Council to offer advice on all occasions, whether as to patronage or otherwise; and that the Governor should receive it with the attention due to his constitutional advisers, and consult with them in all cases of adequate importance; that there should be a cordial co-operation and sympathy between him and them; that the Council should be responsible to the Provincial Parliament and people; and that when the acts of the Governor are such as they do not choose to be responsible for, they should be at liberty to resign; then I entirely agree with you, and see no impracticability in carrying on Responsible Government in a colony, on that footing, provided that the respective parties engaged in the undertaking be guided by moderation, honest purpose, common sense, and equitable minds, devoid of party spirit.’

“ Therefore resolved, that this House recognise in the above Resolutions and documents the true principles of Colonial Government, as applicable to

any future form of Constitution, which the Imperial Parliament may, in its wisdom, cede to Newfoundland."

The Amalgamated system having expired, the Imperial Government most unaccountably restored the old form of Constitution, placing in the hands of the Governor and a Council of nine gentlemen, Executive and Legislative authority, and leaving the Assembly, on its original basis, to encounter the influences, in a separate chamber, which had well nigh undermined its foundation in the Amalgamated Legislature. None of those salutary changes referred to in the foregoing resolutions, and admitted to be essential to the harmonious and useful operation of Colonial Government, were adopted, though the old constitution was so altered as to secure to the Executive the initiation of money votes in the Assembly, which necessarily embarrassed the free action of the popular branch, and has enabled the Executive to refuse its assent to votes of a most useful nature, because sought to be initiated by members opposed to the Government. This power has been thus arbitrarily and corruptly used. The Council retaining the exercise of Executive and Legislative functions combined, the Government is without an organ in the popular branch, to explain its policy or take the lead in important matters of legislation. So situated, the Executive is without power or influence in the Assembly, and the Government has only worked on by sufferance for the last four years. The public are thus deprived of the great advantages of a well-directed Executive influence in the conduct of public affairs, while the result of an exercise of constitutional control on the policy of the Executive, would be to stop the wheels of Government altogether.

Such results as these were clearly foreseen, as the natural consequence of such a system, by the late Lord Sydenham, who gave his opinion as follows, in a confidential Despatch dated at Halifax, N. S., in the year 1840 :

"The last, and in my opinion by far the most serious defect, in the Government, is the utter absence of power in the Executive, and its total want of energy to occupy the attention of the country upon real improvements, or to lead the Legislature in the preparation and adoption of measures for the benefit of the colony. It does not appear to have occurred to any one that it is one of the first duties of the Government to suggest improvements where they are wanted,—that the Constitution, having placed the power of the Legislature in the hands of an Assembly and a Council, it is only by acting through these bodies that this duty can be performed; and that if these proper and legitimate functions of Government are neglected, the necessary result must be—not only the improvement which the people have a right to expect, will be neglected, and the prosperity of the country checked, but that this branch of the Legislature will mis-use its power, and the popular

“ mind be easily led into excitement upon mere abstract theories of Government, to which their attention is directed as the remedy for the uneasiness they feel.”

It was not to be supposed that the people of this colony could be satisfied with such a position of public affairs, and an Address to Her Majesty was accordingly adopted by the Assembly in the year 1851, affirming the principles of self-government and praying for the concession of Executive Responsibility. No just reason existed why a system of government, which every other British American Province repudiated, and which every enlightened British Statesman condemns, should be fastened upon that colony. Without the principles of Executive Responsibility, it was felt that the Government was not deserving the name, and that it was unjust and unmanly to tax the industry of the people for its support.

Acting, as we have good reason to understand, on the mis-representations of the interested officials of the colony, and those who have invariably opposed an extension of popular rights in this the oldest and most neglected of Her Majesty's B. N. American colonies, Earl Grey, as Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, declined advising Her Majesty to comply with the prayer of that Address, though his Lordship held out some hopes, that his views might in some degree be influenced by the result of the General Elections which were then shortly to take place in Newfoundland. Upon the communication of His Lordship's views to the Assembly, in the Session of 1852, a suite of Resolutions, expressing the opinions of the inhabitants, being adopted, it was therefore resolved that a renewed application should be made by Address, not only to Her Majesty, but to both Houses of Parliament. Before the Address reached home, the Opposition had attained power, and the hopes of the colony were again doomed to be crushed for a time by a Ministry who had chosen as Secretary for the Colonies, Sir John Pakington, the former agent and active supporter of the Obstructives of Newfoundland. The Address of the Assembly to the House of Commons was kindly presented by the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, the indefatigable advocate of colonial rights. Nor was the Secretary for the Colonies, as we have reason to believe, unsupplied with secret Despatches from the local authorities, containing fabricated statements as to the views of the people on this vital and all-absorbing question. They resorted to every expedient that self-interest, low prejudices, and unfair intrigue could devise, to defeat the people's Representatives, and so far as their efforts have hitherto gone, to influence the decision of the British Government, they have been highly successful in securing the reins of power in their own hands, the offices of the Government for a favored few—in contemning public opinion in the colony—in neglecting and actively opposing its best interests, on the questions of Free Trade, Education, Local improvements, Representation, and several other important public measures.

In the autumn of last year the General Elections took place in the Island, and resulted in the return of a large Majority in favor of the principles of Self-Government, who were pledged to adopt every constitutional means to secure its establishment. The resolutions of the late Assembly were again affirmed by the present House, four members only voting against them, and Addresses to the Duke of Newcastle and both Houses of Parliament were then agreed upon.

The anticipations of the Assembly on the course which the Council would likely pursue in the session of 1853, on the Representatives' Bill, and several other Bills, were fully realised. Among the many measures passed by the Assembly last session, and rejected, or so mutilated, by the Council as to cause their loss, we may mention, for the purpose of illustrating the antagonism existing between these bodies, and the hopelessness of expecting their co-operation for any general objects of legislation, the Bills introduced on the following subjects:—A Bill for taking the Census of the Island—which was necessary, as no census had been taken there since 1845, to enable the Legislature to appropriate the Road and School monies fairly among the several districts, and for other purposes; —a Bill for the relief of the Poor. Owing to adverse circumstances, and the system of trade heretofore pursued in that colony, which made the operative population almost wholly dependent on a few Capitalists, and consequently ill-prepared to withstand the effect of a temporary failure of their ordinary pursuits, pauperism has considerably increased within the last few years, especially among the aged and infirm. The Assembly was consequently obliged to make liberal provision for their relief, and the dispensation of the poor funds was entrusted to the Executive. So much was that trust abused that the funds were, not unfrequently, spent for political purposes, and thus became a source of patronage in the hands of the Executive; the poor were wronged and they appealed to the Assembly for protection. A Select Committee took the matter into consideration, and the Government Secretary of the Poor Board was summoned and gave evidence on the subject. It appears that some characters of bad repute were better provided for out of these funds than other persons more deserving and more destitute objects of charity; that the functions of the so-called Poor Board were only nominal; and that the head of the Executive managed its affairs as he thought fit; it has been since ascertained that a portion of these funds had been actually appropriated, with his concurrence, in providing him with bed and bedding for a sea voyage.

A Poor Relief Bill was then adopted by the late House, but rejected by the Council. The Assembly then voted the salary of the Secretary of the Poor Board in Supply, at the rate fixed by the Executive, so as to make him in some degree independent of the undue influence of the Executive, and responsible to the Assembly for the discharge of his duty.

Two attempts were made, in vain, by the Executive to expunge it from the Supply Bill, and a message was privately communicated to the opposing members, that if they persisted in retaining it in that Bill, the officer would be discharged. One of his brothers then held a seat in the Assembly, and another published a newspaper in the colony. The Executive was therefore desirous, for reasons that were quite apparent, of continuing a system which rendered that officer perfectly dependent on its will, not only for the tenure of his office, but for the amount of his salary, which had been nearly doubled within a year or two from his taking office. The Assembly refusing to recede, the officer was dismissed for no express cause, except an alleged intention of changing the system, but his brother had previously voted for Responsible Government! No actual change has been made in the system, except to appoint a brother-in-law of one of the Executive Council to fill the office thus vacated, and the gentleman so expelled has been appointed to an anomalous position as a member of the Board at a reduced salary. During the last session a Bill was again adopted by the Assembly to put a stop to these abuses, but again rejected by the Council, though strong complaints were raised against the present system, and helpless paupers have died through its inhuman operation.

Bills for declaring the prior claims of Seamen and Fishermen to their wages out of the estates of their hirers and employers in cases of Insolvency; for the extension and improvement of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, according to the general recommendation of the Trade and the public; for the encouragement of Ship-building; and for the establishment of a proper Jury system in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, met a similar fate. An alteration of the present Jury law in force in those Courts was strongly recommended by the able and upright Chief Justice of the Island, from a sense of its absurd and unjust operation, for under the law as it stands, persons without any property qualification whatever are permitted to act as Grand and Special Jurors in questions of life, liberty, and property, while equally, and not unfrequently, more, competent persons, who contribute from £100 to £500 a-year in duties to the Revenue and are possessed of large properties in Lands and Houses, are excluded from the Grand and Special Jury Panels, simply because they do not, in the opinion of the Sheriff, come under the qualification or denomination of "Principal Merchants or Gentlemen." The consequence has been that packed and prejudiced juries have been of frequent occurrence, and are almost unavoidable, without a change in the law. A political opponent has no chance of a fair trial before such a Jury, however upright and high-minded the Court may be, and instead of British Justice being administered in such cases, there is but the form observed, for the reality is not attained. The Bill passed by the Assembly was loudly called for, and met with general approval, except from the Council, who also rejected a Bill for the prospective reduction of our enormous Civil List, although the colony is about £120,000 in debt, and its necessities imperatively demand a sys-

tem of rigid retrenchment in all the public departments, in many of which officials are paid salaries for doing comparatively nothing.

The Road Bill, the Education Bill—both money Bills, the former appropriating £10,000 for the Public Road service, and the latter £7,500 for Educational purposes, as well as the Supply Bill, were, in violation of the Privileges of the House, all materially altered by the Council, and their total rejection was only saved by the forbearance and discretion of the Assembly, who preferred submitting to a temporary injustice rather than embarrass the public service, and deprive the country of the benefits resulting from these measures. A Bill to regulate our Currency was also mutilated by the Council; and the last Bill which it negatived was a Delegation Bill sanctioned by the Governor, appropriating a sum of money to defray the expenses of Delegates from the Council and Assembly to the Imperial Government, that both bodies might have an equal opportunity of being heard on the questions on which they have been so long at issue, and thus adopt the speediest means of terminating an agitation which will continue to distract the public mind and disturb the peace of society until they shall be satisfactorily settled. The liberal party in that colony have been persuaded that only one side of the question has hitherto obtained a ready credence from the Colonial Minister, owing to the misrepresentations of the local officials, and, therefore, solicited their opponents in legislation and progress to meet them manfully where the arguments on both sides could be openly seen and discussed—not hid away in “secret Despatches,” which the local Executive has invariably refused to communicate to the Assembly; it has gone further, in refusing to communicate any Despatches transmitted to Downing-street on the subject of Self-government. It must not, therefore, be a matter of surprise that men who sustain their position by such means, should reject the Delegation Bill as they did. In a word the privileges of the Assembly have been utterly disregarded by the Council, and in the exercise of the only functions, which the former branch conceived it might exercise, unmolested by the Executive—that of taxation—a message of an intimidating character was delivered on the table of the Assembly by Mr. Secretary Crowdy, by the Governor’s Command, on the subject of the *Revenue Bill* which was then pending on the order book for committal, and the following Resolutions were thereupon unanimously adopted by the Assembly:—

“Whereas a message has this day been received from His Excellency KER B. HAMILTON, Esq., the Governor of this Island, which is a direct interference with the deliberations of this House, on the subject of the Revenue Bill, now pending before this House.

Resolved,—That the said message is a manifest breach of the privileges of this House; and however anxious this House is to maintain a good un-

derstanding with His Excellency, this House cannot, with due regard to its rights and privileges, which it is its sacred duty to uphold intact, permit this document to be recorded on its Journals unaccompanied with the unequivocal expression of its opinion thereon.

Resolved,—That the course pursued by Her Majesty's Council on the important measures vitally affecting the public welfare, which have been sent to them for their concurrence by the Assembly during the present Session, has been the cause of protracting this Session of the Legislature to the present late period, and obliged this House in self-defence to withhold its prompt assent to the Revenue Bill.

Resolved,—That this House is most anxious to uphold the credit of the colony, and would deeply regret any step that would impair it, but looking to the present state of the country, the amount of public debt, and the demands on the public revenue, it feels persuaded that nothing tends more to the destruction of that credit than the present system of government which is devoid of public confidence.

Having thus shown sufficient to convince any reasonable man of the impracticability of conducting the Government of the colony under such a system, we shall briefly advert to the question of Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States. The exports of Newfoundland, consisting nearly altogether of the produce of its fisheries, have been materially depreciated in their value in foreign markets, from the formidable competition of the French; it was therefore found that the interests of the country demanded new markets. We naturally looked to the United States for this purpose. For want of remunerative employment in Newfoundland, many of its hardy and intrepid fishermen were obliged to seek labor in the fishing vessels fitted out by the Americans; the old "supplying system," of the few merchants, who engross the greater part of the trade of that Island, which enables them to command the produce of the fisherman's summer voyage at a price usually fixed by them at so low a rate as to leave the industrious operative scarcely sufficient to support him and his family for the winter; and the ruinous effects of the credit and truck system which form the chief ingredients in the "supplying system"—have all tended to retard the improvement of the fisherman and the progress of the country, and thus reduce to poverty the finest class of men to be found in any of Her Majesty's dominions, or drive them from our shores, to contribute to the wealth of some foreign power.

When the question of Reciprocity with the United States was first agitated in the Colonies, the local Executive, without consulting the Assembly, transmitted a despatch to Halifax, where a meeting of Delegates from all the neighbouring Colonies was about to be held on the subject, declining to send Delegates to the convention, and declaring that the peo-

ple of Newfoundland were opposed to Free Trade with the neighbouring Republic.

The principles of Reciprocity were then affirmed. The Despatch of our Executive was kept secret in the colony, and the very man who subscribed his name to it, Mr. Secretary Crowdy, denied, in presence of one of the subscribers, that the Government had expressed any adverse opinion on the question; but fortunately the document found its way into the Journals of the Nova Scotia Assembly, and the fraud attempted on the people of Newfoundland was there discovered and made public, and could no longer be gainsayed by the Executive.

In the year 1852, the principles of Reciprocity were affirmed by our Assembly, and in 1853 the following Resolutions were also adopted:—

RESOLUTIONS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON FREE TRADE.

Resolved,—That the Assembly, in its last Session, affirmed the principle of Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States and this colony, in Resolutions which are recorded on the Journals of the House.

Resolved,—That in reply to the Address of the House, in which Her Majesty's Government was requested to include this colony in any general scheme of Reciprocal Trade between the North American colonies and the United States, the Secretary of State, in his Despatch dated 26th August last, gives assurance that the interests of this colony shall receive the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Resolved,—That the official letter of Mr. Everett, the American Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, dated 7th February inst., in which he affirms that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty is prepared to enter into an arrangement for the admission of the fishing vessels of the United States, to a full participation in the public fisheries on the coasts and shores of the Provinces, with the exception, at present, perhaps, of Newfoundland, on condition of the admission of Colonial produce duty free into the United States, is regarded by the House with surprise and regret, because of the special exception of Newfoundland from the proposed arrangement.

Resolved,—That the best interests of the population of this colony would be vitally compromised by the exclusion of Newfoundland from the contemplated Treaty, and that this House do forthwith Address Her Majesty's Government, setting forth the purport of these Resolutions, praying that this colony may not be placed in so isolated and injurious a position, and that a copy of this Address be transmitted to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, requesting that he will wait further advices from Her Majesty's Government before concluding the Treaty in question."

These Resolutions embody the opinion, as they represent the interests, of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Newfoundland. According to the evidence taken before a Select Committee of the Assembly in the year 1852, it appears that the resident mercantile men engaged in the trade of the Island, with scarcely an exception, admitted, that if the duty of 20 per cent. at present imposed on our produce in the American States were taken off, a valuable market would thus be secured for our staple products, and they quite approved of the project, until they learned that the American Government would require a free participation in our fisheries as a condition to the arrangement. They then feared the influence of honest and active competition at their own doors, in their colonial markets; that the American merchants, or speculators, would visit our coasts, engage our fishermen, occupy their flakes and stages now falling into ruin and decay in many of our noble outports, and by thus infusing new life and energy into our pursuits, relieve the dependent fishermen from their present abject condition, and break up the monopoly which a few have too long enjoyed in that ill-governed colony.

It may be, however, that the fears of the few merchants are rather imaginary than real, for at present the Americans have a concurrent right of fishing on the west coast of Newfoundland, from the Rameau Islands to Cape Ray, with British fishermen, and thence to Cape Quirpon, with British and French fishermen, and a joint right of fishing with British subjects on the coast of Labrador, where our fishermen prosecute a very extensive fishery; as also the right of landing at such places on those coasts as are uninhabited, for the purpose of curing and drying their fish; but this privilege is seldom, if ever, exercised. The only part of our coast on which they have no right to fish at present lies between the Rameau Islands and Cape Quirpon, along the South-west and North-east coast of the Island, where a *shore* fishery is prosecuted by our fishermen, in which the Americans could only participate by employing our labor and fishing rooms, for labour is cheaper in Newfoundland than in the United States, and the occupation of our rooms in settled harbors would be necessary for their prosecution of the shore fishery under any circumstances. There would be a two-fold advantage in such an arrangement—we should secure an extensive foreign market for our produce, the prospect of increasing the demand, and consequently enhancing the value of colonial labor.

France has, for several years past, given annual bounties of 3,900,000 francs, for the encouragement of her cod-fishery—mainly prosecuted on the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland; and on the 22nd July, 1851, the National Assembly passed a law, continuing the bounties until the 30th June, 1861, and extending them to 20 francs per quintal metrique of fish the product of their fisheries, exported to "*Transatlantic Countries, provided the same be landed at a port where there is a French Consul.*" This new provision is doubtless intended to meet our exports in the American

continental markets and in the West Indies. And should we act wisely in permitting them, after having injured our Trade with Europe, to exclude us from the American markets, without making a struggle for our existence? If we, in common with the neighboring colonies, can induce the Americans, by any reasonable concession on our part, to receive our produce on more favorable terms than they should be inclined to admit the produce of the French fisheries, we should have achieved a triumph for our colonial interests, the importance of which would be incalculable to the colonies, in a commercial view.

A few days before we left the colony for England, we learned that the local Executive addressed a letter to a Commercial Society formed in St. John's for the protection of their own interests, requesting their opinion on this subject, in view of our mission. Now, we simply ask, was this a fair way to meet the question? The Legislature was in session four months and a half, and only closed in the middle of June; the Assembly having unanimously adopted the foregoing Resolutions on the 23rd February last.

A delegate was thereupon sent by the Assembly to Washington, to promote its views with the British Minister and the American Government, and we have reason to hope that the interests of this Colony will be considered by the Imperial Government before any treaty shall be concluded on the subject. In the meantime the Council was doing comparatively nothing except obstructing the progress of the Assembly in useful measures. Why the mercantile portion of that body did not take action on the question can only be thus answered:

That they preferred trusting to the "secret despatches" of the Executive and the combination of self-constituted "cliques" representing no interests but their own, rather than either openly brave public opinion themselves, or oblige their allies, the paid officials of the Government at the Council Board, to do so. The Assembly, as the only legitimate organ of public opinion, would have been a sufficient guide for a Constitutional Executive, and a reference of such a question to a private party sitting with closed doors, would not be thought of out of Newfoundland, especially where that body are doubly represented in the Council.

We shall conclude with a few general remarks on the conduct of the Executive in the transaction of the ordinary affairs of the Government. In the distribution of its patronage, it has not been guided by considerations of merit or the qualifications of recipients for the discharge of their duties. Men who were formerly degraded for mis-conduct in public positions have been appointed to offices of trust in preference to more deserving and competent persons. The formation of a "Family Compact," and the promotion of individuals in whom the public have no confidence, are characteristics of its policy. Persons who have rendered

themselves odious to the popular party by their offensive conduct, have met with especial favor in the estimation of the Executive ; and we do not hesitate to say that one person, at least, connected with a Press in the colony, the publisher of what is termed the Government organ, has been encouraged by the Executive in fomenting discord among the people; by every means in his power, that divisions may be created and extended among them, and that it may appear to strangers through that contorted medium, that the community is so divided by sectarian and other differences, as not to be fit for the enjoyment of Self-government.

The colony has been deeply involved in debt through the extravagant system of Government pursued, and the public have not received benefits by any means adequate to the amount of money expended on public works or local improvements. Peculation, defalcation, and a total disregard of the law, have been of frequent occurrence in several of the public departments.

Favorites of the Executive have been screened in their defalcations, and the Assembly, even during the last session, was denied the papers necessary to enable them to investigate a charge of defalcation against an Outport Sub-Collector of Customs ; while the sureties of the late Treasurer have been proceeded against, and his family's property has been seized under a Writ of Extent by the Crown, for alleged defalcations in his department, only discovered, it is said, after his decease, amounting to over £6,000, and extending over several years ; the sureties of the present Treasurer have been expressly exonerated by their bonds from liability by reason of any loss that may occur from depositing the public monies, which pass through his hands, in a local branch of a private Bank, chiefly owned by parties not resident in the colony.

For over twenty years has Mr. Secretary Crowdy held his present position as Colonial Secretary and chief Adviser of every successive Governor, occasionally acting as Administrator of the Government. It is notorious that whoever may be the Governor, he ultimately becomes the ruler of the Island. All the evils and abuses of the Government have occurred during his connexion with it ; and it has often been a matter of surprise to many that defalcations could have happened in the Treasury Department on which he drew, or must have known all the warrants that were drawn on the late Treasurer, without his being able to detect and expose them, during the life-time of his co-official. By an act of the local Legislature of 1845, the Secretary was constituted the Receiver of Crown Rents for Crown Lands. In 1847, the late Mr. Templeman, who was a Colonial Clerk in the Secretary's Office, acted as Clerk to the Receiver, and payments were frequently made of those rents to him, he giving receipts on behalf of the Receiver, who was allowed a commission for collection of five per cent. on the amount of Rents received. In the year of

1852 an account of Crown Rents was furnished to the Assembly by Mr. Secretary Crowdy, in which it is stated that in the year 1847, "the sum of £286 8s. 5d. was received, but not accounted for, by Mr. Templeman in this year." This account appears in the appendix to the Journals of the Assembly for 1852, page 284, and the evidence of Mr. Secretary Crowdy thereon will be found in page 184. This defalcation was unknown to the Assembly until years after Mr. Templeman was dead. His estate was insolvent, and the colony has been wronged of the amount. But the real defaulter, we may fairly assume, even admitting Templeman appropriated the money to his own use, is not the dead Clerk, but the paid living Receiver of Crown Rents, whose influence and high position have hitherto screened him from justice. He acknowledges no responsibility to the people, and therefore may treat public opinion, or his individual liability, with equal indifference.

For want of proper and detailed returns of the expenditure in the different Public Departments, the Legislature has been invariably delayed in the discharge of its business; and from this cause, and the obstructive and tardy policy of the Council, the sessions of the Assembly have been unreasonably and unnecessarily protracted until members from distant Outports have become wearied, and obliged to return to their homes before their public business had been done.

Irresponsible Commissioners to superintend the erection of Public Buildings have been appointed by the Executive, under whom very large sums of money have been squandered in the erection of very inferior, though expensive buildings. In 1851 the sum of £7,500 was voted by the Legislature for the erection of a Penitentiary in St. John's; and the Commissioners, instead of completing a suitable building for the sum, which was quite sufficient for the purpose—there being less crime committed in Newfoundland than in any other colony under the British Crown, as shewn by the public records of the colony—expended about £8,700 in paying for the materials, and erecting the basement. The Executive then applied to the Assembly for a further sum of £7,000 or £8,000 to finish the building, which was, of course, refused.

This is the system of rule pursued in your oldest transatlantic colony; the abuses to which we have referred, are only mentioned as specimens to illustrate its general working. Can it be expected in all justice, that men of common sense, with a reverence for British Institutions inherited from their fathers, and a knowledge of their rights, will tamely submit to the degradation of such a system? Paying all our own Civil Expenditure, let us have a trial of Self-government, and if Newfoundland should form an exception to the other North American Colonies in working out its principles, and prove itself unworthy of such a boon, disfranchise it then, and place it under the rule of some Fishing Admiral, or Naval Com-

mander, as in former days. But let it first have, what it never yet has had, since Cabot first discovered it—a fair trial; and we pledge the known virtue, well-tryed loyalty and intellect of its inhabitants, that they will prove themselves worthy of the concession, and capable of appreciating the blessings of Self-government.

We have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

PHILIP F. LITTLE.

ROBERT J. PARSONS.

His Grace

The DUKE of NEWCASTLE, H. M. Principal

Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, &c. &c.

(No. 2.)

TAVISTOCK HOTEL, LONDON, }
July 20th, 1853. }

MY LORD DUKE,—

As Delegates from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland to the Imperial Authorities, on the subject of its demand for a reform in its system of Government, it becomes our duty to state its claims to participate in the great principles of Executive responsibility, which form the fundamental basis of the British constitution, and which are therefore claimed by the people of that colony as their inalienable birthright as British subjects.

Newfoundland is the oldest colony in North America under the dominion of our Gracious Sovereign. As early as 1540 its Fisheries were considered of immense importance to England. In 1618 there were 200 English ships engaged in them; and in 1626 there were 150 ships thus employed from Devonshire alone, supplying the Spanish and Italian markets with the produce of their voyages. Such was the importance attached to their possession of that valuable island—being the key to British America, standing nearest to England of all her transatlantic possessions, and commanding both the Atlantic on one side and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the other,—that the Ministers of William III. did not hesitate to deem the encroachments of the French on its rich and prolific waters, as one justifiable cause of the hostilities which broke out between England and that Power in the early part of that Monarch's reign. The inhabitants of Newfoundland have had to sustain many a severe conflict with the French for British supremacy, frequently sealing their loyalty with their blood; and the British Navy has been largely supplied with hardy and intrepid seamen nursed upon the coasts of Newfoundland.

It is to be for ever regretted that an unwise policy induced the Imperial Government to cede a large portion of the best of the fishing grounds to our old enemies, and thus gave them the means of fostering a rival power upon the seas, which is growing every day into more striking importance; and, as illustrating the value they attach to these possessions, the French Government of to-day chiefly rely upon their Newfoundland Fisheries to supply seamen for their Navy, and, to this end, expend annually the enormous sum of 3,900,000 francs!

The policy pursued towards that colony up to the year 1697 was of a most extraordinary description—all settlement was forbidden under severe penalties—and it was not until the year above-mentioned that permanent possession of land was permitted, and then, and for more than a century afterwards, cultivation was not allowed farther than a few yards from the sea-shore.

In 1763, however, there were 400 sail of shipping trading between it, the mother country, and other parts of the British dominions. In 1764 the British Parliament established the *Customs* in that colony, the head Collector being stationed at Boston; and although the inhabitants, like their fellow subjects in Boston, at first resisted what they conceived to be an illegal imposition of taxes, levied and spent without their consent or control; yet, like the latter, their allegiance has to this day remained unshaken. Their sacrifices by the course they pursued in relation to the American war were great; for when that occurred, their trade with portions of the old colonies, being now part of the United States, amounted to £250,000 sterling annually, with increasing prospects; but it has never acquired its former footing since the passing of the Act of Congress of 1775, suspending commercial intercourse with the British Colonies, and the final separation of the United States from the family of British Colonial brotherhood.

In 1796 the probable amount of capital vested in our Fisheries was one-and-a-half million pounds sterling. So long as the French could be kept out of the field of competition, our trade, fisheries, and population flourished. In 1813, for instance, just before the close of the second American war, the exports from Newfoundland amounted to £2,848,976 sterling; by the treaty of Paris, however, our rivals were reinstated on our shores to subserve the views of Imperial policy. In 1816 there were 80,000 inhabitants on the island, and 800 large vessels employed in its trade, yielding a very large revenue to the Imperial Exchequer.

Until 1832 the system of government was arbitrary and oppressive; a few capitalists or their agents did pretty nearly as they liked with the inhabitants; there was no redress for the injured to be found in the colony, and the voice of complaint lost its force before it reached the ears of the authorities on this side the Atlantic.

In 1832, by *Royal Charter*, a constitution was granted to Newfoundland, executive authority being vested in a Governor and Council, possessing also legislative authority, and a separate legislative branch or House of Assembly was also thereby created. Such is the present form of our constitution. The Council are *irresponsible* to the Crown, to the Assembly, and to the People, both for the advice they give the Governor, and for their conduct in their executive and legislative capacities. They have invariably opposed the popular Branch in all important measures of reform, and general legislation has been rendered almost impossible through their obstructive conduct. A system of *Responsible Government* similar to that in successful operation in the neighbouring colonies is loudly demanded by the people, so that the Government of the colony may be conducted, in the words and true spirit of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S *Declaration of British Colonial rights*—"according to the well-understood wishes of the people, as expressed through their representatives in the House of Assembly."

This is the only mode by which the conduct of the Local Executive will become amenable to public opinion, and the Government secure that confidence, insight, and power, which are necessary for the interests of all parties concerned. At present it is without any of these essential requisites; it possesses, nevertheless, the power of doing mischief, of creating discord, and bringing its own authority into contempt, as it has done by a career of misrule and repeated unconstitutional invasions of the rights of the people.

While even Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with its population in 1851 of only 65,000, with Imports of about £120,000, Exports £55,000, and a Revenue of not more than £25,000, obtained *Responsible Government*;—all that we seek for our old and loyal colony,—while we are furnished with the strong and undeniable claim of equal constitutional right, too long withheld, which her sons have, as scions of the old stock—with more than historical consequences which have resulted to England in the old colonies, and more recently in Canada, by withholding popular rights from the sturdy offspring of her lions,—with the concessions that have been wisely made to the neighbouring colonies, in granting them a practical control in the management of their internal affairs,—and with the Declaration of Earl Grey in his Lordship's Despatch to the Governor of Prince Edward Island, dated 27th December, 1849, that "it cannot be too distinctly acknowledged, that it is neither possible nor desirable to carry on the Government of any of the British Provinces in North America in opposition to the opinion of the inhabitants,"—may we not appeal with confidence to that spirit of justice and fair play which characterises British statesmen in these days, to redress the wrongs, and grant the reasonable request of the valuable and important dependency which we have the honor to represent! Why, we would ask, should she

longer continue the victim of a local selfish clique, who flourish at her expense, who misrepresent her great resources, and sacrifice her best interests for the furtherance of their individual ends? Newfoundland has at present a population of at least 120,000 inhabitants; her Imports, including those of her dependencies, are about £1,000,000 sterling, and her Exports exceed that sum; her area is more extensive than that of Ireland, and she possesses more than a thousand miles of seaboard, indented with noble bays and safe harbors, having abundance of rich resources; lands of cultivable character, now chiefly the resort of vast herds of wild deer; mines of various kinds lying dormant, and quarries of almost every kind of stone, besides marble, limestone and gypsum; surrounded by waters teeming with inexhaustible supplies of fish. She has a Revenue of about £70,000 sterling a year; she pays her own Civil List amounting to about £30,000 annually, raised by local taxation. She registers in the Customs Books of her chief port, St. John's, over 1,100 vessels, 60,000 tons burthen, and 170 English vessels of 16,000 tons burthen, chiefly owned, and all engaged, in the trade of the colony, besides 9,989 smaller craft employed in the cod-fishery. She sends yearly to the seal-fishery 400 vessels, manned by about 14,000 able seamen, and she employs annually 25,000 persons in her general fisheries besides. She has 60,000 acres of land under cultivation,—a resource of much importance to the industrious fisherman who finds his farm a substantial auxiliary to his fishery.—Schools have been established, through the exertions of the Assembly, in almost every settlement, and roads are, under the same encouragement, diverging in every direction, connecting one locality with another.

The commercial relations of this important but neglected colony extend to Great Britain and Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Naples, Germany, Denmark, and many other European ports, to the British North American Colonies, the British, Spanish, and Danish West Indies, the United States, South America, the Ionian Islands, Malta, France, Gibraltar, and several other parts of the world.

From the capital of the colony, (which contains 20,000 inhabitants) a line of Telegraph is being completed to Cape Ray across the country and Gulf of St. Lawrence in Prince Edward Island, thence to the United States of America: so that steamers touching at St. John's, which they may do *in less than seven days after leaving Liverpool*, may transmit news to the most distant part of the American Continent several days before any other conveyance could possibly accomplish it.

Such is a brief outline of the prominent features which mark the colony whose claim to Self-government we respectfully advocate; and we earnestly ask, does not the picture we have hurriedly sketched prompt you to believe that the colony of Newfoundland is equally entitled to a

reformed system of Government with Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, and certainly far more entitled to it than, comparatively speaking, the very inferior Island of Prince Edward ?

We have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

PHILIP F. LITTLE.

ROBERT J. PARSONS.

His Grace

The DUKE of NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

NOTE.

The population of Newfoundland is at least..... 120,000

The average value of Exports is as follows, yearly :—

Dried Cod Fish, quintals.....	1,017,674	£493,014
Oil, gallons.....	2,744,910	319,977
Seal skins, No.....	511,630	76,596
Salmon, tierces.....	4,025	12,024
Herrings, barrels.....	36,259	18,261
Bait, &c., sold to the French.....		15,000
		<u>£934,872</u>
Besides our Labrador Exports of the above articles, say		300,000
		<u>£1,234,872</u>

Amount of native produce consumed in the country yearly, viz:—

Agricultural produce.....	£252,992
Fuel.....	75,000
Game—Venison, Partridge, and Wild Fowl....	10,000
Timber—Boards, House stuff, Staves, Hoops, &c.	75,000
Fish—Fresh of all kinds.....	43,000
Oil.....	10,600
Vessels built in the colony.....	15,000
	<u>£1,716,464</u>

Total annual produce.....£1,716,464

The value of property engaged in the Fisheries
yearly, is..... 529,000

Sterling£2,236,464

The annual Imports are at least £1,000,000

We also addressed many of the members of both Houses of Parliament, enclosing copies of those documents and soliciting their support and the exercise of their influence in promoting the objects of our mission.

According to appointment, we then waited on JOSEPH HUME, Esq., M. P., at his residence in Bryanstone Square, with a copy of the Resolution of the Assembly, soliciting him to present the Address of the Assembly on the subject of Responsible Government to the House of Commons, and to use his powerful co-operation, as an experienced and influential member of the House of Commons, on behalf of this colony. This veteran, consistent, and disinterested advocate of Colonial Reform and Popular rights, cheerfully consented to undertake the advocacy of the cause of Newfoundland, and to use every constitutional means in his power to forward the views of the Assembly, stating that he had been for nearly a quarter of a century advocating Responsible Government for the British American Colonies, and his conviction that it was not only the right of these Colonies, one and all, to possess it, but he conceived it to be the interest of the mother country to concede it.

Having then entered into a history of the abuses of the present system of rule pursued in the colony, he inquired into the extent of its resources, population, trade, revenue, and public expenditure, and expressed his surprise that Newfoundland had not been in the enjoyment of Self-government as well as any of the neighbouring Colonies. He then addressed a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, requesting his Grace to fix a day for our interview, and kindly offered his services to accompany us and offer his assistance at the interview.

We were equally successful in obtaining the advice and co-operation of other influential members of Parliament of weight with the Government.

In accordance with appointment, we waited on His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, at the Colonial Office, in the afternoon of Tuesday the 27th July. Mr. Hume having expressed his desire to introduce us to the noble Secretary, we waited in the ante-room some few minutes for him, but being engaged on a Committee then sitting on India affairs, as we learned, we sent in our cards, and were forthwith ushered into the presence of the Duke. His Grace received us in the most courteous manner. We presented the Address of the Assembly on Responsible Government, a duplicate of which, he stated, he had previously received and read; that he was engaged just as we entered in perusing our printed documents (No. 1 and 2) and he would be happy to hear any observations which we deemed it proper to offer in addition to the matters therein set forth.— He then listened patiently while the grievances of the people of New-

foundland were being unfolded, in the course of which the veteran friend of the Colonies, Mr. Hume, came into the office, and was heartily and blandly received by the noble Secretary, and having apologised for not being in time to introduce us, playfully said, "I dare say, however, these gentlemen were well able to introduce themselves." The Duke stated that when Mr. Hume arrived, Mr. Little was giving a statement of the affairs of Newfoundland, which he would be pleased to continue until he had concluded the remarks he intended making. After the Delegates had concluded their preliminary explanations and observations, Mr. Hume remarked that the observations and facts which His Grace had thus heard with relation to the affairs of Newfoundland, were, in his opinion, perfectly correct; they were, however, merely a repetition of those abuses and that state of circumstances which existed under the old system of misrule pursued so long and so unwisely in the other British North American Colonies; that they were in fact inseparable from such an imperfect form of Government as that in force in Newfoundland; that the only cure for those evils was Self-Government, the concession of which, when he first demanded it for Canada, in company with the Canadian Delegates, would have prevented the rebellion which subsequently occurred and distracted the peace of that fine country; that it was notorious that none of the British American Colonies would be satisfied with anything short of the management of their internal affairs, and he expressed his astonishment that this important colony should be denied its rights and privileges, while the neighbouring possessions of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and even Prince Edward Island, were progressing with marked success, since they obtained the control of their own affairs, and that such a denial would amount to an abrogation of the doctrine of the present ministry.

The Duke declared that he was much pleased to receive the full detail with which he had been favored by the Delegates, of the past and present circumstances of Newfoundland. That his attention had been called to the subject of Responsible Government some three or four months since, by the Governor of the Colony, upon the adoption of the Address by the Assembly, and he had given the matter some consideration, though he had not had sufficient time, owing to his parliamentary and official duties, to decide on the matter; and after inquiring how long the Delegates intended remaining in England, on being informed that they awaited his pleasure, he stated his fear that at so late a stage of Parliament, and the great amount of business then falling on him to discharge, it would, he feared, be difficult for him to consider the affairs of the colony in all their bearings upon the important question of a change of constitution, during the sitting of Parliament. But that he would, at as early a day as possible, take into his serious consideration the whole case, and submit it for the decision of the Cabinet. It was true, his Grace continued, that he entertained the opinion ascribed to him, that the colonies, wherever it

was found practicable, should have the full measure of Responsible Government conceded to them—that if they were fit for Representative Institutions, they were certainly entitled to Self-government; that it was not the interest of the Parent State, nor his desire, to withhold that system of rule; but it would be admitted by the Delegates, he thought, that there were objections urged against the introduction of that system into the colony at present, which might be obstacles—not insuperable obstacles certainly—but supposed or apparent ones, which, if founded in fact, might interfere with the harmonious, and effective working of such a government. These obstacles might exist, for instance, in communities which were not of one description of people—where, from the nature of the population and the limited representation, it might be difficult to find a sufficient number of persons qualified to carry out the system and justify the necessary increase of Representatives, for that purpose, or where divisions occur between different denominations of Christians. Now, with reference to the present application, he would wish it to be clearly understood, that he did not mention these as insuperable obstacles, or that he regarded them in that light; but as matters that should, of course, be considered with the whole question in all its points of bearings, before he could be expected to arrive at a satisfactory concluding.

Mr. Hume here said to his Grace, give the colony Responsible Government and all the usual requirements will be found to carry it on, as they have been found in the other colonies, particularly in the smaller Island of Prince Edward, which was inferior in point of population and resources to Newfoundland; that the sectarian differences to which his Grace referred, if they existed, would soon find their level and their best corrective in the principles of Executive responsibility and free government. That he was acquainted with the views of some parties, formerly connected with the trade of Newfoundland, and they were under the impression that no change should take place there that would not subserve their class interests or meet their very contracted policy. That Sir Alexander Bannerman's administration of the affairs of Prince Edward Island formed a remarkable contrast to that of former Governors, who had invariably failed in their efforts to satisfy the people of that colony, or carry on its Government successfully.

The Duke remarked that Mr. Hume knew how sincere his Grace was in his endeavours to carry out fully Colonial Reform; and the instance referred to by Mr. Little, where his Grace recently expressed his opinions on the affairs of Jamaica, was an evidence of that sincerity, and as such he wished it to be regarded.—After a prolonged discussion on the political circumstances of Newfoundland, the Delegates requested permission to furnish his Grace with a supplemental statement in answer to the two objections that were regarded with any degree of importance by him, to which he cheerfully assented.

They then referred to the great necessity of Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, and the impolicy and injustice of excluding this colony from a participation in any arrangement which may be concluded on that subject.

Upon this topic, as well as upon the other, it was evident that the authorities of the Colonial office had been misled—they believed, until they had seen the Resolutions of the Assembly on Free Trade with the States, that the people of the Island were entirely opposed to the proposition; and his Grace was therefore rather taken by surprise, when the Delegates assured him that a strong desire existed in the colony to see it accomplished—they further said that it was essential to the prosperity of Newfoundland,—seeing that the French had, by reason of their bounties, almost excluded the Colonists from many of their best foreign markets for their staple produce, and that many of our able-bodied fishermen are leaving our shores to obtain remunerative employment in the United States.

His Grace stated that he regarded this as a subject of vast importance; that it had been for some time under the consideration of the two governments—that his views were in favor of the most unrestricted commercial relations, and he could see no reason why Newfoundland should form an exception in any general arrangement that may be concluded with the United States on this subject, provided any deficiency which might thereby be created in the revenue could be otherwise supplied. That he was, in this view, quite in favor of the proposition. That there was a gentleman connected with his department, who had recently arrived from Canada, conversant with the subject, with whom he would wish the Delegates to confer on the details of this question, as it might affect Newfoundland, and also in relation to the French Fisheries, adverted to by them; but before concluding that interview, he was most anxious to impress upon the Delegates the necessity of abstaining from extremes in reference to the Fishery question—that is, with the French and Americans. In the present state of political affairs, it was above all things desirable that the greatest caution should be used—one injudicious act on the part of the Colonists might involve the Union in a war which might disturb the peace of the world; and rather than such should be the alternative of pressing extreme rights, it would be a question for consideration whether the sacrifice of the whole colony would not be preferable.

The Delegates replied that the Colonists wanted no more than their rights, fair play for their talents, and a clear field for their industry and enterprise. They had, however, been seriously injured by the competition and encroachments of the French; and added to these causes of discontent, they were stung with mortification to find the local Executive lending their influence to oppose their desire for extended markets for

the produce of their labor. That if a system of rule were established in which they reposed confidence, there was no doubt but a majority of the people's representatives would always be found to give practical effect to the views of the Colonial Minister, so long as they were conducive to the welfare of the colony. But at present the people had no motive for consulting his wishes, and any change which had a tendency to relieve the country from its continued and prolonged depression, and elevate their hopes of improving their condition, would be preferable to a system of government, alike contracted in principle and practice, under which the vast and valuable resources of the colony were left undeveloped, its progress retarded, and the political existence of the Colonists ignored, except for the purpose of yielding taxes, which, it was only candid to assume, they would not long continue to pay, after the successful example of constitutional resistance set by Jamaica, should their reasonable demands be refused and their legitimate rights be any longer withheld.

His Grace then requested us to furnish some statistical information with the supplemental, in relation to the trade and revenue of the Island, and again assuring us of his anxiety to promote its prosperity, we then took our leave, well satisfied with our interview, and of the determination evinced by the noble Duke to render justice at last to Newfoundland.

On Friday the 29th July we had an interview with Mr. Strachey at the Colonial Department, according to the request of the Duke of Newcastle, on the subject of Free Trade with the United States, and the encroachments of the French on the fishery grounds of the colony. This gentleman evinced a lively interest in the matter of Colonial Trade, (doubtless he had the full confidence of the Colonial Secretary,) and entered with much particularity into its various relations and details. With regard to Free Trade, he stated that he had been led to believe that it was the desire of the inhabitants of Newfoundland not to be included in any measure which might be adopted on the subject; and this impression was strengthened by the representations of the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's; but he now formed a different opinion, looking to the Resolutions of the Assembly, though Mr. Archibald, the Attorney General of the Island, who had been with him, urged an objection to the proposition of including that colony, as the loss which would accrue to the Revenue, by the free admission of American produce, could not be made good. We removed this erroneous impression, showing that if there were a Government in the colony which could command a majority in the Assembly, there might be any change effected in the Tariff which would be rendered necessary to meet the objection stated; that as increased trade was anticipated from free intercourse with the Americans, the Imports as well as Exports would increase in proportion, and the Revenue would not consequently suffer any diminution. Mr. Little entered into an elabo-

rate statement of the Trade Returns of the colony, and the advantages of Reciprocity, and stated that he did not conceive that the imposition of an equal rate of five or six per cent, *ad valorem*, for mere purposes of Revenue, on certain stated articles imported into the Island from the United States and all other countries, or into the United States from Newfoundland, would not form an obstacle to the proposed arrangement; but if it should be objected to, it should not stand in the way of a settlement of the question, as the advantages to be derived by the colony from the measure far outweighed a deficiency of Revenue, which could be easily supplied by fairly reducing the Civil List and re-adjusting the scale of duties imposed by the local Legislature.

Mr. Strachey then stated his convictions that no measure of Reciprocity would be completed without including Newfoundland in any general agreement that might be effected, or in a separate clause bearing upon her peculiar position on the score of her revenue, and that he would be happy if we would see Mr. Cardwell, the President of the Board of Trade, on this subject. We stated our consent, and he undertook to procure an interview for us with him.

The other point which was deemed of great moment by Mr. Strachey, was the Fishery question. We said with regard to the French question, Newfoundland was almost solely interested—other colonies were not engaged in taking the cod to the extent that we were, and it was in reference to the Cod-fishery that we complained of the encroachments of the French. He said, as there could be any variety of interpretations of the treaties between the two nations on the fishery, it would be well if they could be amended so as to define the actual rights of both nations. We agreed that it would be desirable—but we trusted that in any definition of the treaties, no right now possessed by the Newfoundlanders would be infringed—and particularly that Belle Isle should not be given up, nor should any right to fish for bait on our coast be permitted. He said, there was no intention whatever to *give up Belle Isle*, but a concurrent right to fish there was mooted. We said, it would be just as well to surrender Belle Isle altogether, as to allow the French a right to fish there—it was a station of the greatest importance to a large portion of the population of the colony who traded and fished at the Labrador. Well, he said the questions on which there was a difference of opinion with the French could only be settled by a compromise on both sides—the Newfoundlanders should not be too extreme; they might be less benefitted by seeking too much, as by wisely conceding a little. He thought it would be most expedient that, as residence or *establishment* was now forbidden on certain portions of the shore, where good soil existed, that this part of the coast should be given up to the exclusive possession of the Colonists—that is from Cape Ray to a point, say, equidistant from it and Cape John—and the other part should remain in the possession of the French

exclusively—this would remedy the present doubtful interpretation of the treaties with respect to concurrent rights of fishery. As to allowing them to take bait, he said, it was asked for, but not up to this present moment decided—but he thought that if we allowed the Americans the right of fishery, we couldn't keep the bait from the French. We said we would rather risk that than give the French any right of taking bait—unless they would agree to make good the loss which such a right would inflict upon the colony. Mr. Strachey said there was something about an offer of £5,000 on the part of the French. We said, such a sum was a mere bagatelle—three times that amount would not repair the damage such a surrender of our right would inflict upon the people of Newfoundland. Well, but if, said he, you will give up nothing, how can the matter be settled? We said, if the British Government gave the French the right of fishing at Belle Isle, and the right to take bait, they might as well give up Labrador, if not the entire Colony, to the French, for it would be impossible to compete with people who receive from their Government, in bounties, for every quintal of fish they catch, more than our fishermen can sell their's for. After a long discussion, he said, the amendment of the Treaties would have the best consideration of the Government, and with a due regard to Imperial interests, the interests of the Colonists would be protected. We said, we should be happy to convey the pleasing intelligence to the people of Newfoundland, that the British Government had no idea of giving up Belle Isle, or of allowing the French to fish for bait on the shores of the colony. Mr. Strachey begged us not to take what he said as coming from the Government, for he did not know their views authoritatively, but he merely stated what he believed to be the disposition of the Government upon these important subjects.

Mr. Strachey kindly favored us with a second interview, in which he entered into the details of the foregoing questions, and obtained in writing the particulars of the duties collected on the articles imported into Newfoundland, which may be exempt under the proposed arrangement of reciprocity.

The encroachments of the French were again discussed, especially with reference to the rights of the Newfoundlanders to the exclusive fishery of the Salmon-brooks and Rivers, from which they had expelled many of our fishermen. He stated that such an assumption was not justified by the treaties. We replied that their whole *system* of fishery was in direct violation of the treaties; that their use of Bultowes and immense Cod Seines, as they were in the habit of using them, was particularly injurious to our fisheries, and not authorised by, but contrary to, the "mode of fishery" guaranteed by treaty: that the Legislature had made provision for the employment of a small Steamer to protect our rights and prevent our fishermen from supplying the French Bankers with bait. He said, that there was no objection to that course, provided matters were prudently manag-

ed, and that he hoped by that means and the exertions of the Imperial Government, these vexed questions would be speedily, amicably, and satisfactorily settled with the French Government. According to his request, Mr. Little left with him Mr. Andrews' late excellent Report on the Trade and Fisheries of the United States and the British North American Colonies, and other documents in support of our views.

Upon the subject of making St. John's a *Port of Call* for a line of Steamers running from some port in the United Kingdom to either Canada or the United States, which we also brought under the notice of the Government, we were informed by Mr. Strachey that he had no doubt that as soon as definite arrangements were made for such a line of steamers, and they began to run permanently, the British Government would send the English mails intended for Newfoundland by them, as such a step would be of great importance to the people of the colony and appeared not only reasonable, but highly desirable.

On the 30th July we addressed the following letter to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, with the *supplemental statement* marked No. 3; and it will be seen by the tenor of these, that we placed matters in as fair and clear a light as possible, and pressed our application for a prompt and definite decision, as far as we prudently could:—

TAVISTOCK HOTEL, LONDON, }
July 30th, 1853. }

MY LORD DUKE,—

We have the honor of transmitting to your Grace our supplemental statement of the claims of Newfoundland to Responsible Government, and our reply to the only two objections to the concession, which you appeared to regard with any degree of importance.

Not knowing on what facts or representations the opponents of the desired reform, connected with the local Executive, rely to support these objections, which we assume have emanated from them, and they having twice rejected in the Legislative Council a proposition made by the House of Assembly to send Delegates from both branches of the Legislature, that the question at issue between them might be fairly discussed, we have therefore embodied in our reply only such general proofs of our position as are supplied by the Journals of the Assembly, the Blue Books furnished by the local Executive, and our own knowledge of the affairs of the colony.

A Of course, we could not be expected to meet a series of misrepresentations, with the exact nature whereof we are unacquainted, but the existence of which, we presume, from the necessity the local authorities have placed themselves under, of making out some justification for the course they have adopted with reference to the repeated collisions which have tak-

en place between the Executive and the popular branch of the Legislature.

Wide-spread public discontent and active political strife are the natural results of a system of Government resting for support on Representatives directly responsible to the people, and an Executive repudiating all popular control and pursuing an arbitrary policy, subversive of the interests of the Crown and the country, with confident impunity, on account of their distance from the seat of that power to which they are amenable, and whose decision they have always anticipated in their own favor, from their confidential relation to the Imperial authorities, and their consequent facility of giving a favorable coloring to their transactions.

If, therefore, evils have flown from such a source, we have no doubt that, upon a full consideration of the facts, your Grace's impartial and discriminating judgment will lead you to conclude, that the faults and errors of the past—whatever they may have been—in the government of Newfoundland and the working of its constitution, as in the neighbouring colonies, under the old *regime*—are rather attributable to the system, alike unnecessarily expensive to the colony, and productive of discord in the hands of unscrupulous men, who have frequently provoked resistance by the contempt with which they have treated public opinion,—than to any peculiar constitution of its society, or an erroneous estimate of the value of free institutions by the people.

In conclusion, we beg to inform your Grace that, as we are desirous of leaving England in the *Lady Eglinton*, which will leave Liverpool on the 18th August, and, without wishing to be deemed importunate, we trust that you may have sufficient leisure to decide the case of that old and loyal colony, in the meantime, that we may be enabled to avail of that only opportunity of direct steam communication likely to be had for some time, in completing our voyage of over six thousand miles, and bearing, as we fervently, hope to the homes of our fellow-colonists, a guarantee of your impartial justice and sincere interest in their peace and welfare.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most devoted and obedient servants,

PHILIP F. LITTLE.

ROBERT J. PARSONS.

His Grace

The DUKE of NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

(No. 3.)

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT.

TAVISTOCK HOTEL, LONDON, }
July 28th, 1853. }

MY LORD DUKE,—

On behalf of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, we beg to tender our sincere acknowledgments for the cordial and gratifying manner in which your Grace was pleased to receive us, in company with Mr. Hume, on the 26th instant; for the marked attention paid to our statement of the affairs of that important colony; for the frank expression of your enlightened opinions, and the lively interest manifested by you in the great objects of our mission. By the spirited subjects of that ancient Dependency, who have been heretofore treated with more than ordinary neglect, the details of our interview with your Grace will be received with lively gratitude and unfeigned satisfaction. In regarding the views expressed by your Grace as the indication of an earnest desire for a reform in its Government, and a compliance with the wishes of its inhabitants, we feel confident that we form a correct estimate of your high and honorable character as a British Statesman, and of that wise and just colonial policy which you have adopted as a general rule, in conferring Self-government upon the Colonists wherever it is practicable.

In the course of our interview with your Grace, there were two points which appeared to have some weight with you, in reference to the propriety of conceding Responsible Government to Newfoundland, though you very fairly stated that you did not regard them in the light of insuperable objections. The first was the supposed difficulty of finding a sufficient number of persons in the colony qualified to conduct that system, and justify an adequate increase of its representatives; and, secondly, the alleged existence of such sectarian differences among the population as might interfere with its harmonious working. In accordance with your kind permission, we shall briefly address ourselves to these objections; and, we trust, to the entire satisfaction of your Grace.

Looking at the pursuits of our population and their communication with all quarters of the world—the extent of their trade, and the knowledge they must possess to transact their affairs, and the amount of political information acquired by them in the exercise of their political rights, as well as from the agitation of constitutional questions in that and the neighbouring colonies,—we would respectfully submit, that in such a population of 120,000, there would be no difficulty in finding a sufficient number of persons qualified by their local knowledge and general intelli-

gence, as well as by their position in society, and their professional and other pursuits, to manage their own public affairs.

It is difficult to adduce direct proof of the existence of such intelligence in the mass of the population of Newfoundland as would qualify them for Representative Institutions. It is only by analogy, or comparison with other Colonies which possess self-government, that we can best exhibit to your Grace their fitness for the reception of those rights which, as British subjects, the people of that Colony claim at your Grace's hands. We state it advisedly when we declare, that neither *Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, nor Prince Edward Island* has, for the extent of its population, the aggregate of intelligence enjoyed by *Newfoundland*. Her merchants, planters, and middle class generally, are inferior to none in ordinary intelligence; and it is from these classes, who are sufficiently numerous, that the future Legislators of the colony will invariably be drawn. The electors, the greater proportion of whom include the mechanics and fishermen who are householders, are not, in the least, of an inferior grade to the same class in England—possessed of great morality, discretion, and peculiar genius and industry, rarely to be met with elsewhere among the same class of men. It is no uncommon occurrence in Newfoundland for a planter to fell and bring out of the forest timber and other materials necessary to construct a vessel—to build her from keel to topmast himself, and afterwards to take charge of and navigate her, in prosecuting the trade of the colony. Surely, then, such men are not to be supposed devoid of that intellectuality which would qualify them to become the recipients of a system of constitutional rule, under the enjoyment of which they observe their sister colonists thriving, and excelling in every social respect, while *they* are struggling beneath an anomalous representative form of Government in which they place no confidence.

An objection similar to the first was urged by Earl Grey with reference to Prince Edward Island, with its more contracted population and resources, where it was more likely to hold good than in Newfoundland; but practical experience has shown that, even *there*, under the enlightened administration of Sir Alexander Bannerman, there existed no real foundation for the assumption.

The increase of our Representatives has been deemed desirable by the Assembly, for the despatch of public business, with a due regard to the proper sub-division of Legislative labors, especially as the Government have taken little or no part in the preparation of general measures of Legislation. Bill after Bill has passed the Assembly to duplicate the present number of its members, leaving the existing Electoral Districts as they were established by Sir Thomas Cochrane in 1832; the Council rejected these Bills, and another measure, on this subject, of a compromise

character, adopted by the Assembly last session in a spirit of conciliation towards the Council ; and sought the substitution of a close borough system, by sub-dividing certain Districts, which would have the effect of concentrating undue influences in small localities, and thus endanger the integrity of the representative principle. Hence no law has been formed on this subject by the local Legislature, and we deem it utterly hopeless to expect the present Council to agree to any just or generally acceptable measure on this head.

With reference to the second point, we would respectfully refer to the relative numbers of the different denominations of our population, and the amount of patronage they respectively hold under the Government of the colony, which may afford your Grace some clue to the motives of the few individuals connected with the local Executive, who have raised and resorted to every unfair means in exaggerating this objection. According to the Census of 1845, there were in the island, 34,291 members of the Church of England ; 15,230 Dissenters, nearly all Wesleyan Methodists, making together 49,521 Protestants ; and 46,995 Roman Catholics. The members of the Church of England enjoy £18,500 sterling, yearly, out of the Civil Official expenditure ; the Wesleyans £500, other Protestant Dissenters, numbering 970, £2,280 ; and Catholics, £4,593. The Executive and Legislative Council consists of six members of the Church of England, three Dissenters (none of them Wesleyans), and one Catholic. During a period of twenty years, and five general elections, the number of Protestants returned to the Assembly was thirty-nine, and thirty-six Catholics. In six of the nine Electoral Districts into which the Island is divided, there are a majority of Protestant Electors, both collectively and separately, as shewn by the annexed abstract from the Census of 1845. Although these Districts have possessed the numerical power to return members of their predominant persuasion, yet several of them, like the Districts where the Catholics are in the majority, have returned persons of different creeds as their Representatives. Under such a state of facts, taken from the records of the colony, we are confident that your Grace will see that this objection is only a pretext put forward, most certainly not by your Grace, but by the local clique, as an expedient to prolong their tenure of irresponsible power.

Objections similar to this were strongly urged against the concession of Self-government to several of the neighboring colonies. In many of them there were stronger sectarian differences to be encountered than ever existed in Newfoundland, and more serious consequences have resulted from them at one election in Prince Edward Island, under the old system, than ever has, or ever will likely occur in our colony, whatever may have been the misrepresentations of interested parties to the contrary.

The population of Canada affords another illustration, not only of rife sectarian differences, but also of strong antipathies arising from national

distinctions of race and language. Until a proper system of Government was there established, that fine country was torn with internal dissensions, and enjoyed neither peace nor prosperity. Under the reformed administration, which has for its foundation equal rights to all denominations, the organization of society has been improved, and the genuine feelings of British loyalty and freedom, which exist in all British North America, have been strengthened in Canada and all the lower Provinces in the enjoyment of Self-government, the principles of which are calculated to rectify the differences to which we have adverted. Where all are equally interested in the proper and economical management of public affairs, and where there is no peculiar Church establishment to be affected by the change, or supported by the Colonial Legislature, there is really no force in the objection. No undue sectarian ascendancy is sought by the Reformers in Newfoundland, and it is evident that none would be tolerated or practicable; but the Government of the Colony should, of course, pay a due regard to the fair claims of all denominations.

For these reasons, and those previously advanced, we trust that your Grace may be induced to see that such objections are devoid of merit; and that you will, by the exercise of your authority, cause the present Council to be dissolved, distinct Executive and Legislative Councils created, and the salutary principles of Responsible rule fully enforced in the Colony; that harmony may be established between the co-ordinate branches of the Legislature, and the best interests of the country thus promoted.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most devoted and obedient servants,

PHILIP F. LITTLE.

ROBERT J. PARSONS.

His Grace

The DUKE of NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

ABSTRACT—CENSUS OF 1845.

District.	Protestants.	Catholics.	
Conception Bay.....	16,446	11,580	} Which return 9 members to the Assembly.
Trinity Bay.....	7,518	1,283	
Bonavista Bay.....	5,418	1,809	
Fogo.....	5,616	1,128	
Burin.....	2,407	1,951	
Fortune Bay—including LaPoile, which is not in the Electoral District.....	4,703	392	} Which return 6 members to the Assembly.
St John's.....	6,211	18,985	
Ferryland.....	169	4,412	
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	1,018	5,455	

To this communication we received the following reply :

COLONIAL OFFICE,
1st August, 1853. }

MY DEAR SIR,—

The Duke of Newcastle is very much engaged at present, but hopes to be able to fix some time for the pleasure of seeing you again before you leave England—that with respect to your note of Saturday, the Duke wishes me to remind you, that you were expressly told by his Grace that it would not be in his power, (however willing) to come to any decision on the affairs of Newfoundland during the sitting of Parliament, and that before promulgating any such decision, when arrived at, it would be necessary for his Grace first to communicate his views to the Governor of the Colony.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Your's, very faithfully,

HENRY ROBERTS,

Private Secretary.

To

P. F. LITTLE, Esq.,

R. J. PARSONS, Esq. }

On the receipt of this communication, we addressed the following Letter to His Grace, and transmitted it, with Mr. Hume's of the same date, to the Colonial Office :

TAVISTOCK HOTEL, LONDON,
4th August, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE,—

The House of Assembly of Newfoundland having requested us to solicit a member of the House of Lords to present to that branch of the Legislature an address similar to that which we had the honor of presenting to you, on the subject of Responsible Government, we take the liberty of soliciting your Grace to honor the colony we represent by taking charge of it, if you have no particular objection to its presentation. We are induced to make this request from our unbounded confidence in you, and your expressed desire to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of that colony.

With reference to the communication which we had the honor to receive from Mr. Roberts on the 1st instant, we earnestly hope that your Grace may be enabled, consistently with official rule, to comply with the request contained in Mr. Hume's note herewith enclosed, which fully expresses our views.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most devoted and obedient servants,

PHILIP F. LITTLE.

ROBERT J. PARSONS.

His Grace

The DUKE of NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Hume's second Letter to the Duke of Newcastle.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

BRYANSTONE SQUARE,
4th August, 1853.

The Right Hon.

His Grace

The DUKE of NEWCASTLE.

MY LORD,—

After the interview I had the honor to attend with the Deputies from the Assembly of Newfoundland, and the satisfactory manner in which you received their communications, I hope you will be able to give these gen-

tlemen some assurance as to the probable course you will recommend to the cabinet, as to placing that colony on the same footing of Responsible Government as Prince Edward Island and other British North American Colonies.

I am not aware of any objections to give Newfoundland, as soon as leisure shall permit the necessary arrangements, that kind of Government which Lord John Russell stated was the best for the colony of Canada, and which Lord Grey intimated in his despatch was necessary, when general objections existed to the present Government.

These gentlemen do not consider that they will have fulfilled their instructions, and the confidence placed in them by the Assembly of the Island, if they return without some more decided and definite answer to their reasonable and constitutional request.

I have presented the petition of the Assembly to the House of Commons, and only recommended it to the favorable consideration of the Commons.

I am anxious that nothing more should be said in the Commons, and that the Deputies should be able to leave England with such an assurance from your Grace, as would warrant their going back.

I shall be obliged to you at an early time to give this note and the request of these gentlemen your favorable consideration.

I remain, my Lord

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HUME.

While waiting for a reply to these letters, we determined to request an interview with Frederick Peel, Esq., M. P. Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and having addressed him a note for that purpose, we received a polite reply from him in compliance with our desire.

We proceeded to the residence of Mr. Peel, in White Hall Gardens, on the morning of the 9th of August, and were received very affably. We entered at once into the objects of our mission, having previously furnished him with printed copies of the General Statements which we had addressed to the Principal of the Colonial Department. We gave him a truthful description of the parties in Newfoundland for and against re-

form—of its great resources—its healthful and invigorating climate—the nature of its anomalous Government—the enormous amount of the Civil List—the abuses of Executive authority—the repeated violations, of the Council and the Executive, of the privileges of the Assembly—and the misrepresentations of the local authorities to the Colonial Office. After a preliminary discussion, he asked if Legislative and Executive functions were combined in the Council? How many Officials had seats at the Board? And whether all were nominees of the Crown? We particularized the number of Officials, and stated that the entire body were Crown nominees; he took notes of our replies. We detailed the number and nature of the Bills of the Assembly which they had rejected, and he seemed astonished that they should have rejected them, particularly the *Census Bill*.

He inquired if there was no officer of the Government in the Assembly to explain the views of the Executive? We stated, there was the Solicitor-General, but he was not a member of the Executive, and was supposed to act only according to instructions; and that he had been appointed to the office since his election. He then asked if there was any obstacle to an officer of the Government being elected? We stated there was none. He said it was not the policy of the Imperial Government to refuse Responsible Government to any colony which was generally desirous of having it. We said that there was only a small number of Monopolists in Newfoundland who opposed the introduction of that system. Monopolist, he said, was a strong term, how were they Monopolists? and having satisfied him on that point, he asked, in the event of Responsible Government being conceded, how many offices would be considered political? and having stated our views on this head, by a reference to those considered so in the neighbouring colonies—he asked whether we would consider the Surveyor-Generalship one of these, as that was a situation requiring some knowledge of certain duties and some experience, and he thought the same with respect to the Collector of Customs?—We said, that we considered these offices as political ones, and with regard to the latter, the Royal Instructions made that Official one of the Council, and consequently a political office. He then referred to the number of Representatives as very small; we agreed with him, and showed our anxiety to increase the number by duplication without dividing the districts, and that the Council refused to assent to any increase, unless by a division of districts, which would destroy the present impartial basis. He then referred to the nature of the present system of voting, and inquired whether it would not be an improvement to allow each voter to have a vote for each member to be elected, that is, to give a vote in St. John's for instance, if there were six candidates, six votes, and allow him to give the whole six for one candidate, thus, he said, affording the minority, who might otherwise be unrepresented, the power of electing a Representative? We did not comprehend how this would answer, and did not, on the impulse of

the moment, express any opinion upon it, further than that we should consider it. He asked, had the Colony improved or received benefit by the Legislature since its establishment? We replied that it had, but by no means adequate to the amount of taxation imposed on the people. We explained the general nature of the improvements in opening Roads, diffusing Education, erecting public buildings, &c. If Responsible Government should be granted, he asked, would the Assembly assent to a permanent Civil List Bill? We replied in the affirmative, provided the Bill were such a one as would be justified by the circumstances of the colony; that attempts had been made to pass such a measure, having a prospective operation, but as it necessarily reduced the official salaries, it was rejected by the Council; that it was unjust to maintain an Imperial scale of salaries, in a small colony, at the cost of the colonists, and refuse them the power or right of reduction; that it was equally unjust to impose upon 120,000 colonists the payment of over 3,000 sterling yearly for a Governor—who was, generally speaking, unacquainted with the Island, its people and resources—whose policy was shaped and directed by a few leading officials in the Island, who have usually managed to get the Governor to commit himself to them—bring him in contact with the Assembly, and oblige him sooner or later, in self-defence, to malign the people and the popular branch of the Legislature, in justifying himself before the Imperial Government, and endeavouring to retain the confidence of the Colonial Minister for the time being;—while the State of Maine, numbering nearly 700,000 inhabitants, who elect their own Governor for his local and general knowledge, and his identity with the country and its present and future welfare, only paid him about £625 a year. We were satisfied to pay our public servants according to their merits and their positions, but no more. Reference was also made to a permanent Revenue Bill by him. If the Representation were increased, he asked, could qualified persons be found in the Outports to represent them? We replied that if the electors of the Outport districts conceived that persons from their own localities would best promote their interests and represent their opinions, they could have no difficulty in finding such persons among themselves. In many of them such was the case at present; while in some instances they have chosen persons residing in the Capital as their representatives.

We then referred to Free Trade, and shewed the views of the Assembly upon that and other important questions under discussion. He said that the Government were in possession of the views of the Assembly, and that Newfoundland should necessarily be included in any arrangements which should be effected with the United States on this subject, as the Resolutions of the Assembly must be regarded as reflecting the opinions of the people of the colony.

A variety of other subjects were brought under his notice and fully

discussed. In closing the interview, the Delegates expressed their gratification at the opportunity thus afforded them of placing the views of the Assembly before the Government; as it had heretofore been the practice of the local authorities, not only to misrepresent the people, but the Assembly, and they attempted last session to force the Assembly into a premature exercise of its powers of resistance and the adoption of extreme measures, before they were enabled to place their opinions fairly before the Home Government; but if any unforeseen circumstances should unfortunately arise hereafter to oblige the popular branch to adopt any such course as the Assembly of Jamaica had successfully adopted in vindication of their rights—a course, however, which they did not anticipate there would be any necessity to follow,—they would then rest satisfied to abide the consequences, having done all in their power to avert such a result, and that the Imperial Government would judge of their motives and their conduct from the representations of the Delegates, and not through the contorted medium of any local authority inimical to colonial freedom. In plain terms, and to speak frankly, that they were pledged to impose no more taxes on the people, unless they were granted the management of their own internal affairs. Reposing the fullest confidence in the present Ministry, we expressed our hope that as “all reason and experience prove that those rulers give twice who give quickly,” a speedy concession of rights too long withheld may justify our high opinion of their intentions.

The interview then terminated by his assuring us that the Government had no interest in one system more than another—(except, remarked the Delegates, in lightening the work of the Colonial office, by throwing the duties of government in a large degree upon the shoulders of a Responsible Council)—that the subject of self-government should have the earnest attention of the Cabinet during the recess, and thanking us for the important information we had communicated to him.

Having maturely weighed the suggestions made by the Under Secretary of State on the matters submitted for his consideration by us, we deemed them so important as to require a more formal and decided expression of our opinion than we had time or opportunity to give at the interview, and we accordingly addressed a letter to him, of which the following is a copy :—

TAVISTOCK HOTEL, LONDON,
10th August, 1853.

SIR,—We have the honor to tender our sincere thanks to you for the very satisfactory interview with which you were pleased to favor us on yesterday, relative to the affairs of Newfoundland.

With reference to the question of any alteration in the Representation of that colony, we beg to repeat the deliberate opinion of the Assembly, that,

judging from the past, no change would be agreed to by the Council, on this subject, that would be generally acceptable to the public, and consequently that a reform in the system of Government must take place before the consent of the co-ordinate branches of the Legislature can be had to a fair measure for increasing the number of Representatives. The evils of which the colonists complain originate, not in the Representative, but in the Executive department of the Government, and the Assembly do not conceive that they would be justified in assenting to an alteration, or mutilation rather, such as the Council desire, which would not improve the latter; and having taken time to consider your novel suggestion, which was cursorily touched by you and not maturely weighed or discussed by us at the interview, as to allowing each elector as many votes as there might be members to be returned, with the option of giving all his votes to a single candidate, or to divide them among different ones at his pleasure—we take leave to remark, that however well such a system may be adapted, as an experiment, to the election of a Legislative Council at the Cape of Good hope, the whole of which forms but one Electoral District, we are positive it would not by any means answer or be acceptable for the election of a General Assembly in any colony of British North America, sub-divided into *nine* Electoral Districts, as Newfoundland is, and accustomed to the old British practice of voting common to all the British American Provinces. With these divisions of districts, the change suggested would virtually *contract* the basis of the Representation, and give to the smaller number of voters, as much real power, if not more, than to the larger number, while the territorial divisions remain untouched; thus in a district of 4,050 voters, 2,500 of whom vote for six candidates and the remaining 1,550 for three opposing candidates, the latter three would be elected by an apparent majority of 600 votes, while they were in an actual minority of 950, without the existence of any difference in the qualification of either set of electors.

We would respectfully remind you, that the right to Self-government has been affirmed by three distinct Houses of Assembly in Newfoundland—two-fifths of one of these were nominees of the Crown; that, according to the expressed opinions of the members of Her Majesty's present Government, that Resolution must be regarded as the emanation of the only legitimate organ of public opinion in the Colony; and that, having implicit confidence in the equal justice of their colonial policy, it is our sole desire that the cause we advocate for a loyal people of thoroughly British origin should rest upon the "broad and solid principles of truth and justice," practically demonstrated by the present ministry towards the colonies, and avowed by several previous Colonial ministers, particularly by Earl Grey, in a Despatch to the Right Hon. Sir H. Pottinger, of the 2nd November, 1846, with reference to the Cape of Good Hope, wherein his Lordship states, that "without anticipating the views which you may

form in communicating with the colonists best qualified to afford you their aid, I, for the present, confine myself to the statement, that on a question of this nature, some difficulties may be wisely encountered, and some apparent risks well incurred in reliance on the resources which every civilized society, especially every society of British birth or origin, will always discover within themselves, for obviating the danger incident to measures resting on any broad and solid principle of truth and justice. On such a basis, as I am convinced, rests the policy of entrusting the remote dependencies of a metropolitan state with the largest powers of Self-government, in whatever relates to their internal and local affairs."

* * * * * "I have ever been a convert to the opinion that, so soon as it is practicable, our colonies should be placed upon a footing of equality with the parent country, as tending to render them far sooner, and to a much greater degree, useful to Her Majesty's dominions generally, by adding to their power and mutually cementing their union. There is a current conducting to liberal measures, which is progressing quietly but irresistibly, and can neither be stemmed, nor ultimately averted; and as the Attorney-General remarks, 'no privileges are so sure to be abused as principles wrung from reluctant hands.'"

In conclusion, we would remark that the people of Newfoundland have been wearied with anomalous and un-British Constitutional experiments. If these have failed to give satisfaction, that only proves the superiority of the real principles of the British Constitution, which have been tested for ages in the parent country, and have restored peace to your disturbed possessions, wherever they have been faithfully administered. They, therefore, anxiously desire to "be placed upon a footing of equality with the parent country and their sister colonies." If occasion should unfortunately arise, then would they prove their loyalty to the Crown, and their gratitude for justice, at any sacrifice. But what motive can they have for peace, or how can they be expected to be contented, we would most respectfully suggest, under a system of Government which so far discards their material interests as to attempt to sacrifice their staple pursuit to local monopolists, by opposing Free Trade with the United States, in the face of the various competition which they experienced from the subjects of France.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most humble and very obedient servants,

PHILIP F. LITTLE.

ROBERT J. PARSONS.

FREDERICK PEEL, Esq., M. P., &c., &c.

We waited on Mr. Hume, on the morning of the 10th August, for the purpose of determining on our future movements, but found that he had left home on business. In the course of the day we received the following note from him:—

BRYANSTON SQUARE,
10th August, 1853.

Mr. Hume presents his compliments to Mr. Little, and regrets that great press of business should have prevented him from seeing Mr. Little and Mr. Parsons this morning. Mr. Hume will be out of town all day to-morrow, but he, on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, will be glad to see Mr. Little and Mr. Parsons, if they can favor him with a call.

Mr. Hume sends Mr. Little a copy of the Duke of Newcastle's note to Mr. Hume, which he requests may be treated as private.

According to appointment, we met Mr. Hume, and having fully discussed the noble Secretary's letter to him, and the favorable position of our affairs, and satisfied ourselves that we had done all that was practicable, Mr. Hume entirely concurred in this view, and embodied his noble sentiments in the following excellent *Declaration of the Rights of Newfoundland*, and addressed to the Secretary of State a document which, independently of all his other valuable services to the cause of our country, entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the colonists, whose sincere and well-tried friend he has proven himself to be upon more occasions than this:—

BRYANSTON SQUARE,
12th August, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have seen Mr. Little and Mr. Parsons, Deputies from Newfoundland, since the receipt of your letter to me of the 5th instant; and placing, as I do, perfect reliance on the desire of your Grace to place the valuable colony of Newfoundland on the same footing of "Responsible Government" as the other British North American Colonies; and knowing that the Cabinet are at this time pressed by questions of Foreign Policy, as well as of domestic arrangements, I quite agree with your Grace that you should have time to give the important request made by the Assembly of that Island the fullest consideration. I have recommended these gentlemen, therefore, not to urge their request for any more definite answer, than the favorable assurance you gave them at the interview when I was

present, and to return to Newfoundland without troubling you more with their application. On behalf of the colony, I would, however, remind your Grace that the request now made by them for "Responsible Government" has been affirmed by three or four houses of Assembly, and that the large majority of the inhabitants are anxious to be placed on the same footing as Prince Edward Island and other British possessions.

They consider that their loyalty to the Crown, and their comparative greater importance, in many respects, to the adjoining British Possession of Prince Edward Island, fully and fairly entitle them to the same boon of Self or Responsible Government, and they anticipate the same favorable results from a similar concession.

I hope at the same time, in justice to the Assembly and to the people of the colony, that you will direct the publication, by the Government of the Island, of the decision of Her Majesty's Cabinet as soon as it can be made. With these opinions and impressions of what should be done at this time, I hope the deputies will be inclined to act as I have advised.

As an anxious friend to the British Colonies, and an earnest advocate for equal justice, as the best means of promoting contentment and of increasing the prosperity of the colony of Newfoundland,

I remain,

My Lord Duke,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HUME.

TAVISTOCK HOTEL, LONDON,

12th August, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE,—

We have the honor to express our concurrence in the course suggested by your Grace, and approved of by Mr. Hume, in the accompanying note. He has kindly consented to continue to communicate with you, if necessary, on the affairs of Newfoundland.

In taking our leave of your Grace, we beg to assure you that we are impressed with the conviction that the affairs of that colony shall be fairly and finally arranged by you, at your earliest convenience after the rising of Parliament.—We have no doubt that upon a full consideration of its

claims for justice, and all the circumstances connected with its present condition, with regard to its future welfare, you will be enabled to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, by following the dictates of your own unbiassed judgment, and only giving the proper weight to the representations of parties interested in defeating the cause of good government in that important colony, which involves its permanent peace and prosperity. In conclusion, we hope that the decision of the Government may be published in the *Royal Gazette* of Newfoundland before the next meeting of the local Legislature.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most devoted and obedient servants,

PHILIP F. LITTLE.

ROBERT J. PARSONS.

To His Grace

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE. &c., &c.

TAVISTOCK HOTEL,
10th August, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—

We took our leave of the Duke of Newcastle, and he gave us every assurance of his good intentions towards the cause of Newfoundland.

In due time we shall remind you to move for copies of the Despatches, public and confidential, which have passed between the local Government of Newfoundland and the Colonial Minister since 1848, on the subject of the constitution of that colony, Responsible Government, and the establishment of Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States of America and Newfoundland. In fact, we shall leave it to you when it would be prudent to move for them.

We saw Mr. Cardwell, or rather one of us, saw him, and on the whole we have reason to regard the question of Reciprocal Free Trade, so far as Newfoundland may be concerned, with the United States, as in a safe position.

With sentiments of the deepest gratitude for your great kindness to us and the people of Newfoundland, who will remember it with equal grati-

tude, we wish you a prolonged life and health to continue the friend of justice and humanity, while we remain,

Dear Sir,

Your's most faithfully,

P. F. LITTLE,

R. J. PARSONS.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq., M. P.

To provide against disappointment in the chapter of accidents, we deemed it prudent to solicit the support of the able and energetic member for Manchester, John Bright, Esq., among other influential members of the Imperial Parliament. He was so kind as to remain in London for a day, on which he had previously arranged to go to Portsmouth, for the purpose of affording us an opportunity of laying our case before him, an act of kindness for which we felt deeply grateful. We found that gentleman manly and straightforward in his views of Colonial Government; and after discussing the affairs of Newfoundland, in which he manifested a lively interest, expressing surprise that the Government should have withheld the concessions demanded by the colonists, he cheerfully consented to use his exertions, in unison with Mr. Hume and other Parliamentary friends of Colonial Reform in the Imperial Parliament, in vindication of our rights, should occasion require them.

We subsequently received the following official Despatches from Mr. Peel, the under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, one of them having been sent to the local Government for us:—

DOWNING-STREET,

13th August, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you, that, in compliance with your request, His Grace has presented to the House of Lords the Petition from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, on the subject of Responsible Government, referred to in your letter of the 4th instant.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK PEEL.

P. F. LITTLE, Esq., and

R. J. PARSONS, Esq.

Tavistock Hotel.

DOWNING-STREET,
13th August, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, transmitting a supplementary statement of the claims of Newfoundland to Responsible Government.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that, with every disposition to accede to your wishes for an early intimation of the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the important question to which your letter and its enclosures refer, it will be impossible for His Grace to announce that decision until the prorogation of Parliament shall have afforded the requisite leisure for considering the subject. But no unnecessary delay shall take place in undertaking that investigation.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK PEEL.

P. F. LITTLE, Esq., and

R. J. PARSONS, Esq.

Tavistock Hotel.

Having allowed sufficient time to expire, after our return to the colony, to enable the Imperial Government to obtain the views of the local Executive on the statements and charges made by us, and to arrive at a decision upon the two principal questions submitted by us, we addressed a letter to Mr. Hume, requesting him to ascertain if any decision had been come to, and if not, to urge the affairs of the Island upon the attention of the Duke of Newcastle, that we might be enabled to obtain definite information as to the contemplated policy of the Government, before the opening of the Assembly. We give the correspondence upon this renewed effort, with the exception of the letter of the Duke of Newcastle to Mr. Hume, of 21st November, which we regret we cannot publish, as it is marked "private," and was only transmitted to us for our guidance:—

Saint John's Newfoundland,
17th October, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—

Understanding by information of a reliable character, which we have just received from Washington, that negotiations are progressing between

the British Government and that of the United States, on the subject of Reciprocal Free Trade between the latter country and the British North American Colonies, and that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has not yet received any definite instructions from the Imperial Government with reference to Newfoundland; we are therefore obliged respectfully to request you to apply to the Duke of Newcastle on this important question, and ascertain if the Cabinet have arrived at a decision upon it, and the more important one of Responsible Government. Fearing that foreign questions have engrossed the attention of His Grace, and that we may be driven to adopt a course similar to that resorted to by the Assembly of Jamaica, if redress be not granted without any further delay, we are, therefore, under the necessity of soliciting you to remind His Grace of his promise to you and to us that he would take up the affairs of this colony as soon as leisure would permit after the rising of Parliament. The people of this island will not submit to be kept in a state of suspense, and at the same time assent to our continuing to impose taxes on them for the support of an arbitrary and ruinous system of Government. They are exceedingly grateful for your able and patriotic exertions. May we request their continuance—the favor of your early attention to this matter, and that you will be so kind as to inform us of the result of your application, while we have the honor to remain,

Dear Sir,

Your very obedient grateful servants,

P. F. LITTLE,

R. J. PARSONS.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq., M. P., &c., &c.

BURNLEY HALL, NORFOLK,
17th November, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—

I received your letter of the 17th ult., and regret to learn that you have not had any communication from the Duke of Newcastle on the two questions of "Reciprocal Free Trade" and of "Responsible Government," which his Grace assured you, at the interview which I attended in Downing-street, should receive the early consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I am aware that the affairs of the East of Europe have engrossed much of the time of the Cabinet, but the important questions submitted by you from the inhabitants of Newfoundland, ought not to have been neglected,

and I shall immediately remind his Grace of the promise made, and of the necessity of not deferring longer to attend to your colony.

I shall communicate the result of my application, and remain

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HUME.

P. F. LITTLE, Esq., and

R. J. PARSONS, Esq.

St. John's, Newfoundland.

P. S.—You may rest assured that I shall do all in my power to direct the attention of the Government, and of the Parliament, if the Government do not attend to your late communications.—A petition in readiness to be presented to Parliament, as I shall judge requisite, would be a prudent measure.

J. H.

BURNLEY HALL, NORFOLK,
24th November, 1853.

Messrs.

LITTLE and PARSONS,

GENTLEMEN,—

I will not lose a post in sending you a copy of my letter of the 18th inst., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and of his speedy answer to the same, for your guidance.

If you do not receive, as his Grace promises, an answer to your communication, I shall be ready to forward any letter you may wish to send him.

I would advise moderation in the communication, as there are difficulties which his Grace has in his way to do as he might like.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HUME.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

BURNLEY HALL, NORFOLK,
18th November, 1853.

His Grace
The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE. &c., &c.
Downing-Street.

MY LORD DUKE,—

When I had the honor of an interview with your Grace, to urge attention to the Petition and Memorial from the Assembly of Newfoundland, you stated to Messrs. Little and Parsons, the Delegates from thence, that the matters submitted by them, viz: that of free intercourse with the "United States" and a "Responsible Government" for the Island, were then under the consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers; but that the pressure of business before Parliament that time prevented the subject from being properly considered.

You promised an early consideration of the important questions which these gentlemen had submitted, and that you would communicate with them.

I received a letter from Messrs. Little and Parsons, a copy of which I enclose; and I submit that, *in the absence of information from you*, the report of what is going on at Washington may be erroneous, and thus have misled them; but as they are very desirous to have the reforms required in Newfoundland carried through quietly, and to the satisfaction of the Assembly, I can sympathise with them in the anxiety they express to hear from your Grace, on the subjects submitted by them to you.

I am anxious to see Responsible Government established in every colony and possession (India excepted), and I desire to see every impediment to the Free Trade intercourse of Nations removed as speedily as possible.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HUME.

Saint John's, Newfoundland,

14th December, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your respected favors of the 17th and 24th ultimo, with a copy of your excellent note

of the 18th to the Duke of Newcastle, and his Grace's reply of the 21st ultimo.

A proclamation has been issued by our Executive, convoking the Assembly on the 31st January next. There is, therefore, a pressing necessity for an immediate decision by Her Majesty's Government upon the important questions submitted by us for their consideration, as the public are anxiously looking to the opening of the Legislature to know it, and the policy of the Assembly will be altogether influenced by the conclusion at which the British Cabinet may arrive. In fact, we anticipate that neither harmony, nor any measure of general practical utility, will emanate from the different branches of the Legislature under the present constitution. Legislation will not, therefore, according to our apprehension, be attempted by the Assembly; as it is worse than fruitless to expect the co-operation of the Council, except on the most humiliating terms, and at the sacrifice, not only of principle, but also of the substantial interests of the country.

We have not only deemed it prudent, but our imperative duty, to place these views before the Duke of Newcastle in the enclosed communication, which we have written according to your suggestion; and we shall avail of your very kind offer to place it in his possession, with such remarks as you may think proper to accompany it. We continue to entertain the most favorable opinion of his honorable intentions towards Newfoundland, but fear that the affairs of Eastern Europe may engross so much of his attention as to deprive this colony of the benefit of his immediate personal exertions in its behalf. There never was a period in its history, which so much demanded the aid of a wise and vigorous Government as the present, to improve the condition of the country, to promote the development of its vast dormant resources, to avert impending ruin, and secure its productive industry for its permanent improvement. The old system of trade has almost worn itself out; its redeeming qualities have disappeared and left little behind, except some of its worst effects on the operative population, who are consequently generally in a very dependent state, and many of them weekly quitting the Island.

Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States will infuse new life, enterprise, and capital into our trade and the prosecution of our fisheries, and, in our opinion, go far to remedy the evils of the present system of trade.

Our government is totally devoid of power, and is only tolerated in lieu of something better. Nothing good is expected from it, and even its former supporters admit the necessity for a change.

We should be very anxious to be particularly advised of the Duke of Newcastle's views on our affairs by the opening of the Assembly, as we

should wish, if possible, to avoid, or prevent, as far as may be in our power, the adoption of any course that would not meet with his and your entire approval. Any information which you shall, therefore, be enabled to supply in this respect, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Renewing the sincere expression of our high regard for your zeal and ability in the cause of this old and loyal colony, and soliciting the honor of your further interference for its welfare,

We remain,

Dear Sir,

Your very grateful,

And most obedient servants,

PHILIP F. LITTLE.

ROBERT J. PARSONS.

P. S.—We shall forward a Petition to you, if necessary, from the House of Assembly, to be presented to Parliament, or pursue any other course you may advise.

P. F. L.

R. J. P.

Saint John's, Newfoundland,
14th December, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE,—

According to the expressed desire of your Grace, when we had the honor of seeing you in London, we refrained from importuning you for an answer to the Memorial and Petition of the House of Assembly of this Island on the questions of Responsible Government and Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, in the confident expectation that, as soon after the rising of Parliament as leisure would permit, you would fully consider them, and communicate to the Governor the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon these important subjects. Having recently requested Mr. Hume to ascertain the result of your deliberation on these matters, we have learned from that respected friend of the colonies, that foreign affairs had so engrossed your attention as to prevent your coming to a definite decision upon them up to the 21st ultimo.

As a Proclamation has been issued by our Governor, convening the Legislature on the 31st January next, when it will be expected by the

colonists and the Assembly that your views upon these vital questions which have agitated the public mind so intensely, shall be made known, we have deemed it our duty, in discharging the trust reposed in us by the people, through their Representatives, to impose so far on your kind disposition as to make this last appeal, before the opening of our Assembly, to your high and honorable principles as a British Statesman, to place this old and loyal colony on a footing of equality with the neighboring provinces, as to Self-government, and a participation in any arrangement that may be effected with the American Government on Reciprocity.

It is but candid that we should inform you that, judging from experience, it will be perfectly useless for the Assembly to attempt any practical legislation with the Council under the present constitution, except at the sacrifice of its rights and the substantial interests of the country, to the assumptions of the irresponsible nominees of the Crown. The Assembly has already submitted to so many repeated acts of humiliation, that no independent member in it will feel himself justified in consenting to a renewal of that course. We fear, indeed, that according to our pledges to our constituents, we shall not be able to impose any further Revenue Bill on the country for the support of the present system. Moderation and prudence alike demanded that forbearance, which the Assembly has for the last four years exercised, until the time had arrived when its views could be placed before an able and impartial Minister, who has the power and the disposition to redress the wrongs of which it justly complained.

Your Grace will, therefore, perceive the source of our anxiety for your decision upon the destiny of this colony, as it will influence the course, not only of our legislation, but also of our trade, and affect the peace and prosperity of the country, according to the result at which you may arrive.

If Newfoundland should be destined to form a link in a Federal or Legislative Union of the British North American Possessions, it is desirable that it should without delay be placed in the enjoyment of those privileges, the proper exercise of which would be necessary to prepare it for a full participation in the advantages of so great and desirable a change.

With reference to the general finances of the colony, as bearing upon the question of Reciprocity, we would respectfully remark that nothing would tend more to the improvement of our financial condition than the opening of new markets for the produce of our fisheries; and as the old contracted system of trade heretofore pursued in this island, is inadequate to the independent maintenance of our operative population, many of whom are consequently at present thrown upon the Government for sup-

port, or driven from our shores to seek remunerative employment in the United States, we are persuaded of the necessity for the adoption of some such measure as Reciprocity, which would induce capitalists of enterprise to embark in our trade, infuse new life and energy into the pursuits of the people, and develop the vast dormant and neglected resources of this extensive country.

On reference to the accompanying statistical statements, you will perceive that while our Imports and Exports have increased, or rather have not decreased since 1840, and our Revenue has gradually grown from £43,863 14s. 1d. in that year to £84,323 4s. 2d. in 1852, the condition of the people and the state of the country have not improved by any means, either in the ratio of taxation, or the results of the trade in favor of the mercantile body, compared with the bulk of the population, for you will perceive that the amount paid for the relief of the poor in 1840 was only £1,119 16s., while it was in 1852 £8,683 0s. 1d.—a large sum, even making allowance for the partial failure of the potato crop.

The colony is also in debt about £120,000, and no adequate value has been received by the public for the taxes imposed and the debt incurred.

This is a state of things which, we humbly submit, clearly proves that there is just cause of complaint, and necessity for a reform in our institutions. With Free Trade and free institutions, this colony, after a few years, would not know such an affliction as pauperism, and the colonial debt, with the exercise of proper economy, would not be felt as a burthen by the people. They could then afford to bear increased taxation, if that were necessary, to sustain the credit of the Government or to promote the improvement of the country.

With undiminished confidence in your Grace, and sincere reliance on your candor and good will, we place these views before you, believing that you will regard them in the spirit in which they are really conceived; for we beg to assure you, that it is our earnest wish to see the affairs of the colony conducted in peace and harmony by properly constituted authorities; and in common with the majority of our fellow colonists, we should be delighted to be enabled to co-operate with a Responsible Executive in carrying out your views in promotion of the public welfare.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most devoted and obedient servants,

P. F. LITTLE,

R. J. PARSONS.

To His Grace

The DUKE of NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

Before long, we anticipate the arrival of despatches from the Colonial office, of a favorable character; if, however, contrary to the expectations we have been led to entertain, and to the favorable assurances we have received, our hopes should not be fully and promptly realised, there is but one course open to the Assembly, in our judgment. That course is pointed out by Mr. Hume, and has been successfully adopted by the neighboring colonies—a direct and manly appeal to the British Parliament by the people's representatives; and we assume the responsibility of adding, an entire suspension of all further legislative action, until the inalienable right of self-Government be conceded to Newfoundland.

Such is an outline of the measures which we have adopted, to give effect to the Resolutions of the Assembly regarding the objects of our mission. That they will be crowned with the full measure of success, we have reason to hope and believe, a short time will decide; much more has been achieved by it than our opponents anticipated; it remains for the Assembly to take advantage of the improved condition of its prospects. It has taken a high and honorable stand against the upholders of the present system of misrule; and has thus commanded the respect of at least one of the first ministers of the Crown, and many other influential statesmen. The ultimate and speedy triumph of the cause in which we have been engaged, is no longer a matter of mere speculation or honest doubt. The people have nobly done their part; they await with restless anxiety the decision of the Imperial authorities—their happiness, and the fate of this colony hang upon that decision.—We repeat that we have every reason to confide in the principles and professions of the Ministry, and trust that the necessity for extreme constitutional measures may not arise; but, “come weal or come wo,” things cannot be worse than they are, for, under the present government, ruin is impending over this fine old colony. Therefore, no man who has laid his hand to the plough, and is sincere in his professions for the regeneration of our institutions and the improvement of the country, will be so craven-hearted as to look back. The time for half-measures has passed away—nothing but the full concession of justice will satisfy the people, and a justification can no longer be desired or sought by their Representatives for supporting any government not based upon the constitutional principles of Executive responsibility.

We have the honor to submit this report, coupled with the general observations which we have taken the liberty of making, with the utmost respect.

PHILIP F. LITTLE.

ROBERT J. PARSONS.

St. John's, }
19th January, 1854. }

- On motion of Mr. HANRAHAN, seconded by Mr. WINSER,
Resolved,—That the Report be received and adopted.
- Adopted.
- Notice for suspension of Rules. Mr. BEMISTER gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move that the rules of the House be suspended in reference to the Address of Thanks to His Excellency the Governor.
- Notice for Bait Bill. Mr. HOYLES gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the prevention of the sale of Bait to the French.
- Notice for Pickled Fish Inspection Bill. Mr. WARREN gave notice, that on Wednesday the 15th instant, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the curing, packing, and inspection of Pickled Fish.
- Then the House adjourned till Tuesday next at Two of the clock.

TUESDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1854.

- Address of Thanks read 2d time. Pursuant to order of the day, the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session, was read a second time.
- On motion of Mr. BEMISTER, seconded by Mr. WARREN,
Resolved,—That on to-morrow the House will resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the consideration of the said Address.
- Time of Committal.
- Bait Bill read 1st time. Mr. BEMISTER, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to prohibit the exportation of Bait to the French, and the same was read a first time.
- Time of 2nd reading. *Ordered*,—That the Bill be read a second time to-morrow.
- Then the House adjourned till Thursday next at Two of the clock.

THURSDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1854.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved into a Committee of

the whole upon the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session.

Committee on Address of Thanks.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Report

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

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

FRIDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1854.

Mr. BEMISTER presented a Petition from William Hanrahan and others, labourers during last summer on the Cape Ray Electric Telegraph line, which was received and read, setting forth,—The distressed circumstances in which they were placed, owing to the non-payment of their wages by the Company; that they have learned with dismay that it is the intention of the House to adjourn without proceeding to business; and praying that before such a step be taken, measures may be adopted to enable them to procure payment of the balances due them.

Petition from Telegraph labourers.

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

On Table

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the further consideration of the Address of Thanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Session.

Committee on Address of Thanks.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Report

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

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

SATURDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1854.

Road Petition from Spaniards Bay.

Mr. HAYWARD presented a Petition from John Godsell and others, residents of Spaniards Bay, Northern Cove, which was received and read;—Praying for a grant to open a branch road in that locality.

On Table.

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

Notice for Seal Fishery regulation Bill.

Mr. MARCH gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to bring in a Bill for the regulation of the Seal Fishery.

Notice of Address to Governor.

Mr. HAYWARD gave notice that on Monday next he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting His Excellency to cause the steamer *Lady LeMarchant* to be purchased for the protection of the Fisheries and for other colonial purposes.

Committee on Address of Thanks.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the further consideration of the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Report.

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. MARCH took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Report.

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

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

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

MONDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1854.

The order of the day for the Committee of the whole on the further consideration of the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session being read,

Order of the day read:

On motion that Mr. SHEA do take the Chair of the Committee,

Motion that Mr. Shea take the Chair.

Mr. LITTLE moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. PARSONS,

That Mr. HAYWARD do take the Chair of the Committee.

Amendment.

And the question being put thereon, the amendment passed in the affirmative without division, and

Amendment carried.

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. HAYWARD took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered the Address to them referred, and had passed the same with some Amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Address as amended in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read, and is as follows:

Address reported with Amendments.

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, beg to assure your Excellency that, while we thank Your Excellency for the Gracious Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present session of the Legisla-

ture, we sincerely reciprocate your expressions of regret at the present depressed condition of this colony and the financial difficulties of the Government, which are attributable, not only to the partial failure of the Fisheries and the visitation of the potato disease, but also to the character of the Trade of this Colony and the absence of a vigorous, economical, and truly British system of Government, to encourage the developement of its extensive resources, to uphold the rights and interests of the operative population, and faithfully administer the public affairs.

We cordially tender our acknowledgments to Your Excellency for calling our attention to several subjects connected with the welfare of the country, and for the assurance of your desire to facilitate, to the utmost of your power, our labors for the promotion of the public good; at the same time, we frankly avow our mature conviction, that, however anxious we may be to render our best exertions conducive to the prosperity of the people, judging from the experience of the past and the avowed policy of Your Excellency's confidential advisers in their legislative capacity, we entertain no hope of obtaining their necessary co-operation in measures of general practical utility, except on terms alike injurious to the public service—degrading to the people's representatives, and subversive of the rights and privileges confided to our guardianship.

Having declared, as late as the last session of the Legislature, that neither the anomalous system of Government in force in this island, nor your Excellency's Council, possessed the confidence of the public or of this House, we addressed a memorial to the noble Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and both houses of Parliament, praying for the immediate introduction of a Responsible system of Government into this colony; and we have been gratified to learn from the Delegates deputed by this House to proceed to London, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Memorial, that they have received such assurances from the noble Secretary as induce us to conclude that the long desired boon shall be conceded.

We respectfully solicit Your Excellency to place before this House copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between Your Excellency and the Colonial Department, since the last session of the Legislature, on this highly important subject,—the satisfactory settlement of which we deem essential to the useful existence of the popular branch of the Legislature, of paramount importance to the country, and indispensable to the better administration of the Government.

In conclusion, while we do not hesitate to assure Your Excellency that you will be indemnified for any outlay that has been made or may be rendered necessary for the Relief of the Poor and the Telegraph labourers; we deem it our duty to inform your Excellency, with the utmost reliance upon Your Excellency's good sense and impartial judgment

for a favorable construction of the motives influencing our conduct, that we have deliberately come to the conclusion to await the decision of the Imperial Government upon the Right of the People of this old and loyal Dependency of the British Crown to the possession of Self-government, in the constitutional acceptation of the term, rather than waste our time and exhaust the patience of the public in witnessing a renewal of fruitless attempts at legislation under the present constitution.

Mr. LITTLE moved, seconded by Mr. EMERSON,

That the Address, as amended, be adopted.

Motion that the Address be adopted.

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

For the Motion, 8.

Against the Motion, 5.

Mr. Hogsett

Mr. Hoyles

“ Little

“ Warren

“ Parsons

“ March

“ Shea

“ Bemister

“ Hanrahan

“ Hayward.

“ Benning

“ Emerson

“ Winsor.

Division.

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Motion carried.

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

And the said Address was read a third time accordingly.

Read 3rd time.

Mr. EMERSON moved, seconded by Mr. LITTLE,

That the Address do pass, and be presented to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. Speaker and the whole House.

To be presented by Mr. Speaker and the House.

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

Ordered accordingly.

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

TUESDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1854.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a communication from Mr. Secretary Crowdy, stating that his Excellency the Govern-

Mr. Speaker states the hour appointed to present Address of Thanks.

or would receive the House with the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, to-morrow at Two o'clock.

Petition from Chairman of the Union Bank.

Mr. HOYLES presented a Petition from Wm. Thomas, Chairman of the Provisional Committee for the establishment of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, which was received and read, setting forth,—That along with others, they were desirous of establishing a Joint Stock Banking Company in St. John's, and had associated themselves together with a Company for that purpose, with a Capital of £100,000 (one-half to be paid up), in one Thousand Shares, of One Hundred Pounds each, of which Four Hundred and upwards had already been subscribed. That the Company will go into operation in the course of a few weeks. That they are desirous of being incorporated, in order to conduct their business with greater ease to themselves and security to the public; and praying that the House will pass a Bill for that purpose.

On Table.

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

Motion for 2nd reading of Bait Bill.

Mr. HOYLES moved, pursuant to order of the day, seconded by Mr. WARREN,

That the Bill to prevent the exportation of Bait be now read a second time.

Whereupon,—

Amendment.

Mr. HOGSETT moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. EMERSON,

That the Bill be read a second time this day month.

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

For the Amendment, 7.

Against the Amendment, 5.

Division.

Mr. Hogsett

Mr. Hoyles

“ Little

“ Warren

“ Winser

“ Bemister

“ Benning

“ Hayward

“ Parsons

“ March.

“ Emerson

“ Hanrahan.

Amendment carried.

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

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

WEDNESDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1854.

It being the hour appointed by His Excellency the Governor to receive Mr. Speaker and the House with the Address of Thanks in reply to the gracious Speech with which his Excellency was pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature, Mr. Speaker and the House went up to Government-House, and being returned,

House wait upon the Governor with Address of Thanks.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had presented the Address of Thanks to His Excellency the Governor, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make the following reply:—

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

I have not received a reply to my Despatch forwarding the Memorial of the House praying for a change of the constitution of the colony; and I cannot adopt the irregular and inconvenient proceeding of laying before you correspondence on a subject referred to the Crown, and upon which a decision has not yet reached me. Indeed, upon this topic the delegation from your Honorable House appears to have received assurances which have not yet been communicated to myself.

Reply of the Governor.

I thank you for your assurance of indemnifying me for any outlay that has been made or may be rendered necessary for the relief of the Poor.

I must, however, express my great regret that you have come to the conclusion to defer legislation on subjects—particularly those of vital importance to the colony—which it has been my duty to bring before you. Whether the public interests have been consulted in arriving at the determination to which you have come, is a question for your own consideration; and, with you will rest the responsibility for any detriment to those interests which may result from the course you have resolved to pursue.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on Monday next he would move the House into a Committee of the whole, upon the state of the colony, for the purposes of adopting Resolutions and Addresses in relation to Responsible Government, to be transmitted by the next English Mail to London, if a satisfactory reply to the Memorial adopted last Session on that subject should not arrive by next Mail:

Notice for Committee on the state of the colony.

Also, that he would move the suspension of the Rules of the House in reference to the said Resolutions and Addresses.

Notice for vote of thanks to Delegates.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that on Monday next he would move a vote of thanks to the Delegates from this House to the Imperial Government on the subjects of Responsible Government and Free Trade.

Motion for 2nd reading of Seal Fishery Bill.

Mr. MARCH moved, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. WARREN, For leave to bring in a Bill for the regulation of the Seal Fishery.

Whereupon,—

Amendment.

Mr. HOGSETT moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. LITTLE, That the House do adjourn till Monday next.

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

For the Amendment, 7.

Against the Amendment, 5.

Division.

Mr. Hogsett

Mr. Hoyles

“ Little

“ Bemister

“ Parsons

“ Warren

“ Winser

“ March

“ Shea

“ Hayward.

“ Benning

“ Hanrahan.

Amendment carried.

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

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

MONDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1854.

Adjourned for want of a quorum.

At 3 o'clock the names of Members present being taken down, as follow:—Mr. Shea, Mr. Hanrahan, and Mr. Benning, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House for want of a quorum.

TUESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1854.

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. WIN-
SER,

Resolved,—That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the
whole on the state of the colony.

Committee on the state of
the Colony.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Resolutions reported.

Resolved,—That Addresses be adopted by this House to His Grace the
Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of state for the Co-
lonial Department, and both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, praying
for the immediate concession of Responsible Government to this colony ;
as neither the present Constitution or the Council of this colony possess-
ed the confidence of this House or of the public ; and experience has
fully demonstrated the fruitlessness of attempting to secure the co-ope-
ration of that Body on general subjects of legislation, except on terms in-
consistent with the usefulness and integrity of this House.

Resolved,—That an Address be adopted to His Excellency the Govern-
or, requesting him to transmit by next Mail, a duplicate of the Address
to the Duke of Newcastle, and to use his influence with Her Majesty's
Government to secure Responsible Government for this colony, if he
should not receive despatches by the next Mail informing him of its con-
cession.

Resolved,—That the cordial thanks of this House are due to Joseph
Hume, Esq., M. P., for his able and patriotic exertions in behalf of this
ill-governed colony ; and that an Address be adopted to him gratefully ac-
knowledging his valuable services and soliciting a continuance of his effi-
cient co-operation in our efforts for Self-government.

Resolved,—That a Committee of seven be appointed, consisting of
Messrs. Little, Parsons, Shea, Emerson, Hanrahan, Hogsett, and Benning,
(three of whom shall form a quorum) to transmit to Mr. Hume duplicates
of the said Address, to be presented to the Duke of Newcastle and the
House of Commons, and to some member of the House of Lords for pre-

sentation to that body, and generally to correspond with members of the Imperial Parliament, to secure their services in the cause of Self-government, if an official intimation of its concession should not be received by next Mail.

Adopted.

Ordered,—That the said Resolutions be adopted.

Mr. LITTLE, in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, presented the draft of an Address to His Grace the Right Hon. the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, which he read in his place, and then handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was again read, as follows:—

*To His Grace the Right Hon. the Duke of
NEWCASTLE, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—

Address to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

We, the Commons of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session convened, having in the last session of the Legislature addressed Your Grace on the right of the people of this old and loyal British Dependency to the enjoyment of Responsible Government, for the better administration of its affairs, and having deemed it expedient to depute two members of this House to proceed to London for the purpose of placing the views of the Assembly more clearly before the Imperial Government, beg to tender our cordial acknowledgments to Your Grace for the flattering manner in which you were pleased to receive these gentlemen, and the hopes you held out that justice should at last be done to this colony, no less proverbial for the well-tryed loyalty of its hardy and enterprising population, than remarkable as the only one on this side of the Atlantic of truly British origin, subject to the almost obsolete and arbitrary principles of Irresponsible Rule, administered by a Governor and ten irresponsible Crown nominees, constituting a Council, and exercising executive and legislative powers, in direct opposition to the popular will.

Convinced from long practiced experience of the hopelessness of working such a system for the public welfare, necessity obliged us, in accordance with the well-understood wishes of the people, declared at several general and partial Elections of Representatives, in Public Meetings, by the independent portion of the Press, and repeatedly affirmed by three distinct Houses of Assembly, to appeal to the parent Government for its abolition, as its tendency has been found to retard the improvement of the colony, to sacrifice the best interests of the industrial population, to involve the Government in unnecessary and ruinous debt by its extravagance, to produce public discontent, and constant collisions between the co-ordinate branches of the Legislature. Our functions have been re-

dered subservient to the dictation of the Council, acting in their double capacity of Executive and Legislative Councillors, and equally irresponsible to the public, to the Crown, and to the Representative branch for their conduct. Obligated to impose heavy taxes on the industry of the people for the support of this Government, we are denied the power to secure the faithful expenditure of such taxes, and, in fact, our only recognised use seems to be to levy taxes and vote the salaries of the officials.

Under such a deplorable state of affairs—under the feelings of humiliation produced in our minds by the frequent violations of our undoubted privileges by the Council—and the contempt with which public opinion has been treated by that Body—we have exercised no ordinary degree of prudence and forbearance thus long in submitting our will and independence to those who are our superiors in no constitutional view—in the hope that this system of mis-government would be abolished in Newfoundland, as it has been in all the neighbouring colonies, where it had invariably produced similar results.

We respectfully submit that the principles of Executive Responsibility are the birth-right of the people of this colony, as British subjects—that they have been recognised as the only true and just rule of Colonial Government by the most eminent British statesmen since 1839, when Lord John Russell embodied them in his famous *Declaration of Colonial Rights*—that they have been since practically demonstrated and successfully adopted in all our neighbouring colonies, where they have conferred the most substantial benefits upon the people. That in none of the British American possessions were the evils of the old system more severely felt or more justly condemned than in Newfoundland, which has been suffering from mis-government from the time of its settlement to the present day; while its resources and the extent of its trade, the number, intelligence, fitness, and desire of its inhabitants for the exercise of a constitutional form of Government, paying their own Civil List—contrasted with the condition and circumstances of the adjacent Dependencies, justified us in claiming a participation in the privileges which have been granted to them.

We have adopted every prudential and necessary measure in our power to prepare for the advent of a reform which we have deemed inevitable; but nearly all our efforts in this respect have been opposed by the Council. An increase in the number of the members of this Assembly has been frequently attempted by the Assembly; the other branch would agree to none that would secure the honest and independent exercise of the Elective franchise throughout the island, and we have accordingly abandoned all hope of coming to a satisfactory arrangement with them on this subject. But, reposing the utmost reliance in the avowed colonial

policy of the present Ministry, we have anxiously looked for their impartial decision to terminate these difficulties, and place the political institutions of the country upon the broad, solid foundation of those principles of Constitutional freedom, which have been tested for ages in the mother country, and form the great element of progress and improvement in the neighbouring colonies.

Owing to the disturbed condition of affairs in Eastern Europe, we presume that your Grace has not had sufficient leisure to come to a definite conclusion upon our Memorial of last session; and we have deliberately come to the resolution no longer to waste our time and exhaust the patience of the public in fruitless attempts at legislation under the present Constitution, but to await, as we fervently trust we are justified in expecting, the satisfactory and impartial decision of the Imperial Government upon the right of this colony, to the blessings of Self-government. We feel that, before coming to this conclusion, we had done all that loyalty to the Crown, and only what our duty to the people, demanded, in advocating the rights of the latter, and respectfully placing Her Majesty's Government in possession of such unquestionable data as will enable it to arrive at a correct and just conclusion upon the subjects of our well-founded complaint and constitutional demand.

We therefore most humbly pray that your Grace will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your favorable consideration, and without further delay secure for this old and loyal Dependency of the British Crown, the long desired boon of Responsible Government, similar to that in successful operation in the other North American Colonies, and for which, as in duty bound, we shall ever pray.

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

Resolved,—That the Address do pass, and be engrossed.

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

Resolved,—That the following Addresses, *mutatis mutandis*, be transmitted to Joseph Hume, Esq., M. P., to be presented by him to the House of Commons, and also to some members of the House of Lords, for presentation to that Body:

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORABLE HOUSE,—

We, the Commons of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session convened, beg leave to approach your Honorable House with feelings of profound respect, and inform your Honorable House, that in the last session Ad-

Passed and engrossed.

Addresses to Houses of
Lords and Commons on
Responsible Government.

dresses were adopted by us to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the noble Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, praying for the concession of Responsible Government to this colony.

Those Addresses were passed in strict accordance with the well-known, frequently expressed, and deliberate wishes of the inhabitants of this Island. In the year 1846, by resolution of the Amalgamated Legislature, two-fifths of which were nominees of the Crown, the principle of Executive responsibility was affirmed as applicable to our condition. Since that period this important question has agitated the public mind, and proved a prominent test of the eligibility of candidates to seats in the Assembly, and the results of the last general Election for this Island, which took place in the year 1852, fully attest the continued and anxious desire of the people for the introduction of this reform. It has been discussed in the local periodicals, at the hustings, in public meetings, and in the legislative halls of the country. Therefore, influenced by the prevailing opinions of the people, and in compliance with petitions numerously signed, as well as from our own conviction of the undeniable and unanimously recognised necessity for an improvement in our present system of Government, did we resolve to reiterate our appeal to Her Majesty for that full measure of constitutional justice which is our birthright as British subjects, and to which this colony is as well entitled, in our humble opinion, as any other dependency of the British Crown. That Newfoundland is the only colony in British North America from which Self-government has been withheld; that she has a population of at least one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants; that her annual imports exceed eight hundred thousand pounds, and her exports one million sterling; that her area is greater than that of Ireland, with a seaboard exceeding one thousand miles, indented with extensive and commodious bays and safe harbors, from which her inexhaustible Fisheries may be carried on to an indefinite extent, and affording valuable encouragement to a population far greater than the present number; that her revenue is about seventy thousand pounds sterling; that her civil list, amounting to about thirty thousand pounds a-year, is paid exclusively from colonial funds, and that, as an evidence of the soundness of the credit of the colony, the sum of Eighty thousand pounds is invested in the Savings' Bank at interest at the rate of three per cent.

That, while possessed of these resources, capabilities, and advantages, their development has been comparatively neglected by reason of the want of the stimulating influence of Self-government—the direction of our affairs being in the hands of Imperial authorities often ignorant of our condition and wants, and of local functionaries not unfrequently inimical to the interests of the country, and using their high and confidential positions for the purpose of perpetuating their own power and upholding a

system which has a direct tendency to shake the allegiance of the most loyal, and produce general discontent among the inhabitants—a system which is not capable of meeting the wants and progressive desires of the people of this country, and which does not possess public confidence because it has not given general satisfaction.

Under these circumstances, we most respectfully submit that the people of this colony were fully justified in the belief that their fair and reasonable demands for constitutional control over the administration of their internal affairs would not have been refused. Looking at the declaration of every colonial Minister since eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, as to the principles which should be applied to the government of the colonies, and more especially the views of Earl Grey to the governor of Prince Edward Island, under the date of the twenty-seventh December, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, in which his lordship affirms that “it cannot be too distinctly acknowledged that it is neither possible nor desirable to carry on the government of any of the British provinces in North America in opposition to the opinion of the inhabitants,” which declaration was confirmed by a subsequent despatch from his lordship, dated the thirty-first day of January, 1851, in which Responsible Government was fully conceded to that colony, with its population of sixty-five thousand inhabitants, while its imports amounted to one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, its exports considerably less, and its revenue about thirty thousand pounds; looking also at the objections urged, and subsequently abandoned by his lordship, to the applications of the principles of Self-government to that colony, but more particularly when he stated in a despatch under date of the 1st of January, 1849, that “Prince Edward Island is comparatively small in extent and population, and its commercial and wealthy classes confined almost to a single town;”—we sincerely confide in the equal justice and good faith of the British Government, while we respectfully assure your honorable House that the speedy concession of our rights will conciliate and secure the affections of the people of this colony, obviate the unpleasant consequences of political discontent produced by injustice, and divert the wide-spreading current of continuous public agitation into the legitimate channels of productive industry, commercial enterprize, and social improvement.

That the policy continued to be pursued by Her Majesty's Council in this colony has given additional force and significance to the prevailing conviction that, constituted as that Body is, of ten individuals wholly irresponsible to the people, and increased, as it has been since the session before last, by the accession of two persons opposed to popular reform or political progress, whose chief claims to seats at the Council board rested in their support of the present effete system of misrule, it is utterly hopeless to expect its co-operation in carrying out measures of the most imperative public necessity and admitted practical utility; for instance, against

the unanimous will of the House of Assembly, in 1852, the Council materially altered the appropriations in a Bill adopted by the Assembly, granting nine thousand pounds for the construction and repair of Roads in this island, and thereby caused the loss of that useful measure—thus violating the privileges of the Representative branch, retarding public improvement, and partially debarring the operative population from remunerative employment—so much required during that season, owing to the failure of the fisheries and the blight of the potato crop. That the Executive were obliged, at the solicitation of individual members of the Assembly, to appropriate and expend considerable sums of money during that year in the Road service, which were not voted by the Assembly, thus violating Her Majesty's instructions to the Governor, and the law of the land—a step which was, however, rendered necessary by the wrongful act of the Council in rejecting the Road Bill. That they also rejected Census Bills successively passed by the Assembly in its last three sessions, in accordance with a recommendation from the Imperial Government. That they also so mutilated a Bill appropriating seven thousand, five hundred pounds for the encouragement of the education of the youth of the colony, as to create general dissatisfaction among, not only all the Dissenters, but also a large portion of the Episcopalians of the colony. That from time immemorial, the fishermen of Newfoundland, its mainstay, and the great source of its commercial wealth, have been entitled by imperial statute to receive their wages out of the produce of their earnings, in preference to all other creditors. That the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's secretly adopted a memorial to Earl Grey, Her Majesty's late Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying for the repeal of the Act 15th. George 3d, being the only statute which still preserved this valuable right to our hardy fishermen. That this memorial was transmitted to the Colonial Office by the local Executive without any protest, without the knowledge of the Legislature, and without giving the representative branch, or those most nearly affected by this measure, an opportunity of transmitting a counter-memorial. The consequence was that the fisherman's charter was repealed by the Imperial Parliament before the fact was discovered by the people of this colony. Their only resource was then to appeal to the local Legislature. The Assembly accordingly passed a Bill defining the rights of this class of the population, and re-enacting this ancient right, but it was so altered by the Council as to make it a totally different measure, and cause its rejection. The Assembly then adopted a measure to declare the prior right of fishermen to be paid the amount of their wages out of the produce of their labor, in case of the insolvency of their hirers or employers, which was also rejected by the Council in the three last sessions, thus opposing the interests and desires of the mass of the people in every form. The Council likewise rejected Bills sent up from the Assembly, in the last two sessions, to provide for the relief of the Poor of the colony, and also three Bills for the prospective reduction of the Civil List, passed

by the Assembly, from a sense of the enormity of our present civil expenditure with a due regard to the circumstances of the colony, and without affecting in any respect the interests of the present official incumbents, according to a recommendation contained in a despatch from Earl Grey upon this important subject.

The chief objection urged by the Executive to the concession of Responsible Government, has been the limited number of the representatives of the people in the House of Assembly, to obviate which, bills have been passed in the Assembly, one of which adopted in the session of 1852, was so altered and amended in the Council as to throw the representation into the hands of a few merchants and officials, by sub-dividing certain electoral districts into small sections, and creating a system of rotten boroughs to suit their views; thus mutilated, it was necessarily rejected by the Assembly. Another Bill on this subject was, last session, passed by the Assembly, containing certain reasonable concessions calculated to secure a fair representation to the various interests and denominations of our population, and it was likewise rejected by the Council, which still persisted in resisting a measure, the necessity of which they admit; and it was clear they would not assent to any Bill for the increase of representatives, so long as they are permitted to urge that such increase is a necessary condition precedent to the attainment of Responsible Government, except such a one as would nullify the honest and invigorating influence of the great principles of British constitutional government, if it should be conceded to this colony.

In order to bring the questions of our constitutional demands fairly under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, the Assembly in their last session determined to send a delegation from their Body for this purpose, and proposed to Her Majesty's Council to adopt on their part a similar procedure. A Bill to provide the necessary means was introduced into the Assembly with the assent of the Executive, but Her Majesty's Council in their Legislative capacity refused to sanction the Bill, with the view to prevent any trial being had on the subject by the Imperial Government.

The Delegates from the House proceeded however, and had the honor of several interviews with His Grace the Duke of Newcastle on this important subject, and received from His Grace such assurances as to warrant them in anticipating that their case would be dealt with by Her Majesty's Government in a spirit conformable to the recognised Imperial policy for the Government of the British North American Provinces.

The present session of our Legislature opened, however, without any information from His Grace of the decision of Her Majesty's Government. The position of affairs in Europe engaging so much of the attention of the government has, no doubt, delayed the consideration of this subject;

but viewing the condition of the colony and the hopelessness of the attempt to carry out measures of salutary legislation under the present system, we have come to the deliberate resolution to suspend all legislation and to await the decision of Her Majesty's Government on our claims for Self-government.

It is a remarkable fact that in all the other British North American Provinces their respective Governors are bearing the fullest testimony to the flourishing condition of the people, and declaring that in no small degree is this satisfactory result attributable to the vigorous system of Self-government which they enjoy. In this colony, on the contrary, to such an extent does pauperism prevail, that more than one-sixth of the Revenue was spent in relieving it in the past year. The old contracted system of trade is inadequate to the independent maintenance of our operative population, while any change in this system is resisted by a few leading mercantile monopolists who are always found to act in conjunction with the local Executive—through whose agency they are often enabled to procure the public funds for the relief of their dependents, whose support must otherwise be provided by the merchants themselves. As the result of this combination, we have fast-spreading pauperism, and a progressive increase of our public debt—while the few merchants deriving their trade from the labor of the people are amassing wealth beyond precedent in the history of the colony.

The principal source of relief from these evils to which the Assembly have directed their attention, is the establishment of Free Trade with the United States—a measure to which our mercantile monopolists are decidedly opposed, and on which, therefore, we expect no co-operation from the local Executive. The Assembly unanimously affirmed the necessity of the measure as one that would induce capitalists to embark in our trade, infuse new life and vigor into the pursuits of the people, and develop the dormant and neglected resources of this extensive country; but being adverse to the feelings of the few, the voice of the country reflected through the unanimous decision of the Assembly, calls forth no response from our local Executive, in whose eyes a few merchants, and not the people, are alone deserving of consideration.

Where the people have a voice in the direction of the government, as in the other British North American Provinces, measures necessary to their prosperity are effectuated, and the people are contented and happy. In Newfoundland the popular will has no power in the Executive; our legislation in measures of general utility is defeated through the influences adverted to, and the state of our people exhibits the consequences—their wretchedness and discontent, from the lamentable contrast in keeping with the difference of the system we are yet doomed to endure.

We therefore most humbly pray that your honorable House will be

pleased to take the premises into your consideration, and adopt such measures as will secure to this old and loyal dependency of the British Crown the blessings of a constitutional form of government analagous to that in successful operation in the other North American Colonies.

And for which, as in duty bound, we shall ever pray.

Ordered,—That the Addresses do pass, and be engrossed.

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

Resolved,—That the following Address be transmitted to Joseph Hume, Esq., M. P.:—

TO JOSEPH HUME Esq., M. P., &c., &c.

SIR,—We, the Commons of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session convened, beg to tender our sincere acknowledgments for your patriotic and disinterested advocacy of the rights of the people of this old and loyal dependency of the British Crown.

The inhabitants of this colony, whose right to Self-government you have so ably advocated, fully participate with us in expressing the most lively feelings of gratitude for the exertions of the veteran Reformer, the honest and distinguished Commoner, the tried friend of the oppressed, and the consistent asserter of British rights, which you have at all times proved yourself. Although we are yet uninformed as to the decision of the British Government upon the subject of our constitutional demands, we are confident that our cause, resting on the broad and solid principles of truth and justice, and sustained by such honorable and vigorous efforts as you have displayed, cannot fail of success.

While we therefore repeat the expression of our gratitude and wish you a happy and prolonged life, may we respectfully solicit a continuance of your valued exertions on behalf of the oldest British colony on this side of the Atlantic.

Ordered,—That the Address be adopted and engrossed.

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

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly beg respectfully to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the accompanying Address by the next

mail for England, to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and to use your influence with Her Majesty's Government to secure Responsible Government for this colony, should Your Excellency not receive despatches by the English mail now due and shortly expected, informing you of its concession.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. Little and Mr. Parsons.

Engrossed—and Committee to present.

On motion of Mr. HOGSETT, seconded by Mr. WINSER, pursuant to notice,

Resolved,—That the thanks of this House are due and hereby given to Philip F. Little and Robert J. Parsons, Esqrs., Delegates appointed by this House in the last session of the Legislature, to proceed to England for the purpose of laying before the Imperial Government the claims of this colony to Self-government; Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States of America, and other matters,—for the integrity, ability, and discretion displayed by them in discharging the arduous and important trusts connected with their mission and the welfare of Newfoundland.

Vote of thanks to Delegates

Mr. SHEA gave notice that on to-morrow he would move that the Rules of the House be suspended as respects any measures it may be desired to adopt with reference to the subject of Responsible Government.

Notice for suspension of Rules.

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

WEDNESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1854.

Mr. LITTLE, from the deputation appointed to present the Address to His Excellency, requesting that he would be pleased to forward the Address on Responsible Government to His Grace the Right Hon. the Duke of Newcastle, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to say, he had not received any Despatches informing him of the concession of Responsible Government to this colony, and that he would be happy to forward the Address.

Reply of His Excellency to the Address on Responsible Government.

On motion of Mr. HOGSETT, seconded by Mr. LITTLE,

Resolved,—That this House do adjourn till the 20th March next.

Adjourned to 20th March.

Then the House adjourned till Monday, the 20th day of March next, at Two of the clock.

MONDAY, 20th MARCH, 1854.

Notice of motion in reference to the Supreme Court.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that on an early day he would move an Address to His Excellency, to request he will inform the House of the reasons why the sittings of the Supreme Court were not held on the first Monday of March inst. as required by law: that he will also inform the House whether the composition of the Supreme court is complete, and if it be not perfect, what the cause or causes of such imperfection, and why they are not removed or remedied.

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

WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1854.

Notice of motion for Address to the Governor for Despatches on Responsible Government.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will be pleased to inform the House whether he had received a reply from the Imperial Government to the Addresses on Responsible Government.

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

THURSDAY, 23rd MARCH, 1854.

Mr. SHEA, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Message from His Excellency, signed by His Excellency.

The said Message was read by the Speaker, all the Members being uncovered, and is as follows:—

KER B. HAMILTON.

The Governor having forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Address from Your Honorable House to His Grace of the 15th June last upon the subjects of Responsible Government and Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States of America, has, this day, received from His Grace a Despatch in reply, of which the Governor herewith transmits a copy.

Message from the Governor.

With reference to the proposed new form of Government for this colony, the Governor will be happy to co-operate with your Honorable House in fulfilling those pre-requisites, some of which His Grace considers essential to justice, and others highly important to the satisfactory working of the new system of Government. The Governor hopes that the result of the deliberations of the Legislature, with a view to the introduction of the new system, and the operation of the system itself, will conduce to the welfare of this ancient Dependency of the Crown.

K. B. H.

22nd March, 1854.

The Despatch was read by the Clerk, as follows:—

DOWNING-STREET,
21st February, 1854.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 41, of the 28th June last, transmitting an Address from the House of Assembly, announcing the appointment by that Body of three of its members to represent to Her Majesty's Government the state of the colony of Newfoundland and operation of its present system of government, and on the establishment of Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States of America.

Despatch on Responsible Government.

2.—Both during and since the visit of the gentlemen in question to England, I have given to the first of these subjects my fullest consideration; and have not failed to give due weight to the circumstance that the same expressions of opinions and wishes have proceeded from successive bodies of Representatives, elected by the people with full knowledge that this important question was at issue.

3.—Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that they ought not to withhold from Newfoundland those institutions, and that system of Civil Administration which, under the popular name of Responsible Government, have now been adopted in all Her Majesty's neighboring Possessions in North America.

4.—They are prepared to concede the immediate application of this system, as soon as certain necessary preliminary conditions have been acceded to on the part of the Legislature.

5. The first of these is the same which has been agreed to and put in practice when the recent change of the same description took place in Nova Scotia and in Prince Edward Island ; namely, the indemnification of present holders of those Offices which by the change in question will be rendered liable to be vacated at the will of the majority of the Legislature. The provision in question should be made either in the form of pension or of a round sum by way of indemnity. But as to the number of officers who must be regarded as thus liable to removal, and entitled to protection, and the amount and character of the compensation so to be given, I must rely on your judgment, with the advice of your Council and of those whom you may think fit to consult with on this occasion ; and you are authorised to submit any question which cannot be thus arranged to myself for final decision.

6.—The following are the remaining conditions which I consider indispensable, and which have been suggested to me by the consideration of circumstances peculiar to Newfoundland.

7.—(1) A considerable increase of the Members of the House of Assembly. I would suggest that the increase should be from the present number to 30, and that it should be effected, not by giving additional members to existing constituencies, but by sub-dividing, as equally as geographical positions would admit, the districts now returning members ; which appear to be in most instances too large for the convenient exercise of the franchise.

8.—(2) In reference to my despatch on the financial condition of the colony, lately directed to be laid before the Assembly, it appears to be necessary that the Law should be assimilated to that of Nova Scotia, (revised statutes, cap. 7, sec. 44) with regard to the expenses of elections, which should no longer be paid from the Colonial Treasury, but be defrayed (under proper conditions as to amount) by the members,

9.—(3) Payment of the members for their expenses and attendance, to be no longer made by the Colonial Treasury, but by local assessment levied in each electoral district.

10.—These measures having been taken by the Legislature, Her Majesty's Government will proceed to separate the Executive from the Legislative Council, and to provide, by Instructions from Her Majesty, that the latter should consist of not less than 10, nor more than 15 members nominated by the Crown.

11.—With regard to the stipulations respecting the grant of a Civil List to Her Majesty, which have usually accompanied the grant of Responsible Government, it appears to me sufficient to refer you to the arrangements already made under the Act of Parliament, 2 and 3, William

4th, Cap. 78, and the Acts of the Newfoundland Legislature, 7th Vict. Cap. 1, and 8th Vict. Cap. 6, leaving it to yourself to consider whether any modification of these provisions is now required.

12.—These are conditions some of which, I am persuaded, are essential to justice, and others highly important to the satisfactory working of the new system; and I trust that with these additions, the adoption of the system in question will not merely satisfy the long-expressed desire of the majority of the people of Newfoundland for freer institutions, but will also prove favorable to practical improvements in the government of the colony.

13.—As regards the portion of the Address which relates to Free Trade with the United States, you will inform the Assembly that Her Majesty's Government are still in negotiation with that of the United States, and that in the conduct of that negotiation every attention will be paid to their expressed wishes and those of their constituents.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

GOVERNOR HAMILTON, &c., &c., &c.
Newfoundland.

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

On Table.

Mr. LITTLE moved, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. EMERSON,

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to lay before the Assembly all Despatches which you may have received by the present mail from the Colonial Office, on the subject of Responsible Government.

Address to Governor.

Whereupon,—

Mr. HOGSETT moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. WINNER,

Amendment requesting his Excellency to detain the Mail Steamer.

That all the words after "respectfully" be expunged, and the following substituted in lieu thereof: "beg leave to thank Your Excellency for the promptness displayed by Your Excellency in laying before that body the Despatch of the Duke of Newcastle upon the subject of Responsible Government, and respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause the Mail Steamer to be delayed for the period of twenty-four hours, to enable the Assembly to forward by this mail a reply to the such Despatch.

Amendment affirmed.

And the question being put on the Amendment, it passed in the affirmative without division, and

Ordered accordingly.

Address adopted as amended.

The question being then put on the main motion, as amended, it passed in the affirmative.

Engrossed.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. Hogsett and Mr. Winsor.

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

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address to Governor.

The House of Assembly having considered the application of Messrs. Field and others, for a charter to carry out the line of Telegraph from Newfoundland to the United States, would respectfully solicit Your Excellency's assent thereto, upon the following conditions:—

1st.—That the colony shall guarantee the bonds of the Company to an amount not exceeding Fifty Thousand Pounds stg., such guarantee to be for the re-payment of the principal at the end of twenty years—and interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

2nd.—Of these bonds, Ten Thousand Pounds to be issued, on the liabilities of the old Company being paid off, and the work *bona fide* in operation. Ten Thousand Pounds, on the completion of the line to Cape Ray, in including that to Trepassey, and the roads both ways; and the balance of Thirty Thousand Pounds, upon the completion of the whole line, so as to effect communication with the United States.

The colony to be relieved from the payment of £1,500 per 100 miles

of road, provided for in the existing Act, and to have a first lien on the works for its indemnity.

Further details to be adjusted when the Bill is before the Legislature.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Little and Mr. Shea.

Engrossed, and Committee to present.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on to-morrow he would move the suspension of the rules, for the purpose of adopting an Address to the Duke of Newcastle, on Responsible Government, and such other proceedings as may be deemed advisable by the House to adopt thereon:

Notice for suspension of Rules in reference to Address to the Duke of Newcastle.

Also, that on to-morrow he would move the adoption of an Address to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in reference to his Despatch on that subject received this day, and such other proceedings as may be deemed necessary in relation to Responsible Government.

Notice of Address to the Duke of Newcastle in reply to Despatch on Responsible Government.

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

FRIDAY, 24th MARCH, 1854.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a reply from His Excellency the Governor, in answer to the Address requesting His Excellency to detain the Mail Steamer, stating that—

“Although the Mail Steamer is already behind time, yet he had not hesitated to request the Agents to detain her for some further time, (not having himself that power) and that he would be enabled to receive anything that may be forwarded to him from the Assembly for transmission to the Secretary of State, up to 2 o'clock p. m. to-morrow.”

Reply of His Excellency to Address in reference to detaining the Mail Steamer.

Mr. SHEA, from the deputation appointed to present the Address requesting His Excellency to assent to the appropriation of £50,000, to forward the works of the Electric Telegraph Company, reported that His Excellency had handed him the following reply:—

Assuming that the lien in question includes all the Company's property in Newfoundland, and their works thence to the continent of America, I am happy to concur in the proposition of the Assembly.

Reply of His Excellency to the Address on the Electric Telegraph Company.

Mr. LITTLE, pursuant to notice, presented the draft of an Address to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, which he read in his place, and then handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

Address on Responsible Government read 1st time.

On Motion of Mr LITTLE, seconded by Mr. SHEA,

Rules suspended,

Resolved,—That the Rules of the House be suspended in reference thereto.

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

Read 2nd time.

And the Address was read a second time accordingly.

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

Resolved,—That the Address be now committed to the whole House.

Committed.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Address to them referred, with some Amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Address as amended in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read, as follows:—

*To His Grace the Right Hon. the Duke of
NEWCASTLE, Her Majesty's Principal Se-
cretary of State for the Colonial Depart-
ment, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—

Address reported with
Amendments.

We, the Commons of Newfoundland, in Legislative session convened, beg to inform Your Grace that we are gratified to learn from your Despatch of the 21st February last, to His Excellency the Governor of this island, that Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that they ought not to withhold from Newfoundland those institutions and that system of civil administration, which, under the popular name of Responsible Government, have now been adopted in all Her Majesty's neighboring possessions in North America.

But we beg to state that some of the conditions on which the Imperial Government are prepared to concede the immediate application of that form of Government to this colony, are so objectionable in their character as to render its introduction upon such terms utterly impracticable.

The intended boon, instead of being received with approval by the people, with such qualifications, would be rejected without hesitation.

The conditions deemed objectionable by the Assembly are—first: a general geographical sub-division of our Electoral Districts—secondly: the

imposition of local taxation by assessment, for the purpose of defraying the allowance usually granted to members of the Assembly for their attendance during the sittings of the legislature; and thirdly: the imposition of General Election expenses on the members elected.

The first condition cannot be carried out so as to secure a faithful return of independent Representatives; owing to the scattered and widely extended nature of our settlements in nearly all our outport districts, any general geographical sub-division, mainly based upon territorial extent, would throw the elective power into the hands of the most scattered and isolated portions of our population, and would thereby unjustly act upon the more populous and wealthy settlements. Besides, the Assembly have invariably objected to any general sub-division of our electoral districts, because it would result in the creation of mere nomination or rotten boroughs; and throw the representation of the country into the hands of a few individuals who have invariably opposed the introduction and progress of free institutions in the colony, and by the system of trade which they have long pursued, reduced our operative population to a deplorable degree of misery and dependence.

They form a leading portion of the Executive Council of this colony, and being identified with the policy and interests of that body, the Assembly are likewise confident, judging from the repeated efforts which they have made in vain with the Council to induce them to pass a fair Bill for the increase of our Representatives, that no measure will be assented to by them, that will in any degree endanger their paramount influence and their political position in the government of the colony.

But to convince your Grace of our desire to meet your views, we shall again endeavor to bring the Council to terms on this subject, and relax the resolution which, after mature deliberation, we had formed, of not attempting to renew an abortive system of legislation upon general subjects with the Council—a body consisting of ten irresponsible Crown nominees, one of whom is absent from the colony—and only one of whom has supported the measures of the liberal party which have been brought before them.

With reference to the second condition, the Assembly would observe that there is no such measure in operation in any other British North American colony; that local assessments are only imposed for local or municipal purposes or measures, and any attempt to saddle on our population a system of direct taxation for the payment of members, cannot be favorably regarded, and must prove a failure.

Being unjust in principle, and unprecedented in the other colonies, it would be deemed oppressive by the people of this, as the third condition would be viewed in the same light by the members elected.

The Assembly would further submit, that these conditions are such as have not been annexed to the concession of Responsible Government to any of the neighboring colonies; and being put forward by your Grace, as indispensable precedents to the change of government sought by the people, we are convinced, that in this view, your good intentions on their behalf will be utterly frustrated and their hopes disappointed.

We therefore trust that upon a reconsideration of this important subject, your Grace will see the propriety of withdrawing these objectionable conditions, and granting Responsible Government to this colony on the same terms as it has been granted to the neighboring colonies.

In conclusion, we have respectfully to thank your Grace for the information you have conveyed regarding Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, on which your Grace acquaints us that Her Majesty's Government are in negotiation with that of the United States, and that in the conduct of that negotiation every attention will be paid to the expressed wishes of the Assembly on the subject.

Motion that it be adopted.

On motion that the report be adopted,

Mr. HOYLES moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. WARREN,

That the Report be not adopted, but that it be to the following effect:—

Amendment.

Whereas, the present concession of Responsible Government to Newfoundland, would, under the existing unfair scale of representation, and division of the electoral districts, place the whole legislative and executive functions of the government in the hands of the Roman Catholic minority of the population, and be an act of great injustice to the Protestant majority of the people. And whereas, the hope that after such concession, this or any other Assembly elected under the present system, would increase the representation in such a manner as would be just to all classes, would prove fallacious, as has been frequently shown by the pertinacious refusal of the Roman Catholic majorities of this and the last Assembly to assent to any scheme of representation and sub-division, other than such as would insure their preponderance in that body, and by the repeated rejection, by a like majority in the last House, of Bills brought in for giving a representative to the large and important district of Burgeo and LaPoile, which, although containing a population estimated at over 3,000, almost exclusively Protestant, and contributing largely to the Revenue, is not represented in the Assembly.

Therefore resolved—that in the concession of Responsible Government upon the conditions precedent, of a sub-division of the more populous districts, and an increase of Representatives, in a manner fair towards all classes, we gratefully recognize the determination of Her Majesty's Gov-

ernment not to permit injustice to be done to the Protestant people of this colony, nor to sacrifice its best interests to the aggrandisement of any class or order of the community.

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

For the Amendment, 5.

Against the Amendment, 9.

Mr. Hoyles
 “ Warren
 “ Bemister
 “ Hayward
 “ March.

Mr. Little
 “ Winser
 “ Shea
 “ Hogsett
 “ Hanrahan
 “ Talbot
 “ Emerson
 “ Parsons
 “ Benning

Division:

So it passed in the negative,

Negatived.

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

Address affirmed:

Ordered accordingly.

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

Engrossed, and read 3rd time.

And the Address was read a third time accordingly.

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

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request Your Excellency to transmit the accompanying Address adopted by the Assembly, to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, on the subject of Responsible Government, by the English mail which is about to leave.

Address to Governor

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Little and Mr. Shea.

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

MONDAY, 27th MARCH, 1854.

Notices of Bills.

Mr. MARCH gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to bring in a Bill for the regulation of the Seal Fishery.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to bring in a Bill to Incorporate the London, Newfoundland, and New York Electric Telegraph Company, and to repeal the existing Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company's Charter:

Also, that on Thursday next he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to increase the present number of representatives in the Assembly of this Island.

Mr. HOYLES gave notice that on to-morrow he would move that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty:

Also, that he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to Incorporate the Union Bank of Newfoundland.

Notice for Committee of Audit.

Mr. WINSER gave notice that on to-morrow he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the Public Accounts, and to make a faithful report thereon.

Road Petitions from Conception Bay.

Mr. HAYWARD presented Petitions from Elijah Daw and others, of Colly's Pond, South side Bay Roberts, James Crane and others, of Upper Island Cove, John Walsh and others, of Bay Roberts, and from Oliver Rowse and others, of Bay de Verd, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to complete and open roads in those localities.

On Table.

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

Petition from H. A. Emerson.

Mr. PARSONS, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented a Petition from Hugh A. Emerson, which was received and read, setting forth,—That he is under suspension from his office of Solicitor-General of Newfoundland; that the government have expressed the opinion that it appeared desirable, before he should be entitled to draw the half salary of his office during his suspension, that the opinion of the Assembly approving of such payment by the local government should be had thereon; and praying that the Assembly would signify their approval thereof to His Excellency the Governor.

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

On Table.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor in reference to the foregoing Petition.

Notice of Address to Governor.

Mr. HOYLES, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following Documents:—

Estimate of the charge of defraying the public expenditure of the Island for the year ending 31st December, 1854.

Documents from the Governor.

Statement of the assets and liabilities of the colony to 10th Sanuary, 1854.

Financial Statement of the affairs of the colony for the year 1854.

Consolidated Accounts of the Customs for the year ended 5th January, 1854.

Colonial Treasurer's Accounts for the year ended 10th January, 1854.

Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, viz:—

Acknowledging the Address of the last session on the appointment of Delegates to the Imperial Government.

In reply to the Address of last session, deprecating the concession of any further fishery privileges to the French on the coast of Newfoundland.

In reply to the Address of last session, praying that a War Steamer may be stationed at Burin to prevent illicit traffic in Bait.

In reply to the Address of the last session, praying that a survey may be made of the Northern coast of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Order in Council leaving certain Acts to their operation.

Transmitting copy of a recent Report of Commander Purvis on the Fisheries on the coast of Labrador and in the Straits of Belle Isle.

Letter from M. H. Warren, on the protection of the Fisheries at Labrador and Straits of Belle Isle.

Letters from Mr. Knight on the protection of the Fisheries at Cape John.

Supervisor-General's Returns of expenditure on Roads throughout the Island in 1853.

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

On Table.

Mr. LITTLE moved, seconded by Mr. WINSER,

Motion to adjourn.

That the House do now adjourn.

Whereupon,—

Whereupon,—

Amendment:

Mr. HOYLES moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. MARCH,

The order of the day.

And the House dividing on the original motion, there appeared:—

And the House dividing on the original motion, there appeared:—

Division:

For the Motion, 8.

Against the Motion, 4.

Mr. Little

Mr. Hoyles

“ Winser

“ March

“ Parsons

“ Warren

“ Emerson

“ Hayward.

“ Talbot

“ Benning

“ Hanrahan

“ Hogsett.

Adjournment affirmed.

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

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

TUESDAY, 28th MARCH, 1854.

Motion for 2nd reading of
Bait exportation Bill.

Mr. HOYLES moved, pursuant to order of the day, seconded by Mr. WARREN,

That the Bill to prevent the exportation of Bait to the French, be now read a second time.

Whereupon,—

Amendment:

Mr. HOGSETT moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. WINSER,

That the Bill be read a second time this day month.

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

For the Amendment, 8.

Against the Amendment, 5.

Mr. Hanrahan
 " Benning
 " Emerson
 " Talbot
 " Winsor
 " Little
 " Parsons
 " Hogsett.

Mr. Hoyles
 " Hayward
 " Bemister
 " Warren
 " March.

Division.

So it passed in the affirmative, and
 Ordered accordingly.

Amendment affirmed:

Mr. MARCH, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to regulate the Seal Fishery of this colony, and the same was read a first time.

Seal fishery regulation Bill read 1st time.

Ordered,—That the Bill be read a second time on the 28th April next.

Time of 2nd reading.

Mr. WARREN, pursuant to notice, and leave granted, presented a Bill to regulate the packing and inspection of Pickled Fish; and the same was read a first time.

Pickled Fish Bill read 1st time.

Mr. WARREN moved, seconded by Mr. MARCH,

That the Bill be read a second time on the 10th April next.

Motion for 2nd reading:

Whereupon,

Mr. HOGSETT moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. WINSOR,

That the Bill be read a second time this day month.

Amendment.

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

For the Amendment, 8.

Against the Amendment, 5.

Mr. Hogsett
 " Winsor
 " Little
 " Parsons
 " Emerson
 " Hanrahan
 " Benning
 " Talbot.

Mr. Hoyles
 " Hayward
 " Bemister
 " March
 " Warren.

Division.

So it passed in the affirmative, and
 Ordered accordingly.

Amendment affirmed.

Telegraph repeal Bill read
1st time.

Mr. LITTLE, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to repeal the Cape Ray Telegraph Incorporation Acts, and the same was read a first time.

Time of 2nd reading,

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

Telegraph Incorporation
Bill read 1st time.

He also, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to incorporate the London, Newfoundland, and New York Electric Telegraph Company, and the same was read a first time.

Time of 2nd reading.

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

Motion for Supply.

Mr. HOYLES moved, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. WARREN,

That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Whereupon,

Amendment.

Mr. HOGSETT moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. LITTLE,

That it is at present inexpedient to entertain the question of Supply.

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

For the Amendment, 8.

Against the Amendment, 5.

Division:

Mr. Little

Mr. Hoyles

“ Hogsett

“ Hayward

“ Winser

“ Bemister

“ Parsons

“ Warren

“ Talbot

“ March.

“ Benning

“ Hanrahan

“ Shea.

Amendment affirmed.

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Union Bank Bill read 1st
time.

Mr. HOYLES, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Newfoundland, and the same was read a first time.

Motion for 2nd reading:

Mr. HOYLES moved, seconded by Mr. WARREN,

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

Whereupon,

Amendment.

Mr. LITTLE moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

That the Bill be read a second time this day month.

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

Ordered accordingly.

Ordered,—That the motion for the appointment of a Committee to audit the Public Accounts be postponed. Motion for Committee of Audit postponed.

Ordered,—That the motion for an Address to the Governor on the Petition of H. A. Emerson, Esq., be postponed. Motion for Address in reference to H. A. Emerson postponed.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to His Excellency, respectfully requesting that he will lay before the House a statement of his views as to the retiring allowances that should be made to the officers whose places will be vacated on the introduction of Responsible Government, with a view to a Bill being passed to make provision for the same. Notice of Address to Governor.

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

WEDNESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1854.

Mr. SPEAKER presented to the House an Estimate of the cost of constructing the proposed Electric Telegraph across this country, and to Prince Edward Island, as prepared by Mr. Gisborne. Estimate of cost of constructing Cape Ray Telegraph.

(For which see *Appendix*.)

Ordered,—That the said Document do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. HOYLES presented a Petition from Matthew Bobbit and others, fishermen, of Hermitage Bay, which was received and read, setting forth—The heavy losses they sustain by the practice of Halifax crews hauling herrings in large seines, whereby they are prevented from having a sufficient supply of bait; and praying that measures may be adopted to put an end to this great evil. Petition from Hermitage Bay.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

On motion of Mr. SHEA, seconded by Mr. LITTLE, pursuant to notice,

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. Address to Governor.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly beg leave respectfully to thank Your Excel-

lency for the Message transmitted to the House on the twenty-second instant, accompanying the Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, on the subject of Responsible Government.

The House gratefully appreciates Your Excellency's promise of co-operation in the measures His Grace deems necessary pre-requisites to the establishment of the new system.

The House further respectfully beg leave to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to lay before the House a statement of Your views as to the retiring allowances which should be granted to the Officers whose places will be vacated on the introduction of Responsible Government, with a view to a satisfactory adjustment of this subject.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Shea and Mr. Little.

Pursuant to order of the day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :

The Bill to repeal Telegraph Incorporation Acts.

The Bill to incorporate the London, Newfoundland, and New York Electric Telegraph Company.

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, seconded by Mr. WINSER,

Resolved,—That the said Bills be severally committed to the whole House to-morrow.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on to-morrow he would move the suspension of the Rules of the House in reference to the Telegraph Bills.

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

THURSDAY, 30th MARCH, 1854.

Mr. HOYLES, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Minute of Agreement entered into between His Excellency, and the Directors of the proposed New York, Newfoundland, and London Electric Telegraph Company.

The said Minute was read by the Clerk, as follows :—

The Government of Newfoundland to guarantee the yearly interest, at five per cent., payable half-yearly, on the bonds of the Company, to be re-

Engrossed—and Committee to present.

Telegraph Bill read 2d time.

Time of committal.

Motion for suspension of Rules.

deemable in twenty-years, to the extent of £50,000 stg., taking a lien on property and works of the Company to the Continent, as an indemnity for the guarantee. The Government of Newfoundland to pay £1,500 for every hundred miles of bridle path as made—the whole sum for the bridle-path to be made up to the amount of £5,000 stg. Bridle-path and bridges to be not less than eight feet wide.

Minute of Agreement with Directors of Telegraph Company.

KER B. HAMILTON.

24th March, 1854.

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

On Table.

Mr. HOYLES presented a Petition from S. G. Archibald and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—That they had agreed to form a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of £25,000, in One Thousand Shares, of Twenty-five Pounds each, for the purpose of manufacturing and refining Oils, as also for making Soap and Candles, in this town ; and praying that the Company may be incorporated.

Petition for oil, soap, and candle Factory incorporation.

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

On Table.

Mr. HOYLES gave notice that on to-morrow he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to Incorporate the said Company.

Notice for oil, soap and candle Factory incorporation Bill.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the Bill to repeal the Cape Ray Electric Telegraph Company's Acts ; and the Bill to Incorporate the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company.

Committee on Telegraph Bills.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Reported with Amendments.

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

Amendments agreed to.

Ordered,—That the Rules of the House be suspended in reference thereto.

Rules suspended.

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

Bills read 3rd time.

And the said Bills were severally read a third time accordingly.

Passed and titled.

Ordered,—That the first Bill pass, and be entitled “An Act to repeal certain Acts passed respectively in the 15th and 16th years of Her Majesty’s reign, respecting the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Companies.”

Passed and titled..

Ordered,—That the second Bill pass, and be entitled “An Act to Incorporate a Company under the style and title of the ‘New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company.’”

Deputation to H. M. Council.

Ordered,—That Mr. Shea and Mr. Little do take the Bills to Her Majesty’s Council and desire their concurrence.

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

FRIDAY, 31st MARCH, 1854.

Mr. HOYLES, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following Documents:—

Documents from Governor.

Despatch of 30th July, 1853, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the Address of the Assembly last session, praying for a Loan of £50,000 from the Imperial Government, to be expended on Main Lines of Road.

Despatch of 3rd Nov., 1853, on the same subject.

Despatch from His Excellency the Governor to the Duke of Newcastle, on the same subject.

(For which see *Appendix*.)

On Table.

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

Road Petitions from Trinity Bay.

Mr. MARCH presented Petitions from Wm. Harris and others, of Seal Cove; Richard Brown and others, of Scilly Cove; Henry Lind and others, of New Harbor; George Mansfield and others, of Indian Point, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to open and repair roads in those localities.

Petition from Post-Mistress of Trinity.

He also presented a Petition from Mrs. Ann Buchannan, Post-Mistress at Trinity, which was received and read—Praying for an increase of salary :

Petition from Grates Cove, for a Court-House.

Also, a Petition from Stephen Knight and others, of Grates Cove, Bay de Verds, and places adjacent, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to enable them to build a Court House there.

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

On Table.

Mr. HOYLES presented the following Petitions, which were severally received and read:—

From Mark Rockwood and others, of Hearts Content,—Praying for a grant to make a road; and also to have a Packet Station established there.

Road Petition from Hearts Content.

From Henry Lind and others, of Heart's Content,—Praying for a grant of money to erect a Post Office there.

Petition from Hearts Content for a Post Office.

From Wm. Kepple White and others, of Harbor Beaufette,—Praying for a larger grant of Road money, in any future road appropriations that may be made.

Road Petition from Harbor Beaufette.

Mr. HAYWARD presented a Petition from John Fitzgerald and others, of Western Bay, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to build a bridge there.

Road Petition from Western Bay.

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

On Table.

Mr. BEMISTER presented a Petition from Ambrose Sparks and others, of Bull Cove; and from John Tuff and others, of Ochre Pitt Cove, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to open and repair roads in those localities.

Road Petitions from Conception Bay.

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

On Table.

Mr. LITTLE, pursuant to notice, and leave granted, presented a Bill to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly, and the same was read a first time.

Increase of Representation Bill read 1st time.

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

Time of second reading.

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

MONDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1854.

Mr. MARCH presented a Petition from Wm. Collins, of Old Perlican, which was received and read,—Praying that his salary as Constable there may be increased:

Petition from W. Collins, for increase of salary.

Also, from William Minty, of Bird Island Cove, which was received and read, setting forth,—That he has discharged the duties of Constable

Petition from W. Minty for salary as constable.

for that settlement since 1847 gratuitously; and praying that for the time to come a salary may be awarded him.

Road Petition from Musquito.

Mr. HANRAHAN presented a Petition from Edward Pike and others, of Musquito, south side, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to make a road from thence to the south marsh.

On Table.

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

Mr. WINSER presented the following Petitions, which were severally received and read, as follows:—

Petition from Brigus for a bridge.

From Simon Gregory and others of Brigus, south,—Praying for a grant to build a bridge across the gut:

Road Petition from Ferryland.

From James Murphy and others, of the south shore of the district of Ferryland,—Praying for a grant to complete the road from thence to Chance Cove.

Road Petition from Stone Island.

From Matthew Morry and others, of Stone Island, and its vicinity,—Praying for a grant to complete the road from thence to Caplin Bay.

On Table.

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

Petition for a breakwater at Old Perlican.

Mr. MARCH presented a Petition from James March and others, of Old Perlican, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to enable them to build a break-water there.

On Table.

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

Representation Bill read 2d time.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to provide for the increase of Representatives, was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

Time of committal.

Resolved,—That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the said Bill on Wednesday next.

Oil, soap, and candle Factory Bill read 1st time.

Mr. HOYLES, pursuant to notice, and leave granted, presented a Bill for Incorporating an Oil, Soap, and Candle Factory in St. John's, and the same was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the Bill be read a second time on the third day of May next.

Steam communication suspension Act Bill read 1st time.

Mr. LITTLE, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to suspend for a year the Steam Communication Act, and the same was read a first time.

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

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address

to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will cause to be laid before the House the evidence taken before the Coroner, and the verdict given by the jury, on the inquest, into the deaths of James Grant and Nicholas Scott, found dead on the road between Carbonear and Hearts Content.

Notice for Address to Governor on the inquest held on J. Grant and N. Scott.

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

TUESDAY, 4th APRIL, 1854.

Mr. SPEAKER laid before the House the following Documents, transmitted through Mr. Secretary Crowdy, by command of His Excellency the Governor:—

Report of the St. John's Marine Insurance Company on 31st December, 1853.

Documents from Governor.

Report of the Newfoundland Marine Insurance Company on 31st December, 1853.

(For which see *Appendix*.)

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

On Table.

Mr. EMERSON presented a Petition from Abraham Akerman Pearce, of Twillingate, which was received and read,—Praying that his salary as Clerk of the Peace at Twillingate may be increased in amount equal to the salaries of similar officers in the Southern districts of the Island.

Petition from Clerk of Peace, Twillingate.

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

On Table.

Mr. HANRAHAN presented a Petition from Edward O'Keefe and others, of Holyrood, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to make a road from thence to Indian Pond.

Road Petition from Holyrood.

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

On Table.

Mr. HOYLES presented a Petition from J. Pitman and others, of Lamaline, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to enable them to build a bridge there:

Petition from Lamaline for a bridge:

Also, a Petition from Thomas Appleby and others, of Brigus, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to repair the road there.

Road Petition from Brigus:

Ordered—That the said Petitions do lie upon the Table.

On Table.

Steam suspension Act Bill
read 2d time.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to suspend the direct Steam Communication Act was read a second time.

On Motion of Mr LITTLE, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

Time of Committal.

Resolved,—That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the said Bill to-morrow.

Address to the Governor
passed.

Ordered,—That the notice of motion for an Address to the Governor in reference to the inquest on James Grant and Nicholas Scott be postponed till the 4th day of May next.

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

WEDNESDAY, 5th APRIL, 1854.

Committee on Steam sus-
pension Act Bill.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the Bill to suspend the direct Steam Communication Act.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Reported without amend-
ment.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered the Bill to them referred, and had passed the same without Amendment.

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

Messages from Her Majesty's Council.

The Master-in-Chancery to Her Majesty's Council brought down the following Messages:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Messages from H.M. Coun-
cil.

Her Majesty's Council have passed the Bill sent up to them from the House of Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Tele-

graph Company," with some Amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

WM. ROBINSON,

President.

Council Chamber,
5th April, 1854. }

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Her Majesty's Council have passed, without Amendment, the Bill sent up to them from the House of Assembly, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the appointment of Electric Telegraph Commissioners, and for incorporating Electric Telegraph Companies," and also to provide for incorporating the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company," and also "An Act to amend the said recited Act, passed in the seventeenth year of Her Majesty's reign."

WM. ROBINSON,

President.

Council Chamber,
5th April, 1854. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

On Table.

The Amendments made by Her Majesty's Council upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company," were read a first and second time, and are as follow:—

Amendments on Telegraph Company incorporation Bill read 1st and 2nd time.

In the Preamble of the Bill, 2nd line,—Insert after the word "Newfoundland" "and whereas the parties hereinafter named have associated for the purpose of forming a Company with a Capital or Joint Stock of Three hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred pounds sterling, or One million five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extending it as hereinafter provided."

In the 2nd Section, 2nd line,—Expunge "be" and insert instead thereof "consist of the said sum of."

3rd Section, 4th page, 5th line,—Expunge after the word "Stockholders," the words "at such town or place in the United States or Newfoundland," and insert in their stead "in the city of London,

or in the city of New York, or in the town of St. John, in this Island."

In the 3rd Section, 6th line,—Expunge "designate," and insert "from time to time determine."

7th and 8th lines,—Expunge the word "two," and insert "three" in its stead—and after the word "Newspapers," insert "viz., the *London Gazette*, the *Royal Gazette* of this Island, and a newspaper published in New York," and expunge the words between "newspaper" and "at."

14th line,—Insert after the word "them," "and any Stockholder owning five shares of the Capital Stock of the Company shall be eligible to be a Director."

16th line,—Expunge the word "two," and insert "three" in its stead—expunge the word "one," and after the word "published" insert "as above mentioned," and expunge "in Newfoundland and the other in New York."

5th Section, 5th page, 12th line,—Insert after "Sheriff," "or other proper officer."

6th Section, 1st line,—Expunge "may," and insert "shall," in its stead.

2nd line,—Expunge the words "or lines."

4th line,—Expunge the word "also," and insert in its stead "may also construct, complete, keep in order, and operate any other line or lines."

5th line,—Insert after "point," "or points."

7th line,—After the word "village," insert "in Newfoundland."

At the end of this Section insert "And provided also, that if at any time after ten years from the passing of this Act, any branch line, to connect with any town or village aforesaid, be desired by the Government of this colony, and the Company shall not establish the

same within twelve months after a requisition to that effect from the Governor of this colony, the Government of this colony may establish such branch line at its own expense for local traffic only."

In the 8th Section, 1st line,—Substitute "Great Britain" for "Newfoundland,"—and in the 2nd line "Newfoundland" for "Great Britain."

10th Section, 6th line,—Expunge the words "not exceeding five," and insert in their stead the words "or parcels, the contents of which shall not be less than three."

8th line—Insert after the word "mines" "and to such conditions as to the working thereof within a limited period not less than ten years."

At the end of this Section insert "and all grants to the said Company under this Act shall be issued without any charge to them for Surveys, or otherwise:" Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the seventh and eighth Sections of the Act of the Legislature of this colony, passed in the seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, cap. 1, which Sections are as follows, viz. :—

That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, or person administering the Government, from time to time, to reserve, set apart, and appropriate such parts or portions of any unoccupied land in any of the districts of this island, or places within its Government, as he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, deem proper and expedient to appropriate, for the purpose of erecting Court Houses, Market Places, Churches, Chapels, or other places of Public Worship, or for the erection of School-houses, or for any other public use or purpose; and also such portions of unappropriated Ships' Room, Beaches, and Shores, as may be deemed necessary or convenient to set apart for the general and public uses of the inhabitants within any of the districts or places aforesaid.

That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, or person administering the Government, by and with the consent of the Council, to order the reservation of such and such portion of bogs as may be deemed necessary for the supply of manure or fuel to the public, and such and such portion of forest as may be necessary for the uses of the fishery.

In the 11th Section,—Expunge the word “path” or “paths,” and insert “road” or “roads” in their stead throughout the Section.

11th page, 7th line,—Expunge “that” and insert “and” in its stead.

9th line,—Expunge the word “that.”

10th line,—Expunge the letter “a” and add the letter “s” to “highway.”

11th line,—Expunge “who” and insert “which” in its place.

14th Section, 12th page, 1st line,—Strike out the words from “created” in the 1st line of this Section, to the word “shall” in the fourth line, and at the end of the Section insert the following Proviso :—“Provided however that if the said line of Telegraph shall not have been completed from St. John’s to Cape Ray, or other point on the Western coast of Newfoundland, and a communication by Telegraph across Prince Edward Island or the Island of Cape Breton, or otherwise, established with the Continent of America within five years from the passing of this Act, the exclusive privileges granted by this Section shall cease.”

15th Section, 13th page, 20th line,—Insert after the word “tenth” “and twenty-second.”

16th Section, 15th page, 4th line,—Expunge the words “property and,” and after “works” insert “and property.”

8th line,—Substitute the word “roads” for “paths.”

Insert at the end of this Section,—“But before the said remaining thirty Bonds are delivered to the said Company, they shall be offered by the Company for sale at par, (reckoning the rate of Exchange between St. John’s and London at twenty per cent. premium) to the Government of this colony, or any inhabitant thereof, by notice published for three successive weeks in the *Royal Gazette*

of this island; and if the said Bonds, or any of them, be purchased by the Government, or any inhabitant of this colony, at or before the expiration of the said three weeks, the said Bonds so purchased shall be delivered to the purchaser, and the par value thereof be paid to the said Company in lieu of the Bonds: And in case the said Company shall not think fit to receive the Bonds last above-mentioned within ten days after they shall be entitled to receive the same, there shall be offered for sale to the Government, for the inhabitants of this colony, Stock in the said Company to the extent of Thirty Thousand Pounds sterling; or, One Hundred and Forty-four Thousand Dollars, at par, which shall, in such case, be offered by advertisement in manner above-mentioned."

In the 17th Section, 16th page, 11th line,—Insert after the word "auction" "at St. John's or New York."

12th line,—Insert *London Gazette* the" before "Royal." Expunge "the colony" and insert "this island."

Expunge "some paper" and insert "newspaper."

13th line,—Insert after the word "over" the words "to the said Company."

15th line,—Expunge the words "to the said Company" after the word "Bonds."

17th line,—Insert after "aforesaid" the words "together with such sum as will purchase such annuity as aforesaid."

Expunge the last word of this Section, and insert instead thereof "of all their claims arising out of the said guarantee."

18th Section, 2d line,—Insert after "and" "Ireland or."—Expunge "or" after "Island," and insert after the word "place" "or places."

4th line,—Insert the word "Canada" before the word "Prince."

In the 19th Section, 18th page, 11th line,—Expunge the words “land, privileges, bonuses.”

13th line,—Expunge the words “rights and privileges,” and insert the word “effect” in their stead.

Expunge the word “said,” and after “Company” insert “hereby incorporated.”

20th Section, 1st line,—Expunge the first and second lines, and insert in place thereof the following as Section 20:—“Every Stockholder in the said Company, whether a British subject, or a citizen of the United States, or other alien, or a resident in Newfoundland, the United States, or elsewhere, has, and shall have equal rights to hold Stock in the said Company, to vote on the same, and to be eligible to Office in the said Company.”

The rest of the Section to form Section 21.

6th line,—Expunge the first two words, and insert “London” in their stead—and expunge the eighth word and insert “New York” in its place—expunge the words “such place” and insert “St. John’s” instead thereof.

9th page, 1st line,—After “London” insert “and New York,” and at the end of the Section insert “and the United States Respectively.”

21st Section, 3d line,—Insert after the word “wire” the words “from this Island.”

Insert at the end of this Section,—“And Provisoos as are mentioned in the tenth Section of this Act.”

22d Section, 5th line,—Insert after the word “year,” as follows:—“with a statement of any Bonds that have been converted into stock or cancelled, which Bonds shall be returned to the Secretary of the Colony.”

6th line,—Expunge all the words after the word “and” in this line, and insert the words “Stockholders to be deposited in the Colonial Secretary’s Office for reference only.”

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

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the said Amendments.

Committee on Telegraph Bill Amendments.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered the Amendments to them referred, and had passed the same without Amendment.

Amendments passed

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

And the Amendments were read a third time accordingly.

Read 3d time.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to Her Majesty's Council, acquainting them that this House concurs therein.

Message to H. M. Council.

Ordered,—That Mr. Shea and Mr. Little do take the Message to Her Majesty's Council.

Ordered,—That the Committee of the whole upon the Bill to provide for the increase of Representatives stand first on the order of the day for to-morrow.

Committee on Representation Bill made first order.

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

THURSDAY, 6th APRIL, 1854.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that on Monday next he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to establish a code of Civil Procedure.

Notice for Bill to establish a code of Civil procedure.

Mr. SHEA, from the deputation to present the Address to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that His Excellency would be pleased to inform the House what his views are upon the subject of retiring allowances to those Officers whose places may become vacant on the accession of Responsible Government, reported that His Excellency had handed him the following reply :—

Reply of the Governor to the Address on the subject of retiring allowances.

The Governor, in reply to the Address of the House of Assembly, requesting him to lay before the House a statement of his views as to the retiring allowances which should be granted to the officers whose places will be vacated on the introduction of Responsible Government, with a view to the satisfactory adjustment of this subject, informs the Assembly :

1st.—As to the indemnification of the holders of offices which, by the introduction of the change of system, will be liable to be vacated at the will of the majority of the Assembly, the Governor has adopted the following scale of retiring allowances, viz. :—to Officers who shall not have been five years in the public service of the colony, a round sum in full of all claims; to Officers who shall have been five years in the public service of the colony, a pension equal to not less than one-fifth of their official incomes; to those Officers who shall have been twelve years in the public service of the colony, a pension equal to not less than two-fifths of their official income; to those Officers who shall have been twenty years in the public service of the colony, a pension equal to not less than three-fifths of their official income.

2nd.—As to the Offices which must be regarded as liable to be vacated on the introduction of the change, the Governor considers it sufficient to name for the present, those of the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Surveyor General, and Solicitor General—the present holders of the three first-mentioned Offices being also Members of the Executive Council. The Governor strongly recommends, for the consideration of the Assembly, the expediency of conjoining the offices of Treasurer and Collector into one, to be held free from changes of administration; and at the same time, to create an office of Auditor General, from the competent discharge of the duties of which, great advantage would, in the Governor's opinion, be derived. Such an office, if established, might be subject to be vacated on changes of administration.

KER BAILLIE HAMILTON.

On Table.

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

Steam Communication suspension Act Bill read 3rd time.

Pursuant to order of the day the Bill to suspend the Act for the encouragement of direct Steam Communication, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Passed and titled.

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

Resolved,—That the Bill pass, and be entitled “An Act to suspend for one year, and thereafter to repeal, an Act passed in the fifteenth year of the Reign of Her Majesty, entitled “An Act for the encouragement of communication by Steam between certain ports and St. John's.”

Deputation to H. M. Council.

Ordered,—That Mr. Shea and Mr. Little do take the Message to Her Majesty's Council and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the Bill to provide for the increase of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island.

Committee on Increase of
Representation Bill

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Report.

Ordered,—That the Committee stand first on the order of the day for to-morrow.

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

FRIDAY, 7th APRIL, 1854.

Mr. WINSER gave notice that on Monday next he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the public accounts, and to make a faithful report thereon.

Notice for Committee of
Audit.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the further consideration of the Bill for the increase of Representatives.

Committee on Increase of
Representation Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Report.

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

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

MONDAY, 10th APRIL, 1854.

Mr. SHEA presented the following Petitions, which were severally received and read:—

Petitions from Placentia Bay to complete Long Harbor Road.

From Samuel Crabbe and others, of Woody Island; from James Hollet and others, of Sound Island; from Thomas Best and others, of Arnolds Cove, Bourdeaux, and Southern Harbor,—Praying for a grant to complete the Long Harbor line of Road:

From the Ferryman at Placentia, for increase of salary.

From Patrick Kemp, of Great Placentia,—Praying that his salary as ferryman there may be increased:

Road Petitions from Placentia Bay.

From Pelagius Nowlan and others, of Little Placentia,—Praying for a grant to complete the North East line of Road:

From Denis Ryan and others, of Red Island, in Placentia Bay,—Praying for a grant to make a road round the settlement:

From Michael McGrath and others, of Patrick's Cove,—Praying for a grant to enable them to make a landing place there:

From Robert Young and others, of Lear's Cove, on the Cape Shore,—Praying for a grant to open a road from thence to Distress.

On Table.

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

Committee on Increase of Representation Bill.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the further consideration of the Bill to provide for the increase of Members in the General Assembly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Amendments passed.

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

Mr. LITTLE moved, seconded by Mr. PARSONS,

That the Report be adopted.

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

For the Motion, 9.

Against the Motion, 4.

Division.

Mr. Little

Mr. Hoyles

“ Parsons

“ Warren

“ Winser

“ March

“ Talbot

“ Bemister.

“ Emerson

“ Hogsett

“ Shea

“ Benning

“ Hanrahan.

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Affirmed:

Ordered accordingly.

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

Read 3d time.

Mr. HOGSETT, pursuant to notice, and leave granted, presented a Bill to provide a code of Civil Procedure in Newfoundland, and the same was read a first time.

Bill to provide a code of Civil procedure read 1st time.

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

Time of 2d reading:

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of Hugh A. Emerson, Esq.

Notice of Address to Governor.

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

TUESDAY, 11th APRIL, 1854.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Representation Bill read 3d time.

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, seconded by Mr. EMERSON,

Resolved,—That the Bill pass, and be entitled “An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the representation thereof.”

Passed and titled.

- Deputation to H. M. Council. *Ordered*,—That Mr. Little and Mr. Emerson do take the Bill to Her Majesty's Council and desire their concurrence.
- Committee of Audit. *Resolved*,—That a Select Committee be appointed to examine into the Public Accounts and to make a faithful report thereon.
- Committee named. *Ordered*,—That Messrs. Winser, Little, Parsons, Talbot, and Shea, do form such Committee.
- On motion of Mr. PARSONS, seconded by Mr. EMERSON,
- Resolved*,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor:—
- To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.*
- MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—
- Address to Governor. The House of Assembly respectfully beg leave to request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause to be paid to Hugh Alexander Emerson, Esqr., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General of this Island, the half of the annual salary granted to that officer by the Legislature, during his suspension from office.
- Engrossed—and Committee to present. *Ordered*,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. Parsons and Mr. Emerson.
- Road Petition from Holyrood. Mr. HANRAHAN presented a Petition from Michael Rourke and others, of the south-side of Holyrood, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to finish the road from Michael Rourke's room to Bennett's lane.
- On Table. *Ordered*,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.
- Road Petitions from Trinity Bay. Mr. MARCH presented five Petitions from Alexander Bremner and others, of Trinity, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to complete and open roads in that district:
- Also, a Petition from William Stoneman and others, of Trinity, which was received and read,—Praying that an appropriation may be made to remunerate a medical practitioner for attendance on the Permanent and Casual Poor of that district.
- On Table. *Ordered*,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the Table.
- Mr. BEMISTER presented a Petition from Charles Cozens and others, of

Cupids, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to enable them to connect the path leading from the beach at River-head to the new road, into a good wide road.

Road Petition from Cupids.

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

On Table.

Mr. EMERSON presented a Petition from Charles Edwards and others, of Fogo, which was received and read, setting forth,—The advantages of placing a Light-house on the Offer Wadhams Island; and praying for a grant for that purpose:

Petition for Light-house on Offer Wadhams.

He also presented a Petition from Patrick Strapp and others, of Holyrood, in Conception Bay, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to make a Road from the Ferry, at the south side of the main line.

Road Petition from Holyrood.

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

On Table.

Mr. LITTLE presented a Petition from Peter McBride, Chairman of the Commercial Society of St. John's, which was received and read,—Praying that the value of the British sovereign may be fixed, and made a legal tender in this country, at twenty-four shillings currency.

Petition from Chamber of Commerce on the value of the Sovereign.

Ordered—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

On Table.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on an early day he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, requesting to know if any Despatches have been received in relation to the Currency Bill adopted by this House last session, either prior to, or since its adoption; and that His Excellency will be pleased to lay the same before the House, with the reasons why the same were not communicated to the Assembly last session, if in the possession of the Executive before that time:

Notice of Address to the Governor for Despatches in reply to Address on Currency Bill.

Also, that on an early day he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that the report of the last annual meeting, and the minutes thereof, of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, be laid before the House: Also, to ascertain upon what authority the Directors of the Bank have notified Depositors that the payment of interest on the excess of their deposits beyond the sum of £200 cy., will cease after the 1st July next; what amount of deposits would be subject to the operation of such restriction—how it would affect the funds and affairs of that Institution; and what are the reasons or necessities for the adoption of such course.

Notice of Address to the Governor on the subject of the Savings' Bank.

Mr. WINSER gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that His Excellency will cause Instructions to be given that the Chairman of Audit be furnished by the Colonial Treasurer, and all Commissioners for the expenditure of public monies, with such Documents as he may, from time to time require, in preparing an exposition of the Public Accounts.

Notice of address to the Governor for documents required by the Chairman of Audit.

Then the House adjourned till Thursday next, at Two of the clock.

THURSDAY, 13th APRIL, 1854.

Road Petition from English Harbour.

Mr. MARCH presented a Petition from John Bugden and others, of English Harbor, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to open a road from thence to the main line.

On Table.

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

Petition from Burin on the Postal Bill.

Mr. BENNING presented a Petition from R. Falle and others, of Burin, which was received and read, setting forth—The evils under which they labor from the inefficient working of the present Postal Act; and praying that the Act may be so amended as to make it compulsory upon the Contractor to establish his head quarters at Burin, instead of Placentia, as at present.

On Table.

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

Petition for Break-water at Twillingate.

Mr. EMERSON presented a Petition from John Peyton and others, of Twillingate, which was received and read, setting forth,—The advantages they would derive from a break-water being built from Back Harbor to Bateaux Island; and praying that a grant might be made for that purpose.

On Table.

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

Mr. WARREN presented the following Petitions which were severally received and read:

Petition for a Ferry at Greenspond.

From James Carter and others, of Greenspond,—Praying for a grant to establish a Ferry between Ship Island and Greenspond Island:

Petition from Lorenzo Moore for increase of Salary.

From Lorenzo Moore, Sub-Collector of revenue at Greenspond,—Praying that his salary may be increased in amount equal to those of the Sub-Collectors of Carbonear and Fogo:

Petition for a Tank at Green's Pond.

From James Carter and others, of Ship Island, in the harbor of Greenspond,—Praying for a grant to enable them to sink a Tank there:

Road Petitions from King's Cove.

From James Stewart and others, of King's Cove, and settlements adjacent,—Praying for a grant to open and complete the various roads in those localities:

Petition from N. Butterton

From Nicholas Butterton, of Greenspond, setting forth,—The loss sustained by him from lodging 40 shipwrecked seamen in 1852, belonging to the *Star* and *Delmont*; and praying that the sum of Ten Pounds, Ten Shillings may be awarded him.

Road Petition from Bonavista.

From Wm. Sweetland and others, of Bonavista,—Praying for a grant to improve the road leading from Mount Prospect to the Church; and also, to sink a public Well in that locality.

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

On Table!

Mr. SHEA gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move an Address to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, on the subject of the Despatch of His Grace, of 3rd Nov. last, respecting the financial affairs of the colony.

Notice of Address to the Duke of Newcastle.

On motion of Mr. WINSER, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. LITTLE,

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully beg leave to request that your Excellency will be pleased to order that the Chairman of Audit be furnished by the Colonial Treasurer, and all Commissioners intrusted with the expenditure of the public monies, from time to time, with such Documents as he may require in preparing an exposition of the Public Accounts.

Address to the Governor for documents required by the Chairman of Audit.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. Winser and Mr. Little.

Engrossed.

Mr. LITTLE presented to the House the following letter from F. N. Gisborne, Esq., which he read in his place, and then handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read :—

To the Honorable the Members of the General Assembly of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session convened :

The undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking the House of Assembly for the confidence which they have, *at all times*, reposed in him, with regard to the establishment of a line of Electric Telegraph (*originated and projected* by him) between Newfoundland and the continent of America, and for their active and *spirited* co-operation in his efforts to accomplish that great undertaking.

Letter from F. N. Gisborne.

Owing to his exertions, the present highly respectable "New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company" have been induced to undertake the completion of the enterprise; and while Mr. Gisborne deems it his duty to thank the members of the Legislature and the Government for the advances made to the laborers engaged on the works of the late "Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company," he feels a pleasure in stating that the present Company have honorably discharged all the adjusted claims existing in this colony against the late Company.

F. N. GISBORNE.

On Table;

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

Notice for vote of Thanks to F. N. Gisborne.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on Saturday next he would move that the thanks of this House be given to F. N. Gisborne, Esq., for his energetic exertions in reference to the Cape Ray Electric Telegraph; also, that on Saturday next he would move the suspension of the Rules of the House in reference to any proceedings that it may be necessary to take upon the Direct Steam Communication Suspension Bill.

Notice of time at which His Excellency will assent to the Telegraph Bills.

Mr. SHEA informed the House that His Excellency the Governor had been pleased to appoint Saturday next, at two o'clock, as the time at which he would give his assent to the Bill to incorporate the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company; and also to the Bill to repeal the Cape Ray Electric Telegraph Company's Charter.

Then the House adjourned till Saturday next at half-past One of the clock.

SATURDAY, 15th APRIL, 1854.

A Message from Her Majesty's Council.

The Master-in-Chancery to Her Majesty's Council brought down the following Message:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Message from H.M. Council.

Her Majesty's Council have passed the Bill sent up from the House of Assembly for their concurrence, entitled "An Act to suspend for one year, and thereafter to repeal an Act passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty" entitled 'An Act for the encouragement of communication by Steam between certain ports and St. John's,' with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

WM. ROBINSON,

President.

Council Chamber,
15th April, 1854. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

Amendments from H. M. Council on Steam Suspension Act Bill read 1st time.

The Amendments made by Her Majesty's Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to suspend for one year,

and thereafter to repeal an Act passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of communication by steam between certain ports and St. John's," were read a first time, and are as follow:—

In the Preamble, 1st line—Expunge the words "the said recited Act," and insert in their stead the words "An Act passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the encouragement of communication by Steam between certain ports and St. John's.'"

" " 3rd line.—After "shall" in this line, insert "then," and expunge the word "thereupon."

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. SHEA,

Resolved,—That the Rules of the House be suspended in reference to the foregoing Amendments. Rules suspended.

Ordered,—That the Amendments be now read a second time.

And the Amendments were read a second time accordingly. Read 2nd time.

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

And the Amendments was read a third time accordingly. Read 3rd time.

Ordered,—That the Amendments pass, and that a Message be sent to Her Majesty's Council, acquainting them that this House concurs therein. Passed and Message to H. M. Council.

Ordered,—That Mr. Little and Mr. Bemister do take the Message to Her Majesty's Council.

Mr. LITTLE reported that His Excellency the Governor, in reply to the Address praying that the half yearly salary due H. A. Emerson, the Solicitor-General, from the time of his suspension from office, might be paid him, had been pleased to say he would willingly comply with the prayer thereof. Reply of His Excellency to the Address on the subject of H.A. Emerson.

Mr. WINSER reported that His Excellency the Governor, in reply to the Address praying that the Chairman of Audit might be furnished by the Colonial Treasurer, and any Commissioners appointed to distribute public monies, with such Documents as he may from time to time require in preparing an exposition of the Public Accounts, had been pleased to say he would cause the requisite instructions to be given. Reply of His Excellency to the Address for Documents required by Chairman of Audit.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor.

At Two o'clock, a Message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by F. W. Rennie, Esq., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Message from Governor.

commanding the attendance of Mr. Speaker and the House in the Council Chamber.

House attend His Excellency.

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

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that, when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency had been pleased to give his assent to the following Bills:—

Governor's assent to Telegraph Bills.

An Act to repeal an Act passed in the 15th year of Her Majesty, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of An Act passed in the 14th year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act for the appointment of Electric Telegraph Commissioners, and for incorporating the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company:— And, also, an Act to amend the said recited Act, passed in the 16th year of Her Majesty's reign:

And an Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the "New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company."

Then the House adjourned till Tuesday next at Two of the clock.

TUESDAY, 18th APRIL, 1854.

Petition from R. Lakeman.

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from Robert Lakeman, fisherman, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—His advanced age; and praying that a yearly pension may be granted him in consideration thereof:

Petition from M. Travers.

Also, a Petition from Mary Travers, of P. E. Island, which was received and read, setting forth,—The great straits to which she has been reduced by the Government of Newfoundland not entertaining her claim for arrears of rent due since 1833, when her house, in St. John's, was occupied as the Legislative Assembly; and praying that compensation may be made her.

On Table.

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

Notice for Select Committee.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that on to-morrow he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the Petition of Mary Travers.

Notice for copy of Address to Duke of Newcastle.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on to-morrow he would move that a duplicate of the Address to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of 24th

March last, on the subject of Responsible Government, be transmitted to Joseph Hume, Esq., for presentation ; and to request that he will exercise his influential co-operation to enforce the prayer thereof : Also, that he will move that the Rules of this House be suspended in reference to this matter.

Mr. HOYLES, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Message from His Excellency the Governor, signed by His Excellency.

The said Message was then read by Mr. Speaker, all the members being uncovered, as follows :

KER B. HAMILTON.

In his Address at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature, the Governor adverted to the necessity of a Loan being raised to meet the demands on the Government, which the great distress generally prevailing, and other circumstances, would occasion ; and this necessity, which is further demonstrated by the Financial Statements since laid before the House of Assembly, is now so urgent as to induce the Governor to recommend the immediate passing of a Bill, authorising the raising by loan, for the general purposes of the colony, a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand pounds.

Message from Governor.

K. B. H.

Government-House, }
18th April, 1854. }

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

On Table.

Mr. HOYLES gave notice that on to-morrow he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to raise by loan the sum of £15,000 for the general purposes of the colony.

Notice for Loan Bill.

Mr. HOYLES, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, disallowing the Act passed last session for the appropriation of Packet Postage.

Despatch from Duke of Newcastle.

(For which see *Appendix*.)

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

On Table.

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

WEDNESDAY, 19th APRIL, 1854.

Mr. WARREN gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that he

Notice of motion for Agricultural Society Returns.

will be pleased to lay before the House a detailed statement of the expenditure of £150, voted last year to the Agricultural Society; and, also, that he will be pleased to inform the House whether the sum of £100, out of that amount, was expended for the benefit of the outports.

Mr. LITTLE moved, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

That a duplicate of the Address of 24th March last, to the Duke of Newcastle, on the subject of Responsible Government, be transmitted to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., for presentation, and that he be requested to advocate the prayer thereof.

And the House dividing thereon, there appeared:—

For the Motion, 6.

Against the Motion, 3.

Division.

Mr. Little

Mr. Hoyles

“ Benning

“ Warren

“ Emerson

“ Bemister.

“ Shea

“ Hogsett

“ Winser.

Motion affirmed.

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Notice of motion for Loan Bill withdrawn.

Ordered,—That the notice of motion for leave to bring in a Bill to raise a loan of £15,000 for the general purposes of the Colony, be withdrawn.

Notice for Committee on Governor's Message on Loan of £1500.

Mr. HOYLES gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor's Message in reference to the Loan of £15,000 for the general purposes of the colony.

Then the House adjourned till Friday next at Two of the clock.

FRIDAY, 21st APRIL, 1854.

Notice of Address to Governor on Postal arrangements.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that on this day fortnight he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the Postal arrangements of this colony.

Mr. SPEAKER laid before the House the following Documents, transmitted through Mr. Secretary Crowdy, by command of His Excellency the

Governor :—Copy of an Order in Council leaving certain Acts to their operation : Documents from the Governor.

Surveyor-General's Return of payments made the several Boards of Road Commissioners on account of contingent expenses under the Act 16th Vic., Cap. 5, Sec. 12 :

Surveyor-General's Return of Grants registered for the year ending 1st October, 1853 :

Surveyor-General's Return of Lands sold at public auction for the year ending 1st October, 1853 :

Surveyor-General's Return of monies expended under the Crown Lands' Act, for the year ending 1st October, 1853 :

Return from the Commissioners of the Poor up to 31st December, 1853, together with a summary of all expenses on account of the Poor.

(For which see *Appendix.*)

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

On Table.

On motion of Mr. WARREN, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. BEMISTER,

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to lay before the House a detailed Statement of the expenditure of the sum of £150, voted last session to the Agricultural Society ; and also, that you will be pleased to inform the House whether the sum of £100 out of that amount was expended for the benefit of the outports. Address to Governor.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. Warren and Mr. Bemister. Engrossed—and Committee to present.

On motion of Mr. HOYLES, seconded by Mr. BEMISTER,

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon His Excellency the Governor's Message, on the subject of a loan of £15,000 for the general purposes of the colony. Committee of the whole on the Governor's Message.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Report.

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

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

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

SATURDAY, 22d APRIL, 1854.

Road Petitions from Conception Bay.

Mr. HANRAHAN presented a Petition from John Power and others, of Low Point, in Conception Bay, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to enable them to complete the road from thence to the Bay de Verds main line:

Also, a Petition from Edward O'Keefe and others, of Chapels Cove,—Praying for a grant to enable them to make a branch road from Chapels Cove bridge to the Big Pond:

And, a Petition from Ambrose Sparks and others, of Holyrood, and its vicinity,—Praying for a grant to enable them to construct a landing place there; and also, to open a road from thence to the Conception Bay main line.

On Table.

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

Committee of the whole on the Governor's Message.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the Message of His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of a loan of £15,000, for the general purposes of the colony.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Report.

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

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

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

MONDAY, 24th APRIL, 1854.

Pursuant to order of the day the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the further consideration of His Excellency the Governor's Message in reference to a loan of £15,000 for the general purposes of the colony.

Committee of the whole on the Governor's Message.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Whereas the anticipated Revenues of the coming year will be insufficient to discharge the liabilities of the colony, arising during that period, and it is therefore necessary, for the preservation of the public credit, that a loan should be raised upon the credit of the colony, therefore,

Resolutions reported.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill, empowering His Excellency to raise by loan a sum not exceeding Eight Thousand One Hundred Pounds, to be appropriated to the discharge of the existing debt, and for the general purposes of the colony.

Mr. HOYLES moved, seconded by Mr. SHEA,

Motion that Resolutions be adopted.

That the Report be adopted.

Whereupon,

Mr. LITTLE moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. PARSONS,

That all the words after the word "Whereas" in the resolution be expunged, and that the following be substituted,—“it appears by Accounts furnished by the Colonial Treasurer to the House that £2,100 in cash, and £9,293 in Customs' bonds, are in his hands, therefore,

Amendment:

Resolved,—That an Address be adopted to His Excellency the Governor, authorising His Excellency to get the said bonds discounted for the purpose of meeting the demands on the Government, arising out of the wants of the Poor, and other authorized liabilities of the colony, requiring immediate liquidation; and informing His Excellency that the House will take His Excellency's Message in reference to the loan of £15,000 into immediate consideration.

Resolved,—That the said Message be referred to a Select Committee of Messrs. Shea, Little and Hanrahan, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

And the House dividing on the Amendment, there appeared,

For the Amendment, 6.

Against the Amendment, 5.

Division.

Mr. Little

Mr. Hoyles

“ Parsons

“ Shea

“ Winser

“ Hogsett

“ Emerson

“ Warren

“ Benning

“ March.

“ Hanrahan.

Amendment affirmed.

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Original motion as amended affirmed.

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

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. LITTLE moved in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, seconded by Mr. PARSONS,

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address to Governor.

The House of Assembly respectfully inform Your Excellency of their desire to meet the views of Your Excellency in reference to a loan to pay off any liabilities of the colony requiring prompt payment, and will therefore take Your Excellency's Message on that subject into serious consideration. In the meantime, there being, according to the Accounts furnished by the Colonial Treasurer to the House, £2,100 in cash, and

£9,293 in Customs' bonds, in his hands, it is the further desire of the House that the bonds be discounted, for the purpose of enabling Your Excellency to meet the demands on the Government, arising out of the wants of the Poor, and other authorized liabilities of the colony requiring immediate liquidation.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Little and Mr. Parsons.

Engrossed—and Committee to present.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to the Governor, respectfully requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to appropriate a sum not exceeding £400 for the purpose of blasting sunken rocks in the narrows.

Notice of Address to Governor.

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

WEDNESDAY, 26th APRIL, 1854.

Mr. HOYLES, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following Documents :—

Letter from the Chief Justice, accompanying Presentment of Grand Jury, recommending an increase of the Constabulary.

Documents from the Governor.

Presentment of the Grand Jury, recommending an increase of the Constabulary.

(For which see *Appendix*.)

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

On Table.

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

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to appropriate a sum not exceeding £400, to enable the "New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company to remove the

Address to Governor.

Salisbury, Rubin, and Merlin Rocks in the narrows of the Harbor of St. John's, and this House will indemnify Your Excellency therefor.

Engrossed--and Committee to present.

Ordered,—That the same be engrossed and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Hogsett and Mr. Shea.

Mr. SPEAKER, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following Documents, transmitted through Mr. Secretary Crowdy:—

Documents from the Governor.

Statement of expenditure under the Act 14th Vic., by the Central Road Board to 10th January, 1854.

Statement of expenditure, under the Act 16th Vic., cap. 5.

(For which see *Appendix*.)

On Table.

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

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

THURSDAY, 26th APRIL, 1854.

Petition from Barron Island.

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from Richard Mackay and others, of Barren Island, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to build a public wharf there.

On Table.

Ordered—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

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

MONDAY, 1st MAY, 1854.

Motion for Select Committee on retiring allowances.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that on to-morrow he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider and report on the Message of His Excellency, on the subject of the retiring allowances to certain Officials.

Motion for Committee on the conduct of Judge DesBarres.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that on to-morrow he would move the House into a Committee of the whole on the subject of the conduct of his Honor Judge DesBarres, on the Southern Circuit Court, in the fall of 1853.

Mr. HOYLES moved, pursuant to order of the day, seconded by Mr. Warren,

That the Bill to prevent the exportation of Bait be now read a second time.

Motion for 2nd reading of Bait export Bill:

Whereupon,

Mr. HOGSETT moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. WINSER,

That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Amendment:

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

For the Amendment, 5.

Against the Amendment, 4.

Mr. Hogsett

Mr. Hoyles

Division.

“ Little

“ Warren

“ Winser

“ March

“ Benning

“ Bemister.

“ Hanrahan.

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Amendment affirmed.

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. HOYLES moved, pursuant to order of the day, seconded by Mr. MARCH,

That the Bill to Incorporate the Union Bank of Newfoundland be now read a second time.

Motion for 2nd reading of Union Bank Bill.

Whereupon,

Mr. LITTLE moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

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

Amendment.

And the question being put thereon, the Amendment passed in the affirmative on a similar division as the foregoing, and

Amendment affirmed.

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. MARCH moved, pursuant to order of the day, seconded by Mr. WARREN,

That the Bill for the protection of the Seal Fishery be now read a second time.

Motion for 2nd reading of Seal Fishery protection Bill.

Whereupon,

Mr. HOGSETT moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. WINSER,

That the Bill be read a second time on the 15th inst.

Amendment:

Amendment affirmed.

And the House dividing thereon, the Amendment passed in the affirmative on a similar division as the foregoing, and

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. WARREN moved, pursuant to order of the day, seconded by Mr. BEMISTER,

Motion for 2nd reading of Pickled Fish Bill.

That the Bill to provide for the packing and inspection of Pickled Fish be now read a second time.

Whereupon,

Mr. HOGSETT moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. WINSER,

That the Bill be read a second time on the 15th inst.

Amendment affirmed.

And the House dividing thereon, the Amendment passed in the affirmative on a similar division as the foregoing, and

Ordered accordingly.

Memorial from Canada Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. LITTLE presented a Memorial from Brooking, Son & Co., of St. John's, Agents to the Canada Steam Navigation Company, which was received and read, setting forth,—That since the 25th of June last, three of the Company's Steam vessels put into this port for a supply of coals and provisions, which vessels had paid in the aggregate the sum of £53 10s. 6d. stg. as Light dues; and praying that a proportion thereof may be refunded, as an encouragement to the Company making this a regular Port of Call; and also praying that an alteration might be made in the Act 15th Vic., Cap. 3, so that a maximum and minimum amount of tonnage may be fixed on each vessel, at which the sum of sixpence per ton shall cease to be imposed.

On Table.

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

Petition for increase of salary to Postman of Trinity.

Mr. MARCH presented a Petition from William Stoneman and others, of Trinity, Catalina, and Bonavista, which was received and read,—Praying that the present salary of £25 paid the Postman between those settlements may be increased.

On Table.

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

Read Petitions from Bird Island Cove.

Also, a Petition from Robert Tilley and others, of Bird Island Cove, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to improve the roads there.

On Table.

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

Petition from Matthew Melvin.

Mr. WINSER presented a Petition from Matthew Melvin of LaManche, which was received and read,—Praying that some assistance may be giv-

en to enable him to re-build his dwelling-house, which was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 4th April last.

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

On Table.

Mr. HOGSETT presented a Petition from Edward Bishop and others, of St. Mary's, Salmonier, and adjacent settlements: also, a Petition from John Walsh and others, of St. Mary's, and Holyrood, which were severally received and read: praying for grants to improve roads in those districts.

Road Petitions from St. Mary's.

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

Mr. HANRAHAN, with consent of His Excellency the Governor, presented a Petition from John Munn and others, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, setting forth,—The distress produced in Conception Bay from the failure of the potato crop, and praying for a grant to enable them to purchase seed oats, and barley.

Petition from Conception Bay.

Ordered—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

He also presented a Petition from Joseph Baggs, schoolmaster, of Western Bay, which was received and read,—Praying that he may be reimbursed for the amount of rent which he has paid for the hire of a school room during the last six years.

Petition from Joseph Baggs of Western Bay. ✓

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

He also presented a Petition from Roger Toole, of Cats Cove, which was received and read,—Praying that compensation may be made him for land taken by the Road Commissioners, when making the Conception Bay line.

Petition from Roger Toole of Cat's Cove.

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

On Table.

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

TUESDAY, 2nd MAY, 1854.

Mr. HANRAHAN presented the following Petitions, which were severally received and read:

From Charles Cozens and others, of Brigus, setting forth,—The benefits they derive from the operations of the Newfoundland School Society, and praying that the annual grant in support thereof may be continued:

Petitions in favor of Newfoundland School Society.

From Thos. Wilson and others, of Salmon Cove, of the same tenor as the foregoing :

From Charles Cozens and others, of Brigus, and Salmon Cove, praying that a grant may be made to enable the Newfoundland School Society to repair the school-houses in those localities.

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

Petitions from Port de Grave and Bareneed.

Mr. BEMISTER presented Petitions from John Wilcox and others, of Port de Grave, and from Samuel Batten and others, of Bareneed, which were severally received and read,—Praying that the amount granted the Newfoundland School Society may be continued.

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

Petitions from Brigus and Bareneed.

He also presented a Petition from John Wilcox and others, of Brigus, and from Samuel Batten and others, of Bareneed, which were severally received and read,—Praying that a grant may be made to enable the Newfoundland School Society to repair the school-houses there.

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

Petitions from Trinity Bay, praying for continuation of the educational grant.

Mr. MARCH presented Petitions from Joseph Hopkins and others, of Hearts Content, James Penny and others, of English Harbor, and from James Collis and others, of Trinity, which were severally received and read,—Praying that the annual grant to the Newfoundland School Society may be continued.

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

Petitions from Hearts Content.

He also presented Petitions from the before-mentioned parties, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to repair the school-houses in connection with the Newfoundland School Society.

On Table:

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

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

Committee on Judge DesBarres.

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to inquire into the conduct of the hon. Judge DesBarres, on the Southern Circuit Court.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BEMISTER took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered

the business to them referred, and had come to a Resolution thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House ; and he handed the Resolution in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read, as follows :

Report.

Resolved,—That this Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on the 12th inst., and that the Speaker be instructed to summon George Simms, James Simms, jr., John Stephenson, Capt. John Hanrahan, Thomas Kough, Robert Oke, and Richard Cox, to be present on the said 12th inst., to be examined before the Committee.

Resolution to summon witnesses.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will cause the following Returns to be laid before the House.

Notice of Address to Governor.

Number of vessels, tonnage, and men, that entered inwards at this port during the year ended 5th January, 1854.

Number of vessels, tonnage, and men, cleared outwards at this port during the year ended 5th January, 1854.

Return of exports, shewing the countries to which exported, for the same period.

Number and tonnage of vessels built in the colony.

Number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the colony in the same period.

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

WEDNESDAY, 3rd MAY, 1854.

At half-past Two o'clock, the names of members present being taken down, as follow:—Messrs. Winsor, Warren, Benning, and Hanrahan, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House for want of a quorum.

Adjourned for want of a quorum.

THURSDAY, 4th MAY, 1854.

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

Select Committee on Retiring allowances.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Message from His Excellency the Governor in reference to the Retiring allowances of certain officials.

Ordered,—That Messrs. Shea, Little, Hogsett, Hanrahan, and Benning, do form such Committee.

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

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address to Governor.

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House a return of the number of vessels, tonnage, and men, that entered inwards at this Port during the year ended 5th January, 1854.

A return of the number of vessels, tonnage, and men, that cleared outwards at this Port during the year ended 5th January, 1854.

Return of Exports, shewing the countries to which exported, for the same period.

No. and tonnage of vessels built in the colony.

No. of vessels belonging to the colony, for the same period.

Engrossed—and Committee to present.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Shea and Mr. Hanrahan.

Notices of Addresses to Governor.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to the Governor, respectfully requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to inform the House whether His Excellency has received any additional Despatches from the Colonial Office, besides what has been already laid before the House, on the subject of Responsible Government, and if so, that he will be pleased to cause the same to be communicated to the House:

Also, that on to-morrow he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will be pleased to cause information to be laid before the House whether any Despatches have been received in relation to the subject of the Currency Bill adopted by this House last session, either prior to, or since its adoption; and that His Excellency will be pleased to lay the same before the Assembly, with the reasons why the same were not communicated to the Assembly last session, if in the possession of the Excellency at that time.

Also, that on to-morrow he would move an Address to His Excellency, respectfully requesting that he will be pleased to cause the Report of the last annual meeting of the Savings' Bank to be laid before the House; also, to ascertain on what authority the Directors of the Bank have notified Depositors that the payment of interest on the excess of their deposits beyond the sum of £200 cy., should cease after the 1st of July next; what amount of deposits would be subject to the operation of such restrictions; how it would affect the funds and affairs of that institution; and what are the reasons or necessities for the adoption of such course.

Notice of motion for Report of annual meeting of the Savings' Bank:

Mr. LITTLE, from the deputation to present the Address on the subject of His Excellency the Governor's Message for a loan of £15,000, reported that His Excellency had handed him the following reply:

I exceedingly regret that there should be any hesitation on the part of the Assembly as to passing a Loan Bill, (a measure of inevitable necessity) to meet the present emergencies and the obligations of the colony, a subject to which their attention had been urgently called by my Message as well as my Speech at the opening of the session.

Reply of the Governor to the Address on Loan Bill.

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

FRIDAY, 5th MAY, 1854.

Mr. MARCH presented a Petition from Jane Coleman, of Trinity, which was received and read, setting forth,—That she has the contract for carrying the mails across Trinity Bay, and that on the 27th February last the packet-boat employed on that service was driven out to sea by the ice. That on the 1st of March she was with much difficulty brought into Salvage by some of the inhabitants there, to whom she has been obliged to pay thirteen pounds, as consideration for the service rendered. That she has likewise sustained a heavy loss in anchors and chains; and praying that some compensation may be made her.

Petition from Jane Coleman, of Trinity.

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

On Table.

Mr. LITTLE presented a Petition from Robert Oke and others, of Portugal Cove, which was received and read,—Praying that the annual grant to the Newfoundland School Society may be continued, and also that an amount may be voted for the repair of school-houses in connection therewith.

Petition in favor of Newfoundland School Society.

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

On Table.

Petition from Martin Bulger, of Portugal Cove.

He also presented a Petition from Martin Bulger, of Portugal Cove, which was received and read,—Praying that compensation might be made him for the loss sustained from the burning of his house and property there on the 20th November last.

On Table.

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

Road Petition from Torbay.

He also presented Petitions from John Delaney & others, of Pouche Cove, from John Shea and others, of the same place, and from Richard Woodfine and others, of Torbay, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to open and repair roads in those localities.

On Table.

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

Notice for Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HOYLES gave notice that on Monday next he would move the House into a Committee of the whole upon Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. HANRAHAN,

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address to Governor.

The House of Assembly respectfully request that should Your Excellency have received any additional Despatches from the Colonial Office on the subject of Responsible Government, besides that already presented to the House, Your Excellency will be pleased to cause the same to be laid before the House.

Engrossed—and Committee to present.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Little and Mr. Hanrahan.

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, seconded by Mr. HANRAHAN,

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esquire, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address to Governor.

The House of Assembly most respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause the report of the last annual meeting of the

Newfoundland Savings' Bank, and the Minutes thereof, to be laid before the House; also, that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause a copy of the Bye-laws of the Institution to be laid before the House, that we may ascertain upon what authority the Directors of the Bank have notified Depositors that the payment of interest on the excess of their deposits beyond the sum of Two Hundred Pounds, will cease after the first of July next; what amount of deposits would be subject to the operation of such restriction; how it would affect the funds and affairs of that Institution; and what are the reasons or necessities for the adoption of such course.

Ordered,—That the same be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. Little and Mr. Hanrahan.

Engrossed—and Committee to present.

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, seconded by Mr. HANRAHAN,

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to inform the House whether the local Government has received any Despatches in relation to the subject of the Currency, either prior to or since the adoption of the Bill thereon last session, and if so, that Your Excellency will be pleased to lay the same before the House; together with the reasons why they were not communicated to the Assembly last session, if in the possession of the Executive before that time.

Address to Governor.

Ordered,—That the same be engrossed and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Little and Mr. Hanrahan.

Engrossed—and Committee to present.

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at Two of the clock.

MONDAY, 8th MAY, 1854.

Mr. SPEAKER, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following Documents, transmitted through Mr. Secretary Crowdy:—

Documents from the Governor.

Letter from the President of the Directors of the St. John's Hospital, with statement of Account current for the year ending 31st December, 1853.

Letter from the Chief Justice, and presentment from the Grand Jury, in reference to the necessity of an increase being made in the Police force.

Statement of the expenditure of the grant of last session to the Agricultural Society.

Returns from the Colonial Postal Department from the 5th January to 30th September, 1853.

(For which see *Appendix*.)

On Table.

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

Mr. BEMISTER presented the following Petitions, which were severally received and read :

Petition for increase of salary to Brigus School-master.

From Denis Mackin and others, of Brigus,—Praying for an increase of salary to the commercial Schoolmaster there :

Petition in favor of Newfoundland School Society.

From Joseph Skelton and others, of Bay Roberts, Israel Goss and others, of Upper Island Cove, and Bishop's Cove, and from John Stark and others, of Harbor Grace,—Praying that the annual grant to the Newfoundland School may be continued ; and that an additional sum may be voted to repair the schoolhouses in connection therewith :

Petition for grant to repair School-houses of the Newfoundland School Society.

Also, a Petition from John S. Peach and others, the Committee of the Wesleyan school there,—Praying that a larger proportion of the amount of £70, voted for the support of a Commercial School there, may be appropriated to them than has hitherto been done.

On Table.

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

On motion of Mr. HOYLES, seconded by Mr. BEMISTER, pursuant to notice,

Committee on Ways and Means.

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Report.

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

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

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

TUESDAY, 9th MAY, 1854.

Mr. SHEA, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Message from His Excellency the Governor on the subject of a loan of £15,000, for the general purposes of the colony, presented the report, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where the same was read as follows:—

Report of Select Committee on Governor's Message for loan of £15,000.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Message of His Excellency the Governor, respecting the proposal to raise a loan of £15,000 for the purposes of the Government, beg to report that they have inquired into the monetary affairs of the colony, and while they fully concur in the necessity of upholding the public faith, they do not deem it necessary to advise a loan to the amount stated in the Message, as it contemplates the payment of monies not yet voted by the Legislature.

As, however, there will be a deficiency to be provided for, which will be shown by the annexed statement, the Committee recommend that a Bill be introduced to provide for the raising of a loan to the extent of Six Thousand Pounds, which Bill they beg leave to annex as a part of this Report.

A. SHEA,
E. HANRAHAN.

Committee-Room,
8th May, 1854. }

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS TO 1st JULY, 1854.

To outstanding Warrants.....	£2000	By cash.....	£2100
“ unpaid interest.....	800	“ Bonds on hand.....	9000
“ Treasury Notes.....	7000	“ Bonds and cash 1st July,	
“ Poor Commissioners.....	3000	probable amount.....	17000
“ Lunatic Asylum.....	1067	“ Balance.....	5501
“ Incidentals.....	1000		
“ Education.....	2050		
“ Special salaries.....	1100		
“ Debt 1st July.....	4464		
“ Interest do.....	3000		
“ Savings' Bank.....	8120		
	<u>£33,601</u>		<u>£33,601</u>

Adopted.

Ordered,—That the said Report be adopted.

Reply of the Governor to
Address for Despatches on
Responsible Government.

Mr. HANRAHAN reported that His Excellency, in reply to the Address requesting that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House any additional Despatches he may have received from the Home Government on the subject of Responsible Government, had been pleased to say he had not received any further Despatches on that subject: Also, that in reply to the Address on the subject of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, His Excellency had been pleased to say he would lay the Address before the Directors of that Institution :

Reply of the Governor to
Address on Savings' Bank.

And, that in reply to the Address requesting information on the subject of the Currency Bill of last session, His Excellency had handed him the following Despatch :

Reply of the Governor to
Address on Currency Bill.

COPY OF TREASURY MINUTE, DATED JUNE 29, 1852.

My Lords have before them the Act passed by the Canadian Legislature on the 31st August, 1851, entitled "An Act to provide for the introduction of the decimal system into the currency of this province, and otherwise to amend the laws relative to the currency," which was transmitted to this Board in the letter from the Board of Trade of the second April last.

My Lords have also before them an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick on the 7th April, 1852, entitled "An Act for establishing a tender in all payments to be made in this province, and for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the Currency therein," which was submitted to their Lordships in the letter from the Board of Trade of the 3rd inst.

Their Lordships advert to the correspondence which passed between this Board and the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in the years 1850 and 1851, on the subject of the Currency of Canada.

My Lords have at the same time before them a Memorandum, dated the 30th December, 1851, prepared by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the general question of the currency of the British provinces in North America, a copy of which Memorandum was communicated confidentially by Lord Grey to the Governor-General of Canada, who has stated that it may be taken as a satisfactory basis for the settlement of the question.

This Memorandum was in the following terms :

"The subject of the currencies in our North American colonies has been frequently brought before the Government by the proposals of various kinds, which have been made from the different provinces, and it is one upon which it is most desirable to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion.

“Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than their present state. The law and regulations differ in every colony, and in some instances the law and the practice differ in the same colony; and many of the proposals which have been made for remedying partial inconveniences arising from this state of things, would only have added further sources of discrepancy.

“By the existing regulations in Canada, the Eagle of the United States, coined since 1834, containing about 232 grains of pure gold, which coin at present forms the basis of the currency of the colony, is rated at 50s. currency.

In New Brunswick the old Eagle coined previously to the alteration of the Mint Law of the United States in 1834, and containing about 247 grains of pure gold is rated at 50s.; but it is probable that the new Eagle, though a coin of inferior value, passes at the same rate. In Canada the silver dollar is rated at 5s. 1d., and in this rating are included Spanish and South American, as well as United States coins of this denomination, though differing slightly in intrinsic value. With this exception, which is only trifling, the rate of 5s. 1d. was a correct adjustment (taking the price of Standard Silver at 5s. per ounce) of the dollar to the pound sterling, after the currency of the province had become depreciated from the old rate of 5s. for the silver dollar, by the admission of the new Eagle into circulation as equivalent to fifty shillings Canadian currency, which sum had been formerly payable only by ten silver dollars.

“In New Brunswick the rate assigned to the United States dollar is 5s.

“In Nova Scotia the dollar is rated at 5s. 2½d, and other coins are adjusted to that rate, calculating silver relatively to gold at the average of 5s. per ounce for Standard Silver.

“In Newfoundland there is no legal rating for any coins, but a dollar is considered to be worth 5s. In Prince Edward's Island, where the greatest depreciation has taken place, a dollar is rated at 6s. and the half-dollar at 3s.

“The discrepancies in the Currency of the different colonies are not the only, or indeed the most pressing inconveniences which have arisen from the present state of things. As the denomination of account employed does not in any case correspond with the sub-divisions of the coins in circulation, there is great difficulty in adjusting the smaller coins to their proportionate rates in reference to the larger coins, and in order to avoid inconvenient fractions, the former frequently pass in retail transactions at a value differing from that which they bear by law.

“The rating of all these coins in the different colonies is derived with more or less discrepancy from the conventional rate of 5s., or one-fourth

of a pound, assigned in old times to the Spanish dollar, which was then the usual medium of exchange in the British Colonies. This rate which was originally an over valuation of the coin, was nominally adhered to after the dollar became depreciated in value, and, as is usually the case, when coins are rated to a new denomination upon no fixed principle, other coins came into circulation without due regard to their relative intrinsic value, and that coin which was most overvalued in any colony became for the time the measure of its currency.

“ In Prince Edward’s Island an extravagant issue of Treasury Notes and Bonds has carried the depreciation to a very much greater length.

“ These sources of error were increased by the course pursued in the United States in regard to their currency. In adopting the decimal system with the dollar as the unit of Account, the Spanish dollar was proposed as the basis of the currency of that country, but in the regulation of its coinage, the proportion of fine silver assigned by law to the United States dollar was less than that contained in the Spanish dollar; and the currency was further depreciated in 1834, by an alteration of the gold coins, which diminished the quantity of pure gold in the Eagle, and reduced its value, according to the relative price of silver and gold, below the intrinsic value of 10 silver United States dollars.

“ The effect upon the currency of Canada, where the dollar and Eagle are both legal tender, has been a corresponding depreciation; for, whereas formerly 50s. currency could only be paid by 10 Spanish dollars, it might have been paid for some years by 10 United States dollars, and it may now be paid by an United States Eagle, which is of less intrinsic value, not only than 10 Spanish dollars, but than 10 Silver dollars of the United States.

“ The disproportion above adverted to between the gold and silver coins of the United States has been recently increased by the fall in the value of gold, in consequence of the large supplies of that metal from California. It is understood that some measures are in contemplation for an alteration of the Mint Laws of the United States, with the view of remedying the inconvenience which is at present felt from the want of silver coins.

“ The uncertainty which at present exists with regard to the relative value of the precious Metals, while it brings under more prominent notice the inconvenience of the present system, increases the difficulty of adjusting the relative rates of gold and silver coins. It would also be very desirable to know what measures may be adopted by the United States Government upon the subject of their currency, as it would obviously be a convenience to the inhabitants of our colonies bordering on the United States if their currency can be made readily convertible into some denomination of that of the United States.

“The existing circumstances also shew very strongly the evils which have arisen from partial and unconnected proceedings in different colonies, and give additional reasons against a course of legislation which, proceeding on the principle of correcting inconveniences as they arise, and with little if any reference to general principles or more enlarged views, tend only in the end to aggravate the difficulties of dealing with the question satisfactorily. It is desirable therefore to consider whether some course may not be adopted for placing the currency of the whole North American provinces on a sound and uniform basis.

“The most obvious measure for this purpose would be that which has been formerly suggested, of superseding the various local currencies, and reverting to the sterling money and denomination of account of this country, as has been done in our West Indian Colonies. There are, however, some practical difficulties in doing this, and it is understood that objections are entertained in some of the colonies to this course. The constant intercourse which takes place between the United States and the British Provinces bordering on them, affords a reason for not unnecessarily disturbing a system which, though defective in itself, has the advantage of easy adaptation to the currency of the neighboring country with which so much intercourse takes place even in small retail transactions, and thus facilitates this description of traffic across the border. It would appear therefore to be the most expedient course to introduce amendments on the basis of the system which, with minor variations and points of difference, prevails in four of the British North American Colonies, rather than attempt a complete alteration of the existing currency.

“The coins which at present constitute the basis of the circulation in Canada, are, as has been observed, the Gold Coins of the United States, which correspond in value very conveniently with the denominations of Canadian currency. The pound sterling is rated in Canadian currency at £1 4s. 4d., and therefore, looking to the intrinsic value of the Eagle as compared with the sovereign or pound sterling, this *latter* coin is correctly rated at 50s. currency. The legal currency of New Brunswick, though presenting some anomalies, differing to a slight degree in its relation to British sterling, probably in practice assimilates to that of Canada, and might be adjusted without much difficulty to like rates.

“In Nova Scotia it does not appear that the United States eagle is rated for circulation, but gold and silver coins of Spain, Mexico, &c., are correctly adjusted (according to recent valuations,) to the local currency at the rate of £1 5s. currency to the pound sterling.

“In Prince Edward’s Island the United States eagle is slightly undervalued relatively to the sovereign, and the currency has been depreciated to the proportion of £1 10s. currency to the pound sterling.

In these two colonies, any change for the purpose of introducing a sound and uniform system must lead to some alteration of the value assigned to the pound currency, and in this case it will be necessary to make provision for the payment of existing contracts.

“In Newfoundland, as has been observed, the rates at which the coins in circulation are current are merely conventional, but as what is usually termed Halifax currency, or the rating of the dollar at 5s. appears to be considered as the basis of the currency of the Island, it approximates to that of Canada.

“Assuming then the Canada pound as the basis of a new arrangement of the currencies of the North American Colonies, it would appear that a pound of that value might be advantageously adopted as the pound of all the currencies of the North American Colonies, and that with the object of giving a clear and fixed value to this denomination of “pound North American currency,” a coin ought to be struck at her Majesty’s Mint, containing 101.32 grains of standard gold, or 92,877 grains of fine gold, which is the proportion in quantity to the sovereign which the pound in Canadian currency bears in value to the pound sterling; and that such a coin, to be termed the North American pound, might be taken as the unit, to which the various currencies of the British Colonies in North America should be adjusted.

“If the principle of fixing a gold standard, with a coin representing an unit peculiar to those provinces, is adopted, it will be necessary to consider what arrangements should be made for a subordinate silver and copper currency.

“If the attempt is made to adjust silver coins to a gold standard according to their intrinsic value, a double measure of value is in effect constituted, and a slight overvaluation of the coins of either metal will cause a preference to be given to such coins in circulation. It is impossible to arrive at any settlement of the relative value of the two descriptions of coins on this principle which will not be liable to disturbance as the supply of one or other of the precious metals prevails, and it has been found in practice, that whenever this system has been attempted, the arrangement has ended in one metal alone becoming practically the measure of value.

“In such cases a slight undervaluation of the gold coins is attended with less practical inconvenience than results from an undervaluation of silver coins, because the facilities for transport which gold coins afford, will always give them a preference for some purposes over silver coins, and they may pass in exchange at a small premium (as was the case in France until lately) without disturbing the silver circulation.

“An undervaluation of the silver coins, on the other hand, is attend-

ed with obvious inconvenience, because as a premium cannot be exacted in the small transactions in which such coins pass in payment, there must, when those coins are undervalued, be a constant tendency to their exportation, and an extraordinary rise in the price of silver, or (which as regards this matter produces the same result,) fall in the price of gold, must render it impossible that any such coins, unless they are worn and debased, should long continue to circulate with the gold coins of the country. The present condition of the currency of the United States (where they have been reduced to coining a dollar in gold, a piece apparently too small in so valuable a metal for the purposes of circulation,) affords a frequent example of this effect. It shows the inexpediency of adopting their valuation of the silver dollar, as was proposed in Canada at a time when, in consequence of the undervaluation of that coin, it had mainly disappeared from the circulation of the United States, and even from Canada, where a higher rating was assigned to it.

“ These considerations lead to the conclusion that there is no other plan on which the subordinate Silver currency can be so conveniently adjusted to a Gold standard, as that which has been adopted in this country, of coining silver tokens of intrinsic value less than that which they represent, for the fractional parts of the gold Mint, and imposing a limitation on the sum for the payment of which they shall be a legal tender. It would however, be essential to an efficient working of such a system, that the auxiliary coinage be kept altogether subordinate to that which forms the standard of value, and if the proposed course be adopted, it will be necessary to devise some means for restricting the quantity of the Silver token coins to be put into circulation within such a limit as is indispensable for the minor transactions of the retail trade of the provinces.

“ It is true that a limitation of the tender, as it restricts the uses of the Coin, will, if strictly observed, contribute to produce this effect; but it may be difficult in the first instance to insure the observance of such a regulation in colonies in which the circulating medium has been subject to frequent changes upon no fixed principle;—and depreciation, or at any rate inconvenience would ensue, if, in consequence of too great a facility for obtaining supplies of token Coins, their circulation should be extended beyond the proper requirements of such a description of currency.

“ The extensive use of 5s. currency notes in Canada, renders it the more necessary that this part of the subject should receive careful consideration. For the reasons already mentioned in reference to the United States Gold Dollar, it would not be desirable that a gold coin should be struck for circulation in the North American colonies of a smaller value than half a pound Canadian currency, and in such case the 5s. note would represent no coin of the same intrinsic value. In the United States the Dollar Notes have hitherto been payable in Coins, either silver

or gold, of intrinsic value corresponding with that expressed in the note, and there have also hitherto existed in the United States Coins of smaller denomination, but still of intrinsic value equal to their denomination, in which the dollar notes may be paid. If, however, in the North American provinces no limitation is placed on the issue of the proposed token coins, and if notes for so small a sum as 5s. currency are allowed to circulate to an unlimited extent, each of which can only be paid in a coin of less intrinsic value than the sum represented by the note, and for several of which notes the holders could only demand such token coins up to the amount for which they are made legal tender, the effect upon the currency of the colony cannot but be most prejudicial. If a subordinate Silver coinage of this description were established, it would probably be the most convenient course that it should represent decimal fractions of the proposed pound. The advantage of a decimal subdivision is obvious, and though the designation of shillings and pence is used in all the North American colonies, the terms do not agree with the value of any coin in circulation there, and the change therefore would not be attended with many of those difficulties which ordinarily attend an alteration of the denomination of account.

“The establishment of a Currency on the above principle would necessarily lead to the exclusion of Foreign Silver Coins from being legal tender, except, perhaps, to a limited amount, but the Gold Coins of the United States might continue to be legal tender at their relative value to the Canadian pound, subject to an alteration of the rates at which they are admitted as a legal tender in the event of any alteration in their contents of pure gold, and the coins of Great Britain, as by law established in this country, with the same limitation on the tender of the silver coins, would continue to be legal tender.

“The foregoing observations contain only a general outline of the proposed scheme, the detailed arrangements for carrying out which must be reserved for future consideration.”

“December 30, 1851.”

My Lords concur in the views stated by Sir Charles Wood in the foregoing memorandum, and they proceed to consider the Canada and New Brunswick Acts, now before them, with reference to the scheme which is proposed in the memorandum for an uniform currency in the British North American Colonies.

It would have been more satisfactory, if arrangements could have been made for the simultaneous adoption of that scheme throughout those colonies, or at any rate, in the three principal provinces, Canada, Nova Scotia

and New Brunswick, but there is difficulty in obtaining the concurrent action of independent Legislatures on the subject, and My Lords are inclined to hope that when the proposed plan is established in Canada and New Brunswick, the other colonies will follow in the same course, and that the important object of an uniform system will thus be sooner obtained than it would be if Legislation on the subject were suspended until the whole of the colonies united in the measure.

The Canadian Act was passed before the government of that province received an intimation of the views of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer; but with the exception of the 5th section, so far as it applies to silver coins, and especially to the silver dollars and half dollars of the United States, the provisions of the Act are not inconsistent with the scheme proposed in the memorandum.

It is not now necessary to enter further into the question of the rating proposed by the Canadian Legislature for the silver dollar, which formed a subject for discussion in the previous letters from this Board on the subject of the Canadian currency, because the United States Congress has, by an Act passed this year, revised their silver currency, and adopted the measure which was anticipated, of reducing the intrinsic value of their silver coins, and making them a subordinate Token currency, with a limitation of the tender, on a principle analogous to that adopted in this country in 1816. The Silver Dollar therefore no longer constitutes an integral part of the currency of the United States, and it will be essential, not only to the scheme proposed by Her Majesty's Government, but also to the object which the Canadian Government has in view, of assimilating their currency to that of the United States, either that the Silver dollar should be excluded altogether from the circulation of Canada, or if the United States Silver Dollar be rated at all, that a limitation on the Tender be established, similar to that imposed by the recent law of the United States. In this respect, therefore, it will be necessary to revise the provisions of the Canada Act, now before this Board; and my Lords think that it may be left to the Canadian Government, either to amend that Act in order to bring it into conformity with the proposed arrangement, or to introduce a new Act repealing all the existing currency Acts of the province, and establishing new regulations in accordance with the proposed scheme.

The latter course would afford the advantage of bringing the Laws relating to the currency under one view, and of simplifying the regulations on the subject.

It appears to my Lords that in this case the enactment to be adopted may be of a very simple character, and they would suggest it should contain provisions to the following effect:—

I. To declare the pound currency to be equivalent to, and to represent,

the quantity of 101.32 grains of standard gold, or 92.877 grains of pure gold, and that coins, which Her Majesty may think fit to direct to be struck at Her Majesty's mint, of that value or divisions or multiples thereof, and shall declare by proclamation to be current coin in the British Colonies of North America, shall be the legal standard measure of value within the province.

II. That the gold coins of the United Kingdom shall continue to pass current, and be legal tender at the rates now assigned to them, viz.: the Sovereign at £1 4s. 4d. currency, and other coins at equivalent proportions.

III. That the gold coins of the United States, issued from the Mint of that country according to the laws now in force therein, shall pass current and be legal tender at existing rates, viz.: the Eagle at £2 10s. currency, and other coins at equivalent proportions.

IV. That it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to declare by Proclamation that other gold coins shall pass current and be legal tender within the province, at rates proportionate to their contents of pure gold, as compared with the quantity of pure gold assigned to the pound currency.

V. That no foreign Silver Coins shall pass current within the province.

VI. That British Silver coins shall continue to pass current at the rates now assigned to them, until other silver coins shall be issued from Her Majesty's mint for circulation in the province, but that they should not be legal tender for sums exceeding 50s. currency.

VII. That Silver Coins, which Her Majesty may direct to be struck at Her Majesty's mint, representing one shilling currency, or other proportionate parts of the pound currency, and containing the same proportion of standard Silver with reference to the pound currency which the Silver Coins of the United Kingdom bear to the pound sterling, shall pass current within the province for the rates assigned thereto by Proclamation of Her Majesty in Council, but shall not be legal tender for sums exceeding fifty shillings currency.

Clauses to the foregoing effect would embrace the principal objects for which it is necessary to provide with regard to the proposed coinage, and the adoption of a defined standard of value would render easy the rating relatively thereto of any gold coins which may be hereafter issued from the United States Mint, or of any gold coins of other countries which it may be desirable to bring into circulation.

My Lords, in considering the proposed arrangements, have adverted to the question whether or not it would be expedient to admit the Silver

Coins of the United States, struck under the new Law of that Country, into circulation in the British Colonies, with a limitation on the amount for which they may be a legal tender. Their Lordships observe with reference to this point, that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer has in the Memorandum above referred to, justly adverted to the quantity of Silver Token Coins to be put into circulation within a "proper limit, in order to keep such auxiliary Coinage altogether subordinate to that which is to form the standard of value.

My Lords, with a view to this important object, are of opinion that it will be desirable to retain the power of supplying from time to time such amount of Silver Coins as may be required for the retail trade of the Provinces in the hands of Her Majesty's Government, acting in communication with the local Governments, and that no foreign Silver Coins therefore should be admitted into circulation after the establishment of the proposed system of Currency in the North American Colonies.

The arrangement proposed by my Lords would not interfere with the project contemplated in the Canada Act now before them, for establishing a decimal system of Currency in the Province, and provisions for that purpose may be easily incorporated with those above suggested, if the Canadian Legislature shall decide upon adopting a new Act, as proposed, for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the Currency of the Province.

My Lords observe in the Canada Act No 969, a clause which directs that "the Gold Coins to be struck at the Mint shall be legal tender by tale, so long as they shall not want more than two grains of standard weight to be assigned to them by Her Majesty, subject to the same deduction for want of weight as is now provided with regard to British Gold Coins, and shall also be a legal tender to any amount by weight in sums not less than 200 dollars or £50 of the present Currency, at the same rate and the same conditions, as are now provided with regard to British Gold Coins."

This clause is an extension of a similar provision contained in the Canada Act 4 and 5 Vic., Cap. 93, Sec. 5. My Lords are not aware that any practical inconvenience has arisen therefrom; but as Gold Coins have been little in use in Canada until recently, those in circulation cannot as yet have been subjected to much deterioration by wear, and the effect of the provision cannot therefore have been fully tested. My Lords are of opinion that this provision is very objectionable on principle, as its obvious tendency is to keep light Coins in circulation, to the injury of the ignorant and unwary, and they are led to apprehend that when it comes into practical operation, it may occasion great inconvenience and discontent. They would therefore strongly recommend as the preferable course, that power should be given by Law (as is the case in this country) to per-

sons to whom light gold may be tendered, to cut, break, and deface the same. Inconvenience to the public from the adoption of this course would be obviated by an arrangement, similar to that adopted in this country, for receiving defective Coins by the Collectors of the Revenue at a fixed rate, and the great advantage of maintaining the Currency in its integrity would thus be attained.

The provision is also defective in regard to the allowance for wear, as it gives the same amount for all coins, of whatever weight and value, instead of a proportionate allowance for each. With regard to this point, My Lords are inclined to think, that instead of providing for it by enactment, it would be better that the proclamation which will give currency to the new coins, should assign the weight at which they shall continue to be legal tender, and that with respect to the Gold Coins of the United Kingdom, the allowance for loss by wear should be the same as that fixed in the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamation.

My Lords, having thus expressed their opinion with regard to the Canada Act, No. 969, would suggest that their observations thereon should be communicated to the Governor-General, through the Secretary of State, and that the Act should not be submitted to Her Majesty in Council until Her Majesty's Governor shall have ascertained the further measures which the Canadian Legislature may adopt on the subject. My Lords will be prepared, as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed, to take measures for providing for the issue of the coins required from Her Majesty's Mint. The description of Gold Coins to be struck are sufficiently indicated in the memorandum of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer; the names to be assigned to the coins will be fixed by Her Majesty in Council, and it appears to My Lords that the denomination of a "Royal" will be a suitable term to apply to the superior Gold Coin, which will be of the value of a pound Canadian Currency, equivalent to 4 United States gold dollars.

With regard to the Silver Coins, My Lords apprehend that it will not be necessary to provide any larger coin than a half Crown (currency,) which will be equivalent in circulation to the United States half dollar, and that the smaller Silver Coins should consist of shillings and half shillings and quarter shillings currency, My Lords propose the latter terms instead of those of sixpences and threepences, because in the event of the proposed decimal system being fully carried out, it will be necessary to divide the shilling into ten instead of twelve pence: the half penny would in that case be equivalent to the cent, United States currency.

My Lords defer the consideration of a subordinate copper coinage, until they shall be apprised of the wishes of the colonial Legislatures on the latter subject: My Lords understand from the provisions both in the Canadian and New Brunswick Acts relating to the cost of obtaining and im-

porting the proposed coins, that the preliminary charges will be defrayed by the respective governments of those colonies, and as soon as the necessary funds are provided, and intimation is conveyed regarding the quantity of coins of the several descriptions which will be required, my Lords will give directions to the Master of the Mint for proceeding with the coinage, and for supplying the gold coins to the agents of the local government. With regard to the silver coins, it appears to their lordships that the most convenient course will be for Her Majesty's government to transmit them to the Commissariat Officers in the respective colonies, with instructions to receive and withdraw from circulation the British Silver Coins now current in the colonies, and substitute the new coins for them. The change will thus be effected without charge to the colonies, and the seignorage on the silver coinage will indemnify Her Majesty's government for the expense. With regard to the New Brunswick Act, No. 2143, the provisions of which are passed with a view to carrying into effect the scheme proposed by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which are correct in principle and calculated to remove the existing anomalies of the currency of that Province, my Lords are of opinion that the same may be properly submitted to Her Majesty for confirmation. Their Lordships, however, entertain doubts whether the act can be allowed to stand as a permanent settlement of the currency of the province, in as much as they apprehend its provisions will still create difficulty regarding the legality of the tender of the current gold coins of the United States. The act legalizes the currency of the United States Eagle coined between the 1st July, 1834, and 1st March, 1852, but it does not legalise the currency of the half Eagles or other gold coins of that period.

It also empowers the Lieutenant Governor to extend by proclamation the provisions of the Act to the Gold Coins of the United States, coined on or after the 1st March, 1852, but this can only be done when such coins, "having been assayed at the Royal Mint, shall have been found equal in fineness to the coins mentioned or referred to in this Act." My Lords apprehend that the legal effect of these provisions will be to exclude from circulation coins newly issued from the United States Mint, until they shall have been assayed in this country, and declared by local proclamation to be legal tender. My Lords suggest that with the view of remedying this difficulty, an amending Act should be passed in the terms suggested with regard to the legislation to be adopted in Canada. The clause in this Act regarding the legal tender of the proposed new gold coins, is open to the same observations with respect to the circulation of light coins as My Lords have offered upon a similar clause in the Canada act. My Lords suggest that their remarks upon the New Brunswick Act should be communicated to the Governor General of Canada, as they apprehend it has been prepared in communication with the Canadian Government. They also suggest that the arrangements proposed in the memorandum of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and further develop-

ed by this minute, should be communicated by the Secretary of State to the respective Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island.

On Table.

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

Loan Bill read 1st time.

Mr. SHEA, in accordance with the Report of the Select Committee on His Excellency the Governor's Message on the subject of a Loan for the general purposes of the colony, on leave granted, presented a Bill to raise by Loan a sum of money for the general purposes of the colony, and the same was read a first time.

Time of 2nd reading.

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

A Message from Her Majesty's Council.

The Master-in-Chancery to Her Majesty's Council brought down the following Message:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Message from H. M. Council.

Her Majesty's Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bills, entitled "An Act to declare the Rates in Currency at which British Gold and Silver Coins shall be a legal tender," and "An Act to regulate the Currency of this colony," to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

WM. ROBINSON,

President.

Council Chamber,
8th May, 1854. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

On Table.

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

Currency Bills read 1st time.

The Bill sent down from Her Majesty's Council, entitled "An Act to regulate the Currency of this colony," and the Bill entitled "An Act to declare the rates in Currency at which British Gold and Silver Coins shall be a legal tender" were severally read a first time.

Time of 2nd reading.

Ordered,—That the Bills be severally read a second time on Thursday next.

Then the House adjourned till Thursday next, at Two of the clock.

THURSDAY, 11th MAY, 1854.

Mr. HOYLES presented a Petition from Zebina S. Hall and others, of

English Harbor, Fortune Bay, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to complete roads in that locality. Road Petition from Fortune Bay.

Ordered—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table:

Mr. WARREN presented Petitions from Wm. Sweetland and others, of Bonavista, and from Lorenzo Moore and others, of Greenspond, which were severally received and read,—Praying that the annual grant to the Newfoundland School Society may be continued; and also that a grant may be made to repair the School-houses in connection therewith. Petition in favor of Newfoundland School Society.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions do lie upon the Table. On Table:

Mr. TALBOT presented a Petition from Israel Goss and others, of Spaniard's Bay, which was received and read, of the same tenor as the foregoing. Petitions from Spaniard's Bay in favor of Newfoundland School Society.

Ordered,—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Mr. BEMISTER presented to the House an Estimate of the cost of repairing the various Schools in connexion with the Newfoundland School Society throughout the whole Island. Estimate of cost of repairing Newfoundland Society Schools.

(For which see *Appendix*.)

Ordered,—That the said Document do lie upon the Table. On Table.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to raise by Loan a sum of money for the general purposes of the colony, was read a second time. Loan Bill read 2nd time:

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

Resolved,—That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the consideration of the said Bill to-morrow. Time of committal.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Table of Duties upon Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into Newfoundland Resolutions reported.

and its Dependencies, as presented in an Act of this colony, 13 Vic., cap. 1, be re-enacted for one year.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the several provisions contained in the said Act, providing for and connected with the collection of the said Duties imposed under the same, and the exemptions therein contained, be re-enacted for one year.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that Fish salted, dried, or pickled, be taken out of the Table of Exemptions in the Act 13, Vic., cap. 1.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a duty of 5s. per cwt. be levied upon Fish salted, dried, or pickled, imported into this colony and its dependencies.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a duty of 4½ pence sterling per gallon be levied and paid on each and every gallon of Spirituous Liquors manufactured, extracted, or distilled in this island.

Resolved,—That the owner of any Distillery, or other person who shall manufacture any distilled Spirituous Liquors in this island, or in case any such Distillery shall be carried on by any servant having the care or management of the same, such owner or servant, respectively, shall, on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October, in each year, render a just and true account, on oath, in writing to the nearest Collector or Sub-Collector of Customs, of the quantity of all distilled Spirituous Liquors manufactured, extracted, or distilled by him for the quarter last past.

Resolved,—That such owner or servant, after rendering the said account, shall forthwith pay unto the said Collector or Sub-Collector, the said amount of duty to be imposed on such distilled Spirituous Liquors, so manufactured, extracted, or distilled by him, during the quarter last past.

Resolved,—That such party should, at least six days before first commencing to distil, make affidavit or declaration before such Collector or Sub-Collector, that he intends so to distil; in which affidavit should be clearly described the locality of the premises wherein he purposes distilling, and also the name of the person who may have the right of property in such Distillery, and all matters and things relating thereto.

Resolved,—That all persons so distilling Liquor, as aforesaid, omitting to make the said affidavit, or making a false one, or a false return, or refusing to account or pay such Duty, should be fined for every such offence the sum of £50, and prevented from distilling for any period not less than six months.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that all such Duties and fines, when received, should be appropriated to the benefit of the general Revenue of this island.

Ordered,—That the said Resolutions be adopted.

Adopted:

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

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to bring in a Revenue Bill in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions.

Select Committee to draft Revenue Bill.

Ordered,—That Mr. Hoyles and Mr. Shea do form such Committee.

Pursuant to order of the day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

The Bill to regulate the Currency of this colony:

Currency Bills read 2nd time.

The Bill to declare the rates in currency at which British Gold and Silver Coins shall be a legal tender.

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

Resolved,—That the said Bills be severally committed to the whole House on Tuesday next.

Time of committal.

Mr. WINSER gave notice that, in Committee of the whole upon the Revenue Bill, he will move that in all the Outports where Deputy-Collectors are appointed, and when the receipts of the Colonial duties do not exceed £100 per annum, that the salaries of the Deputy-Collectors be reduced and equalized with the Preventive Officers, where such Preventive Officers are established.

Notice of motion respecting Outport Deputy Collectors.

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

FRIDAY, 12th MAY, 1854.

Mr. HOYLES, from the Select Committee appointed to bring in a Revenue Bill, reported a Bill to continue and amend the Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony, which, on leave granted, was read a first time.

Revenue Bill read 1st time.

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

Time of 2nd reading:

Ordered,—That the Committee of the whole House to inquire into the conduct of the Hon. Judge Des Barres on the Southern Circuit be postponed till Monday next.

Committee on Judge DesBarres postponed.

Committee on Loan Bill postponed.

Ordered,—That the Committee of the whole upon the Bill to raise by loan a sum of money for the general purposes of the Colony, be postponed till Tuesday next.

Notice for Committee of the whole on Free Trade.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that on to-morrow he would move the House into Committee of the whole on the consideration of the question of Free Trade between the United States and this colony.

Notice for Address to the Queen.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on Monday next he would move an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, on the subject of the Circular of Lord Clarendon, and the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, which were published by authority in last *Gazette* of this Island.

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

SATURDAY, 13th MAY, 1854.

Revenue Bill read 2nd time.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to continue and amend "the 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.

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

Time of Committal.

Resolved,—That the House do, on to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the said Bill.

Committee on Free Trade 1st order.

Ordered,—That the Committee of the whole upon the question of Free Trade stand first on the order of the day for Monday next.

Message from Governor.

Mr. HOYLES, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Message from His Excellency, signed by His Excellency.

The said Message was then read by the Speaker, all the members being uncovered, and is as follows:—

K. B. HAMILTON.

The Governor acquaints the House of Assembly that he has been informed by the Administrator of the Government of Canada that it is proposed to hold a meeting of Delegates from the respective Governments of the different North American Provinces, for the purpose of discussing the project of a Treaty between Great Britain and the United States for Reciprocal Free Trade between the British North American Provinces and

the United States, on condition of the extension of further privileges of Fishery to American citizens, and the admission of British subjects to the like participation in the Fisheries of the United States; and in compliance with a request to that effect, it is the Governor's intention to depute an Officer of the Government to attend such meeting (the time and place of which have not yet been definitely fixed) on behalf of this colony.

The Governor is of opinion that if Newfoundland be included with the other Provinces in any such project of Treaty, it is essential that stipulations should be inserted in it: 1st, For the retention of the existing import duties on American produce, until such fiscal arrangements be made by the Colonial Legislature as will admit of their remission without detriment to the Revenue; 2nd, For the abolition of the American fishery bounties; 3rd, For the reservation to the Government of the colony of power to provide, by legislative enactment, for the protection and preservation of bait, and (if deemed necessary by the Legislature) for the prohibition of the export of fresh herring bait for at least six weeks in Spring, and of caplin during the spawning season, namely, from the 20th June to the 25th or 30th July. Provisions of such a nature are obviously for the common benefit of all who may be entitled to participate in the Fishery.

The Governor invites the expression of the opinion of the Assembly upon the expediency of instructing the Officer who may be appointed to act on behalf of this colony to insist on the foregoing stipulations as essential to the interests of this colony.

K. B. H.

Ordered,—That the said Message be referred to the Committee of the whole upon Free Trade.

Referred to Committee on Free Trade.

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at Two of the clock.

MONDAY, 15th MAY, 1854.

Mr. TALBOT presented a Petition from James Fogarty and Thomas Wall, Tidewaiters, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read,—Praying that their salaries may be increased in amount equal to the second-class Tidewaiters of St. John's.

Petition from Tidewaiter of Harbor Grace.

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

On Table.

Mr. HOYLES, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Memorial from the Police Constables, of St. John's,—

Memorial from Police Constables of St. John's.

Praying that the quarter's salaries, due them on the 31st March last, might be paid them.

On Table;

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

Notice for payment of official salaries.

Mr. HOYLES gave notice that on to-morrow he would move that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will be pleased to cause the official salaries, due on the 31st March last, to be paid.

Petition from Flat Island, for alteration in Educational appropriations.

Mr. WARREN presented a Petition from Joseph Samson and others, of Flat Island, in Bonavista Bay, which was received and read,—Praying for an alteration in the educational appropriations for that district:

Petition in favor of Newfoundland School Society.

He also presented a Petition from Edward Bishop and others, of Swaine's Island, and from Edward Green and others, of Greenspond, which were severally received and read,—Praying that the annual grant to the Newfoundland School Society may be continued; and that an additional amount may be voted for the repair of the Schools in connection therewith.

On Table.

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

Committee on Free Trade.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the consideration of Free Trade with the United States.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair, the Black Rod being at the door.

Message from H. M. Council.

The Master-in-Chancery to Her Majesty's Council brought down the following Message:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Her Majesty's Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled, "An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the Representation thereof," with some Amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

WM. ROBINSON,

President.

Council Chamber,
15th May, 1854. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

On Table.

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

The Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly entitled "An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the representation thereof," were read a first time, and are as follow:—

In the first Section of the Bill, 2nd page—Expunge the last two words of the 7th line, and the whole of the 8th line, and insert in their stead as follows:—"consist of and include all that part of the said Island which, bounded by the shore, is situate and lying between the north head of Catalina exclusive, and Cape Freels inclusive, and the several Islands in Bonavista Bay."

Amendment of H. M. Council on Representative Bill, read 1st time.

In the first Section of the Bill, 2nd page, 9th line—Expunge the word "Two," in this line, and insert the word "three" in its stead.

In the first Section of the Bill, 2nd page, 10th line—Expunge the last two words of this line to the word "Trinity" inclusive, in the 11th line, and insert in place thereof as follows:—"consist of and include all that part of the said Island which, bounded as aforesaid, is situate and lying between Cape Verd head exclusive, and the north head of Catalina inclusive."

In the first Section of the Bill, 2nd page, 18th line—Expunge the word "Cupids" and insert "Turks Gut" in its stead—and in the 20th line, expunge the word "Cupids," and insert in its stead "Turks Gut exclusive,"—and expunge the words "Bay Roberts," and insert "Port de Grave" in their stead.

In the 1st Section, 3rd page, 2nd line—Expunge the words "Spaniards Bay inclusive," and insert in their stead "Port de Grave exclusive."

In the 1st Section, 3rd page, 11th line—Insert after the word "from," in this line, the words "Petty Harbor inclusive to."

In the 1st Section, 12th line—Insert after the word "Road" the words "and thence"—and expunge the word "both" after the word "Cove."

In the 4th page, 12th line—Expunge the word "three" and insert the word "two" in its stead.

At the end of the 1st Section, insert the following Proviso—"Provided that in the district of Burin every elector shall be at liberty to give at his option, two votes for one Candidate, or one vote for each of two Candidates."

Insert as the 4th Section, as follows:—

"That every candidate for election as a member of the General Assembly of this Island shall, on or before the day of nomination, and before he shall be put in nomination, deposit, or cause to be deposited, with the Returning Officer of the district for the representation of which he shall be

a candidate, such sum, not exceeding Five Pounds, Stg., as shall be prescribed by the Governor in any such proclamation as aforesaid, as a fee to be paid to the Returning Officer. And in case there shall be a contest, there shall likewise be paid to the Returning Officer by the candidates, in just proportions, according to the number of Polling places in which each candidate is interested, the following sums, that is to say, not exceeding thirty shillings for every Booth or Polling Room necessary to be provided, at the several places to be appointed for that purpose, except where there shall be a public building which can be had without charge: Forty shillings for every Deputy Returning Officer, and twenty shillings for every Poll Clerk, to include their travelling and all other fees: and likewise, in just proportions, the incidental expenses (if any) otherwise necessarily incurred in and about such election, which proportion of fees and expenses shall be paid or tendered to the Returning Officer, by or on behalf of every such candidate before the hour of adjournment of his court on the day of nomination of candidates. And the name of any candidate who shall not have so paid or tendered his proportion of such fees and expenses before the hour of adjournment of the Returning Officer's court on the day of nomination, shall not be entered on the Returning Officer's Poll Book, nor shall he be returned as a member at such election."

The 4th Section of the Bill, to be the 5th Section.

Time of 2nd reading.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Report of Committee on Free Trade.

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

1. *Resolved*,—That a free interchange of the produce of this country and of the United States, would create an enlarged demand for our products, and would be advantageous to both countries.

2. *Resolved*,—That if the United States remove the existing duties on Oil, Cod-fish, Herring, Seal Skins and Salmon, the produce of this colony, the following articles be allowed to be imported here, free of duty, from the United States, viz.: Bread, Flour, Pork, Butter, Corn and Meal.

3. *Resolved*,—That this House will agree to the establishment of Reciprocal Trade, either on the terms of the foregoing resolution, or upon the condition of imposing an equal rate, not exceeding six per cent. *ad valor-*

em duty, on the following articles, being the produce of the United States, —Bread, Flour, Pork, Butter, Corn and Meal, similar produce of any other country being also admitted into our market at no lower rate of duty, and admitting the American Fishermen to a free and full participation in the fisheries of this Island; the American Government admitting the Oils, Codfish, Seal Skins, Herrings, Salmon and Mackerel, (being the produce of this country,) into the markets of the United States at a rate of duty not exceeding six per cent., *ad valorem*, and abolishing all Bounties given by them for the encouragement of American fishermen.

4. *Resolved*,—That this House having understood that a convocation of Delegates from the British North American Provinces is about to be held, for the purpose of facilitating a settlement of this question, it is highly important that the views of this Colony should be represented at such convocation.

5. *Resolved*,—That a member of this House be accordingly appointed to attend such convocation and represent the opinions and protect the interests of this colony thereat.

6. *Resolved*,—That a Select Committee, consisting of the following members:—Messrs. Little, Shea, Hanrahan, Hogsett and Winsor, be appointed to draw up instructions for the guidance of the said Delegate, in accordance with the said Resolutions, with such alterations and modifications as they may deem expedient to introduce therein.

7. *Resolved*,—That whereas the Assembly have been wholly instrumental, through their exertions and those of their Delegates to Washington and London, in obtaining a promise from the British and American authorities that this colony should be included in any arrangement that may be effected between the Imperial Government and that of the United States upon this important subject, it is therefore the opinion of this House that their views should continue to be represented by a member of their own Body.

8. *Resolved*,—That an Address be adopted to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully acknowledging the receipt of His Message upon this subject, and transmitting a copy of the foregoing Resolutions in reply to the same.

Mr. SHEA moved, seconded by Mr. LITTLE,

That the Report be adopted.

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

For the Motion, 6. Against the Motion, 3.

Division:

Mr. Shea	Mr. Hoyles
" Little	" Warren
" Winser	" Bemister.
" Hogsett	
" Hanrahan	
" Talbot.	

Affirmed:

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

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

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address to Governor.

The House of Assembly most respectfully acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Message of the 13th instant on the subject of Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States; and at the same time beg to transmit to Your Excellency a copy of the Resolutions adopted by them on that subject, and to assure Your Excellency that they have been passed with the fullest respect for Your Excellency's views, and a due regard to the important interests involved in them.

Engrossed—and Committee to present.

Ordered,—That the same be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. Shea and Mr. Little.

Committee of whole on conduct of Judge Des Barres, postponed.

Ordered,—That the Committee of the whole to inquire into the conduct of the Hon. Mr. Justice DesBarres on the Southern Circuit Court, stand first on the order of the day for to-morrow.

Notice for appointment of a Delegate to United States.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on to-morrow he would move the appointment of a Delegate from the Assembly to proceed to the United States to advocate the principles of Free Trade.

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

TUESDAY, 16th MAY, 1854.

Pursuant to order of the day, Mr. HOGSETT moved, seconded by Mr. LITTLE,

That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the further consideration of the conduct of the Hon. Mr. Justice Des Barres, on the Southern Circuit.

Motion for Committee on the conduct of Judge Des Barres.

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

For the Motion, 7.

Against the Motion, 2.

Mr. Little

Mr. Hoyles

Division:

“ Hanrahan

“ Bemister.

“ Hogsett

“ Winser

“ Benning

“ Emerson

“ Talbot.

So it passed in the affirmative, and the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Affirmed:

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BEMISTER took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Progress reported:

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

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

WEDNESDAY, 17th MAY, 1854.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received the following communication from His Excellency the Governor, transmitted through Mr. Secretary Crowdy:

Secretary's Office, 17th May, 1854.

Communication from the Governor, on the subject of Free Trade Conference.

SIR,—The Governor directs me to acquaint you, for the information of the House of Assembly, in reference to His Message on the subject of a Conference of Members of the respective Governments of the North American colonies, in relation to Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, that His Excellency has been officially informed that the contemplated convention will not take place, and is indefinitely postponed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES CROWDY.

The Hon. the SPEAKER.

Documents from the Governor,

He also informed the House that he had received the following Returns, as applied for by Address of the House of Assembly, transmitted through Mr. Secretary Crowdy, by command of His Excellency the Governor:—

An Account of all Goods exported from this Island in the year ended the 5th day of January, 1854, together with the tonnage employed in exporting the said Goods.

(For which see *Appendix*.)

On Table.

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

Address to the Queen on the war in Eastern Europe, read 1st time.

Mr. LITTLE, pursuant to notice, presented the draft of an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, which he read in his place, and then handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read a first time.

Time of 2nd reading.

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

Notice for suspension of Rules.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on to-morrow he would move the suspension of the Rules in reference to the said Address.

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

THURSDAY, 18th MAY, 1854.

Ordered,—That the Bill for raising by Loan a sum of money for the

general purposes of the colony, be committed to the whole House to-morrow.

Order for Committal of Loan Bill.

Mr. HOYLES moved, seconded by Mr. WARREN,

That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the Revenue Bill.

Motion for Committee on Revenue Bill.

Whereupon,

Mr. LITTLE moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. WINSER,

That the word "now" be expunged, and "Tuesday next" substituted in lieu thereof.

Amendment.

And the House dividing thereon, there appeared,

For the Amendment, 7.

Against the Amendment, 3.

Mr. Little

Mr. Hoyles

Division:

" Winser

" March

" Hogsett

" Warren.

" Benning

" Shea

" Parsons

" Hanrahan.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Affirmed.

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

Original Motion as amended affirmed.

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Amendments of Her Majesty's Council on the Bill to provide for the increase of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, were read a second time.

Amendments of H. M. Council on Representative Bill, read 2nd time.

On motion of Mr. HOYLES, seconded by Mr. LITTLE,

Resolved,—That the House do, on to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the said Amendments.

Time of Committal:

Pursuant to order of the day, the Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty on the subject of the War in Eastern Europe was read a second time.

Address to the Queen on the war in Eastern Europe, read 2nd time:

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

Rules suspended.

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

Time of committal.

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the said Address.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Report.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered the Address to them referred, and had passed the same without Amendment.

Order for 3rd reading.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed and read a third time presently.

Read 3rd time.

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

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

We, the Commons of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session convened, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with feelings of profound loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty, and the British Crown, and to express the lively interest and intense anxiety entertained by Your Majesty's subjects in this portion of your wide-spread dominions, for the success of British valor in the War which your Majesty's Government has unavoidably undertaken in Eastern Europe, in defence of justice, and the rights of the allied powers.

As the Representatives of this ancient colony, whose hardy sons have frequently sealed their loyalty with their life-blood, both on land and sea, in vindication of British supremacy, and whose well-trying fidelity has merited the reward of free institutions, long withheld, but now happily, we trust, soon to be enjoyed by its loyal inhabitants, we most respectfully tender to your Majesty our sincere acknowledgments for the protection guaranteed by your Majesty's Government, in the Circular of Lord Clarendon, of the 23rd February last, to the commercial interests of this country, in common with those of other possessions of the British Crown. From the geographical position of this colony, and the nature of the pursuits of our industrial population, who mainly live by the resources of the sea, that protection is the more necessary, and highly appreciated, not only for the preservation of their rights, but also for the maintenance of British interests in North America; for whatever power will possess Newfoundland, will have the command of the navigation of this side of the Atlantic, and of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

While the people of this colony have had much reason to complain of the sacrifice of their interests to propitiate a rival power and promote Imperial interests, and while they have naturally regarded the repeated encroachments of the subjects of that power with jealousy, and their formidable competition almost with dismay—it is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we inform your Majesty of the conciliatory disposition created in the minds of the people of this colony towards their old rivals, since the formation of the recent alliance between England and France for their mutual protection, and that every practicable means within the power of this House shall be adopted to carry out the views of Your Majesty's Government in this respect, for the purpose of upholding friendly relations between our resident population and the subjects of France, who frequent the shores of this Island in large numbers in the prosecution of their extensive fisheries.

The interest which Your Majesty's Government has recently displayed in the affairs of this colony; the desire manifested to place it on a footing of equality with the neighboring Provinces; the present momentous crisis, and our inclinations as British subjects, who look with pride on Britain's renown, alike evoke and sanction the expression of these sentiments on the part of the Assembly.

In conclusion, while deploring the evils of war, we fervently pray that success may crown the arms of England in the present conflict, that Your Majesty's reign may be as distinguished in maintaining her ancient glory on the field of battle, as it has been in cultivating the arts of peace, and that Your Majesty may live long to participate in the enjoyment of the blessings of permanent and honorably restored peace, and continue to reign in the affections of an undivided Empire.

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, seconded by Mr. WINSER,

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, which they respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to forward to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Address to Governor.

Ordered,—That the same be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. Little and Mr. Winsler.

Engrossed.—and Committed to present.

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

FRIDAY, 19th MAY, 1854.

Committee of the whole on
Amendments of H. M. Council
on Representative Bill.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the Amendments of Her Majesty's Council on the Bill to provide for the increase of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Reported with Amend-
ments.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Amendments to them referred with some Amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, as also an Amendment in the 7th line of the original Bill, consequent upon the Amendments made by the House; and he handed the Amendments in at the Clerk's Table, where the same were read, as follow:—

Expunge the Amendment in the 1st Section of the Bill, 2nd page, in the 7th line, and 8th line, and also from the word "consist" to the word "Bay" at the end of the 7th line of the Amendment.

Expunge the Amendment in the 1st Section, 2nd page, 10th line, and also from the word "consist" to "inclusive" in the 7th line of this Amendment.

Expunge the word "two" in the Amendment in the 1st Section, 4th page, 12th line, and insert "three" in lieu thereof.

Expunge the proviso at the end of the 1st Section.

Expunge the Amendment on the 4th Section, and insert in lieu thereof, as follows:—The Returning Officer from each district shall be entitled to receive from the Colonial Treasury Thirty Shillings for every member returned, upon the return of the writ for such district.

When there is no contest he shall be entitled to Ten Shillings from every Candidate for such district, and where there shall be a contest and poll demanded, Twenty Shillings from every Candidate, instead of Ten Shillings. And further—where there shall be a contest, there shall be

paid to the Returning Officer of each district, by the Candidates for such districts, in just proportions, according to the number of the polling places in which each Candidate is interested, the following sums:—Twenty Shillings for providing a Booth or Polling place for each district, or division of district, except where the Polling place shall be a public building that can be had without charge: Twenty shillings for every Presiding Officer, and Ten Shillings for every Poll Clerk, to include their travelling Fees; and the Fees shall be paid to the Returning Officer for each district on the day of nomination for Candidates for such district, and the name of no Candidate shall be entered on the Returning Officer's Poll book, or returned to Presiding Officers, who shall not have paid, or tendered the full amount due from him under this section, before the expiration of the time named for the nomination of Candidates: Provided always, that the amount to be paid by any Candidate shall not exceed the sum of Two Pounds.

On motion that the Report be adopted, the House divided, when there appeared,

Motion that Report adopted.

For the Motion, 7.

Against the Motion, 3.

- Mr. Little
- “ Winser
- “ Hogsett
- “ Benning
- “ Shea
- “ Parsons
- “ Hanrahan.

- Mr. Hoyles
- “ March
- “ Warren.

Division:

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Affirmed:

Ordered accordingly.

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. SHEA,

Resolved,—That the Rules of the House be suspended in reference to the said Amendments.

Rules suspended.

Ordered,—That the Amendments, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time this day.

Order for 3rd reading.

And the Amendments were read a third time accordingly.

Read 3rd time.

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

Resolved,—That the Bill and Amendments, as amended, do pass, and that the following Message be sent to Her Majesty's Council:

Passed, and Message to H. M. Council.

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint Her Majesty's Council that they have passed the Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent

up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the Representation thereof," with some Amendments.

The Assembly have also amended the original Bill, by expunging the words "Twenty Nine," in the fourth line of the first section, and inserting "Thirty," in lieu thereof; to which they request the concurrence of the Council.

JOHN KENT,

Speaker.

Deputation to H. M. Council.

Ordered,—That Mr. Shea and Mr. Little do take the Bill and Message to Her Majesty's Council and request their concurrence in the Amendments made by this House.

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at Two of the clock.

MONDAY, 22nd MAY, 1854.

Notice for Address to Governor.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will be pleased to cause a detailed Return of the expenditure incurred in the protection of the Fisheries last year to be laid before the House.

Road Petitions from Torbay, Cripple Cove, Pouche Cove, and Middle Cove.

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from John Peppy and others, of Cripple Cove, Edward Troy and others, of Torbay, John Boone and others, of Pouche Cove, and Nicholas Roach and others, of Middle Cove, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to complete branch roads in those various localities:

Petition from Petty Harbor to repair Newfoundland School Society Schools.

Also, a Petition from Jacob Bishop and others, of Petty Harbor, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to repair the School-house in connection with the Newfoundland School Society.

On Table.

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

Petition for Breakwater at Bonavista.

Mr. EMERSON presented a Petition from W. Sweetland and others, of Bonavista, which was received and read,—Praying that a grant of £5000 may be made to build a breakwater there, in consideration of which they agree to give one thousand days labor, and to forego all claims upon the Road Grants for the next three years.

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

On Table.

Mr. HANRAHAN presented a Petition from Denis O'Neal, of Holyrood, Teacher, which was received and read,—Praying that some compensation may be given him in consideration of his long services.

Petition from D. O'Neal of Holyrood.

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

On Table.

Mr. LITTLE presented Petitions from Patrick Wilson and others, residents in Thomas-street; James Walsh and others, of Maddox Cove; Michael Kielly and others, of Petty Harbor; Jacob Bishop and others, of Petty Harbor; Thomas Howlet and others, of the Goulds and Petty Harbor; Edward Troy and others of Torbay; Samuel Codner and others, of Torbay; Edward Doyle and others, of Petty Harbor; John Savage and others, of Logy Bay; James Power and others, of Outer Cove; Patrick McDonald and others, of Outer Cove; Clement Carew and others, of Monday's Pond; John F. Geran and others, of Flower-hill firebreak; and from Philip Malone and others, of Outer Cove, which were severally received and read,—Praying for grants to open and repair roads in those localities.

Road Petitions from Petty Harbor, & places adjacent.

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

On Table.

He also presented the following Petitions, which were severally received and read:—

From Wm. Abraham Geuge and others, residing between Cape Ray and Cape Quirpon,—Praying that the concurrent right in the Cod and Salmon Fisheries with the French and Americans may be preserved to them:

Petition from residents of Cape Quirpon and Cape Ray, for concurrent rights in Fishery.

From Patrick Kough, Tidewaiter, of St. John's,—Praying that compensation may be made for loss sustained from his being obliged to discontinue his duty, owing to a hurt received while attending on board the brig *Hope*:

Petition from P. Kough, Tidewaiter, for compensation.

From W. J. Ward, Secretary to the St. John's Water Company,—Praying for the annual grant of £100, together with an equal amount omitted to be granted last year:

Petition for grant to St. John's Water Company.

From Edward Doyle and others, of Petty Harbor,—Praying for a grant to deepen the North Gut there:

Petition from Petty Harbor to deepen the Gut.

From James Silvey, of St. John's,—Praying that the yearly grant of Ten Pounds may be continued:

Petition from James Silvey for yearly grant.

From M. Schofield, the Treasurer of the Dorcas Society,—Praying for a continuance of the annual grant.

Petition from Dorcas Society for annual grant.

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

On Table.

Committee on conduct of
Judge DesBarres.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the further consideration of the conduct of the Hon. Mr. Justice DesBarres, on the Southern Circuit Court.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BEMISTER took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Progress reported:

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

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

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

TUESDAY, 23rd MAY, 1854.

Petition from Michael Carrol,
for compensation.

Mr. EMERSON presented a Petition from Michael Carrol, of Bonavista, which was received and read, setting forth,—That he had been employed by the Board of Road Commissioners to survey the line of road between Blackhead Bay and Catalina, which service he performed in a manner satisfactory to the Board. That, on applying for compensation, he was informed that the Board had not the means of paying for his services; and praying that his claims may be considered, and a reasonable amount awarded him.

On Table:

Ordered—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

Committee on Loan Bill:

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the Bill for raising by Loan a sum of money for the general purposes of the colony.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Report.

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

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Received.

Ordered,—That the Bill be engrossed and read a third time on Monday next.

Order for 3rd reading.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the Revenue Bill.

Committee on Revenue Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. HANRAHAN took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Report.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Received.

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

Order for 3rd. reading.

Ordered,—That the Bill to regulate the Currency of this colony be committed to the whole House on Tuesday next.

Order for Committee on Currency Bill, and

Ordered,—That the Bill to regulate the value of Gold and Silver Coins in this colony be committed to the whole House on Tuesday next.

Gold and Silver Coins Bill.

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully beg leave to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House a detailed return of the expenditure incurred in the protection of the Fisheries in the year 1853.

Address to the Governor for Returns of expenditure in protection of the fisheries in 1853.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Hogsett and Mr. Shea.

Engrossed—and Committee to present.

Mr. HOYLES, pursuant to notice, presented the draft of an Address to His Excellency the Governor, which he read in his place, and then handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read as follows:—

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Motion for Address to Governor to pay Official salaries,

The House of Assembly, taking into consideration the inconvenience to which many of the Public Officers are becoming subjected by the non-payment of their salaries on the 31st March last, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that the usual quarterly Warrants be issued for the payment of salaries, and this House will make provision for the expenditure thereby occasioned in the next Supply Bill.

Mr. HOYLES moved, seconded by Mr. WARREN,

Motion that the Address pass,

That the Address do pass.

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

For the Motion, 2.

Against the Motion, 5.

Division:

Mr. Hoyles

Mr. Little

“ Warren.

“ Winser

“ Hogsett

“ Benning

“ Hanrahan.

Negatived.

So it passed in the negative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Then the House adjourned till Thursday next, at Two of the clock.

THURSDAY, 25th MAY, 1854.

Notice for Address to Governor,

Mr. WINSER gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will cause to be laid before the House—

A Statement of the expenditure on Roads and Bridges from all the Outport Boards of Road Commissioners in detail, for 1853:

A Detailed Statement from all the Boards of Education throughout the colony, for the same period:

A Detailed Return of Fees from the Sheriff's department for the years 1850, '51, '52, and '53:

Also, Detailed Returns of expenditure from the Commissioners of the Penitentiary, and Lunatic Asylum, together with Reports from both Institutions for the past year.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to the Governor on the subject of the Representation Bill.

Notice for Address to Governor.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Revenue Bill was read a third time, as engrossed.

Revenue Bill read 3rd time.

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

Resolved,—That the following clause be added as a Ryder, to the Bill:

Provided always, that it shall be lawful to expend the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Pounds in addition to the salaries hereinbefore appropriated of the second-class Tide-waiters in St. John's.

Ryder to Revenue Bill.

And the said Ryder having been read a first, second, and third time, was, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Agreed to.

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

Resolved,—That the Bill pass, and be entitled, "An Act to continue and amend the Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony, and its Dependencies."

Passed, titled, and sent to H. M. Council.

Ordered,—That Mr. Shea and Mr. Little do take the Bill to Her Majesty's Council and desire their concurrence.

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

FRIDAY, 26th MAY, 1854.

Mr. EMERSON gave notice that on to-morrow he would move certain Resolutions with reference to the erection of a Light-house on the Offer Wadham Island, in accordance with the views of the Light-house Commissioners, as reported by them to the House.

Notice for Resolutions in reference to Light-house on the Wadham Islands.

Petition for grant to Dorcas Society of Carbonear.

Mr. HANRAHAN presented a Petition from Louisa E. Anguin and others, members of the Dorcas Society, of Carbonear, which was received and read,—Praying that the annual grant to that institution may be continued;

Road Petition from Mosquito.

Also, a Petition from Kennedy Thomey and others, of Mosquito, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to complete the roads in that locality.

On Table:

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

On motion of Mr. WINSER, seconded by Mr. EMERSON,

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address for Returns of expenditure under various Boards.

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House a detailed statement of the expenditure on the Roads and Bridges in the several extern Districts of this Island, from the Outport Boards of Road Commissioners, for and during the year 1853; also, a detailed statement of the expenditure incurred during that period for the purposes of Education throughout the colony; also, a detailed return of all fees and perquisites of office received and paid by the respective Sheriffs of this colony, for and during the years 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853; and also, detailed returns and reports from the Commissioners of the Penitentiary, of the expenditure incurred by them, for and during the year 1853; and also, a detailed return of the expenditure of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, and their annual Report for the same period.

Engrossed—and Committee to present.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Winsor and Mr. Emerson.

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

SATURDAY, 27th MAY, 1854.

Documents from the Governor.

Mr. SPEAKER laid before the House the annual report of the Commissioners of Light-houses, with account current for 1853:

Also, a Report of the Commissioners of Light-houses, in reference to a site for a Light-house on the Northern Coast of this Island, transmitted through Mr. Secretary Crowdy, by command of His Excellency the Governor.

(For which see *Appendix*.)

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

Messages from Her Majesty's Council.

The Master-in-Chancery to Her Majesty's Council brought down the following Messages:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Her Majesty's Council request a conference with the House of Assembly upon the subject of the Amendments made by the House of Assembly upon the Amendments made by the Council upon the Bill entitled, "An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the representation thereof," and have appointed Monday next, the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock, for the Conferees of this House to meet Conferees from the Assembly in the Committee-room of the Council.

WM. ROBINSON,
President.

Council Chamber,
27th May, 1854. }

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Her Majesty's Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up from the Assembly entitled, "An Act to continue and amend the Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this colony and its dependencies"—without Amendment.

WM. ROBINSON,
President.

Council Chamber,
27th May, 1854. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

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

Resolved,—That a Message be sent to Her Majesty's Council acceding to the Conference requested by Her Majesty's Council on the subject of the Amendments made by the Assembly upon the Amendments of the Council upon the Bill to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the representation thereof.

On Table.

Message from H. M. Council requesting Conference on Representation Bill.

Message assenting to Revenue Bill.

On Table.

Resolution assenting to Conference.

Deputation to H. M. Council.

Ordered,—That Mr. Hogsett and Mr. Winsor do take the Message to Her Majesty's Council.

Managers appointed.

Ordered,—That Mr. Shea, Mr. Hanrahan, Mr. Hogsett, and Mr. Little, do manage the Conference on the part of the House.

Mr. Speaker informs the House of the time appointed by the Governor to assent to Revenue Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a communication from Mr. Secretary Crowdy, stating that His Excellency the Governor had been pleased to appoint this day, at half-past two o'clock, in the Council Chamber, to give his assent to the Revenue Bill.

Address to the Governor in reference to Responsible Government read 1st time.

Mr. HOGSETT, in the absence of Mr. Little, presented the draft of an Address to His Excellency the Governor, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read a first time.

Order for 2nd reading.

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

Notice for suspension of Rules.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that on Monday next he would move the suspension of the Rules in reference to the said Address.

Petition from Jas. Martin.

Mr. WARREN presented a Petition from James Martin, of King's Cove, which was received and read, setting forth,—That he had acted as postman between Trinity and King's Cove for the last two years, and that on the 7th day of February he was exposed in a dreadful snow-storm while crossing from Trinity: that owing to his sufferings on that occasion he has become a helpless object, having lost both his feet, and one of his hands, and thereby is quite unable to earn anything for the support of his family; and praying that his case may be considered, and some annual relief granted him.

On Table.

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

A Message from His Excellency the Governor.

At half-past Two o'clock a Message was delivered by F. W. Rennie, Esq., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

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

Message from Governor.

His Excellency the Governor commands your immediate attendance in the Council Chamber.

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

Mr. Speaker informs the House of the Governor's assent to Revenue Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency had been pleased to give his assent to the Bill entitled "An Act to continue and amend the Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies."

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at Two of the clock.

MONDAY, 29th MAY, 1854.

Mr. BENNING presented a Petition from Michael Berney and others, Roman Catholic inhabitants of Burin, which was received and read, setting forth,—That they have recently built a large and commodious house for a Commercial School there, and have engaged the services of a competent Teacher; and praying that the House would be pleased to grant the sum of Twenty pounds to purchase books, maps, and globes, for the use of the School:

Petitions from Burin on the subject of Schools.

He also presented a Petition from the same parties, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant of Forty pounds to enable them to discharge a debt contracted in building the said School-house:

Also, a Petition from Arthur McAuley and others of Burin, which was received and read,—Praying that a sum of Ten pounds may be granted annually in support of the ferry on the eastern side of Burin Bay.

Petition from Burin for a Ferry.

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

On Table.

Mr. WARREN gave notice that on an early day next session, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the erection of a Light-house on Green Island, at the entrance of Catalina.

Notice of motion for a Light-house on Green Island.

Mr. HOYLES gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to the Governor, praying the appropriation of a sum of money, equal to the amount voted last year, for the protection of the Fisheries.

Notice of motion for Address to Governor to protect the Fisheries:

Mr. WINSER, from the deputation to present the Address praying His Excellency to lay certain Detailed Returns of expenditure before the House, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to say he would comply with the request of the House:

Replies of the Governor to Addresses.

Also, that in reply to the Address praying for Returns of Expenditure in the protection of the Fisheries last year, His Excellency had handed him the statement asked for.

(For which see *Appendix*.)

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

On Table.

Loan Bill read 3rd time!

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to raise by Loan a sum of money for the general purposes of the colony, was read a third time as engrossed.

On motion of Mr. HANRAHAN, seconded by Mr. HOYLES,

Passed, titled, and sent to H. M. Council.

Resolved,—That the Bill pass, and be entitled, “An Act to raise by Loan a sum of money for the general purposes of the colony.

Ordered,—That Mr. Hoyles and Mr. Hanrahan do take the Bill to Her Majesty’s Council and desire their concurrence.

Conference with H. M. Council.

It being the hour appointed by the Committee of Conference on the part of Her Majesty’s Council to meet the Managers from the Assembly on the subject of the Amendments made by the Assembly upon the Council’s Amendments upon the Bill entitled, “An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the representation thereof;” the names of the Managers were called over.

And they went to the Conference, and being returned,

Report.

Mr. LITTLE reported that the Managers on the part of the Assembly had met the Managers on the part of the Council in the Committee-room, and had received from them their Instructions.

The said Instructions were then read by the Clerk, and are as follow:—

Her Majesty’s Council have requested this conference with the House of Assembly for the purpose of acquainting the Assembly that they cannot concur in certain of the Amendments made by that House upon Amendments made by Her Majesty’s Council in and upon the Bill entitled “An Act to Increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the Representation thereof,” for the following reasons:—

1st. In the amendments made by Her Majesty’s Council on the Bill sent to them from the House of Assembly, the Council had prominently in view the principle recognized as well by the Assembly as by themselves, of so arranging the details of the measure as to secure the two great religious bodies a fair proportion in the representation, in accordance with their respective numbers; that is, 15 Protestants and 14 Roman Catholics. In the opinion of the Council, this arrangement would not have been effected by the Bill as sent from the Assembly, but it was insured by the Amendments made by the Council, which took one member from the district of Placentia and St. Mary’s, and gave one to Bonavista (which latter district possesses a population of between 700 and 800 more than the former), and so regulated the mode of voting in the Burin

district as to secure the return of one Roman Catholic, and that such result would follow as contemplated by the Council, is fully shown by the annexed tabular statement. It is evidently assumed by the Bill of the Assembly that Burin would return two Protestants; but although this district has a Protestant majority, the experience of two contested elections, in which a Roman Catholic has succeeded against a Protestant, is evidence that the Roman Catholics can always return one member. To remove, however, all uncertainty in this particular, the Council adopted the plan of allowing each voter to give a single vote to two candidates, or two votes to one candidate, which, extending, as it does, the privileges of the voters in that district, insures the return of one Roman Catholic member.

It may be said that this arrangement is novel, but it must be remembered that from peculiar circumstances, legislation on the subject of increased representation in this colony must of necessity involve anomalies. Thus, for instance, in the district of Conception Bay, in order to preserve the equal representation of the different religious sections, two representatives are given to a population of less than 4,000, consisting principally of Roman Catholics; whilst a Protestant section of the same district, containing upwards of 5,400 inhabitants, is to be represented by one member only: and in the district of St. John's more than 6,000 Protestants will be altogether unrepresented by a member of their own creed. Should, however, the House of Assembly deem the division of the Burin district a preferable method of accomplishing the contemplated object, the Council would offer no objection to such a proceeding.

2nd. The proximity of Bird Island Cove to Bonavista, from which it is distant about four miles, whilst from Catalina, the nearest settlement of Trinity Bay, it is eleven miles, makes it obvious that it should belong to the Bonavista district; and inconvenience has frequently occurred from this not being the case. The alteration can in no degree affect the character of the electoral returns, as the districts of Trinity and Bonavista are both essentially Protestant.

3rd. In deference to the opinions of the Assembly, the Council have consented to the Amendment of that House which limits the expenses to be incurred by candidates at elections, although they fear the amount so limited may be insufficient to procure the services of respectable persons to discharge the responsible duties of Returning Officers and Poll Clerks.

Her Majesty's Council, in their proceedings in this measure, have been influenced by an earnest and anxious desire to do full justice to all classes of the people; and they hesitate not to express their conviction that any material departure from the principle on which they have founded their amendments, would tend to the withholding of their just rights from one or other of these classes.

Tabular Statement before referred to.

DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion.	Protest- ant.	Catho- lic.	P. C.
District of St. John's.....	25196	6210	18986	6
“ Trinity.....	8801	7518	1286	3
“ Bonavista.....	7227	5418	1809	3
“ Twillingate and Fogo.....	6744	5616	1128	2
“ Ferryland.....	4581	182	4399	2
“ Placentia and St. Mary's.....	6473	1018	5455	2
“ Burin.....	4358	2407	1951	1 1
“ Fortune Bay.....	2920	2557	363	1
“ La Poile.....	2180	2151	29	1
“ Conception Bay: 1st sub-division: Horse Cove to Turk's Gut, inclusive....	3997	769	3230	2
2nd sub-division—Brigus to Port de Grave, both inclusive.....	5538	4150	1388	1
3rd sub-division—Bay Roberts to Harbor Grace, both inclusive.....	7981	5198	2783	2
4th sub-division—Carbonear and Musquito	5071	2340	2731	1
5th sub-division—Fresh Water to Bay de Verde, inclusive.....	5439	3988	1451	1
				15 14

(Signed)

WM. ROBINSON,

President.

On Table.

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

Mr. LITTLE moved, seconded by Mr. PARSONS,

Motion for Conference with
H. M. Council.

That the reasons of Her Majesty's Council for not concurring in certain of the Amendments made by this House in and upon the Bill entitled, “An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the representation thereof,” being unsatisfactory, that a conference be requested with Her Majesty's Council on the subject matter of the last conference, and that a Select Committee be appointed to draw up reasons on the part of this House thereon.

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

For the Motion, 5.

Against the Motion, 3.

Division.

Mr. Little

Mr. Hoyles

“ Parsons

“ March

“ Winser

“ Warren.

“ Hanrahan

“ Benning.

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Affirmed.

Ordered accordingly.

Ordered,—That Mr. Little and Mr. Parsons do form a Select Committee, in accordance with the foregoing Resolution.

Committee to prepare Reasons to be offered at Conference.

Mr. LITTLE moved, pursuant to order of the day, seconded by Mr. PARSONS,

That the Address to His Excellency the Governor in reference to the Representation Bill be now read a second time.

Motion for 2nd reading of Address on the Representation Bill.

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

For the Motion, 6.

Against the Motion, 3.

Division.

Mr. Little

Mr. Hoyles

“ Parsons

“ March

“ Winser

“ Warren.

“ Hanrahan

“ Benning

“ Hogsett.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Affirmed.

And accordingly the said Address was read a second time.

Read 2nd time.

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

Resolved,—That the Rules of the House be suspended in reference thereto.

Rules suspended.

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

Committee of the whole upon Address.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. HOGSETT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Address to them referred, with some Amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Address as amended in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, as follows:—

Reported with Amendments.

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address to Governor:

The House of Assembly beg to inform Your Excellency, that since the receipt of Your Message of the 22nd March last, accompanying a copy of the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, on the subject of Responsible Government, they have passed a Bill for increasing the number of the Members of the Assembly, in accordance with their Address to His Grace in reply to the said Despatch, and to carry out, as far as practicable, his wishes in this respect.

That for the purpose of anticipating and obviating objections on the part of the Council, the Assembly sub-divided in their measure all the districts heretofore sought to be divided by the former; added two members to the mercantile district of Trinity, instead of one, allotted to it in former Bills; and so framed their Bill as to give the mercantile, fishing, farming, in fact, all classes and denominations, as they humbly conceived, a just share of representation. A denominational and mercantile basis having been forced upon their consideration by the manner in which previous Bills on this subject had been treated by the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, they respectfully refer Your Excellency to the accompanying tabular statement, No. 1, to illustrate the justice of their distribution of Members on this head, and also the fairness of its operation in respect of the popular and conservative parties, and their interests in this colony.

That this measure, thus passed by the Assembly, having been sent to Her Majesty's Council for their concurrence, has been returned by them with several Amendments upon it, first taking away the third member from the popular district of St. Mary's and Placentia, and adding a third member to the conservative district of Bonavista, which is more under mercantile influence than the other, and besides being territorially not nearly as extensive, the difference in the population of these respective districts is only 754 inhabitants, according to the census of 1854. By another Amendment, a novel principle of representing minorities was introduced in the district of Burin. This principle was merely suggested by Mr. Frederick Peel, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, for the consideration of the Delegates of the Assembly—they showed that it would not apply to the circumstances of this colony, and it must be regarded as abandoned by the Imperial Government, if they ever entertained the idea of testing it in this colony; for the Duke of Newcastle suggests a general sub-division of districts in lieu of it. Its partial application in Burin, with its limited population, to return only two members,

would only tend, like a sub-division of that district, to promote mercantile interests, and sectarian differences; and there is no precedent to be found for it on this side of the Atlantic, or in Great Britain, without any real necessity, but for the purpose of combining mercantile influences. The district of Trinity, as defined by the Proclamation of Sir Thomas Cochrane, was also sought to be mutilated for the purpose of adding a portion of it to the district of Bonavista, while the extent and boundaries of no other district in the Island were disturbed. An unusually high scale of election expenses, to be paid by candidates, was also added to their Bill.

Thus altered and amended, the Bill was returned to the Assembly; and for the purpose of putting an end to further agitation on this important question, more than from a sense of justice, they consented to allow the third Member to remain to the district of Bonavista; but as a consequence of this concession to the views of the Council, they deemed it but fair, in justice to its relative population and territorial claims, to restore the third Member to the district of Placentia and St. Mary's; they also provided a reasonable scale of election expenses to be paid by candidates, (since assented to by the Council,) and disagreed to the other Amendments of Her Majesty's Council. The tabular statement No. 2, hereto annexed, will show, even on the denominational and mercantile basis, the Bill thus returned to the Council, cannot, with any show of reason, be objected to by the parties the Council assume to represent.

Your Excellency having, in your Message, tendered your co-operation to the House of Assembly, in fulfilling these pre-requisites, some of which His Grace considers essential to justice, and others highly important to the satisfactory working of the new system of Government; and the increase of Members' Bill being deemed by His Grace one of these pre-requisites referred to by Your Excellency, the Assembly therefore avail of Your Excellency's offer, and most respectfully solicit Your mediation with Your Excellency's confidential advisers in the Executive Council, to induce them to come to an understanding and agreement with the Assembly upon this subject.

The Assembly adopt this course for the purpose of exhausting every means available in this colony to settle this question; and while they concede to the Council their right of exercising their best judgment upon the matter, they most respectfully submit, that under the present anomalous constitution, and the existing state of the affairs of the Government, your Excellency may, with propriety, intimate your opinion to your confidential advisers, for the purpose of terminating the agitation existing on this subject.

Schedule, No. 1.

Distribution of Members, according to the Census of 1845.	Popula- tion.	Protest- ant.	Catho- lic.	Members.		Proportion for each Member.
				P.	C.	
St. John's district is divided into Two districts, by a line running North from Beck's Cove to Broad Cove.....	25196	6210	18986		6	4199
District of Trinity.....	8801	7518	1286	3		2933
“ Bonavista.....	7227	5418	1809	2		3613
“ Fortune Bay.....	2920	2557	363	1		2920
“ La Poile.....	2180	2151	29	1		2180
“ Ferryland.....	4581	182	4399		2	2290
“ Burin.....	4358	2407	1951	2		2179
“ Placentia and St. Mary's.....	6473	1018	5455		3	2157
Conception Bay is divided into 5 districts, to return 7 Members, for a population of 28,026, averaging 1 for every 4000, viz.—						
Horse Cove to Cupids, inclusive.....	6722	2614	4108		2	3361
Port de Grave to Bay Roberts, inclusive.....	4612	3806	806	1		4612
Spaniards Bay to Harbor Grace, inclusive.....	6182	3698	2484	2		3091
Carbonear to Musquito, inclusive.....	5071	2340	2731		1	5071
Fresh Water to Bay de Verds, inclusive.....	5439	3988	1451	1		5439
Twillingate and Fogo, inclusive.....	6744	5616	1128	2		3372
	96506	49523	46983	15	14	

NOTE.—The Council stated last session, in their Conference, that 13 Protestant Members and 13 Catholics would result from their amendments on the Representation Bill of that session. The Bill of this session gives the power of returning 15 and 14; while the Assembly do not recognise the necessity or justice of *obliging* the districts to effect that result. It is more than probable the number of Protestant returns would be much larger under this Bill than 15; as Catholic districts would, doubtless, continue to return independent Protestants, as they have hitherto done.

Schedule, No. 2.

Distribution of Members, according to the Census of 1845.	Popula- tion.	Protest- ant.	Catho- lic.	Members.		Proportion for each Member.
				P.	C.	
St. John's district is divided into Two districts, by a line running North from Beck's Cove to Broad Cove.....	25196	6210	18986		6	4199
District of Trinity.....	8801	7518	1286	3		2933
“ Bonavista.....	7227	5418	1809	3		
“ Fortune Bay.....	2920	2557	363	1		2920
“ La Poile.....	2180	2151	29	1		2180
“ Ferryland.....	4581	182	4399		2	2290
“ Burin.....	4358	2407	1951	2		2179
“ Placentia and St. Mary's.....	6473	1018	5455		3	2157
Conception Bay is divided into 5 districts, to return 7 Members, for a population of 28,026, averaging 1 for every 4000, viz.—						
Horse Cove to Turk's Gut, inclusive.....	3997	769	3230		2	1998
Turk's Gut, exclusive, to Port de Grave, inclusive.....	5538	4150	1388	1		5538
Port-de-Grave, exclusive, to Harbor Grace, inclusive.....	7981	5198	2783	2		3990
Carbonear to Musquito, inclusive.....	5071	2340	2731		1	5071
Fresh Water to Bay de Verds, inclusive.....	5439	3988	1451	1		5439
Twillingate and Fogo, inclusive.....	6744	5616	1128	2		3372
	96506	49523	46983	16	14	

*The relative numbers of these districts, as altered by the Council, stand as here stated. The population was more equally divided in the Bill as sent up by the Assembly.

Order for 3rd reading:

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

Read 3rd time.

And the said Address was read a third time accordingly.

Notice for appointment of a Delegate to the United States:

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that on to-morrow he would move the appointment of a Delegate to proceed to the United States upon the subject of Free Trade.

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

TUESDAY, 30th MAY, 1854.

Committee on conduct of Mr Justice DesBarres.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the further consideration of the conduct of the Hon. Mr. Justice DesBarres, on the Southern Circuit.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNING took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Report:

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

Resolutions.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the charges preferred by Mr. Hogsett, and the evidence taken in reference thereto, be reported to this House.

Resolved,—That the said charges and evidence be referred to a Select Committee to report upon.

(For Charges and Evidence see *Appendix*.)

Report received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Select Committee:

Ordered,—That Mr. Little, Mr. Hogsett, Mr. Shea, Mr. Hoyles, and Mr. Hanrahan, do form such Committee.

Committee on Currency Bill postponed.

Ordered,—That the Committee of the whole upon the Currency Bill be postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. LITTLE, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare Reasons

to be offered at the Conference to be requested with Her Majesty's Council on the subject matter of the last Conference, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read, as follows:—

The House of Assembly have requested this conference with Her Majesty's Council on the subject of the last conference, for the purpose of acquainting Her Majesty's Council that they cannot recede from the amendments made by them upon amendments made by Her Majesty's Council in and upon the Bill entitled "An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the representation thereof," for the following reasons:—

1st.—In the amendments made by the House of Assembly on the amendments sent to them from Her Majesty's Council, the Assembly had prominently in view the following considerations, which influenced them in forming their Bill originally, viz.—first, the maintenance of the present relative adjustment of districts, as far as practicable, submitting in a spirit of concession to a sub-division of the only two districts the Council have heretofore particularly sought to sub-divide, against their conviction of the necessity or the public policy for such a course; especially when it is borne in mind that under the present electoral divisions of this Island, established upon the granting of a Representative form of Government to this colony, and tested for a period of twenty years, at five general elections, the returns to the Assembly have been a fair representation of the various interests and opinions of the people of this colony, and do not justify the objections to them even in a denominational view, as there have been 39 Protestant members, and 36 Catholics returned during that time. And although there are six of the existing nine electoral districts of this colony capable of returning three-fifths of the members of the Assembly of the Protestant persuasion, as shewn by Table No. 1, annexed, yet they have not done so, nor have the Catholic districts acted in a less liberal spirit in the return of liberal and independent Protestants, who gained the public confidence by their liberal and enlightened views, integrity of character, and a regard for the substantial interests of the people, irrespective of sectarian distinctions. Secondly,—That the great body of the people who constitute the liberal and progressive party in this colony, and who are comparatively free of mercantile and official control, should have their due share of representation, while those districts which are subject to such control should not have an undue proportion of members. And thirdly,—As the Council have heretofore refused to duplicate the present number of members on the basis of the non-division of the present electoral districts, on alleged sectarian grounds, not distinct, as the Assembly assumes, from mercantile and official interests, the Assembly were therefore solicitous to meet this view, and accordingly arranged their amendments so that the two principal denominations should have the power, if

Report of Committee to prepare Reasons to be offered at Conference with H. M. Council on Representation Bill.

they wished to exercise it, of securing the return of members according to the relative numbers of these denominations.

The Council assumed, for the purpose of sustaining their amendments last session, that as the two principal denominations were so equal in numbers, there being in the year 1845, 49,523 Protestant inhabitants, and 46,983 Catholics in this Island, the returns under their amendments made by them on the Bill of the Assembly, and their forming the subject of a conference, would be 13 Protestant and 13 Catholic members, a result which would be fair, though it would not have taken place, the Assembly conceive, under those amendments. There being no State Church to be supported by this colony, and no special reason therefore why the electors of any denomination should seek to uphold any undue sectarian ascendancy in the Government of this colony, it is unreasonable to suppose that either the Protestant or Catholic districts will be exclusively influenced by denominational considerations in the return of their members, apart from the unfair distribution of patronage and places of honor by the Government. The only public question on which a sectarian difference has arisen here is that of Education, and this difference existed, not between Protestants and Catholics, but between a portion of the members of the Church of England and the Dissenters of the colony; the former contending for the exclusive control of their share, according to numerical proportion, of the Protestant Education grant, and the latter for a non-division of it.

The Assembly therefore appropriated the members to the fifteen districts mentioned in their Bill with a due regard to all these considerations, without undertaking to guarantee a relative return of 15 and 14, upon denominational grounds; their Bill, certainly, gave the power to effect that result, though they are confident the proportion of Protestants that would be returned under it would be much more than 15, judging from the experience of the past. On reference to Table No. 2, hereto annexed, it will be seen that the distribution of members under their Bill was made with a due regard to the denominational. Among the other important considerations already referred to, the Council assume that the district of Burin would not return two Protestants, and therefore adopted a moral principle of representing the Catholic minority in that district. The Protestant majority in the district of Burin is 456 inhabitants: three Protestant gentlemen have been returned to the Assembly for that district, and only one Catholic member has sat in the Assembly for it, he being a resident in the district for more than forty years; and although supported by local friends, Catholic and Protestant, he was defeated in a contest by a Protestant merchant, who represented the district in the late House. It is therefore unjust to regard his return as a sufficient reason to justify the adoption of this untried principle of representing minorities in this single district. Besides, while there is a less Catholic majority

(only 390) in the district of Carbonear, on which the return of a Catholic may be said to rest, if viewed in a sectarian light, and while the number of inhabitants in that district is 5071, to return only one member, the district of Burin, with a population of 4358, has two members, with the majority of 450, and the same strong mercantile influences existing there which succeeded before. One member was then taken from the liberal and Catholic district of Placentia and St. Mary's, and one added to the Protestant district of Bonavista, which is much more under mercantile influence. Now, the district of St. Mary's and Placentia is more extensive than that of Bonavista; the difference in their respective population is only 754 inhabitants. In 1850 the present Acting Solicitor-General, in an amendment on the Representation Bill, then before the Assembly, proposed to give the district of St. Mary's and Placentia 4 members, and Bonavista only 2. There does not, therefore, appear to be any reason why the latter district should now occupy a better position in the proposed arrangement than the former. Nor did the Assembly conceive that any circumstances exist to justify the giving of a third member to Bonavista; but they consented to it for the purpose of effecting a compromise with the Council—not from a sense of justice—they deemed it more expedient for the general good to adopt that course than to sanction any further sub-division of districts, or permit the introduction of the novel principle intended by the Council to be applied in Burin. The distribution of members, under the amendments made by the Assembly, differs in some important particulars from that under the original Bill, as appears by the Table No. 3, hereto annexed.

The proposition to annex a part of the district of Trinity, under decided mercantile influence, to a part of Bonavista, an essentially conservative district, but not so thoroughly subject to that influence as Trinity district; and the alternative suggested by Her Majesty's Council of subdividing Burin, which cannot be equally or fairly divided without producing Protestant majorities in both sub-divisions; would involve not only the question of a general sub-division of the electoral districts, but would give an undue preponderance to mercantile influence in these two districts, and in the aggregate returns.

Under these circumstances, rather than submit to the amendments of Her Majesty's Council, the Assembly would prefer the measure proposed in the Assembly by the present Acting Solicitor General in 1850, an abstract of which is annexed in the Table No. 4. However unfair its application would be felt in some cases, or objectionable on the score of the sub-division of certain districts, the only qualification they would annex to the sub-division of the districts not already agreed to be divided, is that two-fifths of the registered voters shall first approve thereof by requisition to the Governor.

The House of Assembly, in their proceedings on this measure, have

been influenced by an earnest and sincere desire to do unqualified justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony; and they hesitate not to express their conviction that any material departure from the principle on which they have founded their amendments, would tend to the withholding of their just rights from one or other of these classes.

(Signed)

J. KENT,

Speaker.

House of Assembly,
30th May, 1854.

TABLE, No. 1.

ABSTRACT of Census of 1845.

Districts.	Protestants.	Catholics.	
Conception Bay.....	16,446	11,580	} Which return 9 members to the Assembly.
Trinity Bay.....	7,518	1,283	
Bonavista Bay.....	5,418	1,809	
Fogo.....	5,616	1,128	} Which return 6 members to the Assembly.
Burin.....	2,407	1,951	
Fortune Bay (including Burgeo and La Poile, not represented)	4,703	392	
St. John's.....	6,211	18,985	} Which return 6 members to the Assembly.
Ferryland.....	169	4,412	
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	1,018	5,455	

Table, No. 2.

Distribution of Members, according to the Census of 1845.	Popula- tion.	Protest- ant.	Catho- lic.	Members.		Proportion for each Member.
				P.	C.	
St. John's is divided into Two districts, by a line running North from Beck's Cove to Broad Cove.....	25196	6210	18986		6	4199
District of Trinity.....	8801	7518	1283	3		2933
“ Bonavista.....	7227	5418	1809	2		3613
“ Fortune Bay.....	2920	2557	363	1		2920
“ La Poile.....	2180	2151	29	1		2180
“ Ferryland.....	4581	182	4399		2	2290
“ Burin.....	4358	2407	1951	2		2179
“ Placentia and St. Mary's.....	6473	1018	5455		3	2157
Conception Bay is divided into 5 districts, to return 7 Members, for a population of 28,026, averaging 1 for every 4000, viz.—						
Horse Cove to Cupids, inclusive.....	6722	2614	4108		2	3361
Port-de-Grave, to Bay Roberts, inclusive.....	4612	3806	806	1		4612
Spaniards Bay to Harbor Grace, inclusive.....	6182	3698	2484	2		3091
Carbonear to Musquito, inclusive.....	5071	3340	2731		1	5571
Fresh Water to Bay de Verds, inclusive.....	5439	3988	1451	1		5439
Twillingate and Fogo, inclusive.....	6744	5616	1128	2		3872
	96506	49523	46983	15	14	

NOTE.—The Council stated last session, in their Conference, that 13 Protestant Members and 13 Catholics would result from their amendments on the Representation Bill of that session. The Bill of this session gives the power of returning 15 and 14; while the Assembly do not recognise the necessity or justice of obliging the districts to effect that result. It is more than probable the number of Protestant returns would be much larger under this Bill than 15; as Catholic districts would, doubtless, continue to return independent Protestants, as they have hitherto done.

Table, No. 3.

Distribution of Members, according to the Census of 1845.	Popula- tion.	Protest- ant.	Catho- lic.	Members.		Proportion for each Member.
				P.	C.	
St. John's is divided into Two districts, by a line running North from Beck's Cove to Broad Cove.....	25199	6210	18986		6	4199
District of Trinity.....	8801	7518	1286	3		2933
“ Bonavista.....	7227	5418	1809	3		
“ Fortune Bay.....	2920	2557	363	1		2920
“ La Poile.....	2180	2151	29	1		2180
“ Ferryland.....	4581	182	4399		2	2290
“ Burin.....	4358	2407	1951	2		2179
“ Placentia and St. Mary's.....	6473	1018	5455		3	2157
Conception Bay is divided into 5 districts, to return 7 Members, for a population of 28,026, averaging 1 for every 4000, viz.—						
Horse Cove to Turk's Gut.....	3997	767	3230		2	1998
Turk's Gut, to Port de Grave, inclusive.....	5538	4150	1388	1		5538
Port-de-Grave, to Harbor Grace, inclusive.....	7981	5198	2783	2		3990
Carbonear to Musquito, inclusive.....	5071	2340	2731		1	5071
Fresh Water to Bay de Verds, inclusive.....	5439	3988	1451	1		5439
Twillingate and Fogo, inclusive.....	6744	5616	1128	2		3372
	96506	49623	46983	16	14	

*The relative numbers of these districts, as altered by the Council, stand as here stated. The population was more equally divided in the Bill as sent up by the Assembly.

Schedule, No. 4.

The Solicitor General's amendments provide for 31 members, the Island to be divided into 17 districts, to be called and represented as follows :—

The District of St. John's, East.....	3	members.
“ St. John's West.....	3	“
“ Brigus.....	2	“
“ Port de Grave.....	2	“
“ Harbor Grace.....	2	“
“ Carbonear.....	2	“
“ Trinity South.....	1	“
“ Trinity North.....	1	“
“ Bonavista South.....	1	“
“ Bonavista, North.....	1	“
“ Twillingate.....	1	“
“ Fogo.....	1	“
“ Ferryland.....	1	“
“ Bay Bulls.....	1	“
“ Placentia West.....	2	“
“ Placentia and St. Mary's.....	2	“
“ Burin.....	2	“
“ Fortune Bay.....	2	“
“ Burgeo.....	1	“

Ordered,—That the Report be adopted.

Adopted:

Ordered,—That the same Managers who managed the last Conference on the part of the Assembly do manage this Conference.

Managers named.

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

WEDNESDAY, 31st MAY, 1854.

Mr. SHEA, from the deputation to present the Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of a delegation to the United States, in reference to Free Trade, reported that His Excellency had handed him the following reply :—

Reply of the Governor to Address in reference to Delegation to United States.

I regret to find that the Assembly is disposed to adopt a course independent of the Executive Government, which I cannot recognize, and which may have the effect of frustrating the object of the Assembly itself.

Mr. HOYLES moved, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. HAYWARD,

Motion for Address to Governor for grant to protect the Fisheries.

That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be appropriated out of the Treasury a sum of money equal to that voted by the House in its last session, for the protection of the Fisheries, and this House will make provision therefor.

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

Division:

For the Motion, 4.

Against the Motion, 5.

Mr. Hoyles
 “ Warren
 “ Hayward
 “ Emerson.

Mr. Little
 “ Hogsett
 “ Winser
 “ Benning
 “ Hanrahan.

Address negatived.

So it passed in the negative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. LITTLE, from the deputation to present the Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of the Representation Bill, reported that His Excellency had handed him the following reply:—

Reply of Governor to Address on Representative Bill:

I decline to comply with the request contained in this Address, which solicits an unconstitutional interference, on my part, with an independent branch of the Legislature.

The request also appears to be grounded on the assumption that I had adopted the opinion of the Assembly, as against that of the Council, upon the details of a measure in discussion between the two Houses.

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 1st, 1854.

Road Petition from Bay Roberts.

Mr. HANRAHAN presented a Petition from Richard Delaney and others, of Bay Roberts, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to complete the road by the south side of Spaniards Bay pond.

On Table.

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

A Message from Her Majesty's Council.

The Clerk to Her Majesty's Council, in the absence of the Master-in-Chancery, brought down the following Message:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Her Majesty's Council accede to the Conference requested on the subject of the last Conference, and have appointed Managers on the part of this House to meet the Conferees of the House of Assembly in the Committee-room of the Council, presently.

Message from H.M. Council.

WM. ROBINSON,
President.

Council Chamber,
1st June, 1854. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

On Table.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned,

Managers attend Conference, and report.

Mr. LITTLE reported that the Managers had met the Committee of Conference on the part of the Council, and had complied with the Instructions of the House.

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

FRIDAY, 2nd JUNE, 1854.

A Message from Her Majesty's Council.

The Master-in-Chancery to Her Majesty's Council brought down the following Message:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Her Majesty's Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise by Loan a sum of money for the general purposes of the colony"—without Amendment.

Message from H.M. Council.

WM. ROBINSON,
President.

Council Chamber,
2nd June, 1854. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

On Table.

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

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, seconded by Mr. HANRAHAN,

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address for Returns of Exports and Imports for '53.

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House Detailed Returns of Exports from this Island to all countries, for the year 1853 ; and of the Imports for the same period ; together with the quantities and value of such Exports and Imports, and the amount of duties collected on the latter.

Engrossed, and Deputation to present.

Ordered,—That the same be engrossed and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Little and Mr. Hanrahan.

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

SATURDAY, 3rd JUNE, 1854.

Report of Select Committee on retiring allowances of Officers under Responsible Government.

MR. SHEA, from the Select Committee appointed to consider the Message of His Excellency the Governor in reference to the retiring allowances that may become payable to those officers whose situations may become vacated under the system of Responsible Government, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read, as follows :—

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Message of His Excellency on the subject of the allowances to be made to the officers of the Government, whose offices shall be liable to be vacated on the introduction of Responsible Government, take leave to inform the House, that they have fully and carefully considered the matter embraced in the said Message, and beg to report to the House the result of their investigations.

In their inquiries, the Committee deemed it necessary not only to regard the Message of His Excellency, but to consider as well what had been done under similar circumstances in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the Colonies referred to by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, as a criterion in the settlement of the retiring allowances.

In Nova Scotia, the only officer who was held entitled to a pension on the change of system, was the Provincial Secretary, and in Prince Edward Island the claims were limited to the holders of the offices of Colonial Secretary and Attorney General.

The Committee have failed to discover any analogy between the scale of compensation proposed by His Excellency, and that which has been adopted in the colonies in question; and while they are of opinion that an equitable provision should be made for parties vacating offices who have admitted claims on the colony for compensation, they cannot assent to the justice of demanding from this colony larger relative sums than were deemed a sufficient discharge of similar claims in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Those who entertain the most conservative views of the claims of officials displaced in subservience to a question of public policy, usually admit that the example of England is a safe and just guide for the settlement of any analogous case. The Committee append a statement showing what was the scale of compensation adopted for the officers who were dismissed under the Imperial Customs' Act of 1834; and here it will be seen that there is as little affinity with the scale proposed by His Excellency as in the arrangements adopted in the two provinces before mentioned.

In Nova Scotia, the Provincial Secretary, an officer of thirty years' standing, received a pension of £400 stg. per annum; and in Prince Edward Island the gentleman retiring from that office, which he had held twenty years, received an allowance of £133 6s. 8d. stg. per annum.

The Attorney General in Nova Scotia, who had been seven years in that office, and who held the office of Solicitor General previously, received no retiring allowance; and in Prince Edward Island, the sum of £133 6s. 8d. was granted to the displaced incumbent, who had held the office for twenty years.

The Committee propose for the following officers, to be removed on the introduction of Responsible Government, the yearly pensions as follows, which do not materially differ from the scale suggested by His Excellency:—

The Colonial Secretary, in office over 20 years.....	£400
“ Surveyor General, ditto	285
“ Attorney General, in office 8 years.....	140

The Solicitor General, being under suspension, the Committee do not conceive that they have at present any power definitely to determine in his case. Should he be restored, they think he would be entitled to a pension of Ninety Pounds.

The Committee beg leave to refer to the following Resolution, passed by the Assembly in April, 1849—(the principles of Responsible Government having been affirmed by the Assembly as adapted to the circumstances of the Colony):—

“*Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that all persons who may be hereafter appointed to offices within this colony, analagous to offices held by a political tenure in those colonies where Responsible Government prevails, should be notified by the Executive at the time of their appointment, that their offices are to be held upon the like tenure, in the event of Responsible Government being conceded to this colony.

“The House of Assembly respectfully submit that the meaning of this Resolution is obvious.

“It does not interfere with existing rights—its prayer is to the effect that parties about to be inducted into certain offices, shall be notified by the Executive of this colony, that their tenure of office must be contingent on any changes that Her Majesty, in the exercise of her prerogative, may, in her wisdom, deem necessary to introduce into the Government of this colony.

“The House of Assembly have been induced to pass this Resolution to obviate as much as lies in their power, the difficulties that are likely to arise on the introduction into the Government of this colony, of any such change.

“The House of Assembly have observed in the neighboring colony of Nova Scotia, that the difficulty of introducing a new principle into the Administrative Government of that colony has been greatly enhanced by the claims of vested rights, urged by official incumbents.

“The House of Assembly therefore consider they are exercising a wise foresight in embodying their opinions on this subject in the before-recited Resolution.—They wish to guard against the possibility of the claim of private rights being pleaded as a cause for the obstruction of a public measure that may be considered as necessary for the promotion of the general welfare; and they are also actuated by the desire, that in the event of this change taking place, its beneficial influences may not be marred by the acrimonious feelings such contests invariably engender in society.

“The House of Assembly therefore pray, that the Right Honorable the

Secretary of State for the Colonies will take the aforesaid Resolution into consideration, and recommend to Her Majesty that the principle therein enunciated may, in all future appointments to such offices as may be within the scope of such Resolution, be carried into operation.

Extract from the despatch of the Secretary of State for the colonies, dated 14th May, 1849, on the above subject :—

“I concur in the opinion expressed by the House of Assembly in Committee, that much future inconvenience may be obviated, if all persons who may be henceforward appointed to offices in Newfoundland, of the class specified in their resolution, should be apprised at the time of receiving their appointment that such offices are to be held upon what is termed a political tenure, in the event of what is commonly called the system of Responsible Government being extended to that colony. I shall accordingly cause due notice of this condition to be given to every person receiving an appointment from the Crown to an office under your Government which comes within the meaning of the resolution. It gives me much satisfaction to add that I consider the House of Assembly entitled to credit for the judgment and discretion with which they have acted in suggesting that this notice should be given, and reserving for future and more deliberate consideration the question as to whether the change in the system of Administration which has been proposed, should be adopted.”

The present incumbents of the offices of Treasurer and Collector having taken office subsequently to the adoption and confirmation of the above resolution, they necessarily come within its scope and operation.

The Committee approve of the proposed combination of the two last-mentioned offices, and the appointment of an Auditor-General, as recommended by His Excellency; but they do not see the expediency of advising that the offices, thus combined, should be relieved from the operation of political changes.

The Committee would recommend that a respectful address be sent to His Excellency, with a copy of this Report; and if the allowances herein stated should meet His Excellency's approval, that the House shall embody the same in a Bill similar to those adopted in the neighbouring colonies of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Scale of Pensions under Imperial Act, 1834, to those who entered the Public Service prior to the 5th of August, 1829:—

15 to 20 years' service	...	...	5-12ths.
20 " 25	...	...	6-12
25 " 30	...	...	7-12
30 " 35	...	...	8-12
35 " 40	...	...	9-12
40 " 45	...	...	10-12

45 " 50 11-12
 50, or upwards—not exceeding salary, or,
 in other words, 1-12th amount of
 income added for every 5 years
 after the 1st fifteen.

*To those who entered the Public Service subsequently to the 4th August,
 1829 :—*

17 to 24 years' service	... ..	4-12ths
24 " 31	... ..	5-12
31 " 38	... ..	6-12
38 " 45	... ..	7-12
45 and upwards	... ..	8-12

Respectfully submitted,

A. SHEA,
 P. F. LITTLE,
 E. HANRAHAN,
 C. BENNING,
 G. J. HOGSETT.

Committee-Room, }
 June 3rd., 1854. }

On Table.

Notice of Address to the
 Governor in reference to
 Report of Committee on
 retiring allowances.

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

Mr. SHEA gave notice that on Monday next he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, to accompany the Report of the Select Committee on the subject of the retiring allowances of certain officials.

A Message from Her Majesty's Council.

The Clerk to Her Majesty's Council, in the absence of the Master-in-Chancery, brought down the following Message:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Message from H.M. Council.

Her Majesty's Council request a Conference with the House of Assembly on the subject of the last Conference, on the Amendments made on the Bill to increase the number of Representatives, and have appointed Conferees on the part of this House to meet the Managers on the part of the Assembly in the Committee-room of the Council, presently.

WM. ROBINSON,
President.

Council Chamber, }
 3rd June, 1854. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

On Table.

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

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

Resolved,—That a Message be sent to Her Majesty's Council, acceding to the Conference requested by Her Majesty's Council.

Message to H.M. Council.

Ordered,—That Mr. Little and Mr. Hogsett do take the Message to Her Majesty's Council.

Deputation to H. M. Council.

Ordered,—That the same Managers who managed the last Conference do manage this Conference on the part of the House.

Managers of Conference appointed.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned,

Mr. LITTLE reported that the Managers had met the Conferees on the part of the Council, and had received from them their Instructions.

Managers attend Conference, and report Instructions.

The said Instructions were then read by the Clerk, and are as follow :

Her Majesty's Council have requested this conference with the House of Assembly on the subject of the last conference on the amendments made in the Bill to increase the number of Representatives, for the purpose of acquainting the Assembly that, having considered the Instructions of the Assembly to their managers, the Council see in them no reason whatever for departing from the principle of giving to the different religious denominations, with reference to their numbers, their due proportion of Representatives ; a principle which, while it has been the avowed object of both branches of the Legislature, would not have been carried out by the Bill as sent up from the Assembly, but would have been effectuated by the Amendments of the Council. The Council cannot, therefore, recede from their amendments, except that in reference to the expenses of elections, as already signified to the Assembly.

Instructions delivered to Managers.

The Council, in making the amendment granting an enlarged exercise of the franchise to the electors of the Burin district, were desirous, with a view to the general arrangement, to insure the return of one Roman Catholic member for that district, notwithstanding they were convinced, from past experience, that such return would be made under the present Bill, without such amendment.

In the last paragraph but one of their instructions to their conferees, the Assembly appear to express a desire to abandon the Bill which they have deliberately passed, and sent up for the concurrence of the Council, and to substitute in its stead a proposition (which is nevertheless characterized as unfair, and as still requiring a peculiar qualification,) made at a former period by a member of their own House. Were it not for the gravity with which this proposition is introduced, the Council would abstain from bringing under the notice of the Assembly, that to refer, in a conference between the two Houses, to the views and opinions of individual members of either body, expressed now or at any former period, is a

proceeding of a novel, and, as the Council submit, of an unparliamentary character, and an irregularity which might lead to great inconvenience.

Much of the force of the arguments urged by the Assembly appears to depend upon the use of peculiar appellations applied to certain districts and classes of electors. The Council feel it right, therefore, to renew the intimation of their opinion expressed upon a former occasion, that as these appellations are at best but mere titles of assumption, and do not affect the merits of the question under consideration, it is desirable to abstain from the use of them in the communications between the two branches.

The Council deem it unnecessary to enter into any lengthened discussion of the statements contained in the instructions of the Assembly to their conferees, in which the Council fail to discover any ground for concluding that the views entertained and expressed by the Council are inconsistent with a due regard to the just rights of all classes of the inhabitants of the colony; unless it be in the having assented to a scheme of representation from which the wealthy and important Protestant minority of the district of St. John's is virtually excluded.

On Table.

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

Resolution for Conference with H. M. Council on Representative Bill.

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, seconded by Mr. HANRAHAN,

Resolved,—That a Conference be requested with Her Majesty's Council on the subject matter of the last conference.

Deputation to H. M. Council,

Ordered,—That Mr. Little and Mr. Hanrahan do take the Message to Her Majesty's Council.

Notice for Committee on the State of the colony.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move the House into a Committee of the whole on the state of the colony, on the subject of Responsible Government.

Notice for Committee on Privilege.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that on Wednesday next he will move the House into a Committee of the whole on Privilege, with reference to a written Message alleged to have been officially received by the Speaker from the Governor, on the subject of the Representation Bill, and alleged to have been returned to His Excellency at his request, without the consent of the House, and that the said Committee shall have power to send for witnesses.

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

MONDAY, 5th JUNE, 1854.

Mr. HANRAHAN presented a Petition from Alexander O'Donovan,

Principal of the Carbonear Grammar School, which was received and read,—Praying that his present rate of salary may be increased.

Petition from Principal of Carbonear Grammar School for increase of salary.

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

On Table.

Mr. HAYWARD presented a Petition from Patrick Lang and others, of Cats Cove, and Kitchens Cove, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to complete roads in those localities.

Road Petition from Cats Cove and Kitchen's Cove.

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

On Table.

A Message from Her Majesty's Council.

The Master-in-Chancery to Her Majesty's Council brought down the following Message:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Her Majesty's Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have acceded to the Conference requested by the House of Assembly on the subject of the last Conference, and have appointed Conferees to meet the Managers on the part of the Assembly, in the Committee-room of the Council presently.

Message from H.M. Council.

WM. ROBINSON,

President.

Council Chamber,
5th June, 1854. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

On Table.

Ordered,—That a Select Committee be appointed to draw up Reasons, to be offered at the Conference requested with Her Majesty's Council.

Select Committee to prepare Instructions to Conferees.

Ordered,—That Mr. Little and Mr. Hanrahan do form such Committee.

Mr. LITTLE, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare Reasons to be offered at the Conference requested with Her Majesty's Council upon the Amendments on the Increase of Representation Bill, presented the report, which he read in his place, and then handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, as follows:

Report of Select Committee:

The House of Assembly have requested this Conference with Her Majesty's Council on the subject of the last Conference on the Amendments made in the Bill to Increase the number of Representatives, for the purpose of acquainting the Council that having considered the Instructions of the Council to their Managers, the Assembly regret to perceive in them the absence of that spirit of conciliation and fair play

Instructions,

which has influenced the conduct of the Assembly upon this important question ; and they are therefore confirmed in the opinion which they have entertained, that it is utterly hopeless to expect the concurrence of the Council in any just or generally acceptable measure upon this subject. They are now satisfied, however, that they have left untried no constitutional means at present available to them in the colony to effect an understanding with the Council.

The objects of the Council in their treatment of the Representation Bill, appear to have been two-fold ; first—the maintenance of the existing system of Government, and the perpetuation of sectarian ascendancy in the Government of this colony ; and second—the consolidation of the mercantile influence, which has predominated in the government from the time of the concession of the constitution to the present day.

It should be borne in mind that in this, as in the neighboring colonies, there have always been rival interests at variance, having different objects in view, and adopting different means to attain their ends. From the earliest days in its history, the merchants of Newfoundland have endeavored to keep the Trade of the country in their hands, and the operative population in a state of vassalage. To effect this object -he better, they strongly opposed the granting to this colony of a Representative form of Government, and other institutions incident to a progressive state of society ; when, however, against their will, they were granted to the people, they managed to obtain a control over them, and thus carry out in one way, what they had failed to achieve in another ; hence their position in the Government, and the alliance which has been formed with their interests at the Council Board, to oppose all popular movements, and especially the just settlement of a measure deemed essential to the proper working of a reformed system of government. Hence the united opposition of the Council (with one honorable exception) to Responsible Government ; and hence the foundation for the distinction which facts and history have drawn, but to which the Assembly have only adverted, as existing between the conservative or obstructive party, and the liberal and progressive party, who have gained for the people the most cherished privileges they enjoy, and all the reforms that have been made in our political and other public institutions.

The Assembly should not have deemed it necessary to trace to its source the distinctive and combined policy which the Council desire to carry out, or the party to whom they are allied, had their attention not been called to the matter by the manner in which they have taken exception to the use of these “peculiar appellations” of “liberal” and “conservative” or “mercantile” districts, and endeavored to substitute for them mere denominational distinctions, which have obtained an undue prominence in their proceedings on this measure, while the real interests which the Council seek to uphold, have been kept in the back ground.

The Assembly would not wish to be understood as detracting from the consideration due to the different religious denominations of this Island, in the arrangement of the increase of the Representation, and they do not hesitate to refer to the Bill, as introduced and amended by them, to prove the fairness of their views, in the distribution of the members, but they feel it their duty to protest against the manner in which this element has been treated by the Council.

The alleged anxiety of the Council to secure the return of a Catholic member for the district of Burin, by the introduction of a new and untried principle, is regarded by the Assembly, not as a constitutional safeguard, but as a dangerous expedient to divide the people, by promoting sectarian divisions, and from the existence of anomalies in the state of society in this colony, which do not exist, except in the Constitution of its government. If the Electors of Burin have on two occasions returned Catholic members to the Assembly, while they have had the power of returning Protestants, that shews that they do not recognise the sectarian standard as the test of Representative qualification, and the Assembly do not see the necessity or propriety of obliging them, or any other constituency, to conform to a principle which often begets strife, without securing parliamentary usefulness, or political integrity.

The Assembly regret to perceive a disregard of facts on the part of the Council, in their statement that the Assembly appear to express a desire on their part to abandon the Bill which they had deliberately passed and sent up for the concurrence of the Council.

As an alternative, they stated that rather than accede to the Council's Amendments, they would prefer the measure introduced by the now acting Solicitor-General, in 1850, with a slight modification, and they are quite at a loss to understand, in what sense it can be considered unparliamentary, or irregular, to refer to that measure, or to the name of the introducer of it, for the purpose of designating and identifying it, nor do they think the Council should have raised any objection on the score of inconvenience, to a reference to such a record of the expressed opinions of any member of their Board, or any officers of the Government when the settlement of an important political question is sought to be effected.

The liberal district of St. John's, which has invariably returned a Protestant member to the Assembly, commencing with the Honorable WILLIAM THOMAS, who occupies a seat in the Council, would (the Assembly are confident) under their Bill, continue to display the same liberality in the return of members, deserving of public confidence, irrespective of sectarian distinctions. The Assembly are therefore surprised that the Council should have repeated an allegation which the Assembly have heretofore passed unnoticed, that even under the scheme of Representa-

tion to which they have assented, the wealthy and important Protestant minority of the district of St. John's is virtually excluded, while the gross population of the district is 25,196, of whom 18,986 are Catholics, and it is only allowed six members, being one for every 4,199 inhabitants, or as the Council would erroneously assume, one for every 3,132 Catholics; forgetting that the conservative and mercantile district of Trinity, with only 8,801 inhabitants, not half the Catholic population of St. John's, and a little over a third of its gross population, was to have three members, being one for every 2,933 of its inhabitants, or one for every 2,506 Protestants in the district, and LaPoile would have one member for 2,151 Protestants, that according to the reasoning of the Council, there are more than eleven thousand Catholics unrepresented, in districts having Protestant majorities, and that in fact, the arrangements in the Bill, as passed by the Assembly, were so made, as to leave no reasonable ground of objection on this or any other head, a conclusion in which disinterested men of all denominations, who have considered the subject, fully concur.

In conclusion, the Assembly have also to express their regret, that in the discussion of this question, the Council should have so far forgotten the dignity which ought to characterize the grave deliberations of either branch of the Legislature, as to give vent to the display of temper which pervades the instructions to their managers; and the Assembly take the liberty of suggesting, without intending any disrespect, that as the arguments put forward by them, in support of their Amendments, are evidently unanswerable, it would be more magnanimous in the Council, to submit to them with becoming grace, than continue to oppose the popular will.

Ordered,—That the Report be adopted.

Ordered,—That the same Managers who managed the last Conference on the part of the Assembly do manage this Conference.

And the names of the Managers being called over they went to the Conference, and being returned,

Mr. LITTLE reported that the Managers had met the Conferees on the part of the Council, and had complied with the Instructions of the House.

On motion of Mr. SHEA, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. LITTLE,

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

Managers of Conference appointed.

Report of Managers.

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly beg leave to lay before Your Excellency a copy of a Report of a Select Committee, which has been adopted by the House on the subject of the retiring allowances of certain officials of the Government, whose places will be vacated on the introduction of Responsible Government.

Address to Governor, with report of Select Committee on retiring allowances.

In bringing this matter under the consideration of Your Excellency, the Assembly trust Your Excellency will perceive in the scale proposed, a desire to make an equitable arrangement of the subject in question.

Ordered,—That the same be engrossed and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Shea and Mr. Little.

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

TUESDAY, 6th JUNE, 1854.

Mr. EMERSON gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will be pleased to appropriate the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds to protect the Fisheries at Cape John.

Notice for Address to the Governor on the protection of the Fisheries at Cape John.

Mr. WINSER gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will cause to be laid before the House a statement of the whole expenditure on account of the Poor, in the year 1853, in each electoral district, separately; distinguishing the amount paid in cash from the amount paid in provisions; and the names of all persons to whom each particular was entrusted; with the distribution for, and in every district: also, the same Particular Statement for the five months passed in the year 1854.

Notice for Address to Governor for returns of expenditure for the Poor in 1853.

At a quarter before three o'clock, the names of Members present being

House adjourned for want of a quorum.

taken down as follow,—Mr. Hoyles, Mr. Shea, and Mr. Winser, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House for want of a quorum.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th, 1854.

A Message from Her Majesty's Council.

The Master-in-Chancery to Her Majesty's Council brought down the following Message:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Message from H.M. Council.

Her Majesty's Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the last Amendment made by the House of Assembly upon the Amendments made by the Council, upon the Bill entitled "An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the Representation thereof," and do not concur in the other Amendments made by the Assembly upon the said Amendments, made by the Council upon the said Bill.

WM. ROBINSON,

President.

Council Chamber,
7th June, 1854. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

On Table.

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

Reply of Governor to Address on retiring allowances.

Mr. SHEA from the deputation appointed to wait upon his His Excellency the Governor with the Address on the subject of the retiring allowances that may become payable to Officers of the Government whose situations may become vacant on the concession of Responsible Government, reported that His Excellency had handed him the following reply:—

I am happy to receive the assurance contained in this Address, of the desire of the Assembly to make an equitable arrangement in respect of the officers whose places will be vacated on the introduction of Responsible Government.

I perceive from the Report of the Committee which accompanies this Address, that the scale of retiring allowances recommended by me, is not acquiesced in; and that the Committee has not adopted the received

principle on which I had proceeded, and which justice requires, namely, —that the loss of a regular service under the Crown in the colony, is the point for consideration, and the loss to be compensated for, and not merely the loss of a particular office, held at a certain juncture, and which might have been held for one month only by an officer whose period of service had extended over 20 or 30 years. If the principle I have adverted to should be departed from, it would operate with manifest injustice towards the Attorney-General.

I do not concur in the rule proposed to be applied to the case of the Attorney-General; a reference to the Blue Book of the colony shews that he has been in the service of the colony for nearly twenty-two years; and the House will, I doubt not, on further consideration of the circumstances, see the justice of adopting the scale I had laid down, or of placing the Attorney-General in the same category with the Colonial Secretary and the Surveyor-General.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that on to-morrow he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider His Excellency's reply to the Address of the House on the subject of the retiring allowances.

Notice for Select Committee to consider the reply of the Governor to the Address on retiring allowances.

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of whole upon the state of the colony.

Committee on state of the colony.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Report.

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

On motion of Mr. HOGSETT, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. LITTLE,

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon Privilege.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Committee on Privilege.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Report.

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

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

Notice for free Conference on the Representation Bill.

Mr. LITTLE gave notice that on to-morrow he would move that a Message be sent to Her Majesty's Council, requesting a Free Conference on the subject of the Amendments on the Representative Bill.

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

THURSDAY, 8th JUNE, 1854.

On motion of Mr. LITTLE, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. PARSONS,

Resolution for free Conference with H. M. Council on Representation Bill.

Resolved,—That a Message be sent to Her Majesty's Council, requesting a Free Conference with the Council on the subject matter of the last Conference on the Amendments made in the Bill to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island.

Deputation to H. M. Council.

Ordered,—That Mr. Little and Mr. Parsons do take the Message to Her Majesty's Council.

A Message from Her Majesty's Council.

Message from H.M. Council.

The Master-in-Chancery to Her Majesty's Council brought down the following Message:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Her Majesty's Council accede to the Free Conference requested by the House of Assembly on the subject matter of the last Conference, on the Amendments made in the Bill to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and have appointed Managers to meet the Conferees of the Assembly in the Committee-room of the Council presently.

WM. ROBINSON,

President.

Council Chamber,
8th June, 1854. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

On Table.

Ordered,—That Mr. Little, Mr. Hanrahan, Mr. Winser, and Mr. Parsons do manage the Conference on the part of the House.

Managers appointed.

And the names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference, and being returned,

Managers attend Conference.

Mr. LITTLE reported that the Managers had met the Conferees on the part of the Council, and asked leave to report the substance thereof to-morrow.

Report of Managers.

Ordered,—That Mr. Little do report to the House to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the further consideration of the state of the Colony.

Committee on further consideration of the State of the colony.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair, the Black Rod being at the door.

Mr. Speaker resumes the Chair.

A Message from Her Majesty's Council.

The Master-in-Chancery to Her Majesty's Council brought down the following Message:—

Message from H. M. Council.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

Her Majesty's Council acquaint the House of Assembly that, having heard from the Managers on the part of this House, at the Free Conference held this day upon the subject matter of the Amendments on the Bill entitled "An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the representation thereof," the Report of what transpired at such Conference, and having taken the said Report into consideration, the Council are unable to recede further from the Amendments made by them upon the said Bill.

WM. ROBINSON,
President.

Council Chamber, }
8th June, 1854. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

On Table.

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

Committee on State of the colony.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Resolutions reported.

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

1. *Resolved*,—That in deference to the recommendations of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, as communicated in the Despatch from His Grace of the 24th February last, the House of Assembly have since zealously applied themselves to the carrying out of the conditions declared by His Grace to be necessary pre-requisites to the introduction of Responsible Government.

2. *Resolved*,—That as a leading feature in these conditions, the Bill for the increase of Representatives was passed by the Assembly on a basis which provided for the fair representation of the liberal and conservative or mercantile interests, and appropriated the members to the several Electoral Districts with a due regard to the relative claims of the two great religious denominations of the colony—the number of Protestants being, by the last census, 49,523 ; and of Catholics, 46,983—and the number of members allotted by the Bill of the Assembly being, to nine districts, having each a decided Protestant majority—15, and 14 members to six districts, having Catholic majorities.

3. *Resolved*,—That the settlement of the question of Representation by reference to a sectarian test, has always been, and now is, repudiated by the House of Assembly ; and its adoption has proceeded solely from an anxious desire to meet the objections of the party opposed to the concession of Responsible Government, and whose objections took the professed ground that the change would result in the establishment of Catholic Ascendancy.

4. *Resolved*,—That the passage of the Bill referred to abundantly exonerates the Assembly from the charge that they are influenced by a desire for any undue ascendancy in the colony.

5. *Resolved*,—That notwithstanding the unimpeachable fairness of the Bill by reference to the issue raised by Her Majesty's Council, that body refused to assent to the measure, and amended it by abstracting one member from the Liberal and Catholic constituency of Placentia, and adding it to the mercantile and Protestant district of Bonavista, and by introducing a principle to be applied only to the district of Burin, by which the minority might return one of the two members for that district.

6. *Resolved*,—That the Assembly believe that the application of a special principle to the return for one district, while a different principle

governs the returns for all other districts, involves an anomaly without precedent in the history of Representative institutions.

7. *Resolved*,—That this proceeding appears to the Assembly to proceed from a desire to establish the proposition that the people of this colony are so separated by sectarian feeling that they will place political confidence only in the hands of their co-religionists—an inference triumphantly refuted by our past history in regard to election returns.

8. *Resolved*,—That the adoption of this novel principle in the district of Burin would necessarily produce a permanent separation between the different religionists in that locality, and give a statutable recognition to those differences which Her Majesty's Council affect to deplore.

9. *Resolved*,—That the Assembly refused to assent to a principle so novel and anomalous, and which, in its effects, would be destructive to the peace of a thriving community.

10. *Resolved*,—That though the Bill originally sent from the Assembly was strictly defensible in a denominational point of view, yet from a desire to conciliate differences, and bring this long-pending question to a settlement, the House passed an amendment on their Bill, conceding an additional member to the Protestant and Conservative district of Bonavista; thus giving to nine districts, having Protestant majorities, the power to secure the return of 16 out of the proposed number of thirty members.

11. *Resolved*,—That this concession has been rejected by Her Majesty's Council; and the House, having thus exhausted all means at their disposal to effect a settlement, it is hopeless to expect the concurrence of that body in any just or generally acceptable measure of Representation.

12. *Resolved*,—That Her Majesty's Council, having consistently opposed every effort to introduce Responsible Government into this Colony, and their hostility to the change being still openly manifested, it was hardly to be expected they would concur in any measure of Representation they believed the Assembly could accept, because the settlement of this question would insure the result to which the Council have been steadily opposed, and by which their long-enjoyed position and influence would be subjected to constitutional checks and correctives.

13. *Resolved*,—That all the other points recommended in the Despatch referred to, and that were insisted on by Her Majesty's Council, have been agreed to by the House.

14. *Resolved*.—That Her Majesty's Government be requested to concede the immediate application of Responsible Government, with the understanding that, on the formation of a new Council, a measure of Repre-

sensation similar to that recently adopted by the Assembly be passed, and brought into operation without delay.

15. *Resolved*,—That it is the deliberate opinion of the House, that notwithstanding the concession of the principle of Responsible Government to the colony by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the present Council will leave no means untried to stay the introduction of the change. It is therefore our firm conviction that we shall consult the best interests of the country in refusing to grant the Supplies necessary to carry on the existing system, and that the people will consider the inconvenience that may accordingly result, a small evil, as compared with the continuance of a system under which the country is practically without a government for any useful purpose.

16. *Resolved*,—That an Address be adopted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and both Houses of Parliament, embodying the foregoing Resolutions, and that Delegates be appointed by the House to proceed to London to advocate and sustain the views of the Assembly in the present position of affairs, and to present a duplicate of the said Address to His Grace.

Motion that Report be adopted.

Mr. LITTLE moved, seconded by Mr. SHEA,

That the Report be adopted.

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

Division.

For the Motion, 8.

Against the Motion, 1.

Mr. Little

Mr. Hoyles.

“ Parsons

“ Hanrahan

“ Shea

“ Hogsett

“ Winser

“ Emerson

“ Talbot.

Motion affirmed.

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

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

Resolution requesting J. Hume Esq., M.P., to present Address to the House of Commons.

Resolved,—That Joseph Hume, Esq., M. P., be respectfully requested to take charge of the Address to the House of Commons, and to continue his patriotic exertions in promoting the rights of the people of this colony to Self-Government.

Resolved,—That an Address be adopted to His Excellency the Governor, requesting him to transmit the Address to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Resolution for Address requesting the Governor to transmit the Address to the Duke of Newcastle.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that on to-morrow he would move the appointment of Delegates to proceed to England upon the subject of Responsible Government.

Notice of appointment of Delegates to England.

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

SATURDAY, 10th JUNE, 1854.

Mr. SHEA, in accordance with the Resolutions reported from the Committee of the whole upon the state of the colony, presented the draft of an Address to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, which he read in his place, and then handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read, and is as follows:—

Address to the Duke of Newcastle on Responsible Government.

To His Grace the Right Hon. the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—

The House of Assembly beg leave to inform Your Grace, that since the receipt of the Despatch of Your Grace, of the 24th February last, they have endeavored to carry out the views of Your Grace with reference to the conditions declared in the Despatch referred to as necessary precedents to the introduction of Responsible Government into this colony.

The Bill for the increase of Representatives in the Assembly, being the most prominent of these conditions, a Bill to provide for this object was introduced without delay, on a basis which provided for the fair representation of the liberal and conservative or mercantile interest, and appropriated the members to the several electoral districts with due regard to the two great religious denominations of the colony, the number of Protestants being, by the last census, 49,523, and of Catholics, 46,983, and the number of members allotted by the Bill being, to nine districts having decided Protestant majorities, 15,; and 14 members to six districts having Catholic majorities—a test of settlement, as far as the religious aspect of it is concerned, which the Assembly have always repudiated, and which they have reluctantly assented to, in the present instance, from an

anxious desire to meet the objections of the party opposed to Responsible Government, whose objections took the assumed ground that the change would result in the establishment of Catholic ascendancy.

The House beg leave to annex, for the information of Your Grace, a tabular statement of this Bill, and they submit to the impartial decision of Your Grace, whether the facts disclosed in this statement are not an ample refutation of the charge, that the Assembly are animated by a desire for any undue religious ascendancy in the colony.

Assuming that the Council would be desirous to give effect to the instructions of Your Grace, the Assembly did not anticipate that any material objection would be made by that body to the adoption of a measure which carries with it the proofs of fairness and equity. It soon became apparent, however, that the question was to be considered, not by regard to its abstract merits, but in reference to the issue it contemplated, for notwithstanding that the principle of Responsible Government had been conceded by the Despatch of Your Grace, members of the Council, as though this concession were still a question, mixed up with the discussion on this Bill their selfish arguments against the change of system which Your Grace had decreed. Influenced by such views, the fairness of the Bill was not calculated to be its recommendation, and it was amended by abstracting one member from the liberal district of Placentia and St. Mary's, which is not amenable to mercantile influence, and bestowing him on the mercantile district of Bonavista, and by introducing a principle to be applied only in the district of Burin, by which the minority might return one of the two members for that district.

The object of the party who have opposed the introduction of Responsible Government into this colony, has been to show that our social condition was anomalous, that sectarian asperities had acquired an intensity which so separated the different religionists, that to none but members of their own communion would they severally confide their political trust. The amendment made by the Council with reference to Burin, assumes as a fact these statements which our political history proves to be aspersions on the character of the people; and as the adoption of this principle would create the evils it affects to provide for, and as, moreover, the Council are unable to prove any peculiarity in the condition or character of the people of this colony to require the adoption of a novel principle in our plan of representation, and to apply this device to the case of an isolated district, while a general well understood principle governs all the other returns, the Assembly refused to assent to the scheme, as involving a stigma on the colony, and as giving statutable recognition to sustain differences where political rights are enjoyed by all alike, and where all denominations must participate equally in the benefits of a vigorous constitutional administration of public affairs.

The Assembly, however, having entered on the consideration of this bill, with a view to the adjustment of the differences that might arise, and anxious to bring to a conclusion the long-pending controversy between the two Branches of the Legislature on this subject, resolved to compromise the matter in dispute, and passed an amendment on their original bill, conceding an additional member for the district of Bonavista, thus giving to nine districts having Protestant majorities 16 out of the now proposed number of 30 members. A tabular statement, showing the nature of this proposal is annexed, (No 2,) and in informing Your Grace that it has been rejected by the Council, we feel assured that Your Grace will come to the conclusion which the Assembly have arrived at, that it is useless to expect the concurrence of that body in any just or generally acceptable measure of representation.

Her Majesty's Council have consistently opposed every effort to introduce Responsible Government into this colony, and they still openly manifest their hostility to the change. Under these circumstances the Assembly entered upon the task of endeavouring to adjust the pre-requisites as far as this question is concerned, solely in deference to the wishes of Your Grace; for the House thought it not reasonably presumable that Her Majesty's Council would concur in any measure of representation they believed the Assembly could accept, because the settlement of this question would insure the result to which the Council had been steadily opposed, and by which the long-enjoyed position and influence of that Body would be subjected to constitutional checks and correctives.

Your Grace will doubtless perceive in the conduct manifested by the Council, herein referred to, those evidences of unwarrantable obstruction which have led the Assembly to the deliberate conviction that notwithstanding the concession of the principle of Responsible Government, the Council will leave no means untried to stay the introduction of the change. The Assembly, to sustain the credit of the colony, passed the Revenue Bill, as well as a Loan Bill, required to provide for liabilities the Government had incurred. But they feel they would assist the efforts to prolong the present system by granting the supplies necessary to carry it on, and they therefore came to the conclusion that the interests of the country would be best consulted by withholding the usual Supply Bill; and the inconvenience that may thereby result will be esteemed by the people a small evil, as compared with the continuance of a system under which the country is without a government for any useful purpose.

The House therefore submit to Your Grace that they are justified in requesting the immediate concession of Responsible Government, with the understanding that on the formation of a new Council, a measure of representation similar to that they recently adopted, be passed and brought into operation without delay.

Statement, No. 1.

Distribution of Members according to the Census of 1845.	Popula- tion.	Protest- ant.	Catho- lic.	Members.		Proportion for each Member.
				P.	C.	
St. John's district, divided into 2 districts by a line run- ning North from Beck's Cove to Broad Cove.....	25,196	6210	18986		6	4199
District of Trinity.....	8,801	7518	1286	3		2933
“ Bonavista.....	7,227	5418	1809	2		3613
“ Fortune Bay.....	2,920	2557	363	1		2920
“ LaPoile.....	2,180	2151	29	1		2180
“ Ferryland.....	4,581	182	4399		2	2290
“ Burin.....	4,358	2407	1951	2		2179
“ Placentia and St. Mary's.....	6,473	1018	5455		3	2157
Conception Bay is divided into 5 districts, to return 7 members for a population of 28,026, averaging 1 mem- ber for every 4,000, viz. :						
Horse Cove to Cupids, inclusive.....	6,722	2614	4180		2	3361
Port-de-Grave to Bay Roberts, inclusive.....	4,612	3806	306	1		4912
Spaniards Bay to Harbor Grace, exclusive.....	6,182	3698	2484	2		3091
Carbonear to Musquito, inclusive.....	5,071	2340	2731		1	
Fresh Water to Bay de Verds, inclusive.....	5,439	3988	1451	1		5493
Twillingate and Fogo.....	6,744	5616	1128	2		3372
	96,506	49523	46983	15	14	

NOTE.—The Council stat-
ed last session, in their Con-
ference, that 13 Protestant
Members and 13 Catholics
would result from their amend-
ments on the Representation
Bill of that session. The Bill
of this session gives the pow-
er of returning 15 and 14 ;
while the Assembly do not re-
cognise the necessity or justice
of *obliging* the districts to ef-
fect that result. It is more
than probable the number of
Protestant returns would be
much larger under this Bill
than 15 ; as Catholic districts
would, doubtless, continue to
return independent Protest-
ants, as they have hitherto
done.

Statement, No. 2.

Distribution of Members, according to the Census of 1845.	Popula- tion.	Pro- testant.	Catho- lic.	Members.		Proportion for each Member.
				P.	C.	
St. John's district, divided into two districts by a line running north from Beck's Cove to Broad Cove.....	25196	6210	18986		6	4199
Trinity district.....	8801	7518	1286	3		2933
Bonavista district.....	7227	5418	1809	3		2409
Fortune Bay district.....	2920	2557	363	1		2920
LaPoile district.....	2180	2151	29	1		2180
Ferryland district.....	4581	182	4399		2	2290
Burin district.....	4358	2407	1951	2		2179
Placentia and St. Mary's district.....	6473	1018	5455		3	2157
Conception Bay is divided into 5 districts, to return 7 Members for a population of 28,026, averaging 1 for every 4000, viz.:						
Horse Cove to Turk's Gut inclusive.....	3997	769	3228		2	1998
Turk's Gut exclusive, to Port-de-Grave inclusive.....	5538	4150	1388	1		5538
Port-de-Grave exclusive to Harbor Grace, inclusive.....	7981	5198	2783	2		3990
Carbonear to Musquito inclusive.....	5071	2340	2731		1	5071
Fresh Water to Bay-de-Verds inclusive.....	5439	3988	1451	1		5439
Twillingate and Fogo.....	6744	5616	1128	2		3372
	96506	49523	46983	16	14	

*The relative numbers of these districts, as altered by the Council stand as here stated. The population was more equally divided in the Bill as sent up by the Assembly.

Adopted and engrossed.

Ordered,—That the Address be adopted and engrossed.

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

Resolution for Addresses to both Houses of Parliament.

Resolved,—That Addresses similar to the foregoing be transmitted *mutatis mutandis*, to the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

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

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address to Governor.

The House of Assembly beg leave to inform Your Excellency that they have passed the accompanying Address to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subjects of Responsible Government and the Representation of this colony; and they respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to forward the same to His Grace.

Engrossed and Committee to present.

Ordered,—That the same be engrossed and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Shea and Mr. Winser.

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

Resolution for Select Committee on the Governor's reply to the Address on retiring allowances.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the reply of His Excellency the Governor to the Address on the subject of the retiring allowances to Officers of the Government, on the concession of Responsible Government.

Ordered,—That Mr. Shea, Mr. Hanrahan, Mr. Little, Mr. Winser, and Mr. Hogsett, do form such Committee.

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

Resolution for Delegates to London.

Resolved,—That Philip F. Little, George Henry Emerson, and Robert John Parsons, Esquires, having the confidence of the House, be appointed Delegates from the House to Her Majesty's Government (any two to be competent to act) to advocate the views of the Assembly, as expressed in the Addresses of the House to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. SHEA, in accordance with the foregoing Resolution, presented the draft of an Address to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, which he read in his place, and then handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read, and is as follows:—

*To His Grace the Right Hon. the Duke of
NEWCASTLE, Her Majesty's Principal Se-
cretary of State for the Colonial Depart-
ment, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—

The House of Assembly of Newfoundland, in Legislative session convened, beg leave respectfully to inform Your Grace that they have, during the present session, appointed Philip Francis Little, George Henry Emerson, and Robert John Parsons, Esquires, Members of their body, as Delegates, with power to any two of these gentlemen to represent to Her Majesty's Government the state of this colony, and to advocate the claims of its inhabitants to Responsible Government, with reference to the circumstances referred to in an Address to Your Grace and both Houses of Parliament on the subject, passed this day.

They therefore trust that Your Grace will be pleased to give a favorable hearing to their Delegates, and upon a full consideration of the matters which they will deem it their duty to submit, Your Grace may be enabled to advise Her Majesty's Government to adopt such measures as will meet the views of the Assembly, and thereby confer upon the people of this colony a full participation in such rights and privileges as have been granted to the neighboring colonies, and are shown to be productive of the peace and prosperity of the people.

Ordered,—That the Address be adopted and engrossed.

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

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

*To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMIL-
TON, Esq., Governor and Commander-
in-Chief in and over the Island of New-
foundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having passed an Address to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, informing him of the appointment of Philip F. Little, George Henry Emerson, and Robert John Parsons, Esquires, Members of their body, as Delegates to the Imperial Government, on the state of the colony, and to advocate its claims to Responsible Government, respectfully beg leave to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit such Address to His Grace.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Shea and Mr. Winsler.

Address to the Duke of Newcastle, on appointment of Delegates.

Address requesting Governor to transmit the Address to the Duke of Newcastle.

Engrossed, and Committee to present.

Committee on the Currency Bill made 1st order.

Ordered,—That the Committee of the whole upon the Bill to regulate the Currency of this Colony stand first on the order of the day on Monday next.

Mr. HOGSETT, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the charges and evidence reported from the Committee of the whole House, on the conduct of the Hon. Justice DesBarres on the Southern Circuit, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read as follows :—

Report of Select Committee appointed to investigate the charges and evidence reported from Committee of the whole on conduct of Mr. Justice DesBarres.

The Committee appointed to Report upon the charges preferred against the Honorable Augustus Walle Des Barres, Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, respecting his conduct as Judge of the Southern Circuit Court in the fall of 1852 and 1853, beg leave to report that, having carefully perused the evidence taken before a Committee of the whole House, they cannot find any reasonable excuse, from the state of the weather, or otherwise, for the Circuit ship putting into Caplin Bay, with a fair wind for a great portion of the way to St. Mary's,—the first place where Court was to have been held; or her subsequent calling, and remaining for the period she did, at Trepassey.

The Circuit ship having, without any sufficient reason, put into Trepassey, was principally the cause of the failure of the Circuit; and the subsequent delay there, so far as the Committee can gather from the evidence, appears to have been caused from the want of perseverance on the part of Judge Des Barres, and a determination frequently expressed by him, that he would not remain at sea at night.

The Committee are further sustained in this view by the evidence of Mr. Sweetman, who was at sea from the seventh to the twelfth day of September, on his way from Placentia to St. John's, and who speaks clearly and positively as to the state of the wind and weather during that period; and from the statement of several of the witnesses, who say that during the time the Circuit ship lay at Trepassey, laden boats left Trepassey for St. John's, and returned from thence to Trepassey; and further, that several laden craft, of various descriptions, went to St. John's, and returned to St. Mary's, Placentia, and Burin, between the twentieth day of August, and the twentieth day of September.

The Court was to have opened in Burin on the eighteenth day of September, and continue for six days; at Harbor Briton on the twenty-sixth day of September, and continue for six days; at Burgeo on the fourth day of October, and continue for six days; and at Ferryland on the fourteenth day of October, and continue for ten days.

The Circuit ship left Trepassey on the twenty-seventh day of September, with a fair wind for Burin, where, as it appears from the evidence, she would have arrived on the twenty-eighth, had it been the desire of

the Judge to proceed thither, instead of which she went to St. Mary's, having to beat into St. Mary's Bay.

What the object of the Judge in going to St. Mary's could have been the Committee are at a loss to discover, except it was to delay the time, without performing the business of the Circuit; a conclusion at which the Committee have arrived, from the fact that Court was not held in St. Mary's, and that the Circuit ship, with a fair wind for Burin, Harbor Briton, or Burgeo, put into Salmonier and there remained until within a few days of the time for opening the Court at Ferryland, the only place where Court was held on the Southern Circuit in the fall of 1853.

That if there was a desire on the part of the Judge to carry out the Circuit, he could have proceeded direct from Trepassey to Burin, where, as appears from the evidence, several cases of importance were to have been tried, and to Harbor Briton and Burgeo, and hold Court in these places, after which he could have arrived in Ferryland, if not on the day the Court was to have opened, in a day or two after, when the provisions of the statute might still have been complied with, as a provision is made for a contingency of this description.

That presuming the putting into Caplin Bay and Trepassey by the Circuit ship was a matter of necessity, which is positively contradicted by the evidence, the course of conduct pursued by the Judge after leaving Trepassey exemplifies his determination not to prosecute the Circuit.

For these reasons, the Committee cannot refrain from expressing their regret that they should be obliged to concur with the general tenor of the charges preferred against Judge DesBarres, and have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the conduct of the Judge betrayed, upon his part, a determination not to discharge his duty as Judge of the Southern Circuit Court.

The Committee, in conclusion, would respectfully suggest that a copy of the said Evidence and Charges, and this Report, be sent, accompanied by an Address, to His Excellency the Governor, with a request that he will take such steps with reference thereto as the circumstances of the case may appear to him to require.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT,
Chairman.

A. SHEA,
E. HANRAHAN,
P. F. LITTLE.

Committee-Room,
June, 1854. }

*As Mr. Hayes has been occupied
the above has been sent out*

Report adopted:

On motion of Mr. HOGSETT, seconded by Mr. BENNING,

Ordered,—That the said Report be adopted.

Mr. HOGSETT, in accordance with the foregoing Report, presented the following Address to His Excellency the Governor, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read as follows:—

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having adopted the accompanying Report, together with the evidence and charges preferred against the Hon. Augustus Wallet DesBarres, Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, respecting his conduct as Judge of the Southern Circuit Court in the falls of 1852 and 1853, respectfully beg leave to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take such steps with reference thereto, as in the circumstances of the case may appear to Your Excellency expedient to be adopted.

Ordered,—That the Address be adopted and engrossed.

Ordered,—That Mr. Hogsett and Mr. Benning be a Committee to present the same to His Excellency the Governor.

Committee to present.

Notice of motion for Delegate to United States.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that on Monday next he would move the appointment of a Delegate to the United States on Free trade.

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

MONDAY, 12th JUNE, 1854.

Committee of whole on Bills:

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon Bills.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered

the Bills to them referred, and had severally passed the Bills sent down from Her Majesty's Council, entitled "An Act to declare the rates in Currency at which British Gold and Silver Coins shall be a legal tender," without amendment; and the Bill sent down from Her Majesty's Council, entitled "An Act to regulate the Currency of this colony," with some amendments, and he handed the Bills in at the Clerk's Table.

Gold and Silver Coins Bill reported without amendment.

Currency Bill reported with amendments.

And the said Amendments on the Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the Currency of this colony," having been severally read throughout a first and second time, were, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Amendments passed.

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

Order for 3rd reading.

On motion of Mr. HOGSETT, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. WINSER,

Resolved.—That Philip Francis Little, Esq., be appointed a Delegate from this House to proceed to the United States upon the subject of Free Trade between that country and this colony, to promote the Resolutions of this House upon that subject.

Resolution appointing P. F. Little, Esq., Delegate to the United States.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the further consideration of Privilege.

Committee on further consideration of Privilege.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had taken evidence thereon, which, together with a Resolution, they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the resolution and evidence in at the Clerk's Table, where the same were read, as follow:—

Report.

Resolved,—Whereas the Speaker of this House did recently receive a written communication from Mr. Secretary Crowdy, stating that His Excellency the Governor declined receiving the Address of the House upon the subject of the Representation Bill, which communication the Speaker did not communicate to the House, but returned the same to His Excellency, without the authority or sanction of the House:

Resolved,—That the withdrawal of that communication, without the consent of the House, was a serious breach of its privileges; but as Mr. Speaker has declared that he did not conceive that he was infringing its privileges, but acted from a desire to prevent a collision between His Excellency and this House, it is therefore the opinion of this House,

that his explanation for the course he adopted be accepted as his apology.

(For Evidence accompanying see *Appendix*.)

Notice for Address to the Governor for Despatches on Responsible Government.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of any Despatches he may receive by next mail, on the subject of Responsible Government.

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

TUESDAY, 13th JUNE, 1854.

Currency Bill, and Gold & Silver Coins Bill read 3rd time.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to declare the rates in currency at which Gold and Silver Coins shall be a legal tender, and the Bill to regulate the Currency of this colony, as amended, were severally read a third time.

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

Resolved,—That the said Bills do pass, and that the following Message be sent to Her Majesty's Council:—

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have passed the Bill sent down from Her Majesty's Council, entitled "An Act to declare the rates in Currency at which Gold and Silver Coins shall be a legal tender," without amendment. The Assembly have also passed the Bill sent down from the Council, entitled "An Act to regulate the Currency of this colony," with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Council.

On motion of Mr. HOGSETT, seconded by Mr. WINSER,

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

To His Excellency KER BAILLIE HAMILTON, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency

Passed, and

Message to H. M. Council, with Bill,

will be pleased to favor the House with a copy of any Despatch Your Excellency may receive from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, by the mail now due, on the subject of Responsible Government.

Address to the Governor.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency by Mr. Hogsett and Mr. Winsler.

Engrossed, and Committee to present.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that His Excellency will continue to make the necessary provision for the Poor and Lunatic Paupers :

Notice of motion for Address to the Governor, to continue to provide for the Poor, and to advance £700 to complete the Lunatic Asylum.

Also, that he will be pleased to advance a sum not exceeding £700 to complete the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. SHEA reported that His Excellency the Governor, in reply to the Address requesting His Excellency to forward the Address to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle on the subject of the present state of the Colony, had been pleased to say he would be happy to comply with the request of the House.

Replies of the Governor to Address requesting him to forward the Address to the Duke of Newcastle on Responsible Government, and the appointment of Delegates.

Also, that in reply to the Address requesting His Excellency to forward the Address to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle on the appointment of Delegates to London, His Excellency had been pleased to say he would be happy to comply with the request of the House.

Mr. HOGSETT reported that His Excellency, in reply to the Address on the subject of the Report of the Select Committee on the conduct of the Hon. Mr. Justice Des Barres, had been pleased to say he would give the matter his serious consideration.

Reply of Governor to Address in reference to the conduct of Mr. Justice Des Barres.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a communication from Mr. Secretary Crowdy, stating that His Excellency the Governor intended to prorogue the Assembly on to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

Mr. Speaker informs the House of His Excellency's intention to prorogue the Legislature.

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th, 1854.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that on the first day of next Session he would

Notice of motion on the subject of the present mode of reporting the Debates.

move that the present system of reporting the Debates of this House be discontinued, and that a better and more effective system be adopted.

Petition from Garnish for a grant to deepen the harbor.

Mr. HOYLES presented a Petition from Thomas Grandy, and others, of Garnish, which was received and read,—Praying for a grant to enable them to deepen the Harbor.

On Table.

Ordered.—That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

Mr. LITTLE moved, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to continue to make the necessary provision for the Poor, and Lunatic Paupers of this Colony; and also to advance a sum not exceeding Seven Hundred Pounds to complete the Lunatic Asylum; this House to indemnify His Excellency for the same.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor,

By F. W. Rennie, Esq., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

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

His Excellency the Governor commands your immediate attendance in the Council Chamber.

Message from His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Speaker and the House attend his Excellency.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to assent to the following Bills:

Governor assents to Bills.

An Act to declare the rates in currency at which British Gold and Silver Coins shall be a legal tender.

An Act to raise by loan a sum of money for the general purposes of the colony.

After which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Council:

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

In my reply to the Address of the Assembly, in answer to my Speech on opening the present Session, I expressed my regret at the course the Assembly then appeared resolved to pursue; and that whether the public good had been consulted in arriving at the determination to which they had come, was a question for their own consideration, and that with them would rest the responsibility for any detriment to important public interests which might arise from such course.—And now, whether circumstances—especially since the communication to the Assembly of the Duke of Newcastle's despatch of the 21st February last, on the subject of Responsible Government, justify the course of procedure on the part of the Assembly, announced by them in their Address to His Grace, is a point on which I forbear to express an opinion, but which must be submitted to the consideration of the Imperial authorities.

The Session having extended over four months and a half, and the Assembly having, at the expiration of that protracted period, stated their determination, for reasons mentioned in their Address to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, not to grant to Her Majesty Supplies for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of the Colony, I am induced, by regard for the honor of the Crown, formally to terminate the Session by prorogation.

After which the Hon. the President of Her Majesty's Council said:—

It is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until the Ninth day of August next, to be then here holden; and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

JOHN STUART, *Clerk.*

END OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY.

Speech of His Excellency
the Governor at close of
Session.

Assembly prorogued till
ninth August.

APPENDIX.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

ESTIMATE

OF THE SUMS OF MONEY REQUIRED FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1891.

£20,707 3s. 4d.

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF THE ABOVE SUM.

Salary of the Private Secretary	£100	0	0
Clerk of the Council	70	0	0
Two Clerks in the Secretary's Office	120	0	0
Office Expenses	100	0	0
Stationery	50	0	0
Printing	150	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	420	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	310	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	700	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	60	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	20	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	100	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	100	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	50	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	450	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	150	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	40	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	150	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	100	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	100	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	30	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	200	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	20	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	60	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	250	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	50	0	0
Cost of the Annual Report, and for purchase of printed forms	870	0	0

APPENDIX.

Summary of the above estimate of the sums of money required for the year ending 31st December, 1891, for services to be rendered by the Government.

APPENDIX.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

ESTIMATE

OF THE CHARGE OF DEFRAYING THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE OF THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1854.

£20,707 3s. 4d.

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF THE ABOVE SUM:—

Salary of the Private Secretary	£200	0	0
Clerk of the Council	200	0	0
Two Clerks in the Secretary's Office	400	0	0
Office Keeper ditto	60	0	0
Messenger ditto	60	0	0
Colonial Treasurer	500	0	0
Clerk in Treasurer's Office	150	0	0
Clerk of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts—including allow- ance for Assistant Clerk, and for purchase of printed forms	420	0	0
Clerk of Northern Circuit Court	200	0	0
Ditto Southern ditto	200	0	0
Crier and Tipstaff Supreme Court	60	0	0
Ditto Harbor Grace	20	0	0
Three Police Magistrates, St. John's	900	0	0
*Police Inspector	60	0	0
High Constable	80	0	0
Ten Police Constables	450	0	0
Gaoler	150	0	0
Gaol Surgeon, St. John's	40	0	0
Hospital Surgeon, ditto	150	0	0
District Surgeon (including Medicine, &c.)	200	0	0
Ditto, Conception Bay	100	0	0
Gaol Surgeon, Harbor Grace	30	0	0
Physician Lunatic Asylum	200	0	0
Gate Keeper, Government House Lodge	26	0	0
House Keeper, Colonial Building	60	0	0
Attorney-General's Fees... ..	250	0	0
Solicitor General's Fees	200	0	0
Stipendiary Magistrates, &c., in the Outports, as per Detailed Statement an- nexed	3791	0	0

*With an addition of £40 a year from the Grant for the relief of the Poor, for services to the Commissioners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ordinary Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols	£200	0	0
Gaol expenses	600	0	0
Printing and Stationery	500	0	0
Crown Prosecutions	300	0	0
Coroners	200	0	0
Fuel and Light	450	0	0
Postages and Incidentals... ..	120	0	0
Circuits of the Judges.....	400	0	0
Relief of the Poor	6000	0	0
Outport permanent Poor... ..	400	0	0
Lunatic Paupers	1200	0	0
Shipwrecked Sealing Crews	100	0	0
Men stationed at Fort Amherst	36	10	0
Duties on Wines for Military Mess	50	0	0
*Gas Light Company—St John's	71	13	4
“ “ —Harbor Grace	25	0	0
Unforeseen Contingencies... ..	500	0	0

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Mrs. Blaikie	£50	0	0
Matthew Stevenson	40	0	0
Robert Connell	10	0	0
Robert Smith	10	0	0
	110	0	0

ALLOWANCES TO FERRYMEN.†

At Manuels	£10	0	0
“ Great Placentia	25	0	0
“ Little St. Lawrence	10	0	0
“ Salmonier	25	0	0
“ Burin and Spoon Cove	20	0	0
“ Biscay Bay	15	0	0
“ Portugal Cove	25	0	0
“ North and South side Holyrood, £15 each	30	0	0
“ Aquafort	15	0	0
“ Trinity	25	0	0
“ Malbay	12	0	0
“ John's Pond, North Harbor, and Salmonier	30	0	0
“ Belle Isle and Topsail	20	0	0
“ Harbor Grace and South Side	25	0	0
	£287	0	0
Total	£20,707	3	4

*As a considerable portion of the year for which these Grants are required has expired, the Service is estimated for the 30th June, but it will be omitted in future Estimates.

†It is suggested that such Ferries as are absolutely required, should in future be provided for in the Road Bill.

The Estimate for clearing snow from the streets of St. John's is omitted—as is also that for “Carrying out the Crown Lands' Act,” a considerable portion of the sum already granted on this latter account being unexpended.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

DETAIL

of Salaries and Allowances to Stipendiary Magistrates, Constables, Clerks of the Peace, and Gaolers, in the undermentioned Outports for the Year 1854.

OUTPORTS.	Magistrates	Clerks of Peace.	CONSTABLES.		Gaolers.	Total.
			No.	Salary.		
Petty Harbor			1	20		20
Torbay			1	20		20
Portugal Cove			1	20		20
South Shore			1	12		12
Harbor Main			1	12		12
Cats Cove			1	12		12
Brigus and Port de Grave	£150	60	2	50		260
Bay Roberts			1	12		12
Harbor Grace	165	150	1	50	90	670
Ditto	165	60	2	50		
Carbonear	150		3	75		285
Bay de Verds			1	12		12
Western Bay			1	12		12
Hants Harbor			1	12		12
Perlican	130		1	12		142
Hearts Content			1	12		12
New Harbor			1	12		12
Trinity	150	60	2	37	25	272
Catalina			1	25		25
Bonavista	150	45	1	25	10	230
Tickle Cove			1	12		12
King's Cove			1	12		12
Salvage			1	12		12
Greenspond			1	12		12
Twillingate and Fogo	130	45	3	49	10	234
Exploits Bay			1	12		
Bay Bulls	100		1	25		125
Witless Bay			1	12		12
Toads Cove			1	12		12
Brigus, south			1	12		12
Cape Broyle			1	12		12
Caplin Bay			1	12		12
Ferryland	100	60	1	25	25	210
Aquaforte			1	12		12
Fermeuse			1	12		12
Renewse			1	12		12
Trepassey			1	12		12
St. Mary's	130		1	25		155
Carried forward...£	1,520	480	45	784	160	2944

Public Accounts.

DETAIL—CONTINUED.

OUTPORTS.				Magistrates.	Clerks of Peace.	CONSTABLES.		Gaolers.	Total.
						No.	Salary.		
Brought forward.....				£1520	480	45	784	160	2944
Placentia				130	35	1	25	25	215
Little Placentia ...						1	12		12
Oderin						1	12		12
Merasheen						1	12		12
Burin				150	35	1	25	25	235
St. Lawrence						1	12		12
Lamaline						1	12		12
Grand Bank				130		1	12		142
Jersey Harbor.....						1	12		12
Harbor Briton.....				100	35	1	12		147
Burgeo Islands ...						1	12		12
Hermitage Bay ...						1	12		12
Spaniards Bay						1	12		12
				£2,030	585	58	966	210	3791

RECAPITULATION.

15 Magistrates	£2,030
10 Clerks of the Peace	585
7 Gaolers.....	210
58 Constables	966

£3791

Treasury Accounts.

DR.		BALANCE SHEET OF THE COLONIAL	
Customs Bonds, outstanding...	.....	.....	£12,489 10 5
Ditto, (late Treasurer) .....	.....	.....	25 6 0
Cash (in Treasury) .....	.....	.....	2,922 16 4
Patrick Morris (late Treasurer, deceased) per Account, folio 16	.....	.....	2,791 6 8
		Assets	£18,228 19 5
Public Debt (as per contra) per Account, folio 12	.....	.....	114,820 0 0
Revenue and Expenditure, per Account, folio 18 & 23, being excess of Liabilities over Assets ...	.....	.....	4,999 10 8
		Total Debtors	£138,048 19 1

I hereby certify that the foregoing Accounts are just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT CARTER,
Colonial Treasurer.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
The 11th day of January, 1854. }

Treasury Accounts.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, 10TH JANUARY, 1854.

		Cr.
Outstanding Warrants, per List, folio 7	£3082	2 10
Unpaid interest " " " 10	1203	7 7
Unpaid Warrants, late Treasurer, per account, folio 16	749	10 5
Market-house " " " 14	119	6 0
Colonial Building " " " 15	206	14 11
Lunatic Asylum " " " 13	1267	18 2
Treasury Note Account " " " 15	7876	5 4
Savings' Bank " " " 14	8723	13 9
Liabilities.....	£23,228	19 1
Debentures issued, viz.—		
St. John's Re-building Act, 15th Vic.	£49701	15 4
Harbor Grace Street Act, 9th and 10th Vic.	1372	14 8
St. John's Academy Act, 7th Vic.	695	10 0
Colonial Building and Market-house Acts	25550	0 0
Colonial Penitentiary Act, 14th Victoria	7500	0 0
Lunatic Asylum Act, 15th and 16th Victoria	5750	0 0
Act 9th Victoria, cap. 7, general purposes	9250	0 0
Act 12th Victoria, cap. 20, general purposes	15000	0 0
	£114,820	0 0
Total Creditors.....	£138,048	19 1

We do hereby certify that we have duly audited the foregoing Accounts, and that we have finally settled and closed the same.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN }
A. SHEA } *Auditors.*
JOHN BEMISTER }

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
The 7th day of March, 1854. }

Statement shewing the total amount of Expenditure for each particular service for the year ended 10th January, 1854; together with the sum voted; distinguishing the sum expended as well as the balance remaining unexpended, if any.

SERVICE.	Balance from last year.	Voted in the year 1853.	Total.	Amount expended.	Balance remaining unexpended.
Agricultural Society ...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0
Archdeacon Bridge, towards the erection of School-houses...	£130 0 0	...	130 0 0	...	130 0 0
Bridge at head of Twillingate harbor	125 4 10	...	125 4 10	29 2 6	96 2 4
Breakwater at Lamaline	12 4 0	...	12 4 0	13 6 1	...
Ditto Toad's Cove	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	86 13 4	13 6 8
Ditto Olivers Cove, the sum of £75 being included in grant of indemnity .....	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	40 6 0	34 14 0
Ditto Bonavista .....	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	26 0 0	274 0 0
Bishop of Newfoundland, towards the erection of a School-house in St. John's	1000 0 0	...	1000 0 0	...	1000 0 0
Botterell Edmund Revd., towards building and repairing School-houses	300 0 0	...	300 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
Blaikie Sarah, pension .....	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	...
Bethune Donald, in addition to annual salary as Sub-collector ...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	...
Bacon Joseph, by Address of the House of Assembly .....	...	...	...	40 0 0	...
Civil and Criminal Prosecutions	71 15 10	300 0 0	371 15 10	344 4 3	27 11 7
Circuit Courts	10 1 4	400 0 0	410 1 4	412 16 7	...
Coroners .....	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	270 12 10	...
Crown Lands' Act .....	...	...	...	1256 4 10	...
Carrying out provisions of Crown Lands' Act .....	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	83 12 4	216 7 8
Court-houses and Gaols, ordinary expenses ...	80 19 5	200 0 0	280 19 5	291 0 4	...
Carbonear Public Wharf	274 0 0	...	274 0 0	277 13 5	...
Coyle Margaret, Teacher, St. John's, towards her support ...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...
Connell Robert, gratuity for past services .....	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...
Carter William W., Assayer of Weights and Measures, for office rent .....	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...
Dorcas Society, St. Johns .....	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	...
Ditto Harbor Grace .....	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	...
Ditto Carbonear .....	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	...
Duties on Wines for the use of the Military .....	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	...
Dunphy B., for land taken by Road Commissioners .....	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	...

Treasury Accounts.

APPENDIX.

Electric Telegraph Company, for damage done the wires, and for other losses ...	22	18	0	86	13	4	109	11	4	109	11	4	...
Education .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7794	19	10	...
Election Expenses .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	18	4	...
Employment of the laboring Poor, St. John's, to be defrayed from St. John's Re-building Act Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	0	0	...
Protection of the Fisheries .....	...	...	...	550	0	0	550	0	0	550	0	0	...
Ditto, on account year 1852 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	13	4	...
Fuel and Light	7	6	9	450	0	0	457	6	9	553	16	6	...
Ferryman .....	...	...	...	287	0	0	287	0	0	277	0	0	10 0 0
Factory, St. John's .....	...	...	...	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	...
Ferry at Mortier Bay ...	...	...	...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...	...	15	0 0
Grist Mill, Harbor Grace	48	13	4	...	...	...	48	13	4	...	...	48	13 4
Gaol expenses	66	4	8	600	0	0	666	4	8	743	9	4	...
Greenspond Lock-up-House	200	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	194	9	4	5 10 8
Gas Light Company, St. John's .....	...	...	...	143	6	8	143	6	8	71	13	4	71 13 4
General Protestant Academy Board in St. John's	200	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	...	...	200	0 0
Gas and Water, Harbor Grace	200	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...
Harbor Briton Court House	6	0	1	...	...	...	6	0	1	...	...	6	0 1
Harbor Grace Public wharf	150	0	0	...	...	...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...
Ditto, Gas Company .....	...	...	...	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	...
Ditto, Street Commissioners under Act 9th and 10th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	12	0	...
Victoria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0	...
Ditto, Gas Light Beacon	100	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...
Interest on Public Debt .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6094	5	0	...
Imperial Post Office, towards paying a balance due	...	...	...	14	15	9	14	15	9	14	15	9	...
Keith Jane, compensation for land at Harbor Grace	...	...	...	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	...
Lunatic Paupers	521	18	5	1301	15	10	1823	14	3	1417	11	4	406 2 11
Light-houses .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2615	12	5	...
Legislative Contingencies .....	...	...	...	5757	12	8	5757	12	8	5566	14	8	190 18 0
Law Society	25	0	0	...	...	...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...
Laborers employed on the Telegraph line of road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0	...
Mechanics' Institute, St. John's .....	...	...	...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	50	0 0
Men stationed at Fort Amherst .....	...	...	...	36	10	0	36	10	0	36	10	0	...
Newfoundland Steam Company .....	...	...	...	750	0	0	750	0	0	...	...	750	0 0
New York Exhibition, by Addresses of the House of Assembly	...	...	...	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	...
Night Watch	100	0	0	100	0	0	200	0	0	100	0	0	100 0 0

Treasury Accounts.

APPENDIX

11

Statement shewing the total amount of Expenditure for each particular Service for the year ended 10th January, 1854; together with the sum voted; distinguishing the sum expended, as well as the balance remaining unexpended, if any.—Continued.

SERVICE.	Balance from last year.	Voted in the year 1853.	Total.	Amount expended.	Balance remaining unexpended.
Outport Magistrates .....	...	2095 0 0	2095 0 0	2170 0 0	...
Ditto Clerks of the Peace .....	...	585 0 0	585 0 0	585 0 0	...
Ditto Gaolers .....	...	210 0 0	210 0 0	197 10 0	12 10 0
Ditto Constables .....	...	966 0 0	966 0 0	966 0 0	...
Ditto Permanent Poor... ..	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	405 13 4	...
O'Neill James, by Address of the House of Assembly	...	...	...	17 6 8	...
Orphan Asylum School, St. John's, for Industrial Department .....	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	...
Printing and Stationery	10 10 0	500 0 0	510 10 0	552 0 7	...
Postages and Incidentals .....	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	78 12 2	41 7 10
Potatoes, Seed and Grain	99 4 10	600 0 0	699 4 10	600 0 0	99 4 10
Parsons W. T., for attending and repairing the Town Clock	...	16 2 10	16 2 10	16 2 10	...
Postal Act .....	...	...	...	1964 8 8	...
Poor .....	...	6000 0 0	6000 0 0	8500 0 0	...
Phoenix Volunteer Fire Company, St. John's	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	...
Peyton John, compensation for extra services	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...
Printing expenses connected with the Post Office	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	...
Pier at Belloram .....	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	50 0 0
Public Wharf at Point Verd, Placentia Bay	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	40 0 0
Roads and Bridges, St. John's district	208 10 10	1794 0 0	2002 10 10	1716 12 9	285 18 1
..... Conception Bay district	81 5 5	2625 0 0	2706 5 5	1918 0 11	788 4 6
..... Trinity Bay district.....	44 6 5	934 0 0	978 6 5	637 9 2	340 17 3
..... Bonavista Bay district	152 16 7	837 0 0	989 16 7	482 5 1	507 11 6
..... Fogo district	23 17 0	705 0 0	728 17 0	61 12 0	667 5 0
..... Fortune Bay district ...	180 0 3	520 0 0	700 0 3	179 17 8	520 2 7
..... Burin district	96 16 0	535 0 0	631 16 0	153 3 4	478 12 8
..... Ferryland	64 0 10	650 0 0	714 0 10	335 1 7	378 19 3
Main Road from Holyrood to Salmonier ...	248 15 8	...	248 15 8	189 6 8	59 9 0
..... Placentia to Rocky River	...	700 0 0	700 0 0	613 2 10	86 17 2
..... Salmonier to Placentia	51 3 7	...	51 3 7	30 17 5	20 6 2
..... Salmonier to Rocky River	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	79 6 3	220 13 9

Treasury Accounts.

APPENDIX.

Salmonier to St. Mary's	2	2	2	200	0	0	202	2	2	159	6	4	42	15	10
From the Southward Bridge round the north-west arm of Holyrood	...	...	...	100	0	0	100	0	0	7	11	8	92	8	4
Ship Harbor Road	121	7	6	500	0	0	621	7	6	381	7	0	240	0	6
On the Western shore, between Cape Ray and beyond Fortune Bay	135	0	0	...	...	...	135	0	0	124	6	8	10	13	4
Placentia to Distress ...	...	...	...	100	0	0	100	0	0	76	13	10	23	6	2
Contingencies under Act 14th Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	10	1	...	...	...
St. John's Streets, &c. To be defrayed from St. John's Re-building Act Fund	194	4	0	1250	0	0	1444	4	0	1279	13	9	164	10	3
St. John's to Topsail	8	0	2	...	...	...	8	0	2	13	13	0	...	...	...
Ditto, Portugal Cove	2	8	2	...	...	...	2	8	2	4	6	7	...	...	...
General repairs	51	14	7	...	...	...	51	14	7	45	2	9	6	11	10
Repairing Job's bridge	24	1	4	...	...	...	24	1	4	...	...	...	24	1	4
Portugal Cove to Topsail, Address of the House of Assembly, 1852	27	15	10	...	...	...	27	15	10	18	3	1	9	12	9
Torbay to Flat Rock and Pouch Cove, Address of the House of Assembly, '53	20	16	2	...	...	...	20	16	2	20	3	6	0	12	8
Road Staff Salaries, St. John's, Address of the House of Assembly, 1853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	10	0	...	...	...
Roads and Bridges, St. John's, under Act 9th and 10th Vic.,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	8	...	...	...
Reid Patrick, by Address of the House of Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	13	4	...	...	...
Registration of Voters...	77	3	4	...	...	...	77	3	4	66	13	4	10	10	0
Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, R. C. Bishop, towards the completion of Presentation Convent	1500	0	0	...	...	...	1500	0	0	750	0	0	750	0	0
Repairing Court Houses and Gaols, and other Public Buildings	267	15	3	...	...	...	267	15	3	214	7	10	53	7	5
Relief and employment of the Poor on Roads in 1852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1221	17	0	...	...	...
Rogers David, compensation for extra services	...	...	...	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	...	...	...
Ryan Patrick, ditto for loss sustained by the falling of a rock at Logy Bay .....	...	...	...	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...
Survey for the construction of a Breakwater at Carbonear	...	...	...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0
Shipwrecked crews	95	6	4	100	0	0	195	6	4	77	13	0	117	13	4
Salmonier Road half-way house, towards keeping and supporting	5	0	0	35	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	...	...	...
Smith Robert, gratuity	10	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...

Treasury Accounts.

APPENDIX.

Statement shewing the total amount of Expenditure for each particular Service for the year ended 10th January, 1854; together with the sum voted; distinguishing the sum expended, as well as the balance remaining unexpended, if any.—Continued.

SERVICE.	Balance from last year.	Voted in the year 1853.	Total.	Amount expended.	Balance remaining unexpended.
Silvey James, an infirm person	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...
Salaries	70 0 0	5016 0 0	5086 0 0	4898 1 8	187 18 4
Ditto, special	2150 0 0	...
St. John's Re-building Act	370 12 6	...
St. John's Hospital, towards repairing and supporting	500 0 0	500 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0
St. John's Library	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	...
Stevenson Matthew, pension	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	...
Second Class Tidewaiters, St. John's	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	...
Shaw John, compensation for extra services	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...
St. John's Water Company, towards the erection of Hydrants	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	...
St. John's Water Company Fire Brigade	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	...
Tobin James, late Stipendiary Magistrate, St. George's Bay	299 0 0	299 0 0	299 0 0	...
Unforeseen Contingencies	500 0 0	500 0 0	167 15 2	332 4 10
Water Tanks, Pumps and Hydrants ...	65 6 8	200 0 0	265 6 8	205 4 8	60 2 0
Wharf at Presque, Placentia Bay	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	10 0 0
Winter James, in addition to annual salary as Sub-Collector	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	...
Widow of the late Harcourt Mooney, publishing proceedings of the Courts of Law	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	...
Woods Joseph, publishing Almanac	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	...
Wall round old Burial Ground	125 0 0	125 0 0	...	125 0 0
Ditto Roman Catholic ditto	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	...
Wells and Tanks at Bonavista	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	15 0 0
Weights and Measures for the whole Island.	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	50 0 0
£	7701 15	743844 17	151546 12 8	68739 8 4	11220 9 1

Treasury Accounts.

APPENDIX.

Treasury Accounts.

STATEMENT

SHEWING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF REVENUE RECEIVED INTO THE
TREASURY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 10TH JANUARY, 1854.

FROM WHAT SOURCE.		Amount.
Customs		£52491 0 7
10 per cent on St. John's importations		5672 16 5
Light Duties		2437 10 3
Crown Rents, &c.		721 1 7
Sheriff's Fees, Central district	£169 1 7	
“ Northern ditto	56 11 4	
		225 12 11
Clerk Court Fees		268 4 11
Clerk Peace Fees, St. John's	12 9 0	
“ Brigus	3 19 0	
“ Harbor Grace	14 14 0	
“ Carbonear	9 1 0	
“ Trinity	4 1 5	
“ Bonavista	8 17 6	
“ Twillingate	2 14 0	
“ Ferryland	4 14 4	
“ Placentia	2 0 6	
“ Burin... ..	5 0 7	
“ Harbor Briton	4 8 6	
		71 19 10
Postal		309 8 2
Licenses, St. John's	732 12 0	
“ Ditto, for the year 1852	302 6 0	
“ Harbor Grace... ..	32 12 0	
“ Trinity	20 0 0	
“ Bonavista	9 0 0	
“ Harbor Briton	9 0 0	
		1105 10 0
Fines and Forfeitures, St. John's	30 2 6	
“ Harbor Grace	10 16 0	
“ Brigus	3 9 6	
“ Trinity	2 10 2	
		46 18 2
Patents Fees		20 0 0
		£63370 2 10

Treasury Accounts.

OUTSTANDING WARRANTS, 10TH JANUARY, 1854.

No. of Wr't.			No. of Wr't.		
139	Protestant Board of Education, Burgeo	£7 5 0	245	Rev. P. Cleary and J. L. McKie }	£7 15 5
187	Ditto ditto	0 19 11	348	Henry Hunt Stabb	50 0 0
251	Thomas Pook	2 14 7	"	H. W. Hoyles	10 5 0
155	Walsh & Delahunty ...	1 14 10	"	Charles Simms	87 10 0
283	Wm. Freeman and Patrick Kough	5 5 0	349	Joseph Ryan	37 10 0
290	Thomas George	3 0 0	"	Francis L. Bradshaw ...	32 10 0
293	John Lundrigan	2 10 0	"	Richard Rankin	32 10 0
300	James Fitzgerald	3 15 0	350	George Simms	50 0 0
309	Wm. and John Parsons	2 18 1	"	William Stirling	7 10 0
320	Charles Culpin	3 0 0	"	W. T. Stentaford	15 0 0
"	Thomas George	3 0 0	"	Robert Bayly	15 0 0
321	Darius Blandford	3 0 0	"	John Mackey	15 0 0
"	James Oldford	3 0 0	"	James Murphy	8 15 0
322	John Troad	3 0 0	351	Edmund Glynn	6 5 0
323	John Lundrigan	2 10 0	352	John Bealey	6 5 0
"	George Mitchell	2 10 0	"	Samuel Rumson	6 5 0
326	Protestant Board of Education, Bonavista W.	25 5 0	"	George Garland	6 5 0
"	Ditto Fogo	19 15 0	"	James Norris	3 0 0
"	Ditto Placentia	18 15 0	"	Thomas Keele	3 0 0
"	Ditto Lamaline	6 10 0	"	Henry Janes	3 0 0
"	Ditto Grand Bank..	12 15 0	"	William Smith	3 0 0
"	Ditto Burgeo and La Poile	24 6 8	"	Moses Gosse	3 0 0
327	R.C. Board of Education, Trinity North	7 15 0	"	William Collins	3 0 0
"	Ditto Bonavista South	8 15 0	"	Charles Randall	3 0 0
"	Ditto Fogo	12 10 0	"	John Pawley	3 0 0
"	Ditto Twillingate	1 0 0	"	Thomas George	3 0 0
"	Ditto Morton's Harbor	5 15 0	353	Michael Coady	6 5 0
"	Ditto St. Mary's	27 10 0	"	Darius Blandford	3 0 0
"	Ditto Placentia	61 5 0	"	Maurice Devine	3 0 0
328	James Tobin	2 19 9	"	John Skiffington	3 0 0
329	James Fitzgerald	3 15 0	"	James Oldford	3 0 0
338	Thomas Crain	1 10 9	"	Jane Blackler	3 0 0
341	William Cox	2 12 0	"	John Ludlow	3 0 0
342	Henry Knight	33 6 8	"	John Jure	3 0 0
344	William Stirling	1 17 0	"	William Denn	3 0 0
345	Edward D. Shea	0 18 7	"	Thomas Getherell	3 0 0
"	Thomas Clooney	2 12 0	"	Thomas Carew	3 0 0
346	Robert Shelly	4 6 8	"	Michael Power	3 0 0
"	John Blackmore	8 13 4	"	William Trenear	3 0 0
"	John Hayward	29 10 0	"	John Rielly	6 5 0
"	— Harris	2 12 0	354	William Butler	6 5 0
347	John Score	10 16 8	"	Andrew Murphy	3 0 0
			"	George Sutton	3 0 0
			"	Henry Beck	3 0 0
			"	Thomas Laskey	3 0 0
			"	John Troad	3 0 0

Treasury Accounts.

OUTSTANDING WARRANTS, 10TH JANUARY, 1854.—Continued.

No. of Wr'nt.			No. of Wr'nt.		
354	David Handy	£3 0 0	359	R.C. Board of Education,	
"	Benjamin Cock	3 0 0		Bonavista West	£23 5 0
"	William Dow	25 0 0	"	Ditto Fogo	12 10 0
"	Henry C. Watts	5 0 0	"	Ditto Twillingate	1 0 0
355	Patrick Kemp	6 5 0	"	Ditto Morton's Harbor	5 15 0
"	Lawrence Murphy	6 5 0	"	Ditto Bay Bulls	39 0 0
"	Michael Jackman	6 5 0	"	Ditto Ferryland	45 0 0
"	Thomas Fitzgerald	6 5 0	"	Ditto St. Mary's	27 10 0
"	William Pitts	5 0 0	"	Ditto Placentia	61 5 0
"	John Esmonde	3 15 0	"	Ditto Burin	43 5 0
"	John Healey	3 15 0	"	Ditto Fortune Bay.....	7 0 0
"	Patrick Flood	3 15 0	"	Ditto Bonavista North	3 15 0
"	Patrick Linahan	3 0 0	247	Thomas Hunt	2 12 0
"	John Lundrigan	2 10 0	"	Charles Chant	3 12 7
"	James Fleming	2 10 0	"	Early and Morrissey ...	3 13 8
"	George Mitchell	2 10 0	"	Croak and Walsh	4 9 3
"	Patrick Bonia	1 10 0	"	Brennan and Lamb.....	4 6 8
356	Garland Gaden	75 0 0	"	Thos. & Garrett Rielley	4 11 0
357	Adam Scott	37 10 0	"	Patk. & John Walsh ...	4 15 4
"	St. Patrick's Free School,		"	Lawrence & St. Croix...	4 16 2
	Harbor Grace	25 0 0	"	Lawrence Hartigan.....	4 18 4
358	Protestant Board of Edu-		"	Foley & Furlong	4 18 9
	cation, St. John's.....	100 15 0	248	Barron & Delaney	4 19 8
"	Ditto Brigus	24 0 0	"	Barron & Hokey	5 5 9
"	Ditto Bay Roberts...	51 5 0	"	Wm. & John Kelly and	
"	Ditto Trinity West..	19 0 0		others	5 7 5
"	Ditto Trinity North.	35 15 0	"	Whealan & Roach	6 2 2
"	Ditto Bonavista W.	25 5 0	"	Wyse, Walsh & others	6 10 0
"	Ditto Fogo	19 15 0	"	Brine, Smith and Rose	7 16 0
"	Ditto Twillingate ...	27 15 0	"	Griffin, Kelly & Carroll	10 8 0
"	Ditto Morton's Har-		360	Dicks and Brace	6 19 1
	bor	31 5 0	"	Benjamin G. Garrett ...	4 11 8
"	Ditto Bay Bulls	3 5 0	"	The Poor Commissioners	450 0 0
"	Ditto Placentia	18 15 0	361	W. T. Stentaford	6 5 0
"	Ditto Burin	18 15 0	"	Lorenzo Moore	3 3 7
"	Ditto Lamaline	6 10 0	"	James Fitzgerald	3 15 0
"	Ditto Grand Bank..	12 15 0	"	Martin Williams	3 15 0
"	Ditto Fortune Bay..	34 10 0	"	John Morry	3 15 0
"	Ditto Burgeo and La		"	John Devereaux	3 15 0
	Poile	39 10 0	"	Hannibal Murch	3 15 0
359	R. C. Board of Educa-		"	Thomas Birkett	3 15 0
	tion, Harbor Grace...	37 10 0	"	Thomas E. Gaden	3 15 0
"	Ditto Carbonear	70 0 0	"	Anne Buchanan	3 15 0
"	Ditto Trinity South...	3 15 0	"	Mary Morris	3 15 0
"	Ditto Trinity West...	5 15 0	"	Henry Camp	1 0 0
"	Ditto Trinity North...	7 15 0	"	Patrick Hurley	1 0 0
"	Ditto Bonavista South	8 15 0	"	Alexander Burke	1 12 5

Treasury Accounts.

OUTSTANDING WARRANTS, 10TH JANUARY, 1854.—Continued.

No. of Wr'nt.			No. of Wr'nt.		
364	George D. Garland.....	£0 5 3	364	William Freeman	£9 2 0
365	The Con. Bay Steam Na- vigation Company ...	45 0 0	365	Clift, Wood & Co.	32 10 4
"	John Collins	37 10 0	"	Thomas Mills	10 0 0
"	Thomas Harris	27 10 0	"	John Keefe	7 10 0
"	Patrick Ryan	8 0 0	"	Elizabeth Sinnott	5 7 7
"	Thomas Kelly	7 10 0	"	Hannah Bail	0 14 0
"	Matthew Ryan	7 5 0	"	John Carew	10 16 8
"	James Martin	5 17 0	"	W. Freeman	20 5 4
"	Daniel Sullivan	5 0 0	"	Thomas McGrath	6 15 4
"	George D. Garland.....	0 13 7	"	St. John's Mill & brew- ery	0 7 4
"	Alexander Burke	1 12 5	"	Dicks & Brace	1 10 9
249	Richard Darmady	1 16 4	"	John C. Withers	2 14 9
"	James Farrel	1 16 4	"	William Sinnott	1 19 0
"	John Whelan	1 16 4	251	James Carrigan	4 6 8
"	John Penny King	3 2 5	"	Morgan Grandy	4 11 0
364	The Directors of the St. John's Hospital	2 8 9	"	Stephen Grandy	4 19 8
"	Joseph Woods	8 11 7	"	Samuel Banfield	4 11 0
"	Walter Shelly	8 15 0	"	William Austead	4 1 6
"	Robert Grant	0 10 0	"	John Whiteway	3 0 8
"	Eliza Burnell	2 5 0	"	Timothy Connors	0 17 4
"	Richard Brace	7 10 0	"	John Philpott	0 17 4
"	Louisa Kennedy	5 13 8	"	James Hogan	2 3 4
"	James Hanrahan	4 2 6	"	Edward Joy	2 12 0
"	Rutherford Brothers ...	2 11 11	"	Andrew Drysdale	25 19 1
"	James Rice	4 8 9	"	Moses Gosse	12 19 7
"	Thomas French	4 2 1	"	Roger Hanrahan	12 19 7
"	James Rice	3 14 0	"	Andrew Drysdale	6 14 5
"	Joseph Shea	64 13 6			
"	W. L. Solomon	33 10 9			
				As per Balance Sheet.....	£3082 2 10

Treasury Accounts.

DR.	PUBLIC DEBT.	CR.	
1853.		1854.	
Jan. 10.—To Balance	£111,712 1 4	Jan. 10.—By Balance as per Balance sheet.	£114,820 0 0
July 27.—“ Debentures issued			
under Lunatic Asylum Acts,			
to the following parties :—			
“ Patrick Strapp	800 0 0		
Aug. 2.—Mary Green	200 0 0		
“ “ Frances Green	200 0 0		
“ “ Anna Green	200 0 0		
“ “ Dina M. Green	425 0 0		
“ “ E. R. M’Carthy	425 0 0		
	2,250 0 0		
May 30.—“ Debentures issued			
to Samuel Miffelen under Penitentiary Act 14.			
Vic.	175 0 0		
July 22.—“ Debentures issued			
under St. John’s Rebuilding Acts			
to the following parties :—			
“ Elias Greenway	30 6 8		
Aug. 29. Jane M’Pherson	95 6 8		
“ “ Robert Long	43 6 8		
“ “ James Brian	52 0 0		
“ 30. Jas. & Red. Brian	78 0 0		
31. J. C. Toussaint	91 0 0		
Sep. 14. J. Aylward	108 6 8		
Nov. 21. R. Cudehy	69 6 8		
“ 23. William Loveys	26 0 0		
“ “ Hutchings Estate	26 0 0		
Dec. 1. K. M’Lea	37 5 4		
“ 31. Thomas Mitchell	26 0 0		
	682 18 8		
	£114,820 0 0		
			£114,820 0 0

Treasury Accounts.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DR.

CR.

1853.			
April 4.	To Paid the Commissioners of Lunatic Asylum	326	5 5
May 14.	" " Ditto	26	0 0
July 4.	" " Ditto	1,000	0 0
Aug. 22.	" " Ditto	1,000	0 0
Sept. 10.	" " Ditto	300	0 0
30.	" " Ditto	500	0 0
Nov. 21.	" " Ditto	800	0 0
		<u>3,952</u>	<u>5 5</u>
1854.			
Jan. 10.	" Balance as per Balance sheet	1,267	18 3
		<u>£5,220</u>	<u>3 8</u>

1853.			
Jan. 10.	By Balance	2,970	3 8
July 27.	Received from Patrick Strapp for Debenture issued under Act 16 Vic.	800	0 0
Aug. 2.	Received from the following parties for Debentures issued under Act 16 Vic:...		
	Mary Green	200	0 0
	Frances Green	200	0 0
	Anna Green	200	0 0
	Dina M. Green	425	0 0
	Eliza. R. M'Carthy	425	0 0
		<u>1,450</u>	<u>0 0</u>
		<u>£5,220</u>	<u>3 8</u>

COLONIAL PENITENTIARY.

DR.

CR.

1853.			
Feb. 1.	To Paid B. G. Garrett, Chairman of Commissioners.	500	0 0
24.	" " Ditto	500	0 0
Mar. 28.	" " Ditto	1,500	0 0
Apr. 19.	" " Ditto	1,500	0 0
July 27.	" " Ditto	150	0 0
		<u>£4,150</u>	<u>0 0</u>

1853.			
Jan. 10	By Balance	3,975	0 0
May 30	Received from Samuel Miffen for Debenture issued under Act 14 Vic.	175	0 0
		<u>£4,150</u>	<u>0 0</u>

Treasury Accounts.

DR.	SAVINGS BANK.		CR.
1853.		1853.	
April 2.—To paid the Governors, on account sum bor- rowed from that In- stitution.	£922 3 4	Jan. 10.—By Balance	£866 13 4
Sept. 15. " " Ditto	866 13 4	Feb. 22. " Received from the Governors on loan to the Co- lony.	866 13 4
Oct. 13. " " Ditto	866 13 4	June 4. " Ditto	866 13 4
20. " " Ditto	866 13 4	18. " Ditto	433 6 8
28. " " Ditto	1,024 5 7	23. " Ditto	5,200 0 0
	4,546 8 11	30. " Ditto	750 0 0
1854.		Nov. 15. " Ditto	693 6 8
Jan. 10.—Balance as per Balance sheet.	8,723 13 9	22. " Ditto	866 13 4
		24. " Ditto	163 12 6
		28. " Ditto	703 0 10
		Dec. 8. " Ditto	866 13 4
		12. " Ditto	393 9 4
		30. " Ditto	600 0 0
	<u>£13,270 2 8</u>		<u>£13,270 2 8</u>

DR.	MARKET HOUSE.		CR.
1853.		1853.	
Jan. 22.—To paid Patrick Kough	30 0 0	Jan. 10.—By Balance	276 11 9
19. " " Parker & Read	26 11 6		
22. " " Ditto	19 1 4		
May 4. " " Ditto	26 0 0		
" " " Ditto	55 12 11		
	157 5 9		
1854.			
Jan. 10.—Balance as per Balance sheet.	119 6 0		
	<u>£276 11 9</u>		<u>£276 11 9</u>

Treasury Accounts.

DR.	TREASURY NOTE ACCOUNT.	CR.	
1854.		1853.	
Jan. 7.—To 107 One Pound Treasury Notes Cancelled, dated 16th October, 1850, equal to in Sterling	£92 14 8	Jan. 10.—By balance	£4,502 6 8
“ 10.—“ Balance as per balance sheet	7,876 5 4	Mch. 16.—“ Received from the Commissioners appointed under Act 14th Vic., Cap. 5. 200 Five Pound Treasury Notes, dated 5th April, 1852, equal to in Sterling	866 13 4
	£7,969 0 0	31.—“ 1,000 One Pound Do.	866 13 4
		Apl. 28.—“ 200 Five Pound Do.	866 13 4
		Oct. 26.—“ 1,000 One Pound Do.	866 13 4
			£7,969 0 0

DR.	COLONIAL BUILDING.	CR.	
1853.		1853.	
Feb. 5.—To paid Savings' Bank on account of J. Purcell's contract	£100 0 0	Jan. 10.—By Balance	£362 19 0
June 3.—“ Paid Joseph Crowdy to defray incidental expenses	27 8 2		
28.—“ Paid Wm. Freeman	28 15 11		
	£156 4 1		
1854.			
Jan. 10.—“ Balance as per balance sheet	206 14 11		
	£362 19 0		£362 19 0

Treasury Accounts.

EXPENDITURE.

CR.

1853.				
Jan.	10.—	By Balance from last year	£369	5 10
	11.	“ Fines, per Charles Cozens, Magistrate, Brigus, for the year 1852	3	9 6
	12.	“ Licenses, per John Lawrence, Clerk of the Peace, Bonavista, for the half year ended November 1st 1852	9	0 0
	“	“ Fees, per John Lawrence, Clerk of the Peace, Bonavista, for the half year, ended November 1st, 1852	1	15 9
	28.	“ Postal Revenue, per William L. Solomon, Post Master General, for the quarter ended 5th January 1853	69	12 4
	31.	“ Sheriff's Fees, Northern District, per Garland C. Gaden, for the half year ended 31st December 1852	44	1 4
Feb.	5.	“ Sheriff's Fees, Central District, per B. G. Garrett, on account the year 1852	65	0 0
	10.	“ Licenses, per R. R.W. Lilly, Acting Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, for the quarter ended 31st December 1852	302	6 0
	“	“ Fines and Forfeitures, per R. R.W. Lilly, Acting Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, for the quarter ended 31st December 1852	30	2 6
	“	“ Fees, per R. R. W. Lilly, Acting Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, for the quarter ended 31st December 1852	12	9 0
April	6.	“ Customs Revenue, per John Kent, Collector of H. M. Revenue.	1,894	4 0
	“	“ Customs Revenue in Bonds, per John Kent, Collector of H. M. Revenue, for the quarter ended 5th April	7,223	9 7
	12.	“ Fees, per Henry G. Clow, Clerk of the Peace, Ferryland, for the half year ended 30th September 1852	3	6 10
	23.	“ Fees, per William T. Stentaford, Clerk of the Peace, Brigus, for the half year ended 1st April 1853	2	6 6
		Carried forward	£10,030	8 5

Treasury Accounts.

REVENUE AND

Dr.

1853.	To amount brought forward ...	.....	£5,489	12	7
March 26.	" Compensation to the undermentioned parties for damage sustained under the operation of the Acts for the reconstruction of the town, per award of Arbitrators:—				
	Hugh Hamlin .....	.....	£8	13	4
	James Norris .....	.....	6	10	0
	John T. Burton .....	.....	2	12	0
	George B. Burton .....	.....	2	12	0
30.	" Patrick McGrath .....	.....	21	13	4
	Sarah Cockran .....	.....	6	10	0
	Ditto .....	.....	2	3	4
	Valentine Merchant .....	.....	3	9	4
	William D. Burton .....	.....	2	12	0
				56	15 4
April 2.	" Warrant No. 259—Salaries .....	.....	547	10	0
	" " " 260 " .....	.....	343	15	0
	" " " 261 " .....	.....	181	0	0
	" " " 262 " .....	.....	224	17	0
4.	" " " 263 " .....	.....	225	0	0
12.	" " " 264 " .....	.....	1,815	10	3
	" " " 265 " .....	.....	497	10	0
	" " " 266 " .....	.....	780	0	0
	" " " 267 " .....	.....	351	5	0
	" " " 268 " .....	.....	210	0	0
	" " " 269 " .....	.....	104	15	0
	" " " 270 " .....	.....	70	0	0
	" " " 271 " .....	.....	51	15	0
	" " " 272 " .....	.....	65	10	0
				5,468	7 3
" 15.	" " " 157—Roads .....	.....		57	2 8
" 19.	" " " 273 " .....	.....	1,705	15	10
	" Less amount charged to Penitentiary .....	.....	1,500	0	0
				205	15 10
" 30.	" Warrant No. 158—Roads .....	.....		28	1 7
May 5.	" " " 274 " .....	.....		736	8 1
14.	" " " 275 " .....	.....	1,120	13	7
	" Less amount charged to Lunatic Asylum .....	.....	26	0	0
				1,094	13 7
	Carried forward			£13,136	16 11

Treasury Accounts.

EXPENDITURE.

CR.

1853.					
		By amount brought forward	.....	.....	£10,030 8 5
April 29.—	“	Licenses, per Lewis W. Emerson, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, for balance for the year 1851	.....	.....	3 16 0
	“	“ Fines and Forfeitures, per Lewis W. Emerson, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, for balance for the year 1851	.....	.....	6 1 0
May 11.	“	Licenses, per Andrew Ellis, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Briton, for the year ended 31st March 1853	.....	.....	9 0 0
	14.	“ Fees, per Robert Bayly, Clerk of the Peace, Trinity, for the half year ended 31st March 1853	.....	.....	2 6 9
June 13.	“	Fees, per Patrick Morris, Clerk of the Peace, Burin, for the year 1851	.....	.....	3 9 4
	“	“ Ditto Ditto 1852	.....	.....	1 11 3
	18.	“ Postal Revenue, per Martin Shea, Acting Post Master General, for the quarter ended 5th April 1853	.....	.....	92 5 10
	27.	“ Fees, per Abram. A. Pearce, Clerk of the Peace, Twillingate, for the half year ended 31st March	.....	.....	1 13 6
	30.	“ Fees, per Charles Simms, Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, for the half year ended 31st December 1852	.....	.....	141 18 1
July 4,	“	Crown Rents &c., per James Crowdy, Receiver of Crown Rents, for the year ended 30th June 1853	.....	.....	721 1 7
	5.	“ Sheriff's Fees, Northern District, per Garland C. Gaden, for the half year ended July 1st 1853	.....	.....	12 10 0
	6.	“ Sheriff's Fees, Central District, per B. G. Garrett, on account the year 1852	.....	.....	65 1 7
	7.	“ Customs Revenue, per John Kent, Collector of H. M. Revenue	.....	.....	7,140 19 6
	“	“ Customs Revenue in Bonds, per John Kent, Collector of H. M. Revenue, for the quarter ended 5th July 1853	.....	.....	10,246 13 8
		Carried forward			<u>£28,478 16 6</u>

Treasury Accounts.

REVENUE AND

DR.

1853		To amount brought forward			£13,136 16 11
May	10.	" Compensation to the undermentioned parties for damage sustained under the operation of the Acts for the re-construction of the town, per award of Arbitrators :—			
		James Currie	2	12	0
		Philip Leskein	1	14	8
		Patrick Sinnott	1	19	0
		John Brenan	1	14	8
		William Bulger	1	14	8
		Michael Dunn	2	12	0
		Richard Landy	0	19	6
		Andrew Neale	1	14	8
		Patrick Fling	0	19	6
	28.	William Wescott	10	8	0
		Estate of Elizabeth Greswell	15	12	0
					42 0 8
	16.	" Warrant No. 159—Roads			21 11 8
	20.	" " " 276			672 3 2
June	1.	" " " 160—Roads			108 19 2
	4.	" " " 277			18 16 1
	6.	" " " 161—Roads			170 2 6
	18.	" " " 278			1,266 8 10
	22.	" Compensation to the undermentioned parties, for damage sustained under the operation of the Acts for the re-construction of the Town, per award of Arbitrators.—			
		Clement Carew	4	6	8
		Daniel Hearn	4	6	8
		Martha Ann Kean	17	6	8
		The Estate of Jane Angell	4	6	8
		Bridget Dayly	17	6	8
		James Brian	8	13	4
					56 6 8
	23.	" Warrant No. 279	25	8	4
		" " " 280	992	16	4
					1,018 4 8
		Carried forward			£16,511 9 8

Treasury Accounts.

EXPENDITURE.

CR.

1853.		By amount brought forward	£28,478 16 6
July	8.—	“ Fees, per Henry G. Clow, Clerk of the Peace, Ferryland, for the half year ended 31st March 1853	1 7 6
	11.	“ Licenses, per B. Sweetland, Magistrate, Trinity, for the year 1852	20 0 0
	“	“ Fines and Forfeitures, per B. Sweetland, Magistrate, Trinity, for the year 1852	2 10 2
	14.	“ Fees, per J. Lawrence, Clerk of the Peace, Bonavista, for the half year ended 1st May 1853	1 12 0
	22.	“ Fees, per J. Murphy, Clerk of the Peace, Placentia, for the half year ended 31st March 1853	2 0 6
Aug.	3.	“ Fees, per J. Crowdy, in granting Patents to Samuel G. Archibald and P. Cowan	10 0 0
	15.	“ Postal Revenue, per W. L. Solomon, Post Master General, for the quarter ended 5th July 1853	72 4 6
	“	“ Fees, per J. Crowdy, in granting two Patents to C. Fox.	10 0 0
Oct.	7	“ Fees, per Andrew Ellis, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Briton, for the year ended 31st March, 1853	4 8 6
	12	“ Customs Revenue, per John Kent, Collector of H. M. Revenue	6,875 9 7
	“	“ Customs Revenue in Bonds, per John Kent, Collector of H. M. Revenue, for the quarter ended 10th Oct., 1853	19,737 13 4
	“	“ Licenses, per Lewis W. Emerson, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, for the year 1852	28 16 0
	“	“ Fines and Forfeitures, per Lewis W. Emerson, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, for the year 1852	4 15 0
	“	“ Fees, per Lewis W. Emerson, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, for the year ended 1st October, 1853	14 14 0
	22	“ Fees, per John Mackey, Clerk of the Peace, Carbonear, for the year ended 30th September, 1853	9 1 0
		Carried forward	£55,272 18 7

Treasury Accounts.

REVENUE AND

DR.

1853.	To amount brought forward ...	.....	£16,511	9	8
June 23.—	“ Warrant No. 281 .....	.....	1,572	9	10
	“ “ “ 282 .....	.....	2,047	10	0
	“ “ “ 283 .....	.....	225	15	0
	“ “ “ 284 .....	.....	609	6	3
			<u>4,455</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
30.	“ Interest on £48,509 3 4, Debentures issued under St. John’s Re-building Acts, for the half year ending 30th June 1853, viz:—				
	£48,478 16 8, for 6 months at 5 per cent.	1,211 19 5			
	30 6 8, “ 159 days, 5 per cent.	0 13 2			
			<u>1,212</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>
“	“ Interest on £695 10 0, Debentures issued under St. John’s Academy Act, 7th Vic cap. 3, for the half year ending this day, at 6 per cent.		20	17	4
“	“ Interest on £25,550, Debentures issued under Colonial Building and Market House Acts, for the half year ending this day, at 6 per cent.		766	10	0
“	“ Interest on £9,250 0 0, Debentures issued under Act 9th Vic., cap. 7, for the half-year ending this day, viz:				
	£2,090 0 0, for 6 months at 6 per cent,	£62 14 0			
	7,160 0 0, “ 6 months at 5½ per cent.	196 18 0	—259	12	0
“	“ Interest on £15,000 0 0, Debentures issued under Act 12th Vic., cap. 20, for the half-year ending this day, at 6 per cent.		459	0	0
“	“ Interest on £7,500 0 0, Debentures issued under Penitentiary Act, for the half-year ending this day, viz:				
	£7,125 0 0, for 6 months at 5 per cent.	178 2 6			
	200 0 0, 6 months at 6 per cent.	6 0 0			
	175 0 0, 31 days at 5 per cent.	0 14 10			
			<u>184</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>
“	“ Interest on £3,500 0 0, Debentures issued under Lunatic Asylum Act, for the half-year ending this day, at 5 per cent.		87	10	0
“	“ Interest on £1,372, 14, 8, Debentures issued under Harbor Grace Street Act, for the half year ending this day, at 5 per cent.		34	6	4
			<u>3,016</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
	Carried forward		<u>£23,982</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>4</u>

Treasury Accounts.

EXPENDITURE.

Cr.

1853.

By amount brought forward

£55,272 18 7

Carried forward..... £55,272 18 7

1853.—To amount brought forward

£23,982 16 4

June 30.	“	Warrant No.	285	.....				1,466 16 3
July 1.	“	“	286—Salaries	.....	530 10 0			
	“	“	287 “	.....	780 0 0			
	“	“	288 “	.....	351 5 0			
	“	“	289 “	.....	210 0 0			
	“	“	290 “	.....	104 15 0			
	“	“	291 “	.....	70 0 0			
	“	“	292 “	.....	51 15 0			
	“	“	293 “	.....	65 10 0			
	“	“	294 “	.....	547 10 0			
	“	“	295—Education	.....	343 15 0			
	“	“	296—Salaries	.....	225 0 0			
								3,280 0 0
4.	“	“	297	.....	1,540 7 10			
			Less amount charged to Lunatic Asylum	.....	1000 0 0			
								540 7 10
	“	Warrant No.	298	.....	240 2 10			
	“	“	299	.....	96 8 10			
	“	“	162—Roads	.....	43 18 2			
								380 9 10
9.	“	“	300	.....	181 15 10			
	“	“	301	.....	222 14 6			
								404 10 4
			Carried forward					£30,055 0 7

Treasury Accounts.

REVENUE AND

Dr.

1853

	To amount brought forward	.....	£30,056	0	7
July 9.	Warrant No. 302	.....	160	4	3
11	" " " 303	.....	398	1	6
12	" " " 304	.....	159	6	5
19	" " " 305	.....	1,232	19	4
	" " " 306	.....	149	2	11
			<u>1,382</u>	2	3
27	" " " 307	.....	1,764	5	4
	Less amount charged to Penitentiary	.....	150	0	0
			<u>1,614</u>	5	4
28	Warrant No. 308	.....	242	9	7
Aug. 2	" " " 309	.....	426	3	1
8	" " " 163--Roads	.....	89	14	9
11	" " " 310	.....	554	6	0
16	" " " 164--Roads	.....	155	6	3
22	" " " 311	.....	1,246	3	8
	Less amount charged to Lunatic Asylum	.....	1,000	0	0
			<u>246</u>	3	8
25.	Warrant No. 132	.....	484	0	6
26.	" " " 313	.....	498	16	5
Sept. 3.	" " " 165--Roads	.....	128	6	10
6.	" " " 166 " "	.....	184	11	11
10.	" " " 314	.....	744	2	1
	Less amount charged to Lunatic Asylum	.....	300	0	0
			<u>444</u>	2	1
12.	Compensation to the undermentioned parties, for damage sustained under the operation of the Acts for the re-construction of the Town, per award of Arbitrators:—				
	Brooking & Son	.....	4	6	8
	Ditto	.....	1	14	8
	Eliza Woolcombe	.....	1	14	8
16.	Patrick Clooney	.....	17	6	8
	William Bolt	.....	11	5	4
	Richard Butt	.....	3	5	0
	John Power	.....	1	6	0
	Thomas F. Burk	.....	13	0	0
	David Whealan	.....	14	6	0
			<u>68</u>	5	0
	Carried forward		<u>£37,651</u>	6	5

Treasury Accounts.

REVENUE AND

Dr.

1853.

		To amount brought forward	.....	£40,193 17 0
Oct. 1.	—	Warrant No. 170—Roads	.....	35 4 9
3	“	“ “ 318	.....	351 5 0
	“	“ “ 319	.....	210 0 0
	“	“ “ 320	.....	104 15 0
	“	“ “ 321	.....	70 0 0
	“	“ “ 322	.....	51 15 0
	“	“ “ 323	.....	61 15 0
	“	“ “ 324	.....	547 10 0
				<u>1,397 0 0</u>
4.	“	“ “ 171—Roads	.....	146 12 6
5.	“	“ “ 325	.....	612 10 0
	“	“ “ 326	.....	724 0 0
	“	“ “ 327	.....	713 10 0
				<u>2,050 0 0</u>
7.	“	“ “ 328	.....	652 7 5
	“	“ “ 329	.....	193 5 0
	“	“ “ 330	.....	224 17 0
				<u>1,070 9 5</u>
8.	“	“ “ 172—Roads	.....	64 3 9
11.	“	“ “ 173 “	.....	66 5 6
	“	“ “ 174 “	.....	103 8 8
				<u>169 14 2</u>
12.	“	“ “ 331	.....	164 8 10
14.	“	“ “ 175—Roads	.....	96 1 8
15.	“	“ “ 176 “	.....	85 8 4
17.	“	“ “ 332	.....	205 9 5
18.	“	“ “ 177—Roads	.....	93 1 4
19.	“	“ “ 178 “	.....	70 5 5
20.	“	“ “ 333	.....	860 2 9
21.	“	“ “ 334	.....	289 12 5
22.	“	“ “ 179—Roads	.....	98 17 5
24.	“	“ “ 180 “	.....	44 11 8
25.	“	“ “ 181 “	.....	65 4 10
	“	“ “ 182 “	.....	59 17 5
	“	“ “ 335	.....	100 7 8
				<u>225 9 11</u>
27.	“	“ “ 183—Roads	.....	90 12 3
29.	“	“ “ 184 “	.....	117 14 4
31.	“	“ “ 336	.....	315 1 11
				<u>Carried forward</u>
				<u>£47,883 19 3</u>

Treasury Accounts.

REVENUE AND

DR.

1853.	To amount brought forward				£50,017 11 4
Nov. 16.	“ Compensation to the undermentioned parties for damage sustained under the operation of the Acts for the re-construction of the town, per award of Arbitrators :—				
	John Brine	.....	4 6 8		
	The Estate of Elizabeth Pinsent	.....	1 14 8		
	John D. Ryland	.....	1 14 8		
	John Ryan	.....	2 12 0		
	James Brian	.....	15 3 4		
					25 11 4
18.	“ Warrant No. 198—Roads	.....			200 18 8
19.	“ “ “ 199 “	.....			67 12 5
21.	“ “ “ 200 “	.....	84 2 10		
	“ “ “ 201 “	.....	76 0 8		
					160 3 6
“	“ “ “ 340	.....	1,589 17 10		
	Less amount charged to Lunatic Asylum	.....	800 0 0		
					789 17 10
“	“ Warrant No. 341	.....			789 1 0
22	“ “ “ 202—Roads	.....			48 18 4
23	“ “ “ 203 “	.....	141 17 4		
	“ “ “ 204 “	.....	71 7 6		
					213 4 10
24	“ “ “ 205 “	.....			222 10 5
25	“ “ “ 206 “	.....	58 18 2		
	“ “ “ 207 “	.....	105 18 6		
					164 16 8
26	“ “ “ 208 “	.....			142 13 9
28	“ “ “ 209 “	.....	48 3 8		
	“ “ “ 210 “	.....	48 6 8		
	“ “ “ 211 “	.....	58 14 2		
					155 4 6
29	“ “ “ 212 “	.....			92 11 0
30	“ “ “ 213 “	.....			85 19 3
Dec. 1	“ “ “ 324 “	.....	677 17 11		
	“ “ “ 214—Roads	.....	159 7 5		
	“ “ “ 215 “	.....	82 12 8		
					919 18 0
	Carried forward	.....			£53,496 12 10

Treasury Accounts.

REVENUE AND

Dr.

1853							
		To amount brought forward	.....			£56,338	2 8
Dec. 17.	“	Warrant No. 232—Roads	.....	50	16 7		
	“	“ “ 333 “	.....	80	11 8		
	“	“ “ 234 “	.....	43	10 7		
	“	“ “ 235 “	.....	33	18 10		
	“	“ “ 236 “	.....	111	9 6		
						320	7 2
19.	“	“ “ 237 “	.....			67	16 8
20.	“	“ “ 238 “	.....	38	1 5		
	“	“ “ 239 “	.....	50	7 8		
	“	“ “ 345 “	.....	136	10 0		
						224	19 1
22.	“	“ “ 240—Roads	.....			32	7 8
23.	“	“ “ 241 “	.....			42	13 11
24.	“	“ “ 242 “	.....	74	5 9		
	“	“ “ 243 “	.....	103	16 11		
						178	2 8
28.	“	“ “ 346 “	.....			321	0 8
	“	“ Paid the Poor Commissioners to pay the labourers employed on the Telegraph Line of Road, a portion of the wages due to them	.....			400	0 0
29.	“	Warrant No. 244—Roads	.....			58	16 6
31.	“	“ “ 245 “	.....	59	10 11		
	“	“ “ 347 “	.....	113	0 4		
						172	11 3
	“	“ “ 348—Sundries	.....	574	5 0		
	“	“ “ 349 “	.....	747	10 0		
	“	“ “ 350 “	.....	351	5 0		
	“	“ “ 351 “	.....	210	0 0		
	“	“ “ 352 “	.....	104	15 0		
	“	“ “ 353 “	.....	70	0 0		
	“	“ “ 354 “	.....	81	15 0		
	“	“ “ 355 “	.....	71	15 0		
	“	“ “ 356 “	.....	547	10 0		
	“	“ “ 357 “	.....	612	10 0		
	“	“ “ 358—Education	.....	724	0 0		
	“	“ “ 359 “	.....	713	10 0		
						4,808	15 0
	“	“ “ 246—Roads	.....			102	16 0
		Carried forward				£63,068	9 3

Treasury Accounts.

EXPENDITURE.

CR.

1853.

By amount brought forward £55,272 18 7

Carried forward..... £55,272 18 7

1853.

To amount brought forward £63,068 9 3

Dec. 31. " Interest on £49,135 15 4, Debentures issued under St. John's Re-building Acts, for the half-year ending this day, viz:

£48,509 3 4, for 6 months, at 5 per cent.	£1,212 14 7
26 0 0 " 12 " " " " " " " " " "	1 6 0
396 18 8 " 127 days, " " " " " " " " " "	6 18 0
108 6 8 " 108 " " " " " " " " " "	1 12 0
95 6 8 " 40 " " " " " " " " " "	0 10 5

1,223 1 0

" Interest on £695 10 0, Debentures issued under St. John's Academy Act, 7 Vic., cap. 3, for the half-year ending this day, at 6 per cent.

20 17 4

" Interest on £25,550 0 0, Debentures issued under Colonial Building and Market House Acts, for the half-year ending this day at 6 per cent.

766 10 0

" Interest on £15,000 0 0, Debentures issued under Act 12th Vic., cap. 20, for the half-year ending this day, at 6 per cent.

450 0 0

" Interest on £1,372 14 8, Debentures issued under Harbor Grace Street Act, 9 & 10 Vic., for the half-year ending this day, at 5 per cent.

34 6 4

Carried forward £2,494 14 8 £63,068 9 3

Treasury Accounts.

EXPENDITURE.

CR.

1853.	By amount brought forward	.....	.....	£55,272	18	7
Oct. 21.	" Sheriff's Fees, Central District, per Benjamin G. Garrett, for the year 1853	.....	.....	39	0	0
22.	" Fees, per William T. Stentaford, Clerk of the Peace, Brigus, for the half-year ended October 1st, 1853	.....	.....	1	12	6
"	" Fees, per Robert Bayly, Clerk of the Peace, Trinity, for the half-year ended October 1st, 1853	.....	.....	1	14	8
26.	" Fees, per Abram A. Pearce, Clerk of the Peace, Twillingate, for the half-year ended 30th September, 1853	.....	.....	1	0	6
Nov. 1.	" Licenses, per Robert R. W. Lilly, Acting Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, on account the year 1853	.....	.....	400	0	0
Dec. 23.	" Postal Revenue, per William L. Solomon, Postmaster-General, for the quarter ended 5th October, 1853	.....	.....	75	5	6
30.	" Fees, per Charles Simms, Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1853	.....	.....	126	6	10
1854.	Jan. 4.	" Fees, per John Lawrence, Clerk of the Peace, Bonavista, for the half-year ended November 1st, 1853	.....	6	0	6
7.	" Customs Revenue, per John Kent, Collector of H. M. Revenue	.....	.....	1,985	15	1
"	" Customs Revenue, in Bonds, per John Kent, Collector of H. M. Revenue, for the quarter ended 5th January, 1854	.....	.....	5,497	2	6
"	" Licenses, per Robert R. W. Lilly, Acting Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, for balance for the year 1853	.....	.....	332	12	0
10.	" Balance as per balance sheet	.....	.....	63,739	8	8
				4,999	19	8
				<u>£68,739</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>

R. CARTER,

Colonial Treasurer.

Treasury Accounts.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY,
10th JANUARY, 1854.

ASSETS.			
Cash in Treasury	.....	.....	£2,920 0 0
Customs Bonds outstanding	.....	.....	12,480 0 0
			<hr/>
			15,400 0 0
Balance against the Colony	.....	.....	22,820 0 0
			<hr/>
			£38,220 0 0
			<hr/>
LIABILITIES.			
Outstanding Warrants	.....	.....	£3,080 0 0
Unpaid Interest	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
Balance due Market House	.....	.....	110 0 0
“ Colonial Building	.....	.....	200 0 0
“ Lunatic Asylum	.....	.....	1,260 0 0
“ Savings' Bank	.....	.....	8,720 0 0
Unexpended Grants	.....	.....	6,250 0 0
Ditto Road Grants	.....	.....	4,900 0 0
Treasury Notes Issued	.....	.....	7,870 0 0
Balance of 10 per Cent. Duties for redeeming Debt, &c.,			
For the year 1850	.....	£1,180	0 0
“ “ 1851	.....	1,130	0 0
“ “ 1852	.....	1,340	0 0
“ “ 1853	.....	980	0 0
		<hr/>	4,630 0 0
			<hr/>
			38,220 0 0
			<hr/>
			£38,220 0 0
			<hr/>

R. CARTER,
Colonial Treasurer.

Treasury Accounts.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY FOR
THE YEAR 1854.

A S S E T S.

Estimated amount of Revenue	.....	.....	£67,000	0	0
“ Light Duties	.....	.....	2,500	0	0
“ Lands Act	.....	.....	1,000	0	0
“ Licenses, Fees, &c,	.....	.....	1,500	0	0
“ Postal Revenue	.....	.....	300	0	0
“ Late Treasurer's Estate	.....	.....	500	0	0
			£72,800	0	0
Balance against the Colony	.....	.....	28,460	0	0
			£101,260	0	0

L I A B I L I T I E S.

Balance from last year	.....	.....	£22,820	0	0
Estimate	.....	.....	20,700	0	0
Reserved Salaries	.....	.....	6,810	0	0
Customs' “	.....	.....	4,600	0	0
Special “	.....	.....	2,450	0	0
Lands Act	.....	.....	1,000	0	0
Postal “	.....	.....	1,900	0	0
Education	.....	.....	7,880	0	0
Interest on Debt	.....	.....	6,000	0	0
Legislative Contingencies	.....	.....	4,500	0	0
Light Houses	.....	.....	1,800	0	0
Debt repayable	.....	.....	8,900	0	0
Balance of 10 per cent. duties, for redeeming Debt, &c.	.....	.....	2,500	0	0
Poor expenditure incurred prior to, but paid since, the 10th of January	.....	.....	1,900	0	0
Making Road to Western Coast, for Telegraph Line	.....	.....	5,000	0	0
			98,760	0	0
Steam Communication Act, 15th Vic.	.....	.....	2,500	0	0
			101,260	0	0
			£101,260	0	0

Annual Returns

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1854. A Consolidated Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Colony for the year ended 31st December 1854, showing the aggregate quantities and value of the various articles, with the amount of Duty collected thereon.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Estimated amount of Revenue		£3,252	0
Beer, Cider, and Perry	1,415	702	0
Wines	2,022	1,022	0
Brandy	2,013	3,880	0
Whisky		6,022	0
Port or Biscuit	123,722	73,478	0
Wine	16,997	61,702	0
Wine	3	4,814	0
Wine	2,471	13,686	0
Wine	408	980	0
Wine	359,475	737	0
Wine		407	0
Wine	23,991	16,808	0
Wine	42	105	0
Wine	1,329	1,730	0
Wine	39	35	0
Wine	123,303	136,647	0
Wine		1,051	0
Wine		363,919	0
Wine	43	182	0
Wine	8,074,835	3,167,18	0
Wine	744,467	37,578	0
Wine	16,491	12,138	0
Wine		2,530	0
Wine	22,169	65,692	0
Wine	967,730	9,769	0
Wine	33,448	20,345	0
Wine	4,031	2,682	0
Wine	4,436,000	1,907,12	0
Wine	1,214	2,610	0
Wine	22,093	21,812	0
Wine		2,500	0
Wine		1,523	0
Wine		5,000	0
Wine	923	98	0
Wine	338,328	9,006	0
Wine	7,67	38	0
Wine	516	523	0
Wine	11,940	5,212	0
Totals		897,021	0

Customs Returns.

*PORT OF ST. JOHN'S,
A Consolidated Account of the Goods imported in the year ended 5th day of January, 1854,
shewing the aggregate quantities and value of the various articles, with the amount of Duty
collected thereon.*

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY IMPORTED.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider, and Perry .....	.....	£3,252 3 3	£325 4 3
Apples	1,415 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brls.	702 4 8	106 3 3
Bacon and Hams.....	703 2 8 Cwts.	2,028 12 6	175 17 11
Beef (salted or cured).....	2,013 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brls.	3,889 0 7	210 7 0
Brandy, Whiskey, Geneva, and Cordials.....	24,076 $\frac{3}{4}$ Gals.	6,028 7 5	5,611 11 3
Bread or Biscuit.....	123,722 3 26 Cwts.	73,478 8 3	1,546 11 4
Butter.....	16,997 3 2 "	51,702 17 10	1,699 18 5
Candles.....	.....	4,814 15 5	361 0 4
Cattle (Neat).....	2,471	13,686 9 8	684 6 5
Cheese.....	403 0 25 Cwts.	980 17 9	100 16 2
Cigars.....	359,475	737 5 0	89 17 4
Clocks and Watches .....	.....	407 14 6	40 15 5
Coals.....	23,991 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tons	16,808 3 3	1,199 11 9
Cocoa.....	42 1 14 Cwts.	105 0 0	10 11 11
Coffee.....	1,329 11 "	1,730 9 9	332 4 3
Fish (Dried and Salted).....	29 8 "	35 5 0	7 5 4
Flour.....	123,303 Brls.	136,647 1 9	9,247 14 6
Furniture .....	.....	1,051 16 8	105 3 6
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not otherwise enumerated or de- scribed .....	.....	363,949 7 2	18,197 11 0
Horses, Mares, and Geldings.....	43	482 17 4	21 10 0
Lumber.....	3,074,835 Feet	5,467 18 3	384 7 1
Molasses.....	744,467 Gals.	37,873 3 7	4,652 19 5
Oatmeal and Indian Meal.....	16,491 Bls.	13,438 12 6	412 5 6
Oil and Blubber, Fins and Skins.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork (Salted or Cured).....	22,169 "	65,593 6 2	3,325 7 0
Rum.....	967,739 Gals.	9,769 8 3	4,480 7 9
Salt.....	33,448 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tons.	20,345 12 5	836 4 5
Sheep, Calves, and Pigs.....	4,034	2,052 8 6	201 14 0
Shingles.....	4,435,000	1,907 13 0	221 15 6
Sugar, Refined.....	1,214 2 13 Cwts.	2,610 8 11	455 9 5
" Unrefined.....	22,093 3 26 "	21,814 18 5	5,523 10 1
" Bastard	139 2 15 "	139 0 0	34 18 2
Tea.....	395,472 Lbs.	20,445 9 5	4,943 8 0
Timber, including Balk and Scant- ling.....	923 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tons.	938 7 6	69 5 3
Tobacco (Manufactured and Leaf) Stems.....	338,328 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lbs.	9,006 17 10	2,819 7 11
Wine, in Bottles.....	67 3 18 Cwts.	38 0 0	6 15 10
not in Bottles.....	546 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gals.	523 1 6	82 0 0
	11,940 "	2,542 2 9	1,194 0 0
	Totals.....	897,024 6 9	67,717 16 8

Custom-House,
The 1st day of February, 1854. }

JOHN KENT, Collector.

Customs Returns.

PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 5TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1854.			Cr.
1854.—By Over Entries			£377 17 2
“ Returned Duties			164 6 2
“ Drawbacks			3,293 11 8
“ Incidental Expenses			179 0 8
“ Reserved Salaries			7,388 10 6
“ Lumber Certificates			11 5 0
“ Salaries, Viz:—			
Saint John's		1,830 6 4	
Out Bays		1,638 19 11	3,469 6 3
“ Tide Waiters			754 9 8
“ Payments to Colonial Treasurer, Viz:—			
Bonds		42,704 19 1	
Cash		17,896 8 2	
		60,601 7 3	
“ Deficiencies in the Queen's Chest, Viz:—			
Amount abstracted 23rd December, 1853		358 2 0	
Amount unaccounted for by Mr. Prendergast, Second Clerk.....		30 0 0	
		388 2 0	
“ Out Bay Balances to next year, Viz:—			
Fogo		144 8 9	
Carbonear		103 2 2	
Harbour Grace		726 7 7	
Placentia		100 15 0	
Burin		116 4 11	
Little Bay		635 9 11	
La Poile		105 14 8	
		1,932 3 0	
			£78,559 19 4

We do hereby certify that we have duly Audited the foregoing Account and that we find the same to be correct, with the exception of a Deficiency in the Cash of the sum of Three Hundred and Eighty-eight Pounds, Two Shillings.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
The 18th day of March, 1854. }

LAURENCE O'BRIEN, }
AMBROSE SHEA, } *Auditors.*
JOHN BEMISTER, }

Customs Returns.

ACCOUNT OF ALL GOODS EXPORTED FROM THIS ISLAND IN THE YEAR ENDED THE 5th DAY OF JANUARY, 1854; TOGETHER WITH THE TONNAGE EMPLOYED IN EXPORTING THE SAID GOODS.

Island of Newfoundland.

Exports in

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.						
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	TO GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.			UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FOREIGN STATES	TOTAL.
			WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA	ESLE-WHERE			
Ale & Beer	1 Bls.			2				2
Beef	3 Bls.	£10						10
Bread	154 Cwts.			156				156
Butter	Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.	279	135			55		469
	94 3 25							
	38 0 21							
	11 2 9							
	144 2 27							
Bricks	No.			4			5	14
	2000							
	4500							
	5000							
	11,500							
Cabinet & Upholstery	Value.	38		80		20		138
Coal	25 Tons						11	11
Copper, old	Value.					345		345
Corkwood	Tons. Cwts. Qr. Lb.			247				247
	17 17 0 0							
Confectionary	Value.				12			12
Cordage	Tons. Cwts. Qr. Lb.			593				593
	10 4 3 3							
Corn & grain, viz: Flour	Bls.	1,612		180				1,692
	1011							
	118							
	1129							
Meal	18 Bls.			18				18
Pease	7 "			6				6
Corn	30 Bls.			3				3
Rice	Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.			3				3
	3 2 0							
Cotton Manufactures	Value.			121				121
Earthen & Chian Wares	Ditto.	15		16				31
Carried forward.		£1,954	135	1429	72	365	16	£3,971

Customs Returns.

ACCOUNT OF ALL GOODS EXPORTED FROM THIS ISLAND IN THE YEAR ENDED THE 5th DAY OF JANUARY, 1854, TOGETHER WITH THE TONNAGE EMPLOYED IN EXPORTING THE SAID GOODS.

the Year 1853, ending 5th January, 1854.

Island of Newfoundland

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.						
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	TO GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.			UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FOREIGN STATES.	TOTAL.
			WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA	ELSE-WHERE			
	Brought forward	£1,954	135	1,429	72	365	16	£3,971
Fish, Viz:	Qtls.							
Dry Cod	74,431	45,662	63,768					} 561,100
	119,084			57,753				
	90,996				5,803			
	8,929					12,707		
	21,427						375,407	
	607,851							
	922,718							
Core	Qtls.	149						} 1,020
	332			842				
	2,060				29			
	48							
	2,440							
Mackarel	Brls. Pkgs.				40			} 50
	46 14					10		
	5							
	51 14							
Hallibut	Brls.					10		10
	12							
Caplin	Pkgs.	209	3	15				} 269
	757							
	10							
	75				37			
	278					1	4	
	6							
	20							
	1,146							
Herrings	Tres. Brls. Pkgs.	1,524	3,413	22,645	124			} 27,706
	2,753							
	140 6,125							
	38,991							
	161 70							
	140 48,030 70							
	Carried forward	£49,498	67,319	82,684	6,105	13,093	375,427	594,126

Customs Returns.

Island of Newfoundland.

Exports in

ARTICLES EXPORTED.			ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.					
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	TO GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.			UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FOREIGN STATES	TOTAL.
			WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA	ELSE- WHERE			
	Brought forward	£49,498	67,319	82,684	6,105	13,093	375,427	594,126
Fish, continued, viz:	Tres. Brls. Pkgs.							
Herrings	140 48,030 70 6,593 351					3,818	182	4,000
	140 54,974 70							
Salmon	Tres. Brls. Pkgs. 863 12 56 71 267 221 346 146 199 793 1,301 179 500 238 623 38	3,377	667	1,743		1,697	5,632	14,357
	2,840 1,626 1,387						1,241	
Tongues and Sounds	Pkgs. 162 74 100 183 75 26 620	41	17	51		39	50	7
Trout	Tres. Brls. Pkgs. 14 1 2 28½ 6 3 14 3 3	7	2	1		45	19	6
	6 45½ 43							
Fruit, viz:								
Apples	Brls. 2	2						2
Berries	Gallons. 2,352 1,037 150 3,539	60				26	4	90
	Carried forward	£52,985	68,005	84,479	7,912	22,616	376,863	612,860

Customs Returns.

the Year 1853.

Island of Newfoundland

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.						
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	TO GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.			UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FOREIGN STATES.	TOTAL:
			WEST INDIES	NORTH AMERICA	ELSE-WHERE			
	Brought forward	£2,985	68,005	84,479	7,912	22,616	376,863	612,860
Fruit, continued	Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.							
Preserved	2 10	10		1				} 28
	3							
	5 0 10							
Glasswares	Value.			25		2		27
Groceries	"				100			100
Hardware & Cultery	"	178			103	50		331
Iron & Ironwares	"	94		919	50	1,051		2,114
Leads	50 Cwts.					51		51
Leatherwares	Value.	443	30	34	78			585
Linen Manufactures	"	5		455				460
Meat, preserved	206 Cases				40			40
Molasses	Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.							
	16,373 3 15	7,400						} 9,317
	3,850			1,917				
	20,223 3 15							
Miscellaneous Articles	Value.	32	10	49	47	22	4	164
Oakum	56 Cwts.			95				95
Oil, viz.	Tons. Gals.							
Cod, raw	2764 215	90,283						} 114,435
	2 169		85					
	317 122			10,330				
	50 100				1,670			
	326 117					10,646		
	43 117						1,421	
	3505 152							
Cod, refined	Tons. Gals.	20,406						} 22,102
	211 46							
	17 223		21	1,617				
	115							
	229 187				58			
	Carried forward	£171,836	68,151	99,921	10,075	34,438	378,288	762,709

Customs Returns.

Island of Newfoundland.

Exports in

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.							
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.		TO GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.			UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FOREIGN STATES	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Gals.		WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA	ELSE-WHERE			
	Brought forward		£171,836	68,151	99,921	10,075	34,438	378,288	762,709
Oil continued viz :	Tons.	Gals.							
Cod, refined	229	187							
	40	40					3,598		
		171						86	3,648
	370	142							
Seal	Tons.	Gals.	251,638	561					273,751
	7469	169							
	17	137			21,257				
	641	212							
	2					70			
	6	148					225		
	8137	154							
Oil, dregs & Blubber	Tons.	Gals.	1,681						
	262	107							
	1	244		11					
	11	112					59		1821
	10	8						70	
	285	215							
Paint	Value.				13				13
Paper Manufacture ..	"		541		2		550.5		557
Pitch, Tar, & Turpen- tine	Bls.				6				6
	8								
Pork, salted	Bls.		28						
	8								
	22				66				94
	30								
Potatoes, & Vegetables	Bushels			24					24
	150								
Rags & Paper stuff ..	Tons Cwt. qrs. lbs.		34						
	2 3 1 6								
	152 14 0 6				1,345				2,325
	81 9 0 10						946		
	236 6 1 22								
Salt	Tons.				2,622				2,622
	1309								
Carried forward			£425,761	86,747	125,232	10,215	39,271	378,374	1,047,600

Customs Returns.

the Year 1853.

Printed by the Government Printer, London.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.						
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	TO GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.			UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FOREIGN STATES.	TOTAL.
			WEST INDIES	NORTH AMERICA	ELSE-WHERE			
	Brought forward	£425,761	68,747	125,232	10,215	39,271	378,374	1,047,600
Spirits, viz :	Galls.							
Rum	18,420	2,367						} 2758
	2,924			391				
	21,344							
Whiskey	Galls.							
	270				150			150
Skins, viz :	No.							
Seal	515,021	87,085						} 88,067
	677			68				
	82				14			
	6,003					900		
	521,783							
Sheep	No.					10		10
	200							
Hides, Cow, &c.....	No.	441						} 2,203
	1,120			929				
	1,966				9			
	30					824		
	1,547							
	4,663							
Furs	No.	2,370						} 2,481
	2,786			6				
	6				105			
	99							
	2,891							
Soap	Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.			5				5
	1 2 20							
Sugar, raw	Cwt. Qrs. Lbs.	11,364						} 20,501
	11,132 0 3			8,717				
	8,715 2 21					420		
	419 0 9							
	20,266 3 5							
Tallow	Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.	22						22
	22 0 14							
	Carried forward	£529,410	68,747	135,348	10,493	41,425	378,374	1,163,797

Customs Returns.

Island of Newfoundland.

Exports in

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.						
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	TO GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.			UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FOREIGN STATES	TOTAL.
			WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA	ELSEWHERE			
	Brought forward	£529,410	68,747	135,348	10,493	41,425	378,374	1,163,797
Tea	Lbs. 4,389			248				248
Tobacco, Manufactured	Lbs. 922 6,660 1,155			47		330	20	397
	8,737							
Cigars	No. 24,000 135,000			70				378
	159,000				308			
Vinegar	Galls. 75			8				8
Whale Bone	Tons Cwt. Qrs. Lbs. 10 18 11 20	37						37
Wine	Tons. Gals. 4 219 14 242 42 66 1 50 1 100 180	461	764	2,386	29	136	80	3,852
	64 101							
Wood, viz: Shooks, Casks	No. 3180						218	218
Shingles &c.	No. 2,000 173,000	1						88
	175,000				87			
Hoops	Bdls. 571 3,212 575 1,231	71	395	50			153	669
	5,589							
	Carried forward.	£529,980	69,902	138,157	10,917	41,891	378,845	1,169,692

Customs Returns.

the Year 1853.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.						
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	TO GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.			UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FOREIGN STATES.	TOTAL.
			WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA	ELSE-WHERE			
	Brought forward	£529,980	69,902	138,157	10,917	41,891	378,845	1,169,692
Wood, continued, viz :	Feet.							
Board	17,550	50						
Plank	6,000				20			96
	5,860						26	
	29,410							
Oars and Poles	No. 105						5	5
Staves	No. 13,742	59		133	259	60		59
Woollens.....	Value.	199						651
	Total	£530,288	69,902	138,290	11,196	41,951	378,876	£1,170,503

SHIPS OUTWARDS.

GREAT BRITAIN.		BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN STATES.		TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
132	18,202	629	67,173	40	4,695	249	36,373	1,050	126,443	7,651
132	18,202	629	67,173	40	4,695	249	36,373	1,050	126,443	7,651

G. J. HAYWARD.

Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws.

GEORGE J. HAYWARD,
Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws.

Custom House, St. John's, N.S.W.,
10th May, 1853.

Customs Returns.

ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Return shewing the number of Vessels and their Tonnage which have been here built, in the year 1853 together with the number of Registered Vessels, and their Tonnage, belonging to this Colony, on the 5th day of January, 1854.

Vessels built in the year 1853.		Vessels Registered to 5th January, 1854.	
Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
45	2640	950	63,630

GEORGE J. HAYWARD,
Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws.

Custom House, St. John's, N. F., }
16th May, 1854. }

ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Return shewing the number of Vessels, their Tonnage, and number of Men, entered inwards, and cleared outwards, in the Colony, during the year ended 5th January, 1854.

Entered Inwards.			Cleared Outwards.		
Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1221	136,424	8,219	1,050	126,448	7,651

GEORGE J. HAYWARD,
Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws.

Custom House, St. John's, N. F., }
16th May, 1854. }

STATEMENT OF LANDS SOLD AT AUCTION BY THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL, OR HIS DEPUTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST OCTOBER, 1853.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	SITUATION OF LOTS.	CONTENTS.			UPSET PRICE.	TOTAL.	BY WHOM SOLD AND WHERE.
		A.	R.	P.			
M. Call & J. Call	Broad Cove road	12	0	0	2s.	2s. 1d.	Surveyor General at St. John's.
William Richards	{ Topsail road to- wards P. C. road }	25	0	0			
William West	Portugal Cove road	25	0	0			
William Power	Broad Cove road	31	0	0			
Ditto.	Ditto	12	0	0			
Thomas Flannery	{ Topsail road, Por- tugal Cove road }	25	0	0			
James Moyles	Near Topsail	1	0	0	5s.	5s. 3d.	
Robert Oke	{ Portugal Cove rd. 8½ miles from St. John's }	4	0	0	2s.	2s. 1d.	
Nathaniel Tucker	Broad Cove road	10	0	0			
James Tucker	Ditto	10	0	0			
Edward Mullally	River Head Bonavista.	14	0	16			Deputy Surveyor W. Sweetland, Esq. at Bonavista.
Henry Way	Vitta Verde	1	1	25	5s.	5s.	
Thomas Sharpe	Canneille Brook	0	2	20			
William Staff	Ditto	0	1	18			
James Robins, Jr.	{ West side of King's Cove road }	0	2	6			
W. Cox & M. Fleming	Spillars Cove	0	1	24			
Maurice Fleming	Ditto	3	3	26	2s.	2s.	
William Miles	Lance Cove	1	0	6	5s.	5s.	
		178	1	21			£19 16 2

Crown Lands.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General,
20th February, 1854.

Crown Lands.

RETURN OF GRANTS REGISTERED BY THE SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 1st OCTOBER, 1853.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	CONTENTS.			WHERE SITUATE.	DATE OF REGISTRY.	COST OF GRANT.		
	A.	R.	P.			£	s.	d.
Hon. E. M. Archibald	0	2	18	Eastern end of St. John's	10th Oct., 1852	£220	0	0
Hon. C. F. Bennett	19	0	0	South of Bay Bulls Road	4th " "	2	17	0
John Sainsbury	2	1	2	South-side of Pincher's Island	5th " "	0	5	0
John Cullen	3	1	0	N. W. side of Trepassey	9th " "	0	8	4
Wm. Davis, sr.	6	1	0	North-side of Pincher's Island	12th " "	0	7	0
Jonathan Snook	3	0	12	Fortune in Fortune Bay	13th " "	0	5	0
Frederick Hiscock	1	1	8	Catalina	28th " "	0	5	0
John Pumphery	1	2	10	South-side of Carbonear	3rd Nov., "	0	5	0
Robert Picco	6	0	26	W.-side of P. Cove Road	3rd " "	0	7	0
Wm. Pennell	11	1	4	Trepassey	9th " "	0	5	0
Wm. Doyle	15	2	0	N.E. side of Rd. to Bay Bulls	10th " "	0	16	0
David Reed	8	2	16	N. side of Brookfield Road	18th " "	6	15	0
John Badcock	2	0	0	Bay Roberts	20th " "	0	5	0
Martin Leyden	12	0	0	N. side of Road to Topsail	27th " "	0	12	0
Edward Leary	47	2	3	Near upper Long Pond	4th Jan., 1853	3	16	0
Edward Lee Moore	50	0	0	South-side of Windsor Lake	6th " "	0	1	0
Edward Lee Moore	26	0	0	N. side of Placentia Road	7th " "	0	1	0
Thomas Ryan	20	0	0	S. E. side of Bay Bulls Road	10th " "	2	0	0
John Rowe	27	0	0	N.W. side of Bay Bulls Road	13th " "	2	14	0
Edward St. John	4	1	38	River Head of Cats Cove	11th " "	0	10	5
Luke Fleming	12	0	0	N. side of Topsail Road	17th " "	0	12	0
Michael Dalton	28	1	20	North do.	20th " "	1	18	0
Michael Dealy	0	2	6	N. side of Rd. to Signal Hill	22nd " "	4	10	0
Bridget Quirk	27	0	0	Adjacent to Dunscomb's Pd.	1st Feb., "	1	7	0
Richard Walsh	18	3	10	N.W. side of Coots Marsh	3rd " "	0	19	0
James Fitzgerald	10	0	25	North-side River-head	22nd " "	0	11	0
James Fitzgerald	18	2	38	River-head of Bay Roberts	22nd " "	0	19	0
John Bond	34	1	11	E.S. Portugal Cove road	23rd " "	17	2	6
Clement Carew	5	2	24	S.S. Branscomb's hill road	15th March, "	0	6	0
Bartholomew Rourke	12	0	18	N.E. Arms in St. Mary's	18th " "	0	13	0
The Rev. E. Botterell	2	1	21	Grand Bank	26th " "	0	5	8
Martin Conway	30	0	0	Distress in Placentia Bay	7th April, "	2	0	0
The Rev. E. Botterell	0	2	32	S.E. side Fortune Bay	8th " "	0	5	0
John Fitzpatrick	10	2	0	E. side Bay Bulls Road	9th " "	0	18	6
Michael Cooney	17	1	17	South and West Topsail Rd.	12th " "	0	18	0
James Adlem	20	0	0	W. side of Topsail Road	13th " "	2	1	8
John Quinn	5	1	32	N.E. sd. of N.C. Rose Blanch	14th " "	0	6	0
Philip Knee	0	2	25	W. P. Pools Id., Bovanista By.	16th " "	0	5	0
Patrick Rielley	8	2	4	N. side N.E. arm of Placentia	6th May, "	0	9	0
Martin Kennedy	3	2	26	N. side of Cats Cove	6th " "	0	5	0
David O'Connell	2	2	27	River Head of Cast Cove	9th " "	0	5	0
James Power	25	0	0	S.&E. side Petty H'bor. Road	18th " "	0	1	0
Lord Bishop	2	2	25	Portaux Bras, in Burin	4th June, "	0	5	0
Lord Bishop	10	1	37	E.W. side Ship C., Burin H.	6th " "	0	11	0
Patrick McCarthy	9	3	29	Chance Cove, near Renew's	7th " "	0	10	0

Crown Lands.

RETURN OF GRANTS REGISTERED BY THE SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1853. (Continued).

NAME OF GRANTEE.	CONTENTS.			WHERE SITUATE.	DATE OF REGISTRY.	COST OF GRANT.
	A.	R.	P.			
Patrick McCarthy	4	0	6	Chance Cove, near Renew	10th June, 1853	£0 5 0
David Power	31	2	19	S. W. side Topsail road	15th " "	2 6 0
Thomas Bearns	47	3	3	S. side of road to Holyrood	17th " "	5 0 0
Patrick Casey	20	1	15	Western side of Quan's road	11th July, "	8 8 9
James Hanrahan	0	0	35	North side of Carbonear	12th " "	0 5 0
G. W. R. Hierleyhy	25	1	16	South side of Bryant's Cove	13th " "	1 12 0
Ditto	6	1	38	North side of Ditto	18th " "	0 7 0
Thomas Laskey	8	2	0	Lamaline	25th " "	0 9 0
Richard Cake	11	1	36	Lamaline	5th Aug, "	0 12 0
Wm. Lawler	31	0	0	South side of Broad Cove	5th " "	5 16 3
Richard Cake	13	1	14	Lamaline	6th " "	0 5 0
Wm. Pitman	3	0	30	Lamaline	8th Sept., "	0 5 0
Rev. E. Botterell	7	2	8	Twillingate	26th Aug., "	0 1 0
Wm. Miller	2	3	22	Robin Hood's, in Trinity Bay	12th " "	0 6 3
Patrick Carroll -	19	0	5	Brigus, in Conception Bay	6th Sept. "	2 0 0
Robert Pearce	0	3	8	Near Catalina	10th " "	0 5 0
John Spencer	1	2	35	In Fortune -	17th " "	0 5 0
Thomas Murphy	9	1	0	East end of Petty Harbor	19th " "	0 10 0
George Lake, jr.	2	1	27	Fortune -	20th " "	0 5 0
James Hickman	2	0	17	Grand Bank	22nd " "	0 5 0
Ditto	3	3	30	Ditto	22nd " "	0 5 0
George Lake, jr.	1	0	15	Fortune -	23rd " "	0 5 0
	1074	2	23			£310 16 4

JOSEPH NOAD, Surveyor General.

20th February, 1854.

Crown Lands.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S RETURN OF MONIES EXPENDED UNDER
EXPENDITURE.

1853.		Sterling
Feb. 5.	Cash paid John English, Deputy Surveyor, as per account forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Office, copy thereof Voucher No. 1	£10 0 0
16.	" Paid J.C. Withers, for advertising, &c., as per account forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Office, copy thereof Voucher No. 2	20 5 5
"	" Paid E. Hanrahan, Deputy Surveyor, as per account forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Office, copy thereof Voucher No. 3 ...	4 7 8
May 4.	" Ellen Butt, to assist her in removing a shed from Government Ground, as per account on receipt, Voucher No. 4	1 14 6
5.	" John Delaney, Deputy Surveyor, as per account forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Office, copy thereof Voucher No. 5	12 10 0
16.	" John Dunn, for opening boundary line, as per account forwarded to Colonial Secretary's Office, copy thereof Voucher No. 6	2 8 1
20.	" W. C. St. John, for advertising, as per account forwarded to Colonial Secretary, copy thereof Voucher No. 7	1 5 1
"	" Heirs of the late Robert Carter, late Deputy Surveyor, as per account forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Office, copy thereof Voucher No. 8	3 2 6
July 18.	" J. C. Nuttall, for Surveys, as per account forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Office, copy thereof Voucher No. 9	2 10 0
Oct. 17.	" J. F. Oakley, Deputy Surveyor, as per account forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Office, copy thereof Voucher No. 10	5 12 6
"	" W. Sweetland, Esq., Deputy Surveyor, as per account forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Office, copy thereof Voucher No. 11	12 3 9
Dec. 8.	" J. F. Oakley, Deputy Surveyor, as per account forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Office, copy thereof Voucher No. 12	1 17 6
"	" J. Simms, Deputy Surveyor, as per account forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Office, copy thereof Voucher No. 13	7 10 0
"	" W. Irwin, repairs on Government property, as per account paid receipt Voucher No. 14	0 13 10
"	" Messrs. Brown & Bryden, for Stationery, as per account and receipt, Voucher No. 15	0 6 2
"	" Per Telegraph, communication to Harbor Grace on the subject of the sale of Crown Land	0 6 7
	Balance	8 0 3
		£94 13 10

Crown Lands.

THE CROWN LANDS ACT FOR THE YEAR 1853.

RECEIPTS.

1853.

By Balance on hand at the date of last year's account	.....	£11	1	6
By Warrant in favour of John English	.....	10	0	0
By Ditto ditto J. C. Withers	.....	20	5	5
By Ditto ditto E. Hanrahan	.....	4	7	6
By Ditto ditto John Delaney	.....	12	10	0
By Ditto ditto John Dunn	.....	2	8	1
By Ditto ditto W. C. St. John	.....	1	5	1
By Ditto ditto R. Carter (Heirs of)	.....	3	2	6
By Ditto ditto J. C. Nuttall	.....	2	10	0
Ry Ditto ditto J. F. Oakley	.....	5	12	6
By Ditto ditto W. Sweetland	.....	12	3	9
By Ditto ditto J. F. Oakley	.....	1	17	6
By Ditto ditto J. Simms	.....	7	10	0

£95 13 10

Balance in hand, 1st October, 1853.

£8 0 3

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General,
20th February, 1854.

Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

**COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE
APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES FROM THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY TO
HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.**

DOWNING STREET, }
30th July, 1853. }

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 41, of the 28th June, transmitting an Address to myself from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, announcing the appointment by that Body of three of its members, Messrs. Little, Parsons, and Emerson, to be Delegates to Her Majesty's Government on the subjects of Responsible Government, and Free Trade with the United States of America.

Your Despatch also encloses a copy of a letter from the President of the Chamber of Commerce to the Colonial Secretary of your government, and a communication to myself from the Chairman of a Public Meeting at St. John's, on the latter of those two subjects.

I have the honor to be, sir,
your most obedient servant,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor Hamilton, &c., Newfoundland.

**COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN REPLY TO ADDRESSES FROM
THE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, DEPRECATING ANY CON-
CESSION OF ANY NEW FISHING PRIVILEGES TO THE FRENCH
ON THE COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND.**

DOWNING-STREET, }
17th September, 1853. }

SIR,—I have received, and have laid before the Queen, the Addresses from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Newfoundland, transmitted with your Despatches Nos. 39 and 43, of the 1st and 29th of June, deprecating any concession of new Fishing Privileges to the French on the coast of that colony.

2. Her Majesty was pleased to receive these Addresses very graciously, and to command that the Council and Assembly be informed, in reply, that no progress has been made in the negotiations with France, which were re-opened last year, with a view to the settlement of the long disputed question relating to the French Fishery on the coast of Newfoundland, no answer having as yet been returned, on the part of this country, to the proposition then made on the part of France, to which the Addresses appear to allude, and that the Council and Assembly may rest assured that Her Majesty's Government, in coming to a decision on the course to be taken, will duly attend to the interest of the colony.

8. You will inform the Legislative Council and House of Assembly accordingly.

I have the honor to be, sir,
your most obedient humble servant

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor Hamilton, &c., &c., &c.

Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

**COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN REPLY TO AN ADDRESS
FROM THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, PRAYING THAT A WAR-
STEAMER MAY BE STATIONED AT BURIN, TO PREVENT
ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN BAIT.**

DOWNING STREET,
29th June, 1853. }

Sir,—I have received your Despatch, No. 33, of the 17th of May, forwarding an Address to the Queen, from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, praying that a War-Steamer may be stationed at Burin, during the winter, to prevent the illicit traffic in Bait, now carried on between the French Fishermen and the inhabitants of the Western part of the Island.

I have had the honor to lay this Address before the Queen, and Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously.

It will not be in the power of Her Majesty's Government to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly by sending a Steamer, during the winter, to the West Coast of Newfoundland; but they would suggest that the Colonial Government should fit out a Schooner for the prevention of the illicit traffic complained of—such vessel being placed under the immediate direction and control of the Admiral commanding on the station—an arrangement which has been approved by Her Majesty's Government with respect to the Colonial vessels employed in protecting its Fisheries by the neighbouring Province of Nova Scotia.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Hamilton, &c., Newfoundland.

**COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN REFERENCE TO SURVEYING
THE NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR COASTS.**

DOWNING-STREET,
28th September, 1853. }

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 54, of the 10th August last, transmitting an Address from the House of Assembly praying that a survey may be made of the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, on which the right of fishing belongs exclusively to Great Britain. It appears, upon reference to the Board of Admiralty that the Eastern coast of Newfoundland was surveyed by Captain Bullock, Mr. Bullock, and Lieutenant Lane; and that their survey has been published in a series of six sheets, with the principal harbors,

Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

on large scales. It also appears that the adjacent coast of Labrador, forming the Straits of Belle Isle, as far North as Cape St. Lewis, has been well surveyed by Captain Bayfield, and that all these charts have been constantly used by Her Majesty's ships without a hint of their want of accuracy. I transmit copies of the charts in question in order that any inaccuracies or deficiencies may be detected and pointed out.

You will communicate the substance of this Despatch to the House of Assembly in answer to their Address.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

ORDER IN COUNCIL LEAVING CERTAIN ACTS TO THEIR OPERATION.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

29th day of November, 1853.

PRESENT—

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Lord Chancellor

Lord President

Earl of Aberdeen

Lord John Russell.

Mr. Herbert

Sir James Graham, Bart.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer

Whereas the Governor of Her Majesty's Island of Newfoundland, with the Council and Assembly of the said Island, did, in the month of June, 1853, pass fourteen Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz. :

No. 148—An Act for the encouragement of Education.

No. 151—An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for the constructing and repairing of Roads, Streets, and Bridges.

No. 152—An Act to amend an Act for consolidating and amending the St. John's Rebuilding Acts.

No. 153—An Act to amend the practice and to establish and fix the terms or sittings of the Northern and Southern Circuit Courts, and to provide for the appointment of Registrars and other officers in the Northern and Southern Districts of this island.

Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 154—An Act to remove doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland in Criminal Cases.

No. 155—An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of "The St. John's Marine Insurance Company."

No. 156—An Act to Incorporate a Company under the style and title of "The St. John's Mutual Gas Light Company."

No. 157—An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the appointment of Electric Telegraph Commissioners, and for incorporating Electric Telegraph Companies, and also to provide for Incorporating the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company."

No. 158—An Act for the prevention of trespasses on private property in this colony.

No. 159—An Act to regulate the election of Trustees of Lands and Chattels for the Congregational Church in St. John's.

No. 160—An Act for the protection of the breeding of Wild Fowl.

No. 161—An Act for granting a further sum of money to Her Majesty for establishing a Lunatic Asylum in St. John's.

No. 162—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 on the thirty-first day of December, 1853, and for other purposes.

No. 163—An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.

And Whereas, the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty that the said Acts should be left to their operations; Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said Report: Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of Her Majesty's Island of Newfoundland, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed)

W. L. BATHURST.

Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

COPY OF DESPATCH IN REFERENCE TO REPORT OF COMMANDER PURVIS.

[COPY]—No. 37.

DOWNING-STREET,
10th December, 1858. }

SIR,—I enclose for your information, a copy of a recent report from Commander Purvis, of Her Majesty's Steam Sloop *Argus*, on the Fisheries on the coast of Labrador, and in the Straits of Belle Isle.

2. The suggestions which this Report contains are deserving of attention, and I request that you will act upon them, as far as may be in your power, communicating further as may be necessary with the Naval Authorities on the Station.

3. It appears to me to belong to the colony, and I do not anticipate any objection on its part, to charge itself with the duty and trifling expense of providing the desired shelter for boats crews at Belle Isle (North.)

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor Hamilton, &c., &c., &c.

[For copy of Report, see Fisheries.]

**COPY OF DESPATCH IN REFERENCE TO LOAN TO COMPLETE MAIN LINES
OF ROADS.**

DOWNING-STREET,
30th July, 1853. }

SIR,—I have received your Despatch of the 29th June, No. 45, transmitting an Address to myself, from the Council and House of Assembly of Newfoundland, praying Her Majesty's Government to grant the Island a loan of £50,000, repayable in 20 years, for the purpose of completing the Main Lines of Road in the colony.

Before Her Majesty's Government can decide on this application, it will be necessary that you should furnish me with information on the following points:—

First;—I should wish to know the actual amount of the present debt of the colony, (which I must observe is not given, as it ought to be, in the Blue Book) the time at, and authority under which it was contracted; whether any portion of it is formed by an accumulation of unpaid Interest, and what proportion of the sum originally borrowed has been paid off: whether provision is made for its redemption by annual instalments or otherwise,

Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

and what were the circumstances under which a sum exceeding £800, was borrowed of the Saving's Bank, when £80,000 is stated to be invested, and I should be glad if there was added to the information upon the above several points, a full and complete account of the financial condition of the colony, and the prospect there may be of its being able to repay the loan for which the Council and Assembly have applied.

Secondly ;—I wish to receive your opinion and report on the mode of raising a revenue in Newfoundland, in the event of Reciprocal Free Trade being established between that colony and the United States. As the bulk of the Colonial Revenue is derived from Customs duties on articles which, under a convention for the unrestricted reciprocity of intercourse, would be admitted duty free, it would be necessary to provide for the remission of a productive branch of the Revenue by the institution of other, as for example, Inland sources of taxation, and you will furnish me with your views as to the extent to which this would be practicable, and the effect which it might have upon the credit and resources of the colony.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Hamilton, &c., Newfoundland.

ORDER IN COUNCIL LEAVING CERTAIN ACTS TO THEIR OPERATION.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

30th day of January, 1853.

PRESENT—

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Lord Chancellor

Lord Privy Seal

Duke of Newcastle

Marquis of Lansdowne

Marquis of Abercorn

Earl of Aberdeen.

Earl of Clarendon

Viscount Palmerston

Mr. Herbert

Sir James Graham, Bart.

Sir Charles Wood, Bart.

Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bart.

Whereas the Governor of Her Majesty's Island of Newfoundland, with the Council and Assembly of the said Island, did, in the month of May, 1853, pass two Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz. :

No. 149—An Act to amend the Act for the establishment and regulation of Inland Posts.

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No. 147.—An Act to continue and amend the Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this colony and its dependencies.

And Whereas, the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty that the said Acts should be left to their operations; Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said Report: Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of Her Majesty's Island of Newfoundland, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed)

W. L. BATHURST.

DESPATCH FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE ADDRESS OF THE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, PRAYING FOR A LOAN OF £50,000 FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPLETING MAIN LINES OF ROAD.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Newfoundland, 16th September, 1853. }

MY LORD DUKE—

have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Grace's Despatch, No. 26, of the 30th July, in reply to my Despatch, No. 45, of the 29th June last, on the subject of the Address of the Council and Assembly of this island, praying for a loan of £50,000 for the purpose of completing the main lines of Road in this colony.

2. In compliance with the directions contained in the first part of Your Grace's Despatch, I beg leave to transmit herewith, a tabular statement shewing the present amount of the actual debt of the colony, with such particulars in reference thereto as will, I trust, furnish Your Grace with the information desired on this point.

3. By an appendix to the above-mentioned statement, it will be seen that the Public Debt is redeemable, in sums of greater or less amount, in every year from the present one, to the year 1865 inclusive. But it is manifest that the estimated Revenue of the colony, after payment of the ordinary charges upon it, will not be equal to the discharge of the portion of debt repayable in some of these years, as, for instance, the years 1857, 1858, 1860. It will, therefore, become necessary in those years, in order to provide for the redemption of the Debentures then falling due, to raise considerable sums of money for further loans—thus prolonging the period allowed for the extinction of the existing debt.

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4. It is worthy of observation that nearly one-half of the whole Public Debt of the colony has been caused by the borrowing of money to compensate the proprietors of ground in the town of St. John's for ground taken to widen the streets of this town after the great fire of 1846. The awards of compensation made at the time were based on what has since proved to have been a great over-valuation of property; and the proportionate high rents at which ground within the burnt district of the town was then and subsequently taken by tenants on building leases—(rents increased in no small degree by the very improvements for which the proprietors had been compensated)—added to the compensation made to the landlords, greatly benefitted this class at both public and private coast.

5. In reply to the enquiry as to the "circumstances under which a sum exceeding £800 was borrowed of the Savings' Bank when £80,000 was stated to be invested," I beg to acquaint Your Grace, that by the provisions of the law under which the Savings' Bank was constituted, the deposits may be loaned on Real, Personal, or Government Securities, at the discretion of the Governors of the Bank. The whole amount of deposits in the Bank, is about £80,000 currency; but of this amount the sum actually taken on loan by the colony is only £26,724 currency, for which Debentures, bearing interest, (some at 5, but the greater part at 6 per cent.) are granted to the Bank in like manner as to private individuals. This sum of £26,724 currency (£23,160 16s. sterling) forms part of the public debt of the colony mentioned in the tabular statement. The residue of the deposits are loaned on Real and Personal Securities at 6 per cent. interest, under the management of the Governors, who retain in hand, to meet current payments, a cash balance fluctuating between £6,000 and £10,000.

6. The whole of the deposits of the Savings' Bank are, it is true, received into the public chest under the control of the Colonial Treasurer; but the monies as well as the accounts of the Bank are kept separate and distinct from the monies and accounts of the ordinary revenue of the colony. It sometimes happens on occasion of large payments on quarter-days, or at periods when, owing to the nature of the Trade, the Revenue is not receivable in an equal proportion with the demands upon it, that the Treasurer may not have sufficient money in hand to meet all immediate demands. On such occasion, a portion of the cash balance belonging to the Savings' Bank is, with the consent of the Governors of the Bank, made use of temporarily by the Treasurer, and returned again at short intervals, sometimes in a few days, generally in a few weeks, without interest—the transition being regularly entered in the books of the Treasurer, as well as in those of the Savings' Bank. The sum of £800 adverted to, was a temporary loan of this nature: as is, in like manner the sum of £802 0s. 3d. in the financial statement herewith enclosed.

7—In fulfilment of Your Grace's directions, I transmit herewith a full account of the financial condition of the colony, exhibiting (in statement No. 2) its liabilities and assets as on the 1st September instant; and (in statement No. 3) a financial statement of the affairs of the colony for the year 1854, together with an estimate of the future income and ordinary standing expenditure of the colony; and shewing what prospect there is of its ability to repay the loan for which the Council and Assembly have applied.

8—On inspection of the former of these two statements it will be seen that, assuming the necessity of discharging the whole of the liabilities therein mentioned within the present year, there must be a deficit, or in other words, a balance against the colony, at the close of the year, of £20,303 1s. 10d. From this balance, however, there is to be deducted, in the first place, the sum of about £7,000, being the amount of Treasury Notes in circulation, which it is not intended to call in, and which can without any difficulty be kept in circulation on the credit of the colony, and the retention in the Treasury of a certain amount of specie to respond such of the notes as may from time to time be presented for conversion. In the next

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place, notwithstanding that the sum of £11,350 has been granted for the making and repairing of Roads, I shall deem it my duty, in the present state of the finances of the colony, if practicable, to expend no greater proportion of the grant than may be necessary to maintain the Roads and Bridges passable until the next meeting of the General Assembly, when the deficiency of means to meet this appropriation will be brought under its consideration. Still, owing to the failure of the fishery in several localities, and the prospect of the almost total failure of the potato crop, and the demands for relief of the distress which will thus be created, and of which, I regret to say, intimations are already being given, I fear that, in addition to the ordinary appropriation for pauper relief, I shall be constrained to direct the expenditure of a considerable portion of the amount of the Road grant, in order to provide for the relief of the able-bodied poor by employing them on the roads. The payment of the other appropriations in this statement, although they will not be called for during the present year, must still be provided for during the ensuing one; and, in order, therefore, to meet them without trenching on the Revenue of the next year, and notwithstanding that there is a prospect of the Revenue of the current year exceeding the estimate of its amount, I foresee the necessity of raising by loan, at the commencement of the ensuing Session, a sum equal to one-third, or one-half, of the apparent balance against the colony above mentioned.

9. In the statement No. 3, the future Revenue of the colony—assuming the continuance of the existing tariff of duties on imports—is set down at about an average of the last three years, and this may, I think, fairly be reckoned upon. Deducting from the gross income there shewn, the ordinary standing expenditure of the colony mentioned in the statement, there would remain a surplus of about £16,000 applicable to the reduction of the present public debt, and admitting of the gradual extinction of the contemplated loan of £50,000, if contracted. I feel bound, however, to state that it will not be safe to calculate upon the public expenditure being confined to the amount specified in the estimates submitted in each session to the Assembly, or rather, to the amount of the ordinary standing expenditure above-mentioned. From time to time appropriations will be demanded for casual services and purposes, besides those detailed in the estimates, to which no reasonable objection can be offered. But beyond these, there will be a tendency to make appropriations for favorite objects of different parties in the Assembly, which, unless the most determined front be opposed to them by the Executive, will swell the extra expenditure to which I advert.

10. I have before had occasion to remark that, in this colony, there being no local rates or taxes whatever, and all local expenditure for even the most minute services which can be considered as of a public nature, being defrayed out of one public chest, it is extremely difficult to inculcate that economy which necessarily results from making the expenses of such services a public charge on the local inhabitants. But the time has come when it will be necessary for the principal towns and settlements to relieve the Public Revenue of charges upon it for purely local purposes—such, for instance, as grants in aid of the expense of maintaining fire prevention companies, of lighting and watering—which ought to be defrayed by assessment. These subjects I shall consequently press upon the consideration of the Legislature at its next meeting.

11. A reduction in certain branches of expenditure might, perhaps, be effected without detriment to the public service.

* * * * *

I do not, however, think it would be prudent in the estimate of the future income and expenditure of the colony, to rely upon a reduction of any considerable amount under the heads referred to.

12. Should the application for the loan of £50,000 be acceded to, the mode most satis-

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factory to Her Majesty's Government, of providing a fund for the gradual reduction of the principal and interest upon it, and of placing the sinking fund to be formed for this purpose beyond the risk of diminution, will be the passing of an Act by the Legislature of the colony, rendering permanent, or until the extinction of the loan, certain duties on particular articles of import, from the produce of which duties such a yearly amount as may be indicated should be regularly remitted to the Imperial Government, the residue falling into the ordinary revenue of the colony to be appropriated by the Legislature. But as it would hardly be fair to the public creditors, to whom the existing debt is repayable, to make the contemplated loan a preferable charge upon the present revenue, it would be a more equitable arrangement, and one of which, I believe, the Legislature would approve, to appropriate specially to the reduction of the loan an additional tax on all articles subject to duty, sufficient to raise the required yearly amount.

13. In obedience to Your Grace's request that I would state my views as to the mode of raising a revenue in Newfoundland in the event of Reciprocal Free Trade being established between this colony and the United States, I beg to state that the only practicable mode in which the deficiency of revenue, which would thus be caused, could be supplied, would be by an export duty on fish and oil. The amount of revenue now derivable from duties on *articles of all kinds* imported from the United States is about £15,000 per annum; and on imports from the British North American Colonies about £12,000; making together £27,000. Assuming, however, an entire remission of these duties, the deficiency of revenue to be supplied would doubtless, from the consequent facilities for increased importation from the United States and North American Colonies, amount to not less than £30,000. But if the arrangement for Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States shall embrace only the staple produce of those countries, viz.,—Bread, Flour, Pork, Butter, Corn and Meal, to which alone it is the desire of the Assembly that it should be restricted, (as will be seen on reference to their Resolutions, adopted on the 21st of April, 1852) and beyond which it certainly would not be politic to extend it as regards this colony, the deficiency of Revenue from the remission of duty on the articles last mentioned imported from the United States (which last year amounted to £8,416) would probably not exceed £10,000, and on the like articles imported from the North American Colonies (which last year amounted to £5,237 4s. 3d.) would not exceed £7,000.

14. Taking the average for the last three years of the following staple articles of produce exported, viz.:—Dried and Pickled Fish, Oil and Seal Skins—duties levied on them, at rates equivalent to about 5 per cent. of their value, (for instance, on dried Cod Fish 6d. per quintal—pickled Salmon, 2s. per barrel—Herrings, 6d. per barrel—Seal and Cod Oil 20s. per tun, and Seal Skins 1½d. each) ought to yield from £35,000 to £40,000. Making allowance for difficulty of collection and other contingencies, the produce of these duties may reasonably be reckoned at from £25,000 to £30,000 per annum, which would more than compensate for the loss of Revenue on imports of staple produce from the United States, as well as the British American Colonies—the commerce with which cannot be placed on any different or less advantageous terms than that with the United States. From the best information I have been enabled to obtain, I have reason to believe that such a mode of raising a Revenue, in return for a freedom from taxes on provisions, would not press unfavorably upon the credit or resources of the colony; and it seems to be admitted on all sides as the obvious substitute for duties upon imports which it may be necessary to remit in the event of any alteration in our commercial system.

15. In the event, however, of Newfoundland being embraced in any treaty of Reciprocity between the Colonies and the United States, it is most desirable that a stipulation be made

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that a duty equal to 6 per cent ad valorem, should, for the purposes of Revenue, be levied equally on *all imports*—an equivalent duty being levied in the United States on the produce of this colony. Such an arrangement, which is also in accordance with the views of the Assembly, and is adverted to in my Despatch, No. 41, of the 28th June last, would be most satisfactory to all parties here, and preserve our Revenue intact. Until the public debt is somewhat reduced, it is of great importance not to disturb our existing sources of Revenue. On the other hand, if American, and consequently Canadian produce must be imported free, I see no means other than duties on exports by which the Revenue can be maintained at its requisite amount. Direct taxation in this colony is quite out of the question.

I have the honor to be,

Your Grace's most obedient

Humble Servant

(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

His Grace

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c., &c., &c.

**COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, WITH REFERENCE TO THE
ADDRESS OF THE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, PRAY-
ING FOR A LOAN OF £50,000, TO BE EXPENDED ON MAIN
LINES OF ROAD.**

DOWNING STREET, }
3rd November, 1853. }

Sir,—By your Despatch of the 16th of September, I obtain a sufficient insight into the State of the finances of Newfoundland to enable me to answer the Address from Her Majesty's Council and House of Assembly, soliciting from the Imperial Government, a loan of £50,000, for the construction of Main Roads.

2. I own I did not anticipate, when I called for the information now communicated, that it would disclose the existence of such difficulties, on the part of the public of the Island, as not only put it out of my power to comply with the Address; but, impose upon me the duty of urging retrenchments, and requiring of you to make a determined effort to reduce their liabilities within the compass of their means.

3. I collect from Statement, No. 1, in the enclosures to your Despatch, that on the 5th of September last, there was owing a sum of £114,568 6s. 8d. borrowed at a large rate of interest, chiefly to carry on public works. Each of the last 10 years has added largely to this debt, and I can well believe that, though redeemable by payments of varying amounts, in each of the next 12 years, its extinction within that period is improbable.

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4. But this is not the only debt of the colony. In statement, No. 2, I observe £1,970 5s. 3d due for outstanding Warrants and Interest, and £6,933 on account of Treasury Notes. You inform me that these notes are in circulation, and that it is not intended to call them in. They constitute, therefore, a paper currency practically inconvertible, and as they rest upon a basis so unsound as the general credit of the colony, there is no adequate security against their depreciation. They should, I think, be called in on the first opportunity. Another sum of £2,893 19s. 2d., due the commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, and of Colonial Building and Market House, requires to be explained, as it would seem almost as if money raised under Loan Acts, for specified and defined objects had been carried to the account of the general Revenue, though I am aware of no legal authority for such a diversion of the money.

5. With regard to the Returns of Income and Expenditure, for 1853, I regret to find that they exhibit a balance against the colony of £20,303. The Road Grant and Miscellaneous Grants, have evidently been voted without reference to the amount of the available income. I hope to be satisfied by you, that the Executive is not responsible for the ruinous disproportion but the duty of the Executive consists, not merely as you suppose in economising authorised expenditure, but by doing its best by exposition and argument to prevail upon the Legislature to make no grants; the means of meeting which, it does not at the same time provide. Unless this be done, there is no resource—no alternative but debt: nor do I wonder that you “foresee the necessity” of bringing a loan of several thousand pounds in aid of the deficient income of the current year. But can I have a stronger argument than this necessity to establish indisputably the imprudence of borrowing from the Imperial Government £50,000 for making new roads at such a time, and with the finances of the Island in such disorder?

6. My answer then to the Address of the Council and Assembly is, that I cannot advise the loan. And I may consequently dispense with an enquiry into the return of the security which you offer for its repayment with interest, and into the prospect which there is that your anticipations of a surplus of income in 1854, and following years will be realized. I know of but one way by which that result can be brought about:—It is to institute a rigorous scrutiny of every item of public outlay, and by admitting the validity of such only as are supported by urgent and imperative considerations of general interest, to bring down the total expenditure of all sorts to that point which will enable you to carry on the administration of the colony without borrowing money, and perhaps place at your disposal, a surplus available for the redemption of existing debt, and for the maintenance of faith with your public creditor.

This course I have to instruct you to take, and after furnishing me with information on the several matters adverted to above, to report the progress you may make in bringing round the finances of the colony.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Hamilton, &c., Newfoundland.

Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

**COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE DISALLOWING
THE ACT FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF PACKET POSTAGE.**

DOWNING STREET, }
6th January, 1854. }

Sir,—I have had under my consideration the Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland, on the 15th of June last, for regulating the appropriation of Packet Postage in that colony, together with the Address to the Queen, from the House of Assembly, enclosed in your Despatch, No. 65, of the 16th September last, praying that the local Post Office may be permitted to appropriate a sixth part of the Packet Postage to the purpose of defraying the salary and incidental expenses of the Post Master of St. John's. I have caused this Address to be communicated to the Post Master General, and I now transmit for your information a copy of His Lordship's reply, and I have to instruct you to acquaint the House of Asssmbly, that for the reasons therein stated, I regret that it is not in my power to advise Her Majesty to confirm the Act.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Hamilton, &c., &c.. &c., Newfoundland.

(COPY.)

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MY LORDS—

I have the honor to return the letter from the Colonial Office, dated the 9th ultimo, referred to me by Your Lordships, together with the accompanying Address to Her Majesty, from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, in which it is prayed that the Post Office of that colony may be permitted to appropriate a sixth-part of the Packet Postage to the purpose of defraying the salary and incidental expenses of the Post Master of St. John's, Newfoundland.

I also return the other documents alluded to in the letter from the Colonial Office.

Some correspondence took place on this subject in December last, in consequence of a clause to the above effect having been introduced by the Government of Newfoundland into a Colonial Act, for the establishment and regulation of Inland Posts, when my predecessor informed the Lords of the Treasury that he could not recommend that any portion of the Imperial Packet Postage, collected in Newfoundland, should be permitted to be retained by the Colonial Government, towards defraying the expenses of the Post Office Establishment in that colony. The Treasury concurred in Lord Hardwick's view of the subject, and the Colonial Act was therefore not confirmed.

The House of Assembly at Newfoundland, it appears, questions the fairness of the grounds on which the Royal decision was withheld from the Act referred to, and the Duke of New-

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castle observes that a misapprehension would seem to exist, on the part of this Department, with regard to the Postal Act of Nova Scotia (from which that of Newfoundland is stated to have been in this respect framed) which expressly states, in the 14th clause, that the 2d. of the one shilling Packet Postage charged, shall belong to the colony.

No such misapprehension however exists; by the accompanying Treasury Warrant, dated 3rd April, 1849, an uniform British rate of 10d. and an uniform Colonial rate of 2d. is fixed for the single letter transmitted by Packet between any place in the United Kingdom and any part or place in the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; while in the following clause of the same Warrant, an uniform British rate of one shilling is fixed for a similar letter, transmitted by Packet between any port of the United Kingdom and any port in Newfoundland.

It will thus be seen that the British rate is fixed at a different amount in the case of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland respectively; and Your Lordships, in replying to the Duke of Newcastle, will no doubt call His Grace's attention to this circumstance.

I beg leave to add that a higher rate might fairly be levied upon letters between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, than upon letters between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, in consequence of the further conveyance of the mails for Newfoundland by a separate Packet, for which an additional subsidy is paid by H. M.'s Government. Nevertheless, in the event of the Government of Newfoundland accepting the proposal which has been made to it, in connexion with the scheme for an uniform rate to all H. M.'s colonies, that colony will be placed upon the same footing as Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, as regards its correspondence with this country.

In the meantime, I cannot recommend that any portion of the Packet Postage should be appropriated by the Government of Newfoundland towards the expense of its Post Office Establishment.

I have, &c., (Signed)

CANNING.

General Post Office, 13th December, 1853.

 Fisheries.

 REPORT OF COMMANDER PURVIS, OF H. M. STEAM SLOOP "ARGUS," ON
 THE FISHERIES ON THE COASTS OF LABRADOR AND IN THE STRAITS
 OF BELLE ISLE.

[COPY.]

 Her Majesty's Steam Sloop *Argus*, Sydney, }
 Cape Breton, 25th August, 1853, }

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information, that I left Halifax in Her Majesty's Steam Sloop under my command, on the morning of the 28th June, for Cape Breton Island. On the afternoon of the 29th owing, to a dense fog setting in, I anchored at Louisburgh and left early the next morning for Sydney, where I arrived at 1, 15 P. M. on that day. On the first of July having completed fuel and received your Telegraphic Message, I left Cape Breton and proceeded in execution of your orders to St. George's Bay, for the purpose of looking for Her Majesty's Ship *Veetal* and arrived there on the evening of the 2nd. Being unable to gain any information respecting that ship, I left orders for Acting Commander Henry (in the event of his calling at that place) to proceed to Sydney, and endeavour to get there by the 9th of that month. On the following morning I left St. George's Bay for Forteau and anchored in that Bay on the afternoon of the 4th. On the 6th I sent the Pinnace to Blanc Sablon, and the Cutter to Ship's Head Harbor, for the purpose of warning off any encroaching French fishermen they found at either place. The boats returned the following day, and the Officers reported that no French vessels had been seen on the coast during the Season. On the 8th I left Forteau for Red Bay, and arrived there that afternoon, where I found the Colonial Schooner "Charles," from Newfoundland, having on board Mr. Warren, the Magistrate charged with the protection of the Fisheries in the Straits of Belle Isle. On the following day proceeded to Belle Isle (North) and left the Pinnace at that Island with two Officers and 14 men. Previous to my arrival in the Straits, Mr. Warren had left a whale boat and 5 men there.

Being under the impression that the French, on finding Belle Isle so well protected, would come over to Chatteau, I decided on leaving a gig in charge of an Officer with 4 men for the purpose of preventing any attempt at encroachment on their part at that place.

Having received information that the French had only on one occasion been known to fish to the Northward of Chatteau, and that it would be useless for them to make the attempt (owing to a great number of Fishermen employed in each of the establishments) who would drive them off further North, I considered that my attention should be given to the Straits of Belle Isle only. I accordingly gave Mr. Warren his station from Red Bay as far South as Brador, the Fisheries in the Strait to the Southward not extending beyond that place, and limited my own as far North as Cape Charles.

From the 9th July to the 20th August, (when the weather permitted) I visited frequently the fishing stations from Cape Charles to Blanc Sablon, and when the Ship was not under weigh, the Cutter was occasionally sent along the Coast, so that with the ship, assisted by the "Charles", and the Cutter, the different Harbors and Bays, from Red Bay South, were visited at least once a week, and with the exception of some few Batteaux that made their appearance off Belle Isle, which were driven off by Mr. Scott in the Pinnace, assisted on one occasion by Mr. Warren in the "Charles" (which vessel I sent up with provisions for the Pinnace and Gig's crew), only two French Vessels and to Boats have been seen on the coast; and there can be no doubt that they all came out two fish. As an excuse, the master of one vessel which anchored in Forteau whilst I was there, told the Officer I sent on board, that he had put in from stress of weather, and that he came from the opposite coast for the pur-

 Fisheries.

pose of purchasing shingles at Blanc Sablon, the following morning however he weighed and stood over to the coast of Newfoundland. A brig came there a few days afterwards, but left again immediately. The two Boats anchored at Blanc Sablon, with the intention of procuring Bait, but were prevented in effecting their object by one of the principal residents at that place. One of the Batteaux, boarded off Belle Isle, had on board two quintals of fish which were thrown overboard, and those that were found fishing (after being ordered away the day before) were deprived, (with the exception of one for each Boat) of all their lines and gigs that could be found, which were destroyed—Mr. Warren considered that the only way of keeping them off, for unless such measures were resorted to, they would fish at night, and by taking their lines and gig from them, they would be obliged (should they persist in fishing) to return to Quirpon for more. This determination on the part of Messrs. Warren and Scott had the desired effect, for only one or two came over after, but he did not attempt to fish.

From the Island of Belle Isle (North), being the key of the Fisheries in the Straits of that name, I consider it absolutely essential for the protection of our Fishermen, that a Pinnace and swift pulling Whale Boat should be left there in the early part of June, with an Officer, and not less than 14 or 15 men, and that they should remain until the 19th or 20th of August, as the French seem determined to fish if the Island is not protected, and from the large Seines they use in catching Cod, the fish that now strike into the Straits would, to a great extent, be taken by them. Our fishermen (the large establishments perhaps excepted) have not the means of providing such Nets, as they cannot afford the outlay in purchasing them; whereas the fishermen, as an encouragement from their Government in prosecuting the Fisheries, receive a bounty of ten francs each, for every quintal caught, in addition to the amount received from their employers. I have been told that the French have caught upwards of 100,000 quintals of Cod, in some seasons, at Belle Isle; they have also large Boats and are in every way better provided with fishing tackle, so that they can fish in weather when the Boats of our Fishermen dare not venture out. This season, however, they have not taken a fish from the Island.

Should a Ship-of-War be sent for the protection of the Fisheries next year, I would suggest that two small houses (in frame) be supplied for the use of the Officers and men left at Belle Isle; these houses could be taken down at the end of the season, and brought back to Halifax. My reason for offering this suggestion is, that the shelter given from a rain awning in a boat is totally inadequate to the extreme coldness of the temperature, particularly at night, and had Mr. Warren not been supplied with tents from the Ordnance Department at St. John's, Newfoundland, for the purpose of sheltering his men, (two of which were given up for the use of the Pinnace's Crew) I should not have considered myself justified in risking the health of our men by leaving them so exposed.

It would be advisable that a Boat should be left at Great Modeste during the summer season, to watch the Fishermen at Pinware Creek, as it is well known along the coast, that they formerly encouraged the French to fish, for which they received the livers of the Cod as compensation for allowing them that privilege—the distance from Pinware Creek to Great Modeste is about a mile, so that the Officer in charge could visit that place at least once a day, and lodgings could easily be procured for the crew of any boat that may be left there.

I think it necessary, from the number of complaints made to me, (by what is termed the planters, or properly speaking, the constant residents) with respect to the right of possessing land for the erection of stages, and other disputes of a similar nature, that the Naval Officer selected for the protection of the Fisheries should be sworn in at St. John's, Newfoundland, as a Magistrate, with the power of settling such matters. It would also be advisable that some regulations should exist with regard to property on the Coast of Labrador for instance, a case was brought before me, where one party assumed the right to build on land which had been in the possession of the other for some 70 years. I settled the question as well as it was possible for me to do, but had I possessed the authority to act, (the right of territory being un-

 Fisheries.

derstood) such disputes could have been settled in a more satisfactory manner than perhaps this individual case was.

I must also bring to your notice the irregularity that prevails for the want of proof that Vessels and Boats from Newfoundland and the Magdalen Islands (which frequent this coast for the purpose of fishing) are really British property, and the crews British subjects or not; in many instances there was not a document on board those visited by our boats to prove that they were, and it frequently happened that they had not even the National Flag; it is true that they all had licenses to fish, but how is the Naval Officer, entrusted with the protection of the Fisheries, to know if these papers are correct or not? An officer may easily be deceived in the Magdalen Fishermen who speak no other language but French; many produced Custom House clearances, but it was almost impossible for me to know that the signatures attached thereto were genuine or otherwise. I therefore consider it necessary that a rule should exist, enforcing the owners of all Fishing Vessels and Boats for the future, (under a penalty, if not complied with) to provide the National Flag to each of their Vessels, with a clear proof of their being entitled to fly that Flag. I also think that the Naval Officer so employed should be supplied with a list of the names of the Custom House Officials, together with a *fac simile* of their signatures. I am only surprised that the French fishermen don't attempt to pass themselves off as British subjects, and declare that they are inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands; it would be an easy matter under present circumstances for them to do so.

If the Newfoundland Government intend sending a Vessel to the Straits next year, for the protection of the fisheries, I should strongly urge upon them the necessity of employing a small steamer in that service in preference to a sailing vessel, and that Mr. Warren's services be engaged, as his knowledge of the coast is great, and I feel great pleasure in stating, that from his zeal and activity, the French in a great measure were prevented from encroaching this season.

On the 18th instant, having decided on taking in the boats, I anchored at Chatteau, and took in the gig. On the following morning it was my intention to have taken the Pinnacle on board, but the weather being unfavourable, I deemed it imprudent to risk the ship in the attempt. On the 20th, the wind (which had been blowing very hard from the S. W.) having moderated, I proceeded to Belle Isle, and took that boat and crew in, together with the men left from the "Charles," and ran over to Cape Charles the same evening for the purpose of putting the latter on board their own vessel.

The Cod fishery in the Straits of Belle Isle has not turned out so well this season as last; the fish struck in on the 1st of June—their appearance so soon on the coast is to be attributed to the early breaking up of the ice, and as the Newfoundland and Jersey fishermen did not arrive before the 10th or 15th of last month, the fish, before their arrival, had in a great measure, in my opinion, left the grounds, and consequently they did not make so good a voyage this year as last. The Herring struck in about the latter end of July in great abundance, and the quantity caught of that kind of fish was greater than the last, or indeed many previous seasons. The quantity of Salmon caught equalled that of last year, but the Seal fishery was not considered so good as the previous one. A return showing the quantity of fish caught is enclosed herewith.

On the 21st instant, I left Cape Charles and proceeded along the Coast, calling in at Red Bay, Forteau, and Lance-a-Loup on my way here. There being some misunderstanding between the Master and Crew of an English Schooner at the latter place, and the mate and another man having expressed a wish to be discharged to the shore, I recommended the master to grant the same, which he very willingly did.

I have to report my arrival to-day at this anchorage.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

Governor Hamilton, &c., Newfoundland.

R. PURVIS,
Commander.

A Return shewing the Quantity of Fish, &c., caught by the Fishermen in the Straits of Belle Isle, from Cape Charles to Blanc Sablon, from June to August, 1853, as also the number of Seals since November, 1852. Dated on board H. M. Steam Sloop Argus, at Sydney, Cape Breton, August 25th, 1853.

Date the information was obtained		No. of Establishments.	No. of Boats employed.	Date the Fisheries.						Quantity caught of			Place where exported.			Seals.				No. of individuals employed in the Cod and Herring Fisheries in boats.	
				Cod.		Herring.		Salmon.		Cod.	Herring.	Salmon.	Cod.	Herring.	Salmon.	Months in which they were caught	No. caught.	Quantity of oil produced Gallons.	Place where exported	Men.	Boys.
				* Com.	End.	Com.	End.	Com.	End.	Quintals (Dried)	Barrels.	Tierces									
Aug. 16	Pinware	1	4	9th June	14th Aug.	15th June	1st Aug.	300	100	50	Europe	Quebec and Jersey	Europe		40	240		8			
"	Capstan Island	2	4	9th "	14th "			600	150		"	"	"		30	180		8			
"	West St. Modeste	4	9	9th "	14th "	15th "	1st "	1000	300	40	"	"	"		20	40		18			
"	Arice 'Diable	2	4	9th "	14th "			600	100		"	"	"					8			
"	East St. Modeste	4	8	9th "	14th "			1000	100		"	"	"					16			
"	Carrol's Cove	2	6	9th "	14th "			600	400		"	"	"					12			
" 18	Henly Harbor	15	26	1st "	1st "	8th "	15th July	3184	261	166	Halifax and Newfoundland	Halifax and Newfoundland	Halifax and Newfoundland	November	176	725	Halifax	53	7		
"	Chateau	19	32	10th "	1st "	8th "	8th "	3600	265	13	"	"	"	December				59	13		
" 19	Charles Harbor	26	54	15th "	1st "	8th "	8th "	6521	296		Europe	Quebec and Newfoundland		April and May							
	Chimney Tickle } Camp Island † } Battle Harbor }													Ditto	20	118	Ditto	127	10		
" 21	Red Bay	12	21	20th "	1st "			2010	322		Halifax and Newfoundland	Halifax, Quebec and Newfoundland		Nov., Dec- May & June	17	105	Halifax	36	9		
" 22	Forteau	6	61	18th "	26th July			4150	1070	3	Europe and Newfoundland	Europe, Halifax & Quebec		Dec., May, June & July	318	1908	Halifax & Quebec	120			
" 22	Isle of Bois	2	25	11th "	26th "			2100	500		Europe	Europe	Europe	Ditto	340	2040	Jersey	50			
" 22	Blan Sablon †	4	65	11th "	26th "			6300	940		"	"	"	"	80	480	Europe	130			
" 22	Lance Amour	1	2	22nd "	26th "			200	120	27	"	"	"	"	300	1800	Halifax	6			
" 22	Lance a Loup } Bradore † }	1	38	1st "	26th "			5500	700									76			
	Total...	101	358					Total... 37,665	5624	299					1341	7636		727	40		

* At the Establishments of the constant residents the Cod Fishery was commenced in the early part of June.

The quantity of Cod Liver Oil produced from the fish caught is about 376 ⁶⁵/₁₀₀ Hogsheads, allowing a Hogshead to every 100 Quintals of Fish.

† No information obtained.

‡ No information obtained—(there is a large Seal and Salmon Fishery carried on at this place.)

* No information obtained.

(Signed)

RICHARD PURVIS, Commander.

Fisheries.

REPORT OF MATTHEW H. WARREN, ESQ. ON PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR AND IN THE STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE.

[COPY.]

"Charles," Cape Charles, }
LABRADOR, August 20th, 1853. }

Hon. JAMES CROWDY,

Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that, according to Instructions received from His Excellency KER BAILIE HAMILTON, Esquire, Governor of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, on the 15th of June, at 4 A. M. I left St. John's, in the Brigantine *Charles*, hired by the Government for the protection of the Fisheries in the Straits of Belle Isle, and the Coast of Labrador; on the 16th, ran along by Cape John, saw several French boats at anchor, fishing within their limits: called off, and spoke boats at Mansfield Bight, Shoe Cove, and Round Harbor, and anchored in Snooks Arm. Informed the British Fishermen of Mr. Knight's being again appointed, (he had not yet arrived) and that the Cape Coast would be protected against French encroachments; they expressed themselves as being highly gratified, Mr. Knight having done his duty well last season, and asked me to remain until his arrival. On the 18th, saw Mr. Knight's vessel go into Shoe Cove; called off Mansfield Bight, found there eight French Batteaux and several Codseine boats, chased them, firing signal guns—all left except one, boarded them, told them the officer (Mr. Knight) had arrived, who would prevent their intrusion for the future—made them weigh anchor and go within their limits, searched the Bight for, but did not find any Cod Bags—eight Codseine Boats and twenty-one Batteaux anchored at their extreme limits—cruised about until sunset when we bore up for the Northward. From 19th to 26th visited Englee, Canada, Conche, Croque, Carouge, Griguet, Fortune, Quirpon, and Noddy Bay. In each of these harbors informed the French captains of the object of our mission. Up to that time the catch of fish had been very short, in many stages they had not one hundred quintals of Fish.—On the 23rd, hearing at Quirpon the crew of an English vessel had been picked up by a French Brig, and taken into Griguet, went with Captain Cox, of the *Charles*, to that place; and on being appealed to by Captain Young for assistance, agreed to take him, five seamen, and two female passengers, remnant of crew of Barque *Argyle* (the rest having perished, eight drowned in pinnace and five dying from exhaustion, being nine days in long boat without water,) on board the *Charles* to endeavour to put them on board a vessel bound to Quebec. At Quirpon is a large manufactory for grinding Cod Fish Bones; it consists of Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c., and four mills driven by three small steam engines, and kilns for drying, cost 400,000 Francs, and when in full operation is capable of grinding thirty tons per diem. It was erected last year, when they made a commencement and ground one hundred and sixty sacks of one hundred and fifty pounds each of Bone Dust. It is a permanent establishment, against the articles and intent of the Treaty. Two Frenchmen were left in charge, and remained the winter taking care of the machinery, and, as the Engineer informed me, provisions for one hundred and fifty men for twelve months. Captain Rochery of Conche and Captain De Bourge of the "Deux Freres" of Noddy Bay, made formal complaints against the captains and crews of two sealing vessels for depredations committed last spring. Since my last visit to this coast, two years ago, I find a great decrease in the number of rooms in the Southern Harbours on the French Shore, and a corresponding increase in the Northern, the attributed reason by the French captains, is, that all are anxious to get near the Coast of Labrador and Belle Isle, where those having rooms in the Northern Ports used formerly to get half their voyages. I

Fisheries.

was also informed by them, they caught fish at Belle Isle last season, and that they should again attempt it. I told them it was useless, as we should at once land our crew, as well as the *Argus* Steamer already on the Coast.

From Cape St. John to Cape Ray, this season, are 85 1st class vessels, averaging 60 men each, 44 2nd class, 38 men each; 27 3rd class 32 men each; besides Banking vessels—of whose numbers I could get no accurate information.

On 27th left Quirpon, ran along by Belle Isle, passed close to Lark Harbor, and sent a Whaleboat into Black Joke Cove; too much sea to land the crew with provisions, &c., bore away for and anchored in Cape Charles. On 28th went to Battle Harbor in Whaleboat, where a large number of vessels and rooms were doing well. On 30th went to Belle Isle, too much sea at the Cove to attempt a landing, wind N. N. E.—ran up the Straits and anchored at Fortune—On the 1st of July, at daylight, being calm, proceeded in Whaleboat to Blanc Sablon and the Isle au Bois, and at two P. M. joined *Charles* in the Straits, wind sprung up N. N. E.—strong breeze, bore away and anchored in Blanc Sablon where captain Young and crew of *Argyle* left for Isle au Bois, the agent of Le Boutelier having engaged to forward them to Canada, in a vessel daily expected from and to return there. On 2nd July, went to Greenly Island, Little Harbor and Bradore. At Blanc Sablon were anchored 64 Nova Scotia vessels, and one American, fishing, and belonging to the place; waiting for cargoes one Barque, (420 Tons. N. M.) two Brigs and six Schooners. In Bradore Harbor, 55 Nova Scotian and P. E. Island vessels were at anchor.

The Seal Frame Fishery was about over (a poor voyage), although some seasons the Seals run in shoals until the 16th to 18th July. Jones of Bradore informed me some years since, on the 16th July he took, in his frame, one hundred and eighty Seals. On the 3rd left Blanc Sablon, and anchored in Red Bay, speaking the boats at the intermediate ports. On 4th left Red Bay, went out to Belle Isle, but could not effect a landing; anchored in Chimney Tickle. On 5th went to Camp Island in whale boat, fish scarce. On 6th went out to Belle Isle, and landed our crew and all necessaries, including firewood, there being none on the island. In evening thick fog, made Chimney Tickle and anchored there—7th went to Red Bay, and left again at daylight; on the 8th it coming calm towed in again, at 11 a.m. saw a Steamer coming to eastward, boarded her and found she was H. M. Steam Sloop *Argus*, captain Purvis, placed myself, as per instructions, under his orders, who finding *Charles* was in Red Bay came in and anchored. On 9th at 5 a.m. went on board *Argus*, which vessel was getting under weigh for Belle Isle, she made a circuit of the island; landed with captain Purvis at Black Joke Cove, where he left his pinnace in charge of Mr. Scott, mate, with Assistant Surgeon and 14 men; placed our men under Mr. Scott's orders. At 6 p.m. *Argus* anchored in Henley where the *Charles* had previously arrived. 10th received instructions to proceed to westward, and wait arrival of cutter at Forteau; from 11th to 21st visited Red Bay, Carroll's Cove, East St. Modeste, Pinware, West St. Modeste, Lance a Loup and Forteau. On 21st cutter arrived, under charge of Mr. Rorie, with instructions for me to meet *Argus* at Forteau on 25th, the cutter was detained by weather until 25th, when she left. At 5 p.m. *Argus* arrived.—On 26th went to Lance a Loup, at 9 p.m. boarded the French schooner *Melonia*, of Port au Choix, last from Savage Cove, the master reported himself as captain and owner of the brig *Jean Adolphe*, had been fishing at Savage Cove in the schooner, and put in for the night. I was subsequently informed by William Genge, of Anchor Point, that Captain Phelepote had come in the *Melonia* with another vessel to fish at Pinware; had left, finding the coast so well protected, and seeing the *Charles* go to the Eastward. On 27th, at 5 a.m. went on board *Argus*, received instructions to proceed to Eastward, calling at Chateaux and Belle Isle, and to meet steamer at Red Bay on 3d August; passed close to and spoke boats at Lance a Loup, St. Modeste, Pinware, Carroll's Cove, and Red and Green Bays, and

 Fisheries.

at 4 p. m. anchored in Henley, where *Argus's* gig is stationed. On 28th left, went out to Belle Isle, at Lark Harbor saw a French batteau at anchor fishing, and Mr. Scott in the whaleboat going towards her, fired signal guns, and when she was taken possession of, bore away for Black Joke Cove, (4 miles distant) and landed provisions for *Argus* pinnace—Mr. Scott brought alongside the *Charles* the batteau, she was from Anse-a-la-Medee, 3 miles from Noddy Bay—belonging to the brig *L'Activ*, Captain Robinet—boat's master Julien Chemin, who said he was sent by his captain to fish at Belle Isle, knew he had no right; deprived them of the means of fishing by taking their Hooks, Leads, and Lines, and threw about one quintal of fish they had caught overboard; saw at 1 p. m. four other Batteaux coming down by Lark Harbor, made Chemin stand towards Black Joke Cove, chased the other Batteaux, they seeing Chemin going towards the Cove thought all was right; when abreast fired signal guns; made them come alongside, asked them the reason of their coming? they all said they had come to Belle isle to fish, being sent by their respective captains; deprived them of the means of fishing by taking from them their hooks, leads, and lines, except in each case a line and jigger for each boat, told them their lines, &c., would, on application, be returned to their captains—treated them civilly; offered them provisions and liberty to go into the Cove for the night, which two of the Batteaux did, leaving again the next morning. 1st batteau—boat's master, Legadu, vessel, *Courier de Madee*—Captain DuGout—Port, Quirpon. 2nd batteau—boat's master, Merid—vessel, &c., (as 1st batteau.) 3rd batteau—boats master, Coutard—vessel, *Deux Freres*—Captain, Bourouge—Port, Noddy Bay.

Captain Bourouge is the person who made a complaint to me on 26th June, in Noddy Bay. The *Deux Freres* was sent out of Black Bay, Pinware, on 14th August, 1850, by Captain de Courcey, of H. M. S. *Helena*. The other batteau, seeing the three boats at *Charles's* stern, made off, being three miles distant, chased her until 7 p. m., when we lost her in the fog. 29th, stood off towards Belle Isle, no French crafts near, anchored in Henley. 30th, went out to Belle Isle, passed close to Lark Harbor and Black Joke Cove, no French there—being foggy anchored in Cape Charles. On 2nd, saw Steamer *Argus* in Henly, at 9 p. m. being of the Harbor, fired signal gun, which Steamer returned, and hoisted signal lights, went in and anchored. On 3rd August, received orders to proceed to Westward—*Argus* weighed anchor for Belle Isle, went out and returned, being foggy. On 4th, left Henly as also Steamer—5th, called off Red Bay, Green Bay, East and West St. Modeste, Pinware and Lance a Loup, and anchored in Forteau—6th, went to Blanc Sablon.—8th, left and anchored in West St. Modeste.—12th, boarded *Argus* in Straits (5 miles off,) went in her to Forteau and Blanc Sablon. On 15th, joined *Charles* in St. Modeste.—20th, left St. Modeste and anchored in Cape Charles. At 6 p. m. *Argus* arrived from Belle Isle, bringing our crew; the French had not intruded since our last visit.

 REMARKS.

From all the information I have gathered from various sources, the Fishery on the French Shore has been worse than these many years, especially in the Northern Harbors. In the Straits of Belle Isle, in most places, a fair average catch has been taken, and in those harbors where the Cod Fishery has been indifferent, a voyage is being made up with herring, which are abundant.

In Bradore, Blanc Sablon, and Forteau, the mackerel are making their appearance; some two or three barrels having been taken per seine. No correct information can be given of the immense number of American, P. E. Island, Canadian, Magdalene Island, and Newfoundland vessels and crafts fishing on this coast this season, and I am not exaggerating in stating that

Fisheries.

1100 to 1200 crafts of various sizes have been on the shore, from 700 to 800 of them vessels of 40 to 200 tons, more than 50 schooners from the Magdalen Island alone, have been fishing in the Straits this season—upwards of 70 traders have been trafficking in the different harbors this summer. The large Jersey establishments at Isle au Bois, Little Harbor, Brador, Blanc Sablon, and Fortean, export annually from £80,000 to £100,000 of the produce of Labrador. Of the large quantity of Seal Oil, Salmon, Herring, and Furs, annually taken, but a very trifling quantity finds its way to Newfoundland.

The resident population of the Labrador is on the increase, and where such a large transient population is congregated during the summer season, a great want is found of Magistrates to settle disputes, protect life and property, and enforce payment of debts; and I would beg to suggest that the Commanding Officer of the Naval Force on this station should, as well as your Superintendant of Fisheries, be a Magistrate; he, in the positions he occupies, could enforce and carry out any decisions that might be made. It is highly necessary laws should be passed for the regulation of the Seal Net, Seal Frame, Mackerel, Herring and Salmon Net Fishery, and the hauling of Cod, Herring, and Caplin Seines. I would also beg to call attention to the fraudulent use of weights and measures by traders and others, and suggest that the officers should be supplied with necessary materials to prove the measure and size. A large number of British subjects from the N.W. part of Newfoundland, have been fishing in the Straits this season; they complain of being deprived by the French of the salmon brooks and rivers, used and occupied by themselves and forefathers in many cases more than half a century.

I cannot but advert to the good service performed by Captain Purvis, of H. M. Steamer *Argus*, by whose untiring exertions and judicious arrangements (which I seconded to the best of my ability,) the French have, up to this time, been effectually prevented from encroaching either at Belle Isle or Labrador, and I safely assert that not one quintal of fish nor any bait has been taken by them the past season, which has not been the case the last twenty years. The time being expired for which the *Charles* was engaged, she leaves, and I would recommend another season, that the time be extended to at least the last of August.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MATTHEW H. WARREN.

LETTERS FROM MR. KNIGHT ON PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES AT
CAPE JOHN.

CAPE JOHN, }
July 17th. }

[COPY.]

The Honorable the Secretary.

SIR,—For information I write by a small vessel leaving Shoe Cove this morning. I arrived at the Cape on the 15th June; the Caplin came in shore on the 19th; since that time I have been very busy engaged with the French, the fish not laying much on their side of the Cape, in consequence they have been very troublesome. I have been obliged to watch them

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night and day to prevent them from stealing what they call English fish. If the French catch has any effect on the English Market it must be this season ; their catch has not been so small for many years. Many vessels on the shore have not more than 50,000 fish for 70 men, so they tell me themselves. In Lascee and Packet Harbor, it is a little better, their average for 9 vessels is 1,400 quintals. One officer told me yesterday they should be 7,000 qtls. short in Lascee this summer of their usual catch. The French catch in Lascee up to this time is 1,190,000, or 9,504 qtls. for two vessels and 472 men.

For the last five days the French have done but little, the fish laying in deep water and the caplin scarce. Speaking to the seine master yesterday about the limits at the Cape, I told him I thought they would not be allowed to come south of the Middle Bill of the Cape next summer. He told me if that was the case, it would not be worth coming to Lascee—for he did not haul 20 qtls. north of that point this two years. As far as I can understand, the seine masters are instructed to leave the fishing ground north of the south point to the hook and line men.

The average catch at Shoe Cove, up to this time, is 60 qtls. per man. Our fishery, I understand, as far north as Cape Freels, is not good.

(Signed)

HENRY KNIGHT,
Superintendent Fisheries at Cape John.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

CAPE JOHN, }
August 12th. }

The Honorable JAMES CROWDY,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—I feel it my duty to write to you again, as the opportunity offers before my duty is finished at the Cape, to show you how anxious the French are to take the advantage of any opportunity that offers, to encroach on the English grounds. I left the Cape at 11 p.m., on Saturday, July 16th, for the purpose of writing to you, and gave my men instructions to be at the boundary at daylight. I got at Shoe Cove at 3 a.m., wrote and left for the Cape again cross-handed, and got there at dark—the Frenchmen gave my men some trouble through the day—and not seeing me in the boat, they took the advantage of their leaving at dark, and when I arrived at the limits there were 4 French seines in the water on our fishing ground. When they saw me coming, they got quite alarmed ; the first one I came to he had let go one end of his seine, and was hauling it in end for end. I told him that if he did not leave immediately I should cut his seine in pieces, and the second the same, the third had both ends of his seine on board, and had not less than 100 qtls. fish enclosed. I saw he was determined to take the fish, if possible, having 4 batteaux towing him off the ground ; I directly cut the head rope, and as soon as I did, the weight of fish burst the seine down through the bunt, and the fish escaped—the fourth got on his own ground before I got to him. I remained all night at the boundary:—at 3 p. m., 18th, one of the Captains came to the Cape with a new seine into a batteau. I spoke to him and told him the particulars about their men trespassing. He said I did right, and if I had occasion to do so again the seine master should stand the consequence. I had conversed with the Commodore and Priest of Lascee since the caplin left, and at Cape John, and they told me their average catch of fish, 26 qtls. per man at Shoe Cove ; the average is 76 qtls., at present there is none catching by French or English, but the herring is in abundance, and some sign of mackerel. My conversation with the Commodore will be found in my journal.

I am, &c., (Signed) HENRY KNIGHT.

Fisheries.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES IN THE YEAR 1853.

1853.

June 18.—	To Matthew H. Warren, on account of services for the protection of the Fisheries....	.....	.....	.....	£40	0	0
Sept. 10.—	“ Matthew H. Warren, Ditto	.....	.....	.....	90	0	0
“ — “	Stephen March, on account of hire of schooner <i>Charles</i> for the protection of the Fisheries	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0
30.—	“ Stephen March, balance of ditto	.....	.....	.....	80	0	0
Dec. 1.—	“ Henry Knight, for services for protection of the Fisheries.....	.....	.....	.....	120	0	0

1854.

Jany. 10.—	“ Matthew H. Warren, balance due for services in protection of the Fisheries	20	0	0	
						£550	0	0

R. CARTER,
Colonial Treasurer.

Light Houses.

FORT AMHERST LIGHT HOUSE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS.

		DR.	Sterling.	Currency.
1853.				
Jan. 10.	—	To Kerr and Moody, instalment contract	£150 0 0	—173 1 6
		“ Ditto Sundries		1 6 9
		“ M. Hayden, sweeping chimneys... ..		0 9 0
		“ W. T. Parsons, a clock, &c.		2 1 5
Feb. 10.	—	“ Kerr & Moody, coffin for late Keeper		2 0 0
		“ Jane Hingston, funeral expenses ditto		2 17 0
		“ Ferris, smith work		1 7 9
		“ Boat hire, paid by Secretary		1 15 0
March 18.	—	“ Brooking & Son, amount draft for cost of Lan- tern	106 12 5	
		“ Premium exchange 18½ per cent.	19 14 6	—126 6 11
		“ Baine Johnston & Co., freight... ..		8 17 5
		“ Paid duty on ditto		5 14 3
April 5.	—	“ John Sheppard, keeper, quarter salary	13 15 0	—15 17 4
May	—	“ 116 gallons Oil		19 2 0
July 5.	—	“ Sheppard, quarter salary		15 17 4
	15.	“ Kerr & Moody, balance contract and bill of extras		245 5 9
Aug. 2.	—	“ Trenear, painting		14 10 0
		“ W. Simmonds, labour		0 15 0
		“ James Fox, 1 boat		3 0 0
		“ Ferris, iron work		11 1 6
Oct. 7.	—	“ Boat hire 10s., ditto 5s.		3 5 0
		“ Ditto 5s., Loveys, coals £11 10s.		11 15 0
		“ Carnell, for sundry work		5 8 0
		“ Sheppard, quarter salary		15 17 4
Nov. 7.	—	“ Quigley, boat hire		0 10 0
		“ J. Vinnacomb, ditto		0 7 6
		“ P. Woods, freight coal and oil... ..		4 10 0
		“ Michael Kerr, sundry repairs		19 8 0
		“ O'Dwyer, iron		1 5 9
		“ Bowring Brothers, stores		7 0 0
Dec. 7.	—	“ W. T. Parsons..... ..		0 12 6
		“ Ferris, smith work		2 14 4
		“ Robert Peace, ditto		5 4 6
		“ McGrath, ditto		3 10 0
	31.	“ Sheppard, quarter salary		15 17 4
				<u>£748 11 9</u>

CR.

1853.				
Dec. 31.	—	By General Account .....	.....	£748 11 9

Light Houses.

HARBOR GRACE LIGHT HOUSE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS.

		DR.	Sterling.	Currency.
1853.				
Jan.	10.—To Kerr & Moody, sundries .....	.....		£6 5 2
	“ P. Canning, Braziers work .....	.....		0 7 6
Feb.	— “ P. & L. Tessier, cooking stove ... ..	.....		4 15 0
“	10.— “ Punton & Munn, sundries .....	.....		4 3 2
April	5.— “ John Herald, boat hire .....	.....		3 0 0
	“ E. L. Oke, quarter salary .....	.....	£26 5 0	30 5 9
May	5.— “ Ditto, 12 months fuel .....	.....	28 0 0	32 6 2
	“ 850 gallons Oil ... ..	.....		122 7 0
July	5.— “ Oke, quarter salary .....	.....		32 6 2
Aug.	2.— “ J. Dearin, sundries .....	.....		0 9 2
	“ E. L. Oke, conveyance Oil .....	.....		8 0 0
Oct.	7.— “ P. Hearn, buckets .....	.....		0 10 0
	“ A. Shea, sundry disbursements... ..	.....		2 10 0
	“ Expense Commissioners' visit ... ..	.....		7 5 2
	“ G. Woolpey, iron work .....	.....		1 4 6
	“ E. L. Oke, quarter salary .....	.....		30 5 9
Nov.	7.— “ Bulley, Mitchell & Co., clapboard .....	.....		3 7 3
Dec.	10.— “ Bowring, Brothers, stores .....	.....		16 8 0
	“ Gear, tin work ... ..	.....		0 5 0
	31.— “ E. L. Oke, quarter salary .....	.....		30 5 9
				£336 6 6

CR.

1853.				
Dec.	31.—By General Account .....	.....	.....	£336 6 6

Light Houses.

CAPE BONAVISTA LIGHT HOUSE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS.

DR.

1853.		Sterling.	Currency.
April 5—	To J. White, (keeper) quarter salary	.....23 15 0	£27 8 1
July 5—	“ J. White, ditto	.....	27 8 1
	— “ J. White, 12 months' fuel	.....28 0 0	32 6 2
	— “ 780 gallons Oil	.....	121 15 0
Aug. 2—	“ J. J. Dearin, potash, &c.	.....	1 1 6
	“ B. Nurse, freight of Oil	.....	8 0 0
	“ A. Strathie, carpenter's work	.....	29 8 0
Oct. 7—	“ J. White, cartage of Oil	.....	3 10 0
	“ Nicholas Stabb, a Cooking Stove	.....	8 10 0
	“ Carnell, a cart	.....	8 0 0
	“ J. White, quarter salary	.....	27 8 1
Nov. 7—	“ A. Arnott, storage Oil	.....	1 10 0
	“ Sweetland, iron work	.....	0 10 0
	“ P. Kough, freight sundries	.....	1 0 0
	“ Bowring Brothers, sundries	.....	10 6 0
Dec. 31—	“ J. White, quarter salary	.....	27 8 1
			<u>£335 9 0</u>

CR.

1853.			
Dec. 31—	By General Account	.....	£335 9 0

Light Houses.

CAPE PINE LIGHT HOUSE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS.

		DR.		Currency.	Sterling.
1853.					
Jany.	10.—	To paid Devereux for road work, freight, &c.			£21 0 0
		“ W. Hogan, 1 sett harness			2 10 0
		“ Ewen Stabb, sundries			9 6 10
		“ Kerr & Moody, ditto			1 15 6
		“ Ferris, smith work			1 3 9
Feb.	10.—	“ John Devereux, to defray account for road work			55 11 4
April	5.—	“ H. Hearder, keeper, quarter salary	£23 15 0	—	27 8 1
		“ Austin, assistant, ditto	17 6 8	—	20 0 0
May	5.—	“ H. Hearder, 12 month's fuel	28 0 0	—	32 6 2
	20.—	“ J. Devereux, on account road			13 0 0
		“ Hearder, for winter man			6 0 0
		“ Ditto, freight of Oil, &c.			5 0 0
		“ 705 gallons Oil			106 10 6
July	5.—	“ H. Hearder, quarter salary			27 8 1
		“ Austin, ditto			20 0 0
Aug.	2.—	“ F. Dowsley, sundries			0 8 2
		“ W. & G. Rendell, ditto			0 11 8
		“ Insurance of Oil			0 17 9
		“ J. J. Dearin, potash and sundries			1 13 6
		“ B. Nurse, freight Oil			11 0 0
Oct.	7.—	“ John Burn, horse hire			2 4 0
		“ H. Hearder, quarter salary			27 8 1
		“ Austin, ditto			20 0 0
Nov.	7.—	“ Coombs, repairs of Tower			5 0 0
		“ W. Devereux, freight			17 10 0
		“ Waddleton, ditto			2 10 0
		“ Ditto ditto			0 15 0
		“ McBride & Kerr, copper			1 10 0
		“ Baine, Johnston & Co., oil and sundries			31 11 1
	31.—	“ Kerr and Moody, sundries			7 12 8
		“ John Devereux, freight, storage, &c.			19 7 6
		“ Ditto, balance road work			84 5 9
		“ Austin, allowance for fuel			15 0 0
Dec.	10.—	“ Bowring Brothers, stores			21 16 0
		“ W. & G. Rendell, paint			9 9 11
	31.—	“ H. Hearder, quarter salary			27 8 1
		“ Austin, ditto			20 0 0
					£676 19 5

CR.

1853.					
Dec.	31.—	By General Account			£663 11 0
		“ proceeds of Oil returned as unfit for use			13 8 5
					£676 19 5

Light Houses.

HARBOR GRACE BEACON IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF LIGHT HOUSES.

DR.

1853.

Oct. 20.—	To paid W. Donnelly, for balance due on building.....	£134	17	0
" "	Baine Johnston & Co., on account purchase lantern	75	0	0
Dec. 10.—	" " Carpenter's account	29	11	10
" "	" " Mr. Oke's expenses	3	11	0
" "	" " Rutherford Brothers, lumber	4	19	5

£247 19 3

CR.

1853.

Dec. 31.—	By General Account	£247	19	3
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£247 19 3

1853

1853

Light Houses.

LIGHT HOUSE CONTINGENT ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS.

		DR.		Currency.	Sterling.
1853.					
Jany. 10.—	To paid R. Oke, travelling expenses	.....			£7 10 6
	“ W. J. Ward, printing	.....			5 0 0
	“ R. J. Parsons, ditto	.....			2 10 0
	“ J. Woods, ditto	.....			3 13 9
	“ J.W.M'Coubrey, ditto	.....			5 3 11
	“ H. Winton, ditto	.....			3 8 4
	“ Express, ditto	.....			4 3 11
	“ J. J. Graham ditto	.....			4 3 8
Feb. 10.—	“ J. C. Withers ditto	.....			3 0 0
	“ R. Oke, gratuity	.....			10 0 0
	“ Ditto, quarter salary as inspector	.....			16 5 0
	“ Secretary, ditto	.....	12 10 0	0—	14 8 6
May 5.—	“ Ditto ditto	.....			14 8 6
	“ Inspector, ditto	.....			16 5 0
Aug. 2.—	“ Ditto, travelling expenses	.....			7 17 6
	“ Ditto, quarter salary	.....	25 0 0	0—	28 17 0
	“ Secretary, ditto	.....			14 8 6
Oct. 7.—	“ Duties	.....			2 15 0
	“ Baine, Johnston & Co., shipping charges	.....			0 18 0
	“ Brooking & Son, bricks	.....			10 4 4
Nov. 7.—	“ Stentafor, messenger	.....			5 0 0
	“ A. Shea, sundry disbursements...	.....			2 6 0
	“ Inspector's travelling expenses	.....			17 8 3
	“ Ditto, salary past quarter...	.....			28 17 0
	“ Secretary, ditto	.....			14 8 6
	“ Office rent	.....	12 10 0	0—	14 8 6
	“ Steam Company, Bill of sundries	.....			3 2 6
	“ Baine Johnston & Co., sundries	.....			23 7 8
	“ M'Connan, stationery	.....			0 9 4
	“ Stabb, Row & Co., trimming oil	.....			0 10 0
	“ Patriot, printing...	.....			0 10 0
	“ J.W. M'Coubrey, ditto	.....			1 11 9
10.—	“ J. Woods, ditto	.....			0 10 6
	“ E. D. Shea, ditto	.....			0 10 0
	“ A. Shea, postages	.....			1 1 6
	“ Brooking & Son, Stevenson's draft for cost of stores	.....			18 17 2
					£308 0 1

CR.

1853.					
Dec. 31—	By General Account	.....	.....	.....	£308 0 1

Light Houses.

GENERAL LIGHT HOUSE ACCOUNT.

		DR.			
					Currency.
1853.					
Dec. 31.—	To Cape Spear Light House				£273 18 8
	“ Fort Amherst				748 11 9
	“ Harbor Grace.....				336 6 6
	“ Cape Bonavista				335 9 0
	“ Cape Pine				663 11 0
	“ Harbor Grace Beacon				247 19 3
	“ Contingent Account				308 0 1
				Balance	59 10 0
					£2,973 6 5

		CR.			
			Sterling.		Currency.
1853.					
Jan. 1—	By balance				£55 2 8
	“ this amount from the Colonial Treasurer	£150	0 0		
	“ “ “		62 10 6		
Feb. 19—	“ “ “		110 13 3		
Mar. 18—	“ “ “		109 10 9		
April 4—	“ “ “		16 2 2		
	“ “ “		128 11 8		
May 5—	“ “ “		112 0 0		
	“ “ “		26 11 8		
	20— “ “ “		20 16 0		
June 18—	“ “ “		261 18 2		
	23— “ “ “		106 0 9		
July 4—	“ “ “		128 11 8		
	15— “ “ “		212 11 8		
Aug. 2—	“ “ “		91 9 0		
	26— “ “ “		63 4 7		
Oct. 7—	“ “ “		86 1 7		
	“ “ “		128 11 8		
	20— “ “ “		116 17 5		
Nov. 21—	“ “ “		262 12 3		
Dec. 9—	“ “ “		158 0 7		
	20— “ “ “		47 14 2		
	31— “ “ “		128 11 8		
					£2529 1 11-2918 3 9
					£2,973 6 5

E.E.
Dec. 31, 1853.

NICHOLAS STABB,
Chairman.

Light Houses.

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF LIGHT HOUSES IN REFERENCE TO
THE ERECTION OF A LIGHT HOUSE ON THE NORTHERN COAST
OF NEWFOUNDLAND.**

The Commissioners of Light Houses beg to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that in order to carry out the wishes of the Hon. the House of Assembly, to report on the most eligible site for a Light House, either on the Funks or Offer Wadham Island, they procured the use of the steamer *Lady LeMarchant*, and having invited several members of Her Majesty's Council and of the House of Assembly, and other gentlemen of the town to accompany them, they left St. John's early in the morning of Tuesday, the 5th July, and availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, first visited the Light House at Cape Bonavista, which, the Commissioners have much pleasure in stating, they found in excellent order, reflecting great credit on the keeper, Mr. Jerry White.

From Bonavista the steamer proceeded for Greenspond, and remained there for the night, leaving early the next morning for the Funk Islands, where a landing was fortunately effected at 1 o'clock, and the capabilities and eligibility of the island for a Light House fully ascertained. The Commissioners learned from persons who had been for about three weeks on the island, that on no other day during that period could a landing have been effected, and that a boat sent twice from Greenspond, for the purpose of taking them off, had been obliged to return without having been able to accomplish it.

The steamer proceeded from the Funks for Fogo, and arrived there at nightfall, leaving on the following morning for the Offer Wadham Island, where a landing was easily effected, there being a good harbor, though small, sheltered from most winds: three large boats were anchored there. The Commissioners having examined this island, left for Trinity, and arrived there early on Friday morning, and after remaining a few hours, proceeded for St. John's, and arrived at 8, p.m., the same evening.

One of the objects of the Commissioners in calling at Greenspond, Fogo, &c., was to ascertain the opinion of the inhabitants as to which they considered the most desirable spot for the erection of a Light House, and there appeared to be but one opinion on the subject, viz. : that the Offer Wadham Island was by far the most desirable, an opinion most fully concurred in by nearly all, if not by all on board the steamer.

From the opportunity afforded several members of both branches of the Legislature, of forming their own opinion from personal observation, the Commissioners are in a great measure relieved from the responsibility that would otherwise rest on them in inducing the selection of one island in preference to the other; but they conceive it to be their duty to state some reasons that led them to the conclusion that the Offer Wadham Island is to be preferred to the Funk Island for the site of the intended Light House.

In the first place, all vessels and boats bound for the Northern Bays and Harbors, and numerous boats constantly fishing in the neighbourhood of the Wadham Islands would benefit by a light there, and not by any light on the Funks. That from the opening of the spring navigation to the end of December, vessels and coasters are constantly passing on that part of the coast, and a light on the Offer Wadham would be of great service to warn them of the dangers near, and to be a guide for the safe passages to the neighbouring harbors. All vessels bound to and from the Labrador, taking the inner run, or that between the Wadham and Funks, would benefit by it; and it would be of incalculable advantage to all vessels that are compelled to bear up for Seldom-come-by, which is of very frequent occurrence in the

Light Houses.

fall of the year ; the light will be visible from the entrance of that harbor. From the Offer Wadham to the Funks there is a good passage of about twenty-four miles for vessels desirous of taking that track bound to or from the Labrador, so that a light on the Wadham would be of essential benefit to the vessels bound on that voyage. The light on Cape Bonavista would only be lost sight of for a few hours before the Wadham light would be seen, which should be a sufficient guide to steer clear of all danger.

A light on the Funks would be of more benefit to vessels to and from the Labrador, keeping to the eastward of these islands, but would not be of much, if any, benefit to the coasting and fishing trade, or to vessels bound to and from Fogo, Seldom-come-By, or indeed to any of the northern ports or bays. Taking into consideration, therefore, that vessels bound to and from the Labrador, to whom alone the Funk Island light would be of most advantage, pass in general only twice a year, going in the spring and returning in the fall ; and that vessels and boats that would benefit more by the Wadham Island light, are almost daily passing, for several months in the year ; the Commissioners think, that on the principle of conferring the greatest amount of good on the greatest number, the Offer Wadham should be preferred, even were there no other consideration.

Another reason, though a secondary one, is the very great expense that would attend the erection and maintenance of a Light House on the Funks, compared to one on the Wadham, from the very great difficulty and uncertainty of landing materials, in the first place, to erect the building, and supplies for its maintenance afterwards ; shut out, as it would be for several months, from all communication with the shore, it would be absolutely necessary to keep up a very large establishment in order to guard against the light being at any time inoperative from the sickness of the keeper and his assistant, or from other unforeseen contingencies which might be the case for a length of time without any possibility of its being known on shore, and such an event occurring during the return of the Labrador fleet might lead to the most disastrous consequences. There is however sufficient space on the Funks to erect a Light House with perfect safety for persons resident in it, and a good deal of rough stone that might be made use of in the foundation, but there would not be any ground to occupy the keeper in its cultivation, and a want of such or other employment might be attended with ill-effects on the minds of persons stationed for any length of time on so desolate an island, or rather island rock. There is a kind of spring of water, but it had a brackish taste. There is no kind of harbor whatever in the island, and in heavy weather the sea and spray break over the greatest part of it.

These disadvantages are in a great measure obviated on the Offer Wadham. There is on it not only plenty of room for a good Light House, but several acres of ground suitable for cultivation, which would afford remunerative occupation to the keeper and his assistant. Vessels and boats pass almost daily during the summer months, and occasionally until late in the fall. It can be seen from the land, and could be visited periodically at a small expense from Tilton Harbor or Seldome-come-by ; and having a harbor sheltered from almost every wind, the expense for landing materials for building and supplies would be trifling in comparison with the Funk Island. Water is also to be procured on this island.

All these considerations have induced the Commissioners to recommend that a light should at all events be erected on the Offer Wadham ; and should the funds of the colony hereafter permit it, it might then be worth considering whether a small light should not also be erected on the Funks, to be lighted only from the 1st of June to the middle of November, for the benefit of the Labrador vessels. A small harbor light at the entrance of Catalina would be of essential benefit.

Respectfully submitted.

NICHOLAS STABB,
Chairman Commissioners Light Houses.
 E. HARVEY, *Commissioner.*

St. John's, Nfld., 14th July, 1853.

Light Houses.

STATEMENT

Of Expenses incurred in a survey of the Wadhams and the Funks in pursuance of instructions from His Excellency the Governor to the Commissioners of Light Houses

in July, 1853.

	Currency.
Amount of Hire of Steamer <i>Lady LeMarchant</i>, and incidental Expenses	£140 0 0
By amount received from Colonial Treasurer £121 6s. 9d. stg.	£140 0 0

NICHOLAS STABB,

Chairman.

St. John's, December 31, 1853.

NICHOLAS STABB,

Commissioner of Light Houses.

St. John's, 20th July, 1853.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT PREPARED BY THE SUPERVISOR GENERAL, OF THE EXPENDITURE BY THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS, UNDER THE ACT 16TH VICTORIA, CAP. 5, MADE UP TO THE 10TH JANUARY, 1854.

[No Report or account of Expenditure has been received by me from the St. John's Board of Road Commissioners, beyond the information contained in a letter from the Chairman of the Board, dated the 31st December, 1853, which states that the Board had, under the Act 16th Vic., cap. 5, let at Public Auction, the several roads therein referred to, and that the sum limited by that Act, had not been exceeded.

By the third section of the above-mentioned Act, the Road Commissioners for the district of St. John's are empowered to direct and control the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £1000 a year out of the additional duty of 10 percent. levied under the St. John's Re-building Acts. From this sum I have supposed there was to be deducted the recognised allowance for Contingencies, and have certified accordingly—the expenditure then (under the said 3rd Section) for 1853 would be £900; this sum, however, has been slightly exceeded, but the excess (£2 6s. 6d.) will be carried as a payment, to be charged in the present year's outlay. The sum specified in the 6th Section of the said Act, I have considered as a sum to be paid from, or as part of, the amount granted in the 3rd Section, and have so certified. Through inadvertence there has been an expenditure of small sums on several roads, as shown in the condensed statement at the end of this account, amounting in the whole to £8 3s. 10.]

24th February, 1854.

J. NOAD,
Supervisor General.

1 14 8	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
2 14 7	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
4 18 0	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
1 14 8	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
17 13 7	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
0 0 11	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
1 8 8	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
3 8 0	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
12 8 8	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
0 0 0	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
0 0 0	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
0 0 0	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
0 10 3	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
6 0 7	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
3 8 2	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
1 8 8	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
5 12 8	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
3 18 0	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
20 0 0	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
4 7 1	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
4 18 10	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
0 17 10	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
8 18 0	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
0 18 8	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer
17 8 4	St. John's streets and drains	John Dwyer

Roads and Bridges.

**DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD
OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS, from 10TH JANUARY, 1853, TO 10TH JANUARY, 1854.**

Name of Contractor.	Where employed.	Sums grant- ed in 1853 —less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to Contract- ors in stg.	Total.
John Dwyer ...	St. John's Streets and Drains.	£900	£4 16 3	
M. W. Walbank ...	Ditto		27 14 5	
Michael Murphy ...	Street leading from Rennie's Mill.		2 18 3	
Thomas Dunn ...	Chapel Road, St. John's Streets.		5 4 0	
Thomas Clooney ...	St. John's Streets and Drains.		27 3 2	
William Irvin ...	Ditto		7 1 3	
Patrick Larkin ...	Ditto		4 6 8	
M. W. Walbank ...	Ditto		6 9 2	
John Dwyer ...	Cleansing sewers, ditto		2 9 4	
Ditto ...	St. John's Streets and Drains.		5 9 3	
M. W. Walbank ...	Cleansing Bovey's Drains & Sewers		10 0 0	
John Dwyer ...	St. John's Streets and Drains.		3 2 4	
Ditto ...	Ditto		7 7 4	
M. W. Watbank ...	Ditto		9 8 0	
John Dwyer ...	Cleansing ditto		2 4 2	
Michael Murphy ...	Contract at Cochrane Street.		6 18 8	
Ditto ...	Ditto Post Office		1 14 8	
John Dwyer ...	St. John's Streets and Drains.		2 14 7	
Ditto ...	Ditto		4 18 9	
Ditto ...	Repairs in Water-street.		0 14 3	
Ditto ...	Cleansing streets and drains.		4 5 10	
Michael Murphy ...	St. John's streets and drains.		8 13 4	
Patrick Clooney ...	Warren's Cove, extra work.		17 13 7	
John Dwyer ...	Repairing streets and drains		6 0 11	
William Irvin ...	Ditto		4 6 8	
M. W. Walbank ...	To pay laborers, St. John's S. & D		3 6 9	
John Meagher ...	Iron gratings for ditto		12 6 8	
J. & W. Boyd ...	Ditto		6 0 6	
John Dwyer ...	St. John's streets and drains.		6 2 3	
Ditto ...	Cleansing drains.		0 19 3	
M. W. Walbank ...	To pay laborers, St. John's S. & D.		5 0 7	
Ditto ...	St. John's streets and drains.		3 8 3	
William Irvin ...	Ditto		4 6 8	
Hon. Attorney-General.	{ Opening drain near the late } Mr. Morris's farm }		5 12 8	
William Irvin ...	St. John's streets and drains.		3 18 0	
Thomas Dunn ...	Contract at Chapel-hill.		20 0 0	
M. W. Walbank ...	St. John's streets and drains.		4 7 1	
John Dwyer ...	Ditto		4 18 10	
Ditto ...	Cleansing sewers.		0 17 10	
Jeremiah Bolan ...	Contract at Gower-street.		2 12 0	
James Edwards ...	Ditto Ordnance yard		6 18 8	
Michael Murphy ...	{ Balance in full—contract in } Water-street. }		17 2 4	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD—

Continued.

Name of Contractor.	Where employed.	Sums grant- ed in 1853 —less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to Contract- ors in stg.	Total.
Lawrence O'Brien & Co.	Materials for streets & drains		£2 2 1	
John Dwyer	... St. John's streets and drains		5 8 4	
Ditto	... Cleansing drains and sewers ditto		0 17 0	
Michael Murphy	... Drain near Post-office		7 15 2	
Clift Wood & Co.	... St. John's streets and drains		8 15 1	
M. W. Walbank	... Pay labourers' wages		5 2 9	
John Dwyer	... Cleansing streets and drains		0 16 10	
Ditto	... Repairs in Water-street		4 19 8	
Jeremiah Bolan	... Ditto Gower-street		5 4 0	
M. W. Walbank	... Pay labourers		18 4 0	
Michael Murphy	... St. John's streets and drains		13 0 0	
William Irvin	... Drain in Cochrane-street		4 6 8	
Ditto	... Holloway to Gambier-street		6 1 4	
James Edwards	... Ordnance Yard, streets & drains		6 18 8	
Thomas Clooney	... St. John's street and drains		13 11 6	
Michael Murphy	... Ditto		0 7 10	
M. W. Walbank	... Ditto		4 2 4	
John Dwyer	... Cleansing Ditto		0 15 7	
Ditto	... Water-street Ditto		4 10 1	
Jeremiah Bolan	... St. John's Streets and Drains.		3 9 4	
Michael Murphy	... Market House, Ditto		21 13 4	
M. W. Walbank	... St. John's Streets and Drains.		10 17 0	
James Byrne	... Ditto		1 12 0	
Thomas McGrath	... Ditto		2 1 8	
John Dwyer	... Ditto		4 13 2	
Dunn and Long	... Lane near R. C. Chapel Ditto		1 14 8	
Wm. Irwin	... St. John's Streets and Drains.		8 13 4	
Michael Murphy	... Contract at Market-house Ditto		10 8 0	
M. W. Walbank pay } 81 laborers ... }	St. John's Streets and Drains.		58 15 3	
John Dwyer	... Ditto		3 18 0	
Michael Murphy	... Ditto		6 18 8	
M. W. Walbank to pay } 71 laborers ... }	Ditto		41 13 6	
Jeremiah Bolan	... New Gower-street Ditto		4 6 8	
Thomas Dunn	... Duckworth-street Ditto		32 0 1	
John Dwyer	... St. John's Streets and Drains		2 12 0	
Michael Murphy	... Sewers in Water-street.		10 8 0	
Richard Moore	... Saint John's Streets and Drains.		3 19 3	
John Dwyer	... Ditto		2 8 9	
M. W. Walbank to } pay 162 laborers ... }	Ditto		63 12 7	
M. W. Walbank	... Ditto		1 19 0	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD—

Continued.

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Sums granted in 1853 —less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contract- ors in stg.	Total.
Michael Murphy	St. John's Streets and Drains	£900	£8 18 6	
Jeremiah Bolan	Theatre Hill, Cuddihy's Lane		7 12 6	
James Rielley	St. John's streets and drains.		8 18 11	
Joseph Anthony	Ditto		1 8 2	
James Edwards	Ditto		10 19 4	
M. W. Walbank	Ditto		73 14 8	
Joseph Long	Work in Gower Street		0 16 5	
Thomas Dunn	Ditto		0 16 5	
John Murphy	St. John's streets and drains.		0 16 5	
Thomas Dunn	Ditto		0 16 5	
M. W. Walbank, pay laborers	Ditto		72 18 5	
John Dwyer	Ditto		0 13 0	
William Byrne	Ditto		2 19 10	
M. W. Walbank	Ditto		6 12 5	
Ditto	Ditto near Apple-tree-well		1 19 0	
				902 6 6
Patrick Dunn	Denief's bridge, near Topsail road	81	0 10 4	
M. W. Walbank	Topsail road		7 15 7	
John Dwyer	St. John's to Topsail		0 19 0	
Ditto	Repairing Denief's bridge		2 4 3	
J. & W. Boyd	Ditto		6 8 3	
John Whiteway	Topsail road		8 13 4	
Denis Walsh	ditto		10 2 3	
Patrick Keneary	ditto		5 10 5	
Ditto	ditto		4 6 8	
Nathaniel Miller	ditto		2 3 4	
Patrick Keneary	ditto		3 0 8	
Denis Walsh	ditto		4 6 8	
John Whelan	ditto		3 0 8	
				59 1 5
M. W. Walbank	Ship Harbor Road	450	40 0 0	
Charles Cozens	ditto		4 6 8	
Patrick Byron	ditto		1 1 8	
M. W. Walbank, for 5 contracts	ditto		7 2 2	
Charles Cozens	ditto		36 0 0	
John Murphy	ditto		3 11 5	
Denis Kelly	ditto		19 0 5	
Michael Sullivan	ditto		5 8 4	
Matthew Sinnot	ditto		8 12 3	
Michael Fenessey	ditto		9 2 0	
Patrick Sparrow	ditto		5 9 7	
Edward Rielley	ditto		5 4 10	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD—

Continued.

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Sums granted in 1853 —less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contract- ors in stg.	Total.
M. W. Walbank ...	Ship Harbor Road		£5 6 2	
Rbt. Learell and 3 others	ditto		31 10 6	
John Dunn ...	ditto		4 16 5	
Roger F. Sweetman ...	ditto		11 14 3	
D. Kelly and 3 others...	ditto		21 17 8	
Charles Samson and } James McCarthy ... }	ditto		14 9 5	
B. and Wm. Samson ...	ditto		19 16 6	
Martin Young ...	ditto		4 0 7	
George Ingram ...	ditto		4 4 0	
John Cunningham ...	ditto		5 6 0	
Ditto ...	ditto		1 6 0	
Ditto ...	ditto		5 4 10	
Edmund Cunningham...	Bridge on ditto		5 4 0	
Ditto ...	ditto		9 10 8	
William Fitzpatrick ...	ditto		8 17 8	
James Darmedy ...	ditto		10 6 8	
Terence Moore ...	ditto		7 16 0	
John Stevenson ...	ditto		5 17 0	
Andrew Burke ...	ditto		3 8 0	
Richard Shea ...	ditto		5 4 0	
Andrew Burke ...	ditto		6 18 8	
James Griffin ...	ditto		5 9 2	
Denis Kelly ...	ditto		9 18 5	
				353 11 1
Thomas Kirwan ...	St. John's to Black Head, &c.	£54	4 6 8	
John Feehan ...	ditto		3 9 4	
Thomas Moores ...	ditto		7 16 0	
John Power ...	ditto		3 17 0	
Francis Connors ...	ditto		6 18 2	
Elias Bradbury ...	ditto		2 3 4	
William Haley ...	ditto		1 7 3	
James Doyle ...	ditto		1 14 8	
John Power ...	ditto		1 6 0	
Francis Connors ...	ditto		2 3 4	
Ditto ...	ditto		2 3 4	
Elias Bradbury ...	ditto		2 3 4	
Thomas Kirwin ...	ditto		2 6 2	
William Bradbury ...	ditto		1 14 8	
John Cummings ...	ditto		1 14 8	
John Feehan ...	ditto		1 7 0	
Johán Cummings ...	ditto		1 14 8	
William Bradbury ...	ditto		1 14 8	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD—

Continued.

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Sums grant ed in 1853 —less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contract- ors in stg.	Total.
John Power ...	St. John's to Black-head &c.		£1 18 6	
James Doyle ...	Ditto		1 3 4	
John Feehan ...	Ditto		1 14 8	
				54 16 9
Philip Murphy ...	Goulds to Bay Bulls.	£153	2 12 0	
Michael Brennan ...	ditto		1 6 0	
Philip Murphy ...	ditto		8 7 10	
Patrick Mahony ...	ditto		5 1 8	
Patrick Roach ...	ditto		13 0 0	
Robert Reymond ...	ditto		6 18 8	
Michael Brennan ...	ditto		2 12 0	
John Row ...	ditto		2 12 0	
Patrick Roach ...	ditto		6 1 4	
John Row ...	ditto		2 11 7	
Michael Brennan ...	ditto		6 18 8	
Ditto ...	ditto		1 5 11	
Patrick Mahony ...	ditto		5 3 4	
Philip Murphy ...	ditto		4 6 0	
Patrick Roach ...	ditto		13 17 9	
William Sinnot ...	ditto		4 11 4	
Michael Brennan ...	ditto		9 5 5	
Ditto ...	ditto		1 4 3	
Philip Waters ...	ditto		6 18 8	
Robert Reymond ...	ditto		5 12 8	
John Delaney ...	ditto		2 3 4	
Patrick Maddox ...	ditto		4 2 4	
Edward Power ...	ditto		3 9 4	
Edward Caughlan ...	ditto		3 18 0	
Richard Burke ...	ditto		2 16 4	
Patrick Day ...	ditto		5 4 0	
Jeremiah Laughlan ...	ditto		2 5 6	
Martin Power ...	ditto		3 9 4	
Richard Back ...	ditto		0 17 4	
Lee and Lee ...	Salmonier to Rocky River.	£270	8 13 4	133 12 7
Power and Walsh ...	ditto		9 10 8	
Dealy and Hanigan ...	ditto		11 6 7	
Campbell and Kavanagh ...	ditto		9 5 5	
Thomas Murphy ...	ditto		4 8 10	
Kettle and Butler ...	ditto		9 6 4	
Joseph Blake ...	ditto		1 5 7	
Mandavil and Nolan ...	ditto		8 9 10	
Goff and Dunn ...	ditto		9 12 4	
Nowlan and Pike ...	ditto		7 7 4	79 6 3

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD—

Continued.

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Sums granted in 1853 —less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contract- ors in stg.	Total.
Henry Millar ...	LeMarchant Road	£126	£4 6 8	
Ditto ...	Ditto		2 3 4	
John Cantwell ...	Ditto		0 10 0	
Thomas Costello ...	Ditto		15 12 0	
Ml. Codner, to pay J. Codner, Donovan, Codner, Donavan	Removing fences on ditto		3 15 4	
John Murphy ...		LeMarchant Road	3 9 4	
Thomas Costello ...	ditto		17 6 8	
James Walsh ...	ditto		10 8 0	
				57 11 4
John Connors ...	Lance Cove to Belle Isle	22 10 0	6 18 8	
Wm Kennedy ...	ditto		6 12 7	
Connors, Brown, & Dwyer	ditto		1 18 1	
Wm. Styles ...	ditto		3 6 3	
Lahey & Kent ...	ditto		3 14 5	
				22 10 0
Nicholas Hines ...	Beachy Cove to Portugal Cove	22 10 0	2 14 1	
John Murphy ...	ditto		2 15 5	
John Savage ...	ditto		5 15 7	
Elias Picott ...	ditto		2 0 6	
Thomas Traverse ...	ditto		2 4 6	
Nicholas Hines ...	ditto		1 10 4	
Patrick Hines ...	ditto		2 0 6	
James Skeans ...	ditto		2 2 3	
Ditto ...	ditto		1 6 0	
				22 9 2
J. & W. Boyd ...	South-west street	45 0 0	4 10 5	
Caughlan & Morrissey ...	ditto		2 12 0	
Ditto ...	ditto		3 9 4	
Morrissey & Caughlan ...	ditto		7 9 0	
Wm. Irvin ...	ditto		1 15 6	
Thomas Stapleton ...	ditto		4 6 8	
M. W. Walbank ...	ditto		10 0 0	
Wm. Byrne ...	ditto		0 15 2	
Wm. Gallivan ...	ditto		6 1 4	
Thomas Molloy ...	ditto		0 8 8	
James Edwards ...	ditto		1 14 8	
				43 2 9
M. W. Walbank ...	Portugal Cove Road	81 0 0	3 15 10	
James Edwards ...	ditto		8 13 4	
James Whelan ...	ditto		8 12 8	
Nicholas Rourke ...	ditto		8 12 8	
James Edwards ...	ditto		1 14 8	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD—

Continued.

Name of Contractor.	Where employed.	Sums granted in 1853—less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Total.
James Edwards	Portugal Cove Road		£3 0 8	
James Whelan	ditto		4 6 8	
Nicholas Rourke	ditto		3 0 8	
				41 17 2
John Murphy	North-side of P. Harbor to Goulds	£342	10 8 0	
Thomas Howlet	ditto		5 4 0	
Ditto	ditto		29 9 4	
Michael Rielley	ditto		6 18 8	
Michael Brennan	ditto		1 14 8	
John Murphy	ditto		31 4 0	
James Toole	ditto		9 19 4	
Wm. Sinnott	ditto		3 0 8	
John Murphy	ditto		6 8 6	
Michael Rielley	ditto		35 1 10	
Ditto	ditto		1 9 0	
James Haley	ditto		5 4 0	
Thomas Howlett	ditto		21 4 8	
John Fitzgerald	ditto		6 10 7	
Thomas Doyle	ditto		5 12 8	
James Toole	ditto		18 4 0	
James Butler	ditto		0 17 4	
Thomas Howlett	ditto		20 16 0	
James Haley	ditto		3 0 8	
Wm. Sinnott	ditto		11 5 4	
				233 13 3
Michael Rourke	Broad Cove, from Coady's well, &c.	£16 4 0	6 1 4	
James Tucker	ditto		2 12 10	
Ditto	ditto		3 9 4	
Nicholas Rourke	ditto		3 0 8	
				15 4 2
M. W. Walbank	Flower-hill fire-break	90 0 0	30 0 0	
Patrick Leary	ditto		1 7 3	
Daniel O'Neill	ditto		1 14 8	
M. W. Walbank	ditto		30 0 0	
				63 1 11
Wm. Irvin	Garrison-hill by Allen Dale	13 10 0	8 13 4	
Ditto	ditto		4 6 8	
				13 0 0
John Murphy	Stopper Side to Black Head	18 0 0	15 18 3	
Henry Supple	ditto		1 15 6	
				17 13 9
John Savage	Torbay Road	81 0 0	6 1 4	
Wm. Viccars	ditto		6 1 4	
Ditto	ditto		6 1 4	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD.

Continued.

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Sums granted in 1853 —less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Total.
John Savage	Torbay Road		£2 12 0	
William Vicars	Ditto		5 4 0	£ s. d. 26 0 0
William Vicars	Logy Bay Road, &c.	£22 10 0	9 10 8	
Ditto	Ditto		2 12 0	
M. W. Walbank	Ditto		6 2 3	
Patrick Ryan	Ditto		1 6 0	19 10 9
Robert Moggridge	Waterford Bridge to Goulds	58 0 0	8 13 4	
Ditto	Ditto		26 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto		15 5 11	
James Toole	Ditto		1 6 0	
Robert Moggridge	Ditto		2 3 9	53 9 0
Daniel Fling	(road Nowlan's premises to Pennywell	4 10 0	2 3 4	
Ditto	Ditto		2 16 8	5 0 0
William Quigley	(pond Pokeham Path to meet George's	13 10 0	2 12 0	
Ditto	Ditto		2 12 0	
Ditto	Ditto		2 12 0	
Ditto	Ditto		0 18 0	
Ditto	Ditto		2 17 0	11 9 2
William Byrne	Cockpit Road to George's Pond	4 10 0	4 5 3	
John Dwyer	Ditto		0 14 8	4 9 11
Michael Gormon	Renouf's Bridge	4 10 0	3 0 8	
Ditto	Ditto		1 9 4	4 10 0
John Dwyer	Portugal Cove to Horse Cove	90 0 0	21 13 4	
James Walsh	Ditto		8 13 4	
John Range	Ditto		2 12 0	
Thomas Travers	Ditto		3 0 8	
Nicholas Hines	Ditto		2 3 4	
Thomas Hanlin	Ditto		2 3 4	
Thomas Callahan	Ditto		19 14 0	
John Dwyer	Ditto		10 16 8	
James Walsh	Ditto		1 4 3	
Nicholas Hynes	Ditto		1 1 8	
Thomas Hanlon	Ditto		2 5 11	
James Skiens	Ditto		3 0 8	
Thomas Travers	Ditto		3 0 8	
Benjamin Squires	Ditto		4 15 4	
James Walsh	Ditto		1 12 6	
Thomas Callahan	Ditto		1 12 6	90 1 0

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD—

Continued.

Name of Contractor.	Where employed.	Sums granted in 1853 —less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contract- ors in stg.	Total.
John Cantwell	N.W. of pond south-side Torbay	£4 10 0	£4 10 0	4 10 0
Michael Barry	Major's path to Portugal Cove road	13 10 0	6 18 8	13 0 0
Ditto	Ditto		6 1 4	
Patrick Murphy	Apple-tree-well road	22 10 0	7 7 4	24 8 3
Ditto	Ditto		6 18 8	
Ditto	Ditto		10 2 3	
Peter Jackman	Wharf and road E. end Belle Isle	27 0 0	8 13 4	15 7 9
John Fitzpatrick	Ditto		3 9 4	
Lahey and Kent	Ditto		1 16 3	
John Fitzpatrick	Ditto		1 8 10	
James Barron	Road Petty Harbor to St. John's	81 0 0	5 9 2	30 4 5
John Murphy	Ditto		10 4 11	
James Murphy	Ditto		2 0 0	
John Fitzpatrick	Ditto		6 9 0	
Ditto	Ditto		3 0 8	
John Murphy	Ditto		3 0 8	
Michael Prendergast	Outer Cove road thro' Logy Bay	9 0 0	1 14 8	7 7 4
Ditto	Ditto		5 12 8	
Michael Malone	Torbay to Middle Cove	13 10 0	5 4 0	8 9 0
Ditto	Ditto		1 19 0	
Ditto	Ditto		1 6 0	
Michael Murphy	Contract at Clift's Cove	45 0 0	20 0 0	40 16 0
Ditto	Ditto		10 8 0	
Ditto	Ditto		10 8 0	
James Murphy	New Bay Bulls Road	18 0 0	5 4 0	18 0 0
Ditto	Ditto		8 13 4	
Ditto	Ditto		4 2 8	
John Walker	Old Bay Bulls Road	12 12 0	4 10 4	14 0 0
Ditto	Ditto		6 18 8	
Ditto	Ditto		2 11 0	
John Butler	Road from Torbay to Flat Rock	22 10 0	4 1 0	22 3 0
M. W. Walbank	Ditto		15 18 8	
Martin & Quigley	Ditto		2 3 4	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD—

Continued.

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Sums granted in 1853—less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Total.
John Higgins	Torbay Road to Major's Path.	£9 0 0	£6 1 4	£ s. d. 10 0 0
Ditto	Ditto		3 18 8	
James Kelly	Dreelan's Well to Pennywell Road	16 4 0	8 13 4	15 12 0
Philip Stamp	Ditto		6 18 8	
Laurence Conway	Petty Harbor to Maddox Cove.	18 0 0	6 1 4	19 19 11
Long and Teehan	Ditto		13 18 7	
M. W. Walbank	Lane westwardly from Carter's hill	45 0 0	25 0 0	29 12 8
Thomas Stapleton	Ditto		4 12 8	
John Kelly	Middle Cove Bridge Main line near	9 0 0	2 12 0	7 16 0
Ditto	Outer Cove to Middle Cove.		5 4 0	
Martin Fitzgerald	Road from Fort Townsend by Newtown.	13 10 0	11 14 0	11 14 0
Daniel Fling	Wigmore Gully Road.	9 0 0	2 14 7	2 14 7
James Walsh	Outer Cove to Thomas Brine and others.	4 10 0	4 6 8	4 6 8
Caddigan and Ryan	Logy Bay Fishing Road to Room	5 8 0	4 6 8	5 8 0
Ditto	of Caddigan's.		1 1 4	
Michael Prendergast	Logy Bay Room of Lambard's.	5 8 0	4 6 8	4 6 8
William McDonald	Rocky Hill Road, Outer Cove, to McDonald's.	6 6 0	6 1 4	6 1 4
Joseph Long	S. Side Petty Harbor to S. Point.	13 10 0	3 9 4	3 9 4
M. W. Walbank	Quidi Vidi Bridge to White-hills.	22 10 0	3 11 11	3 11 11
Robert Rodger	Bye-road Cow Knap to Topsail.	4 10 0		4 9 11
Robert Walsh	S. Bridge N. W. Arm Holyrood.	90 0 0		7 11 8
Wm. Vicars	Logy Bay Road to Prtgal Cove Rd.	18 0 0	8 13 4	17 6 8
Ditto	Ditto		8 13 4	
Thomas Furlong	Pouch Cove by Bassett's & Furlongs	4 10 0		1 19 0
James Walsh	A. Cove along Beach by Fishing Stages.	9 0 0		8 13 4
				£2,690 10 4

Roads and Bridges.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE BY THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD
OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT 16TH VIC., CAP. 5. 1853.

ROADS, &c., &c., FOR WHICH GRANTS WERE MADE.	Amount of grants in 1853.			Totals paid to contractors.			Unexpended amounts.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Towards repairing, levelling, drainage and sewerage of St. John's	900	0	0	902	6	6			
St. John's to Black Head and Cape Spear	54	0	0	54	16	9			
Goulds to Bay Bulls	153	0	0	133	12	7	19	7	5
Salmonier to Rocky River	270	0	0	79	6	3	190	13	9
LeMarchant Road	126	0	0	57	11	4	68	8	8
Lance Cove Beach to Belle Isle Beach	22	10	0	22	10	0			
Beachy Cove Bridge and road from Portugal Cove to Broad Cove	22	10	0	22	9	2			
South-west Street	45	0	0	43	2	9	1	17	3
Portugal Cove Road	81	0	0	41	17	2	39	2	10
North-side of Petty Harbor to Goulds	342	0	0	233	13	3	108	6	9
Broad Cove road, from Coady's Well, and the bridge in Broad Cove	16	4	0	15	4	2	0	15	10
Flower-hill fire-break	90	0	0	63	1	11	26	18	1
Road from Garrison hill by Allan Dale	13	10	0	13	0	0	0	10	0
Road from Stopper-side to Black head	18	0	0	17	13	9	0	6	3
Torbay Road	81	0	0	26	0	0	55	0	0
Roads, &c., in and from Logy Bay, Outer Cove, and Middle Cove, to Bally Haly	22	10	0	19	10	11	2	19	1
Road from Waterford bridge to Goulds	58	10	0	53	9	0	5	1	0
Road from Edward Nowlan's premises to Pennywell road	4	10	0	5	0	0			
Pokeham path and to meet George's pond road opposite Monday's pond	13	10	0	11	11	2	1	18	10
Cockpit road to George's pond road	4	10	0	4	19	11			
Renouf's bridge	4	10	0	4	10	0			
Portugal Cove road to Horse Cove	90	0	0	90	1	0			
North-west point of pond south-side of Torbay	4	10	0	4	10	0			
Major's path to Portugal Cove road	13	10	0	13	0	0	0	10	0
Apple-tree-well road	22	10	0	24	8	3			
Wharf and road from beach at east-end of Belle Isle	27	0	0	15	7	9	11	12	3
Main road Petty Harbor to St. John's	81	0	0	30	4	5	50	15	7
Outer Cove road by school-house through Logy Bay	9	0	0	7	7	4	1	12	8
Torbay to Middle Cove by Freshwater	13	10	0	8	9	0	5	1	0
Sewer in Water-street, &c.	45	0	0	40	16	0	9	4	0
Branch road leading from the new Bay Bulls road by Griffin's farm to Petty Harbor	18	0	0	18	0	0			
Branch road leading from the old Bay Bulls road by Walsh's farm to new Bay Bulls road	12	12	0	14	0	0			
Main road, Torbay to Flat Rock and Pouch Cove	22	10	0	22	3	0	0	7	0
Torbay road to Major's path	9	0	0	10	0	0			
Dreelan's well to Pennywell road	16	4	0	15	12	0	0	12	0
Petty Harbor to Maddox Cove	18	0	0	19	19	11			
Lane leading westwardly from Carter's hill by lime kiln ...	45	0	0	29	12	8	15	7	4

Roads and Bridges.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE BY THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT 16TH VIC. CAP. 5. 1853.—Continued,

ROADS, &c., &c., FOR WHICH GRANTS WERE MADE.	Amount of grants in 1853.	Totals paid to contractors.	Unexpended amounts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Middle Cove Bridge and the branch road from the Maine line Outer Cove to Middle Cove beach	9 0 0	7 16 0	1 4 0
Road from Fort Townsend to New Town	13 10 0	11 14 0	1 16 0
Wigmore Gully Road	9 0 0	2 14 7	6 5 6
Outer Cove to Thomas Brine and others	4 10 0	4 6 8	0 3 4
Bye-road from Logy Bay, Fish-road to the fishing rooms of Caddigan and others	5 8 0	5 8 0	
Bye-road from Logy Bay, main road by the Fishing rooms of Lambert and others	5 8 0	4 6 8	1 1 4
Bye-road from Rocky Hill Road, in Outer Cove, easterly, to Wm. McDonald and others	0 6 6	6 1 4	0 4 8
Road South Side Petty Harbor to Southern point	13 10 0	3 19 4	10 0 8
Quidi Vidi Bridge and Road to White Hills	22 10 0	3 1 11	18 18 1
Bye-road Cow Knap to Topsail	4 10 0	4 9 11	0 0 1
Maine Road from Southern Bridge round North-West arm of Holyrood	90 0 0	7 11 8	82 8 4
Logy Bay Road to Portugal Cove Road	18 0 0	17 6 8	0 13 4
Bye-road from Pouch Cove by Barrett and Furlong	4 10 0	1 19 0	2 11 0
Outer Cove along Beach by Fishing stages	9 0 0	8 13 4	0 6 8
Topsail Road	81 0 0	59 1 5	
Ship Harbor Road	450 0 0	353 1 11	96 18 1
		£2,690 10 4	

24th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor General.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF BALANCES REMAINING FROM THE GRANTS MADE IN THE SESSION OF 1851, BY THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS, FROM THE 10TH JANUARY, 1854, UNDER ACT 14 VICTORIA, CAP. 5.

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Sums granted in stg.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Totals sterling.
James Taplin ...	Hollywood to Salmonier.	£720	£1 9 10	
Patrick Hickey ...	Ditto		1 7 8	
Patrick Whelan ...	Ditto		0 19 3	
Walsh and Doherty ...	Ditto		3 12 9	
Thomas Murphy ...	Ditto		3 0 8	
Patrick Hickey ...	Ditto		0 9 9	
Bart. Dunphy ...	ditto		8 5 4	
Patrick Beeson ...	Ditto		1 12 11	
Michael Beeson ...	Ditto		3 3 11	
Walsh and Delahunty ...	Ditto		1 14 10	
Morris and Goss ...	Ditto		3 18 0	
Martin Doyle ...	Ditto		1 11 9	
Richard Perchard ...	Ditto		4 6 8	
John Morris ...	Ditto		3 0 8	
Charles Cozens ...	Ditto		2 10 0	
Bart. O'Donohue ...	Ditto		4 6 8	
John Dunn ...	Ditto		0 8 8	
Michael Conron ...	Ditto		7 13 3	
Joseph Kelly ...	Ditto		1 10 4	
Lawrence Butler ...	Ditto		13 0 0	
Robert Walsh ...	Ditto		14 8 10	
Michael Conron ...	Ditto		7 10 1	
John Dunn ...	Ditto		15 3 4	
Walter Shelley ...	Ditto		5 3 4	
Kettle, Walsh and Lawrence ...	Ditto		3 19 8	
Michael Keefe ...	Ditto		1 10 4	
John Dunn ...	Ditto		10 8 0	
Richard Walsh ...	Ditto		2 1 1	
Richard Walsh ...	Ditto		3 2 7	
John Bryne ...	Ditto		6 18 8	
Michael Conron ...	Ditto		1 14 8	
John Mackay ...	Ditto		6 7 4	
Robert Walsh ...	Ditto		3 2 4	
John Dunn ...	Ditto		3 13 8	
Patrick Healy ...	Ditto		15 4 9	
Patrick Healy ...	Ditto		1 1 8	
Walter Shelley ...	Ditto		0 17 4	
John Lewis ...	Ditto		1 14 8	
Michael Beeson ...	Ditto		5 7 0	
Norris and partner ...	Ditto		9 0 8	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF BALANCES REMAINING FROM THE GRANTS MADE IN THE SESSION OF 1851, BY THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS—(Continued.)

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Sums granted in stg.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Totals sterling.
Thomas Murphy	Holyrood to Salmonier	£720	£1 0 2	
Edward Beeson	Ditto		1 9 5	
				189 2 6
Patrick Lee & Co.	Salmonier to Placentia	930	3 6 8	
Wm. Rielley	Ditto		4 6 8	
				7 12 11
Charles Lloyd	Ship Harbor Road	900	2 17 9	
Ditto	Ditto		5 15 6	
Robert Millar	Ditto		4 3 2	
Brien and Cole	Ditto		4 3 4	
David Whelan	Ditto		3 18 0	
				20 17 9
William Vicars	Torbay to Middle Cove	27	1 14 8	
William Cody	Ditto		1 6 0	
William Vicars	Ditto		2 0 0	
				5 1 2
Michael Walsh	Branch to Distress	100	1 16 7	
Thomas Conway	Ditto		1 6 0	
Sullivan, Roach & Nash	Ditto		1 15 9	
Martin Foley	Ditto		0 15 9	
James Doyle	Ditto		0 12 6	
William Doyle	Ditto		0 12 3	
G. J. Hogsett	Ditto		3 2 8	
Patrick Hennessy	Ditto		1 16 7	
J. English, for 7 contracts	Ditto		6 10 3	
David Power	Ditto		0 10 7	
John Conway	Ditto		0 10 7	
Patrick Mooney	Ditto		0 10 7	
Tobias Nash	Ditto		1 14 8	
Michael English	Ditto		0 19 3	
Patrick Roach	Ditto		0 10 7	
				23 4 7
Patrick Kinsella	Middle Cove to Torbay road	22 10 0	3 9 4	
Ditto	Ditto		1 14 8	
Ditto	Ditto		8 13 4	
John Murphy	Ditto		1 4 5	
Patrick Kinsella	Ditto		0 8 6	
				15 10 3
M. W. Walbank	St. John's street	1000	25 0 0	25 0 0
Feehan & Long	Petty Harbor to Maddox Cove	54	2 12 0	
Ditto	Ditto		4 6 8	
Patrick Murphy	Ditto		0 17 4	7 16 0

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF BALANCES REMAINING FROM THE GRANTS MADE IN THE SESSION OF 1851, BY THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS—(Continued.)

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Sums granted in stg.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Total.
				£ s. d.
Griffin & Walker ...	Petty Harbor main road	£90	£3 9 4	
Messrs. Bowring ...	Ditto		2 12 10	
				6 2 2
James Whelan ...	Portugal Cove road	126	1 1 8	
				1 1 8
Benjamin Squires ...	Portugal Cove towards Broad Cove	27	3 2 10	
				3 2 10
Mahony & Donavan ...	LeMarchant or Governor's road	80	2 16 1	
Michael Reddy ...	Ditto		4 6 8	
M. Kelly ...	Ditto		4 15 4	
Michael Reddy ...	Ditto		5 19 7	
John Kelly ...	Ditto		6 7 4	
Thomas Costello ...	Ditto		0 8 8	
John Murphy ...	Ditto		7 16 0	
James Walsh ...	Ditto		1 14 8	
				34 4 4
Thomas Kearney ...	Flat Rock	27	0 17 4	
William Vicars ...	Ditto		1 13 10	
				2 11 2
James Power ...	Kelly's towards Pridham's	18	6 1 4	
				6 1 4
Michael Fennessy ...	Middle Cove towards Pine River	18	6 14 7	
				6 14 7
James McGrath ...	Middle Cove towards McGrath's	18	6 7 4	
Ditto ...	Ditto		3 3 8	
				9 11 0
James Whelan ...	Pouch Cove towards Major's path	18		
Denis Welsh ...	Horse Cove to Topsail	45		
James Whelan ...	St. Mary's road	360	0 8 8	
Ditto ...	Ditto		2 3 0	
				2 11 8
John Dwyer ...	Logy Bay to Bally Haly	27		3 3 8
M. W. Walbank ...	Branch road Torbay, by Bulger's	18		0 2 8
Ditto ...	Logy Bay road to Torbay road	13 10 0		1 16 0
Ditto ...	Winter path, N. of island pond	13 10 0		1 1 8
Ditto ...	New Bay Bulls road	36 0 0		1 1 6
Ditto ...	Pennywell road to soldiers' path	22 10 0		1 1 0
Ditto ...	Apple-tree-well to Monday's pond	22 10 0		1 12 9
Ditto ...	Beach at Outer Cove to Fox's farm	22 10 0		1 5 4
Ditto ...	Freshwater road towards Topsail	22 10 0		1 8 9

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF BALANCES REMAINING FROM THE GRANTS MADE IN THE SESSION OF 1851, BY THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS—Continued.

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Sums granted in stg.	Sums paid to contractors.	Total in sterling.	
				£	s. d.
M. W. Walbank	... Wigmore gully road	£13 10 0		0	19 4
Ditto	... Queen's bridge to Torbay	45 0 0		0	5 4
Ditto	... Fishing room in Outer Cove	2 14 0		0	7 2
Ditto	... Torbay road to Scanlan's farm	13 10 0		1	7 4
Ditto	... Pokeham path to Monday's pond	27 0 0		0	19 7
John Fitzgerald	... Petty Harbor to Goulds	270 0 0		15	0 0
Patrick Ryan	... Logy Bay road	18 0 0		5	8 8
Richard Squires	... Portugal Cove to Topsail	90 0 0		1	19 6
Daniel Fling	... Freshwater road	18 0 0		5	4 0
M. W. Walbank	... Monday's pond to Topsail road	36 0 0		0	19 9
				<u>£424 6 4</u>	

Roads and Bridges.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

ROADS FOR WHICH GRANTS WERE MADE.	Grants in the Session of 1851—Stg.			Expended up to Jan., 1853.			Exp'ded between 10th Jan., '53, & 10th Jan.'54			Balance remaining.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Holyrood to Salmonier	720	0	0	470	14	5	189	2	6	60	3	1
Salmonier to Placentia	930	0	0	921	1	11	7	12	11	1	5	2
Ship Harbor Road	900	0	0	878	12	7	20	17	9	0	9	8
Torbay to Middle Cove by Freshwater Branch to Distress	27	0	0	20	1	6	5	1	2	1	17	4
Branch road Middle Cove to Torbay road	100	0	0	57	11	0	23	4	7	19	4	5
St. John's streets	22	10	0	5	4	0	15	10	3	1	15	9
Petty Harbor to Maddox Cove	1000	0	0	965	11	7	25	0	0	9	8	5
Petty Harbor to main road	54	0	0	45	7	1	7	16	0	0	16	11
Portugal Cove road	90	0	0	80	19	1	6	2	2	2	18	9
Portugal Cove road to Broad Cove	126	0	0	122	7	6	1	1	8	2	10	10
LeMarchant or Governor's road	27	0	0	24	0	10	3	2	10			
Flat Rock to Dee's fishing room	180	0	0	145	13	3	34	4	4	0	2	5
Michael Kelly's towards Pridham's	18	0	0	9	10	8	2	11	2	5	18	2
Middle Cove towards Pine River	18	0	0	11	18	7	6	1	4	0	0	1
Ditto ditto McGrath's	18	0	0	11	5	4	6	14	7	0	0	1
Portugal Cove road and Major's Path	18	0	0	8	9	0	9	11	0			
Horse Cove to Topsail	18	0	0	15	12	0	2	7	11	0	0	1
St. Mary's road	45	0	0	34	5	4	10	8	6	0	6	2
Logy Bay to Bajly Haly	360	0	0	357	8	1	2	11	8	0	0	3
Petty Harbor to Goulds	27	0	0	22	18	6	3	3	8	0	17	10
Logy Bay road to Ryan's fishing room	270	0	0	256	8	10	15	0	0			
Portugal Cove to Topsail	18	0	0	12	11	11	5	8	8			
Freshwater road and bridge	90	0	0	88	18	9	1	18	6			
Torbay branch road by Bulger's farm	18	0	0	12	11	4	5	4	0	0	4	8
Logy Bay road to Torbay road	18	0	0	17	17	4	0	2	8			
Winter path north of Island Pond	13	10	0	11	14	0	1	16	0			
New Bay Bulls road to Petty Harbor road	13	10	0	11	18	4	1	1	8	0	10	0
Pennywell road to soldiers' path	36	0	0	34	18	6	1	1	6			
Apple-tree-well to Monday's pond	22	10	0	21	9	0	1	1	0			
Beach at Outer Cove towards Fox's farm	22	10	0	20	17	3	1	12	9			
Freshwater road towards Topsail	22	10	0	21	4	8	1	5	4			
Wigmore gulley road by Freshwater	22	10	0	21	1	3	1	8	9			
Queen's bridge to Torbay	13	10	0	12	10	8	0	19	4			
Fishing rooms in Outer Cove & Logy Bay	45	0	0	44	14	8	0	5	4			
Torbay road to N.W. of Scanlan's farm	2	14	0	2	6	10	0	7	2			
Pokeham path to Monday's Pond	13	10	0	12	2	8	1	7	4			
Monday's pond to Topsail road	27	0	0	26	0	5	0	19	7			
Bay Bulls road, St. John's to Goulds	36	0	0	35	0	3	0	19	9			
Thomas's farm to Whiteway's	67	10	0	65	4	5	0	0	0	2	5	0
Western part of Outer Cove to Quinn's	27	0	0	24	9	8	0	0	0	2	10	4
Old Bay Bulls road through Quinn's farm	18	0	0	15	12	4	0	0	0	2	7	8
	22	10	0	20	3	3	0	0	0	2	6	9
	5538	4	0	4998	8	7	424	6	4	118	6	5

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF BALANCES REMAINING FROM THE GRANTS MADE IN THE SESSION OF 1851, BY THE ST. JOHN'S BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS—(Continued.)

Brought down amount of Expenditure to 10th January, 1853.....	£4998	8	7
Brought down amount of Expenditure between 10th January, 1853, and 10th January, 1854.....	424	6	4
Brought down amount of balances.....	118	0	5
Total granted.....	5538	15	4
Excess of Expenditure.....	£2	11	4

N.B.—The excess shown above arises from an over-expenditure on the roads St. John's to Goulds, and Goulds to Petty Harbor, together amounting to £2 7s. 1d., sterling, but which can be deducted from the Grants for the same roads made in last session. There is a further small excess of 4s. 3d. on other roads making in the whole £2 11s. 4d. stg.

J. NOAD, Supervisor General.

22nd February, 1854.

James Kelly	Ditto	5	4	8
John Walsh	Ditto	2	10	7
George Langton	Ditto	2	12	0
James Kelly	Ditto	11	0	0
Timothy Ryan	Ditto	8	10	3
McCarthy & Shannon	Ditto	5	0	0

Roads and Bridges.

HARBOR GRACE ROAD BOARD.

ROAD GRANTS IN THE SESSION OF 1853.		BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSICNERS	
Main Road and Bridge from North End of Spaniards Bay Beach to D. Connor's premises in Musquito Valley	Sterling. £ s. d.		Andrew Drysdale, Chairman
Roads, Streets and Bridges in and about Island Cove and Bishops Cove	100 0 0		James Hanrahan
Roads, Streets and Bridges in and about Bryant's Cove	90 0 0		William Donnelly
Ditto ditto Mosquito, including road from Dorans Corner, &c., also New Road towards Lady Pond	50 0 0		William C. St. John
Roads, Streets, and Bridges in the district not provided for in the above mentioned grants...	80 0 0		Moses Goss, W.I. Cove
	305 0 0		Roger Hanrahan } Inspectors
	80 0 0		Moses Gosse }
	Total £625 0 0		
Less 10 per cent. for contingencies	£562 10 0		

During the past year the attention of the Commissioners, in conducting their road work, has been directed to the repairing such parts of the Main and Bye-roads in their district as were most out of order, and such defective places have been made good—but generally the whole of the roads require a further outlay to put them in a state of complete repair.

WATER STREET FROM VICTORIA STREET TO LEMARCHANT STREET
Has been repaired and gravelled, paved. Side drains also have been constructed to that part of Water Street, together with such cross-drains and gratings as were requisite.

LADY POND AND CROWDY'S ROADS

Are the only cart roads leading to the interior from the town, and these roads being constructed on the side of a hill, it was necessary for their preservation to protect them by the formation of large paved drains from the effects of the heavy floods coming from the hills in the rear of the town, and which has been done, though at a considerable expense.

ROADS IN AND ABOUT MOSQUITO.

The unexpended balance of the grant for the above locality the Commissioners intended to have appropriated in the construction of bridges on the south-side of Mosquito, the completion of which would have nearly absorbed the whole balance (£21 8s. 8d. stg.), but claims for land on the south-side, required for road purposes, having been preferred, to the amount of £30 stg., the Commissioners deemed it advisable to wait for more enlarged funds before they entered on the repairs at the place referred to.

J. NOAD, Supervisor General.

14th February, 1854.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE HARBOR GRACE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS IN THE YEAR 1853.

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Grants in stg.—less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Total in Sterling.
Thomas Nicholas ...	Bridge on Stanley road	274 10 0	£4 5 10	4 5 10
Maurice Welsh & Collins	Cork road		6 1 4	
Michael Hearn ...	Ditto		3 9 4	
				9 10 8
Patrick Meaney ...	Kildare road		2 16 4	
Patrick Dunster ...	Ditto		3 7 7	
				6 3 11
Edmund Whiteway ...	Woodville road		6 18 8	
				6 18 8
Solomon Shoppard ...	{ School-house road, south side } Harbor Grace }		10 9 9	
James Duggan ...	South side Harbor Grace		3 8 4	
Thomas Hayes ...	Ditto		2 12 0	
Sheppard & Higgins ...	Ditto		3 5 0	
Timothy Maddox ...	Ditto		1 19 0	
John McCarthy ...	Ditto		3 0 8	
Edward Duggan ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
W. & M. Sheppard ...	Ditto		5 4 0	
G. & F. Sheppard ...	Ditto		3 13 8	
William Ryan ...	Ditto		2 16 4	
Solomon Higgins ...	Ditto		1 12 6	
M. Behan ...	Ditto		3 4 3	
				42 11 6
John Brennan ...	Newtown road		2 3 4	
Joseph Purcell ...	Ditto		3 13 1	
				5 16 5
Robert Maddox ...	Driscoll's road		3 14 8	
				3 14 8
James Shannahan ...	Hard-path road		1 12 6	
John Sinnott ...	Ditto		2 3 4	
Michael Hearn ...	Ditto		1 18 9	
				5 14 7
Michael Donohou ...	Lady-pond road		5 4 0	
Commissioners to pay } 31 contractors ... }	{ Lady-pond road, from Harvey } { street to Cottage road }		24 14 0	
				29 18 9
James Russell ...	Cooper corner road		1 1 8	
Edward Kelly ...	Ditto		5 4 9	
John Walsh ...	Ditto		2 10 7	
George Langdon ...	Ditto		2 12 0	
				11 9 0
Hussey & Crane ...	Island Cove towards Hr. Grace			3 10 2
Timothy Ryan ...	South side to to Bryant's Cove			5 6 11
McCarthy & Sheehan...	Fisherman's road		5 0 5	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.—[Continued.]

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Grants in stg., less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Total in sterling.
Michael Duggan ...	Fisherman's road	£274 10 0	£4 4 6	9 4 11
Thomas Shehan ...	Summer's road			3 15 10
P. Wade & A. Sheppard	Devonshire road			2 7 10
Kean & Martin ...	Kitchen's-hill road		4 6 8	
Patrick Moore & Son ...	Ditto		2 3 4	
Frampton & Martin ...	Ditto		2 12 0	
Dooling & Lynch ...	Ditto		4 11 0	
				13 13 0
Michael Leary ..	Native road			2 3 4
James Hall ...	Cottage road			6 1 4
Fitzgerald & partners...	Bowler's road			5 17 0
Road Commissioners } to pay 25 contracts }	{ Crowdy road, from Harvey-st. } { to top of Skelton-hill }			13 11 3
Road Commissioners to } pay 28 contracts ... }	{ Water-street, Victoria-street } { to LeMarchant-street }			45 5 8
R. Pike and 2 partners	Main road to Spaniards' Bay		1 3 5	
Clements & Co ...	Ditto		1 1 8	
John Gosse ...	Ditto		0 17 3	
				3 2 5
Brown and Chipman ...	New Harbor road		2 3 4	
Gosse and 5 partners	Ditto		5 4 0	
Murran and Gosse ...	Ditto		1 2 6	
Wm. Grealy ...	Ditto		2 3 4	
				10 13 2
P. Mallowney ...	Island Cove to Spaniards' Bay		2 16 4	
Butt and 4 partners ...	Ditto		2 16 4	
Thomas Mercer ...	Ditto		3 0 8	
John Godsell ...	Ditto		4 9 8	
George Vokey ...	Ditto		2 19 6	
Peddle and 4 partners...	Ditto		5 4 0	
				21 6 6
Road Commissioners ...	Various places, cleansing drains, &c.			2 5 11
Error arising from turning currency amounts into sterling				0 0 9
		£274 10 0		274 10 0

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT—Continued.

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Grants in stg.—less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Total in Sterling.
James Walsh	Main road towards Spaniard's Bay	£90	£7 11 8	£ s. d.
John Sheehan	Ditto		5 4 0	
P. Smalcomb	Ditto		2 3 4	
T. Toole	Ditto		6 15 2	
D. McCarthy	Ditto		8 4 8	
Owen Chetman	Ditto		2 8 9	
J. Gosse	Ditto		1 7 3	
Francis Gosse	Ditto		5 5 7	
Wm. Bray	Ditto		5 10 11	
Alfred Butt	Ditto		2 17 5	
Moses Butt	Ditto		3 2 11	
Thomas Wyse	Ditto		4 4 10	
Wm. Ryan	Ditto		6 0 0	
John Vokey	Ditto		5 4 3	
Wm. Whelan	Ditto		2 11 2	
John Kent	Ditto		4 12 10	
				73 4 9
Michael Cormack	Bridge near Musquito Valley			1 13 10
Patrick Collins	Spaniard's Bay Beach		1 6 0	
Collins and Clance	Ditto		4 16 11	
J. Chipman	Ditto		1 19 0	
Toole and Bray	Ditto		4 6 8	
Jas. Lannen	Ditto		2 3 4	
				14 11 11
Commissioners of Roads	Cleansing drains, &c.			0 9 4
	Error in turning sterling into currency			0 0 2
		£90		£90 0 0

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT—(Continued.)

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Grants in stg., less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Totals.
				£ s. d.
Wm. Welsh	Doran's road	£72		2 12 0
Wm. Hawe	North-side Musquito		£4 6 8	
John Malone	Ditto		2 10 8	6 17 4
John Kough	Musquito, south-branch			4 6 8
Michael Cormack	Barrett road near Mosquito			1 18 1
James Ryan	In and about Musquito			3 3 1
Thos. Hanrahan	Barrett road, Musquito			4 9 7
Michael Reardon	Pike's road			1 6 0
Wm. Summers	Forbes's road			2 3 4
John Ryan	New road, P. Fitzgerald's to Lady		3 9 4	
P. Fitzgerald	Pond		3 9 4	
Thomas May	Ditto		3 3 7	
Peter Keefe	Ditto		2 17 9	
John Doran	Ditto		3 9 4	
James Ryan	Ditto		2 12 0	
John Connors	Ditto		2 10 7	
Michael Connell	Ditto		2 3 4	23 15 3
				50 11 5
	Balance unexpended			21 8 8
		£72	£72	0 0 0

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.—[Continued.]

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Grants in stg., less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Total in sterling.
Abraham Smith ...	Branch road at Bishop's Cove	£81 0 0	£4 0 11	
William Smith ...	Ditto		1 19 0	
Isaac Smith ...	Ditto		2 16 6	
Francis Smith ...	Ditto		1 2 3	
William Smith ...	Ditto		4 2 2	
				14 0 10
Joseph Byrne ...	Spoon Cove hill bridges and drains		1 13 10	
Jacob Smith ...	Ditto		1 16 1	
William Byrne ...	Ditto		3 13 8	
				7 3 7
Matthew Ryan ...	Spaniard's Bay to Bishop's Cove			6 11 9
Henry Yetman ...	Island Cove to Bishop's Cove		3 7 7	
Coomb & Mercer ...	Ditto		2 12 0	
Good & Crane ...	Ditto		3 2 5	
W. & J. Mercer ...	Ditto		2 2 5	
Mercer & Adams ...	Ditto		1 14 8	
Lynch & Comb ...	Ditto		3 0 8	
Higgins & Smith ...	Ditto		2 3 4	
William Peddel ...	Ditto		2 18 1	
Bethel Barrett ...	Ditto		1 1 8	
Nicholas Dobbin ...	Ditto		2 3 4	
E. & F. Young ...	Ditto		2 7 8	
				27 13 10
W. & J. Mercer ...	Harbor Grace and Island Cove			1 18 3
Mercer & Osborne ...	Island Cove street		1 11 2	
Isaac Bradley ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
Crane and 3 partners ...	Works in and about Island Cove		4 14 7	
Hussey & Crane ...	Island Cove bridge		1 10 4	
John Galloway ...	Road to Island Cove		2 16 2	
William Byrne ...	Ditto		1 1 8	
				12 19 11
Aaron Droon ...	Island Cove towards Spaniard's Bay		1 11 9	
Abraham Smith ...	Ditto		1 0 9	
Landrigan & 2 partners ...	Ditto		2 17 9	
				5 10 3
I. Jacob & W. Smith ...	Bishop's Cove Church			3 17 1
Road Commissioners ...	Cleansing drains, &c.			1 4 11
		£81 0 0	£81 0 5	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.--[Continued.]

Name of Contractor.	Where employed.	Grants is Stg., less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Totals in stg.
Yetman & Kidney ...	Squid Cove road, Bryants Cove	£45 0 0	£2 8 6	
Michael Whelan ...	Ditto		3 15 10	
				6 4 4
George Noseworthy ...	Bryants Cove street		3 9 4	
William Lacey ...	Ditto		2 12 0	
N. Chippett ...	Ditto		3 5 0	
				9 6 4
Eli Noseworthy ...	Hierlyhy's road, Bryants Cove			1 14 8
Thomas Yetman ...	Road at Bryants Cove		1 11 2	
A. Drysdale to pay 7 } contractors }	Ditto		11 4 5	
Timothy Hearn ...	Ditto		1 14 8	
John Hearn ...	Ditto		1 14 8	
Jeremiah Baggs ...	Ditto		1 1 8	
Patrick Kidney ...	Ditto		1 3 10	
				18 10 5
Adams & Mercer ...	Island Cove towards Bryants Cove		3 10 9	
Janus Byrne ...	Road near Island Cove		1 1 8	
				4 12 5
	Amount unexpended			4 11 10
		£45 0 0		45 0 0

RECAPITULATION.

Grants in the session of 1853, less 10 per cent.		Expended in 1853, stg.			Unexpended balances, stg.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Main roads and bridges from north end of Spaniards Bay Beach to David Connors' premises ...	£90 0 0	90	0	0			
Roads, &c., in and about Island Cove and Bishops Cove ...	81 0 0	81	0	0			
Ditto ditto Bryants Cove ...	45 0 0	40	8	2	4	11	10
Ditto ditto Mosquito, &c., &c. ...	72 0 0	50	11	4	21	8	8
Ditto generally in the district ...	274 10 0	274	10	0			
	562 10 0	£536	9	6	26	0	0

J. NOAD, Supervisor General.

21st January, 1854.

Roads and Bridges.

**ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE AMOUNTS THAT WILL BE REQUIRED TO PUT
THE ROADS IN THE HARBOR GRACE ROAD DISTRICT IN GOOD REPAIR.**

	Sterling.
Main Line of Road	£125 0 0
New Harbor Road	150 0 0
Main line of road to Island Cove, £16; Bishop's Cove, Branch, £8	24 0 0
Island Cove, Bishop's Cove, and Spaniard's Bay, £35; Phelan's road, £4.....	39 0 0
Island Cove to Bryant's Cove, £18; Bryant's Cove valley road, £15	33 0 0
Hearn's road, £8; Squid Cove road, £8; School house road, £9	25 0 0
Bryant's Cove to Feather Point, £14; Hierlihy's road, £10	24 0 0
South-side Harbor Grace, road from River-head to Feather point	55 0 0
School-house road, south-side Harbor Grace, £8; road to Bryant's Cove, £20	28 0 0
Godsell's road, £16; Field's road, £22; Fairy road, £12; Youghall road, £10	60 0 0
Glarnie's road, £14; Blockmakers' road, £12	26 0 0
Main line from southern bridge to D. Connor's	80 0 0
Fishermens' road, £10; Cooper-corner road, £20; hard-path road, £20	50 0 0
Summers's road, £10; Cork road, £25; Newtown road, £12; Stanley road, £8	55 0 0
Devonshire road, £10; Kitchen hill road, £8; Driscoll road, £4	22 0 0
Cottage road, £15; Lady Pond road, £20; Bowler road, £5	40 0 0
Kildare road, £15; Woodville road, £8; Martin's lane, £4.....	27 0 0
Musquito road, South Branch, £20; Barrett's road, £3	23 0 0
Ditto, North ditto, £15; Doran's road, £10; Fitzgerald's road, £30	55 0 0
Native road, £10; Sullivan's hill road, £10; French's marsh road, £4	24 0 0
Forbes's road, £10; Pike's road, £5; Dungarvan road, £6.....	21 0 0
Road to mill, £6; St. Mark's road, £8; Gardner's road, £5	19 0 0
Onlet hill road, £6; Scotland road, £8; Crowdy road, £20	34 0 0
DesBarres road, £15; Rosemount road, £6; Dunmain road, £10	31 0 0
Brazil's lane road, £5; Parkin's lane road, £5; Prendergast's lane road	14 0 0
Bennett's lane road, £10; Kingwell's lane road, £4; Kerry lane road, £4	18 0 0
McDonald's road, £6; road from Carbonear road to Bear's Cove, £10	16 0 0
Webber's lane road, £5; Military road, £15	20 0 0
Water-street	100 0 0
Total in sterling.....	£1238 0 0

J. NOAD, Supervisor General.

Roads and Bridges.

BRIGUS BOARD—ROAD DISTRICT, FROM TOPSAIL TO SPANIARDS BAY BEACH, NORTH END, INCLUSIVE.

Grants in the Session of 1853.	Commissioners.
Horse Cove to Topsail £25	John Leamon, <i>Chairman.</i> James Hearne James Cormack William J. Green John Byrne
Smith Village Road 15	
Tilley's Packet Road 10	
Crawley's Road 15	
Topsail to Holyrood 20	
Holyrood South side 10	
Salmonier Road to Middle Arm, thence towards Target's beach £25 0 0	C. Cozens, <i>Inspector.</i> John Murphy.
Roads, &c., near Holyrood, Chapel's Cove, Harbor Maine, Salmon Cove, Cat's Cove and Colliers inclusive, &c. 125 0 0	
Woodford Plantation to Chapel's Cove 20 0 0	
Roads, &c., near Brigus, Bull's Cove, Turk's Gut and Cupids 160 0 0	
Salmonier road through Grant's Marsh to Colliers 120 0 0	
Southern Gut, Port-de-Grave to North end of Spaniards Bay beach, &c. 70 0 0	
Road, &c., from Colliers, round Bedlam hill, to Brigus 135 0 0	
Roads, &c., near Northern Gut, Bareneed to Port-de-Grave, &c. 135 0 0	
Roads, &c., in and about Bay Roberts, &c. 115 0 0	
£905 0 0	
Deduct 10 per cent. for contingencies 90 0 0	
Total for expenditure £814 10 0	

The Brigus Road Board, not having it in their power, unless at great additional trouble and expense, to superintend the expenditure of the several small sums, allotted for the South shore of Conception Bay, amounting in the aggregate, to £95 Stg., requested the St. John's Board to take charge of that portion of the Brigus district situate on the South shore, and to expend the sums granted for it, which the St. John's Board complied with.

THE SPANIARD'S BAY BRIDGE

Is an old and almost worn-out fabric, and which, it will be necessary, with as little delay as possible, to renew. During the past year it has received some temporary repairs.

THE MAIN ROAD FROM SPANIARD'S BAY BRIDGE TO BRIGUS

Requires very extensive repairs, and to be gravelled the whole distance.

BETWEEN BRIGUS AND SALMON COVE

The country has been explored, and a new line of road laid out between those places, which, if adopted, will avoid Bedlam hill, over which the old road was taken, and which is conse-

Roads and Bridges.

quently, from the steepness of that hill, utterly valueless, as it affects the passage of loaded carts.

From Salmon Cove Bridge to Salmonier road, and between Harbor Main and the Northern Arm, very considerable repairs are necessary.

AT BAY ROBERTS

Extensive damage has been done to the newly repaired main street, by a tide of unprecedented height, accompanied by a heavy sea, the combined effects of which washed away a large portion of that street, and the inconvenience which has arisen in consequence to the inhabitants, in and near Brigus, is very great, and to remedy which will require a large outlay.

AT AND NEAR PORT-DE-GRAVE

The roads have, to some extent, been repaired, the past year; but that part of the Brigus district is extensive and requires a considerable expenditure to put the road there generally in an efficient state.

BRIGUS

Is represented by the Commissioners as having been in former years much neglected, and is therefore now requiring the outlay of a large sum to remedy existing defects on the roads in and about that place; and Cupids equally requires attention.

Burnt Head and Caplin Cove are said to be inhabited by an industrious and enterprising people. To these settlements the Commissioners recommend that roads should be extended, and also that one should be established between Port-de-Grave and Salmon Cove.

From the main road, through the woods to Bull Cove and Turk's Gut, and also to the woods from Delaney's road, Bay Roberts, roads have been opened—to render these serviceable, will require the sums stated in the estimate.

AT CAT'S COVE AND COLLIERS

Little has been, or could be done, the past year, from the limited amount appropriated for these parts of the Brigus district—and before the roads there can be made, compensation, to a considerable amount, will have to be given for land at White Cliff or Upper Bacon Cove.

THE O'KEEFE ROAD

Has hardly been opened; to make it passable, and to effect the necessary repairs on the roads at Harbor Main and Holyrood, will require at least, the sum as set out in the estimate.

J. NOAD, Supervisor General.

February, 1854.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE BRIGUS ROAD BOARD, FOR 1853.

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Grants in sterling.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Totals.
Caleb Butler ...	Repairing Northern Gut Bridge	£63	£2 3 4	
James Dawson ...	Spaniard's Bay Long Bridge		9 10 8	
Ditto ...	Ditto		3 9 4	
John Felier ...	South Gut to Spaniard's Bay		1 1 8	
Cornelius Brine ...	Ditto		6 1 4	
Patrick Kearney ...	Ditto		5 4 0	
George Burton ...	Ditto		1 16 4	
				£29 6 8
C. Butler ...	In Brigus—built 4 bridges	£144	26 14 8	
I. and J. Felier ...	Near Brigus		5 4 0	
J. and E. Felier ...	Ditto, bridge and road		5 8 8	
Elias Felier ...	Roads about Cupids		0 17 4	
C. Butler ...	Bridge in Brigus		2 12 0	
John Antle ...	For land South side of Brigus		9 2 0	
N. Barrett ...	Cross drains in Cupids		1 6 0	
James Fowler ...	Ditto		1 14 8	
Thomas Taylor ...	Road about Cupids		2 1 7	
John Noel ...	Bridge in Brigus		1 6 0	
Patrick Grace ...	Road to Cupids		1 14 8	
Ditto ...	Ditto to Brigus		0 6 6	
Kearney & Abbott ...	Ditto in Cupids		3 18 0	
John and Jas. Noel ...	Bridge at Brigus		3 5 0	
John Mugford ...	Road to Cupids		0 18 5	
Ditto ...	Ditto		3 8 2	
Wm. Simms ...	Turk's Gut		4 0 2	
Samuel Spracklin ...	Repairing road about Cupids		3 18 0	
Elias Rome ...	Ditto		2 7 8	
Patrick Carrol ...	Ditto		4 6 8	
Daniel Denehy ...	Turk's Gut		2 5 6	
Patrick Carrol ...	Road about Cupids		0 15 7	
P. McCarthy ...	Road in Brigus		4 6 8	
George Morgan ...	Bull Cove		1 18 2	
Thomas Terrell ...	Road in and about Brigus		1 12 1	
Edward Croke ...	Ditto		2 5 6	
Thomas Moratty ...	Ditto		2 5 6	
Thomas Terrell ...	About Turk's Gut		0 13 5	
Ambrose Sparks ...	Bull Cove		5 1 5	
Robert Penny ...	Ditto		7 9 1	
Edward Hall ...	Drain in Cupids		1 14 8	
Ryan and Rose ...	Turk's Gut		3 0 8	
Penny & Mannard ...	Bull Cove & about Brigus		4 9 3	
Nicholas Hartery ...	Road leading to Cupids		1 1 8	
Patrick McCarthy ...	Road in Brigus		1 14 8	
George Mead ...	Ditto		2 3 4	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT—[Continued.]

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Grants in	Sums paid	Totals.
		Stg., less 10 per cent.	to contract- ors in stg.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Henry Penny			2 18 10	
Wm. Bartlett	Road round Turk's Gut		2 1 2	
John Dunn	Road in Brigus		8 9 11	
James Flaherty	Turk's Gut		2 5 6	
Michael Power	Road in Cupids	144 0 0	0 17 4	144 0 1
G. and F. Butler	Colliers to Brigus	121 10 0	1 3 10	
James Noel	Cross drain, Colliers to Brigus		1 14 8	
Jonathan Martin	Main line from Colliers		1 19 0	
Canning and Boon	Colliers to Brigus		3 0 8	
P. McGrath	Colliers Main Bridge		6 18 8	
John Noel	Cupids to Brigus		1 19 0	
Michael Merrigan	Colliers to Brigus		2 9 5	
Ditto	Ditto		0 13 0	
Edward Power	Ditto		2 18 6	
Edward Grace	Opening new road near Bedlam hill		2 8 6	
Patrick Foley	Repairing road, Colliers to Brigus		1 6 0	
Ditto	Ditto		4 6 8	
Patrick Ryan	Ditto		0 13 0	
Leary and Power	Ditto		1 19 0	
James Burke	Opening new road round Bedlam		0 11 3	
Wm. Fling	Ditto		0 10 5	
Wm. Ryan	Ditto		0 10 5	
Michael Ryan	Colliers to Brigus		2 7 8	
Wm. Ryan	Road round Bedlam		3 5 10	
John Leary	Colliers to Brigus		2 18 6	
John Morris	Bedlam hill, Colliers to Brigus		3 0 2	
John Dunn	Ditto		1 14 8	
John Norman	Ditto		9 14 8	
John Murphy	Ditto		1 3 5	
John Murphy	Ditto		1 14 8	
Thomas Farrell	Ditto		0 4 4	
Patrick Conway	Ditto		2 5 1	
Richard Power	Colliers to Brigus		0 17 4	
Thomas Byrne	Salmon Cove to Brigus		8 18 1	
Edward Brine	Road round Bedlam hill		4 6 8	
Edward Ryan	Colliers to Brigus		2 5 11	
James Kettle	Bedlam hill, Colliers to Brigus		5 1 4	
Richard Power	Colliers to Brigus		2 3 4	
Nicholas Furlong	Ditto		1 14 8	
Stephen Shean	Ditto		1 19 0	
Thomas Wardrobe	Ditto		1 14 8	
Wm. Ryan	Ditto		0 17 4	
John Dunn	Ditto		1 0 9	
John Byrne	Road at Port-de-Grave		0 17 4	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT—(Continued.)

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Grants in stg., less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Totals in stg.
Charles Snow	Road about Port-de-Grave		£1 14 8	
Wm. Felier	Ditto		1 14 8	
Mark Hennebury	Ditto		0 17 4	
Patrick Mahon	Ditto		0 17 4	
George Butler	Ditto		3 9 4	
Ditto	Repairing bridge at Port-de-Grave		4 6 8	
Henry Butler	Road to Port-de-Grave		3 9 4	
Henry Boon	Ditto		2 3 4	
Denis Kennedy	Ditto		1 14 8	
Thomas Cullen	Ditto		0 17 4	
Ditto	Ditto		1 14 8	
Matthew Rielley	Ditto		1 14 8	
Fredrick Garland	Ditto		1 6 0	
George D. Garland	Ditto		3 13 8	
D. Lacey	Ditto		4 6 8	
Edward Hart	Ditto		6 18 8	
Patrick Farrell	Ditto		3 9 4	
Patrick Reddigan	Ditto		3 18 0	
Ditto	Ditto		1 10 4	
Edward Hart	Ditto		1 14 8	
Charles Snow	Ditto		0 17 4	
Maurice Fling	Ditto		3 9 4	
Thomas Foley	Ditto		3 0 8	
James Foley	Ditto		3 5 0	
Caleb Butler	Ditto		3 18 0	
				£66 19 0
Peter Keefe	Road in Bay Roberts	£103 10	2 12 0	
Jonathan Mercer	Ditto		2 3 4	
John Butler	Ditto		2 12 0	
John Byrne	Ditto		2 3 4	
Philip Whelan	Ditto		1 10 4	
Jessie Hooper	Ditto		1 6 0	
John Snow	Ditto		2 3 4	
William Baldwin	Ditto		3 9 4	
Henry Fitzgerald	Ditto		4 6 8	
William Parsons	Bridge in Bay Roberts		2 12 0	
George Williams	Road in ditto		3 9 4	
Edward Hall	Ditto		3 18 0	
Thomas Seymour	Ditto		1 17 8	
James Fitzgerald	Ditto		2 10 3	
John Delaney	Ditto		1 14 8	
Richard Delaney	Ditto		2 13 4	
John Delaney	Ditto		2 12 0	
Richard Delaney	Ditto		0 8 8	
				63 2 3
George French	Bridge leading to Spaniard's Bay		0 17 4	
John Bishop	Ditto		0 17 4	
				£1 14 8

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT—(Continued.)

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Grants in stg., less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Total in sterling.
Henry Mercer	Delaney's road near Bay Roberts		£1 17 8	
Michael Neal	ditto		1 17 8	
Thomas Keefe	ditto		2 12 0	
Joseph Sparks	ditto		1 17 8	
Wm. Parsons	ditto		1 17 8	
Joseph Deer	ditto		1 17 8	
George Tracy	ditto		1 17 8	
Samuel Norman	ditto		1 17 8	
Michael Fleming	ditto		1 17 8	
				£17 13 4
Joseph Targate	Targate beach to Salmonier road	£22 10 0	3 1 10	
John Morris	Road to Middle Arm		3 1 9	
Michael Rourke	Targate beach to Salmonier road		3 1 10	
Philip Lewis	ditto		3 1 10	
				12 7 3
Thomas Wardrope	Bridge in Colliers	18 0 0	3 18 0	
Daniel O'Connell	Road in Colliers		2 3 4	
Michael McDonald	ditto		3 0 8	
James Fling	Cross drain in Colliers		2 12 0	
				11 14 0
M. Merrigan	Cross drain in Cat's Cove	14 8 0	2 12 0	
John Rochford	Road in Cat's Cove		3 0 8	
Bryan Murphy	Bridge in Cat's Cove		2 12 0	
				8 4 8
James Hearn	O'Keefe road	10 16 0	3 18 0	
James Wade	Compensation for land on ditto		5 14 2	
				9 12 2
George Barrett	Middle Arm of Holyrood	10 16 0		5 18 3
John Penny	Harbor Main street	22 10 10	1 12 1	
Thomas Corbett	ditto		10 16 8	
				12 8 9
Francis Beeson	Salmonier to Colliers	9 0 0	1 1 8	
Philip Lewis	ditto		3 15 10	
				4 17 6
James Kelfoy	Road from Veitches to the Chapel	9 0 0		2 12 0
Wm. Targate	Salmonier towards Colliers	9 9 0		2 10 0
Thomas Murphy	Woodford's to Chapel Cove	18 0 0	5 9 2	
John Bennett	ditto		1 11 2	
Thomas Murphy	ditto		2 12 0	
				9 12 4
Philip Connell	Salmonier to Colliers	108 0 0	1 6 0	
Patrick Foley	ditto		3 9 4	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT—(Continued.)

Name of Contractor.	Where employed.	Grants in stg., less 10 per cent.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Totals in stg.
Thomas Connelly ...	Salmonier to Colliers		2 15 5	
Daniel O'Connell ...	Ditto		3 9 4	
John Rochford ...	Ditto		2 12 0	
John Curran ...	Ditto		1 14 8	
Laurence Dullenty ...	Ditto		2 5 6	
James Taplin ...	Ditto		2 5 6	
Murphy & Frewer ...	Ditto		5 10 1	
Michael Wall ...	Ditto		2 8 6	
William Healey ...	Ditto		2 12 0	
Michael Merrigan ...	Ditto		3 5 0	
Patrick Hawko ...	Ditto		8 8 6	
Michael Hickey ...	Ditto		2 12 0	
Daniel O'Connell ...	Ditto		1 19 0	
William Cole ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
Daniel Fling ...	Ditto		6 5 8	
Patrick Healey ...	Ditto		2 8 6	
Michael Beson ...	Ditto		2 9 8	
Michael Fewer ...	Ditto		0 8 8	
Patrick Beson ...	Ditto		2 1 7	
John Crawley ...	Ditto		8 13 4	
Thomas Keefe ...	Ditto		0 17 4	
John Mares ...	Ditto		2 12 0	
John H. Cozens ...	Ditto	£108 0 0	3 0 8	
Maurice Kennedy ...	Ditto		0 1 9	
Jeremiah Sullivan ...	Ditto		5 12 3	
				76 10 3
				£573 13 3

Roads and Bridges.

CONDENSED ACCOUNT OF MONEY GRANTED FOR, AND EXPENDED IN,
THE BRIGUS ROAD DISTRICT.

Grants made in the session of 1853.	Grants less, 10 per cent., for contin- gencies.	Expended in 1853.	Balance remaining.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Roads and Bridges, Salmonier road to middle Arm and to Targate beach	22 10 0	12 7 3	10 2 9
Ditto in and about Colliers	18 0 0	11 14 0	6 6 0
Ditto in and about Cat's Cove	14 8 0	8 4 8	6 3 4
Ditto in and about O'Keefe's road	10 16 0	9 12 2	1 3 10
Ditto in and about White Cliff	9 0 0		9 0 0
Ditto in and about Middle Arm	10 16 0	5 18 3	4 17 9
Ditto in and about Harbor Main	22 10 0	12 8 9	10 1 3
Ditto in and about Holyrood, south-side—St. John's Board			
Ditto in and about Kennedy's road	9 0 0	4 17 6	4 2 6
Ditto from the Chapel to John Vetcher's	9 0 0	2 12 0	6 8 0
Ditto in and about the North Arm	9 0 0	2 10 0	6 10 0
Main road, Woodford's plantation to Chapel's Cove	18 0 0	9 12 4	8 7 8
Roads, Streets, and Bridges in and about Brigus, Bull Cove, Turk's Gut, &c.	144 0 0	144 0 0	
Ditto, Salmonier road through Grant's marsh to Colliers	108 0 0	76 10 3	31 9 9
Main line from S. gut, Port-de-Grave to N. end of Spaniard's Bay beach, &c.	63 0 0	29 6 8	33 13 4
Main road, &c., from Colliers round Bedlam hill to Brigus	121 10 0	94 10 1	26 19 11
Roads, &c., in and about Northern Gut, Bareneed to Port-de-Grave, &c.,	121 10 0	66 19 0	54 11 0
Roads, Streets, and Bridges in and about Bay Roberts	103 10 0	82 10 3	20 19 9
	<u>£814 10 0</u>	<u>573 13 2</u>	<u>240 16 10</u>

J. NOAD, Supervisor General.

15th February, 1854.

 Roads and Bridges.

 ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNTS THAT WILL PROBABLY BE REQUIRED TO
 COMPLETE THE ROADS AND BRIDGES IN THE BRIGUS DISTRICT.

From Salmonier road to Salmon Cove Bridge .....	.....	.....	£150	0	0
“ Salmon Cove bridge to Brigus, on new line, including 2 new bridges			1000	0	0
“ Brigus to Spaniard's Bay bridge, including Salmon Cove and N. and S. gut bridge, &c. ....	.....	.....	670	0	0
Roads, &c., to and from Bay Roberts .....	.....	.....	310	0	0
“ “ Port-de-Grave .....	.....	.....	400	0	0
“ “ Cupids .....	.....	.....	190	0	0
Brigus, South-side .....	.....	.....	430	0	0
“ “ a new wooden bridge .....	.....	.....	200	0	0
“ “ North-side .....	.....	.....	360	0	0
Bull Cove .....	.....	.....	55	0	0
Turk's Gut .....	.....	.....	60	0	0
Colliers from main line to James's Cove .....	.....	.....	200	0	0
O'Keefe's road, Colliers to Cat's Cove .....	.....	.....	40	0	0
Cat's Cove, River-head to White Cliff .....	.....	.....	250	0	0
Road leading to Salmon Cove .....	.....	.....	50	0	0
“ about Harbor Main .....	.....	.....	100	0	0
“ about Holyrood .....	.....	.....	100	0	0
			<u>£4565</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

15th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Supervisor General.

Roads and Bridges.

CARBONEAR ROAD BOARD.

Grants in the Session of 1853.	Board of Road Commissioners.
Roads, Streets, and Bridges in the Carbonear district, from Barrett's road, N.E. of David Connors', to Bradley's Cove, North Shore including £3 to Edward Gurney, and £4 to Connors and Keefe	John McCarthy, <i>Chairman</i> . William W. Bemister John Rorke William Brown George Forward
Deduct 10 per cent. for Contingencies ... 74 0 0	
Total for expenditure ... £666 0 0	

THE ROAD FROM CARBONEAR TO HEART'S CONTENT

Is more frequented than any other main line in the Carbonear road district, and has received the attention of the Commissioners in proportion to its usefulness. The repairs on it during the past year have rendered it both safe and passable—but it still requires draining and gravelling in detached places, and two bridges, which are much worn, it will be desirable to renew. To effect these additional repairs will take the sum of about £115 sterling.

FROM CLOWN'S COVE TO CARBONEAR.

The Road Act, 16th Vic., cap. 5, directs the "cutting down and altering the Clown's Cove hill road to Carbonear." The Commissioners state, that this direction may be so carried out as to shorten the distance between the two places three-quarters of a mile, and at the same time to avoid two hills, so steep as to render the existing road valueless for purposes of traffic; but they add, that from the limited means at their disposal, the board was unable to effect so desirable an improvement—to accomplish which, would require about £130 sterling.

In conformity with instructions from His Excellency the Governor, and in conformity with the Road Act, (5th Sec., 15th Vic.) the Commissioners laid out their road work in small allotments, which fell into the hands of those most requiring or needing work, among the able-bodied poor, and that with a most beneficial effect, as the distress which must otherwise have prevailed, was greatly allayed.

A condensed statement of the expenditure, as well as a detailed account of the same, together with an estimate of the amounts which will probably be necessary to complete the several roads in the Carbonear road district, is added hereto.

Roads and Bridges.

CONDENSED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE.

			Sterling.
Heart's Content road	.....	.....	£123 7 0
North Shore	.....	.....	40 14 8
Retaining wall Carbonear	.....	.....	48 4 9
Powell's brook bridge	.....	.....	16 5 5
Battery road	.....	.....	10 11 11
Broad Cove, North, and Bridge	.....	.....	10 17 11
Adam's Cove road...	.....	.....	12 8 9
Main road to Adam's Cove	.....	.....	20 9 1
Carbonear road, South	.....	.....	15 18 1
Main road to Harbor Grace	.....	.....	15 7 8
London road	.....	.....	11 18 4
Main street, Carbonear	.....	.....	10 12 4
Aggregate amount of sums, under £10, expended on various roads in the district	.....	.....	240 10 4
Special Grants	.....	.....	7 0 0
Total expended in 1853, sterling	.....	.....	£584 6 3
Unexpended balance	.....	.....	£81 13 9

15th February, 1854.

J. NOAD,
Supervisor-General.
 February 15, 1854.

Roads and Bridges.

ESTIMATE OF AMOUNTS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES IN THE CARBONEAR DISTRICT.

	Sterling.
Heart's Content road, and to rebuild 2 bridges	£112 0 0
Towards repairing the road to Crocker's Cove bridge, and gravelling Carbonear street.....	96 0 0
Carbonear Road, South	24 0 0
Dunagan's road, £6; Crawley's road, £4 10; Taylor's road, £6	16 10 0
Powell's brook to Walsh's farm, and to extend the same a quarter of a mile	35 0 0
London road, and to extend the same half a mile further	39 0 0
Valley road, and to extend the same one mile further	52 0 0
Pond-head road, £22; Gladstone road, £13	35 0 0
New road and bridge, from the Valley road crossing the river west of Cashman's ground...	33 0 0
Flynn's hill road, and to extend the same half a mile further	26 0 0
Road from Pack's bridge, £8; Battery hill road, £14; Bunker's hill road £16 10	28 10 0
Bemister's hill road, £11; Bridge on Scanlan's hill road, £12	23 0 0
English hill, Cox's, Maheny's, and Burnt head roads	16 0 0
Hiscock's hill and Pie's road.....	12 0 0
Roads, Streets, and Bridges in and about Fresh Water and Carbonear	26 0 0
Roads and drains to and from Flat Rock, Blow-me-down, and Gooseberry Cove	18 0 0
Road from Mulley's Cove to Small Point	15 0 0
Roads and Bridges in and about Broad C6ve and Black Head	37 0 0
Ditto ditto Gusses Cove and Adam's Cove, thence to Bradley's Cove	48 0 0
Road from Maddox's Cove, London road by the pond	13 0 0
Towards altering the road from Carbonear to Clown's Cove hill	130 0 0
Roads, Drains, and Bridges, Crocker's Cove hill to Black Head bridge, 10 miles	87 0 0
Fannon's road leading to Heart's Content road	18 0 0
Drain from Bunker's hill road....	9 0 0
	£949 0 0

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE OF THE BOARD ROAD COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR, 1853.

Name of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Sums paid to contractors in currency.			Totals.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Edward Guiney ...	Special vote of the Legislature	3	9	3			
Cummins & Keefe ...	Ditto	4	12	4			
C. Budden ...	1st instalment Heart's Content	11	0	0			
T. Goulding ...	Otterbury road	3	17	6			
Samuel Butt ...	North Shore main line	3	0	0	—25	19	1
Joseph Butt ...	Ditto	2	18	0			
Wm. Davis ...	Ditto	2	19	0			
Ambrose Moise ...	Ditto	3	10	0			
Henry Parsons ...	Ditto	2	5	0			
Thomas King ...	Ditto	2	5	0			
James King ...	Ditto	1	10	0			
Robert Parsons ...	Ditto	2	10	0			
Patrick White ...	Ditto	3	0	0	—20	17	0
Philip Meany ...	Beach road and Carbonear gut	4	0	0			
John Bailey ...	Powell's brook bridge	1	5	0			
Kelly & Drake ...	Repairing two drains	0	13	0	—5	18	0
Wm. Budden ...	Heart's Content road	7	10	0			
Edward Guiney ...	Carbonear street retaining wall	11	13	4	—19	3	4
Stephen Ellis ...	Battery road	5	17	6			
Samuel Evens ...	Ditto	5	7	0	—11	4	6
John White ...	North Shore main line	3	0	0			
James King ...	Ditto	3	19	0			
Joseph King ...	Ditto	0	19	0			
Wm. Lacey ...	Ditto	1	5	0			
Michael Mulloy ...	Ditto	4	0	0	—13	3	0
John Walsh ...	Heart's Content road	5	0	0			
Robert Antle ...	Ditto	5	19	0			
Michael Dunphy ...	Ditto	8	0	0			
Edward Kelly ...	Cullen's lane and drain	7	7	0			
Martin Forristal ...	Gusse's lane, road leading to Adam's cove	8	14	0	—35	0	0
Patrick Murphy, jr. ...							
Patrick Murphy, sr. ...							
Oliver King ...	Broad Cove, north	1	16	6			
Richard King ...	Ditto	1	16	6			
John James ...	Ditto	2	3	6			
Matthew Thistle ...	Ditto	1	15	6			
John Martin ...	Adam's cove road	3	0	0			
John Diamond ...	Ditto	3	0	0			
John Evans ...	Ditto	2	7	0			
Wm. Moise ...	Black-head bridge	2	4	0			
Felix Legrove ...	Broad Cove bridge	5	0	0			
Moses Noftie ...	James's road in Broad Cove	1	10	0			
James Reynolds ...	Pike's ditto ditto	0	19	0			

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT—(Continued.)

Name of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Sums paid to contractors in currency.			Totals.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
H. & W. King	Broad Cove road, south	1	18	0			
N. Noftie	Noftie's road, north	2	10	0			
Michael Thistle	Moran's road	1	15	0			
Peter Thistle	Small pine road	1	18	0			
Richard Moore	From main road to little point	3	10	0			
Adam Legro	From main road to Adam's cove	4	10	0			
Wm. Thistle	From Molloy's cove to small point	1	6	0			
Wm. Thistle	Noftie's road leading to Molloy's cove	1	0	0			
Wm. Legroe	North shore main line	1	10	0			
J. G. & W. Moore	From main road to Adam's cove	9	1	0			
Abraham King	Dunn's road and Broad Cove	1	16	0			
John Dunn	King's road and Broad Cove	2	0	0			
P. & M. Thistle	From main road to Noftie's garden	2	0	0			
T. Noftie	Ditto	1	15	0			
Jonathan King	Broad Cove road	1	10	0			
E. Moore	North shore main road	2	0	0			
John Reardon	Ditto	1	7	0			
Stephen Reardon	Perry's cove road	0	19	0	—67	17	0
Sloken & Carroll	Carbonear road, south	8	10	0			
J. Kennedy	Ditto	5	19	0	—14	9	0
Leary & Antle	Offerbury road	3	18	11			
E. Haydon	Rowe's bridge	9	0	0			
Ditto	Abutments Carbonear gut bridge	1	10	0			
John Haydon	Ryan's bridge	7	0	0	—21	8	11
Richard Supple	Road from Parnell's brook, westwardly	2	5	0			
P. Harrington	Pack's bridge and land	2	10	0			
James Lee	Gladstone road	2	5	0	—7	0	0
Solomon Clarke	Wesleyan Chapel road	3	0	0			
B. Butt	English hill road	1	15	0			
Henry Ryall	Cox's hill road	1	5	0			
John Clarke	Burnt head road	1	18	0			
John Walsh	Truckley marsh drain	1	10	0			
George Snow	Bake-apple marsh road	3	19	6			
John Moriarty	Colburn's hill road	2	0	0			
Edward Morrissey	Bunker's hill road	3	15	0			
Martin Murphy	Ditto	3	0	0			
Thomas Kelly	Coomb's hill road	3	5	0			
Henry Ryall	Harvey's road	3	10	0			
Thomas Drake	Carbonear gut bridge	2	19	0			
John Murphy	Dunnagan's road	3	15	0	—35	11	6
Henry Harnell	Heart's Content road	5	18	6			
Rogers & Everly	Ditto	9	14	0	—15	12	6
John Walsh	Ditto	15	0	0			
Ambrose Canning	Beaver pond brook bridge	7	15	0	—22	15	0
Ryan & Quinn	Valley road	10	4	0			
Kelly & Dinn	Branch road from Valley road	4	0	0	—14	4	0

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT—(Continued.)

Name of Contractor.	Where employed.	Sums paid to contractors in currency.			Totals.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
W. Collins ...	Salmon Cove Road, South	7	0	0			
John Moriarty ...	Jane's Hill road	2	5	0			
Roger & Lyons ...	Chapel's hill road	5	16	0			
P. Dooley ...	Crowdy's-street	5	0	0			
John Slokin ...	Academy-street	6	9	0	—26	10	0
Richard Nuel ...	Pie's Road	5	19	0			
James Hamer ...	Fresh Water road and bridge	2	10	0			
Edward Doyle ...	London road	5	10	0			
Richard Hefferan ...	Ditto	2	15	0			
Laurence Cahill ...	Croonew's and Murphy's road	2	15	0			
Thomas Vincent ...	St. Patrick's-street	9	19	0	—29	8	0
Martin & Dimond ...	Adam's Cove Road	6	0	0			
J. G. & W. Moore ...	Main road to Adam's Cove	10	1	0			
Absolom King ...	Dunn's Road, Broad Cove, South	1	16	0			
John Dunn ...	King's ditto ditto	2	0	0			
P. & M. Thistle, and } Thomas Noftie }	Nofties's ditto ditto	4	15	5			
Edward Moore ...	North Shore main line	2	0	0			
Jonathan King ...	Broad Cove towards the pond	1	10	0			
S. & J. Reardon ...	Perrys Cove road	2	6	0			
Banvill & Murphy ...	Branch road to Gusse's Cove	5	0	0			
George Vaugh and 5 } other persons }	Ditto Small Point	6	0	0	—41	8	0
John Murphy ...	Casey's Drain	9	19	0			
James Stapleton ...	Retaining Wall, main street	13	18	0			
Wm. Dundy ...	Main street, Carbonear	3	15	0			
George Snow ...	Carbonear road, South	3	18	0			
Joseph Butt ...	Clown's Cove hill road	4	11	0			
James Humer ...	Fresh Water pond road	2	12	0	—38	13	0
Ananias Case ...	Heart's Content road	2	10	0			
W. Collins & Son ...	Ditto	2	10	0			
R. Butler & Brother ...	Ditto	2	10	0			
R. Antle & Son ...	Ditto	2	10	0			
R. Stevens & Son ...	Ditto	2	10	0			
Butt & Penny ...	Ditto	2	10	0			
H. Peckham & Son ...	Ditto	2	10	0	—17	10	0
Thomas Case ...	Ditto	1	5	0			
George & J. Antle ...	Ditto	2	10	0			
James & J. Summers ...	Ditto	2	10	0			
J. & A. Penny ...	Ditto	2	10	0			
Richard Supple ...	Crowley's road	5	9	6			
Edward Kelly ...	Heart's Content road	1	10	0			
Penny & Summers ...	Ditto	1	5	0			
Brown & Penny ...	Ditto	1	0	0			
Walsh & Maddox ...	Ditto	5	0	0			

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT---(Continued.)

Name of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Sums paid to contractors in currency.			Totals.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
David Connors ...	Main road to Harbor Gra c	2	10	0			
John Drake ...	Powell's brook bridge	16	0	0			
Charles Bowman ...	Jones's hill road	2	10	0			
Henry Huwell ...	Bennett's hill road	1	0	0			
George Butt ...	Clown's Cove hill road	3	10	0			
Hyde and Brine ...	London road	2	0	0			
Isaac Bartlett ...	Carbonear street	2	10	0			
Pike and Butt ...	Clown's cove hill road	1	10	0			
Denis Lyons ...	Dunnagan's road	2	5	0			
A. Marshall ...	Gladstone road	1	10	0			
					58	4	6
Gauld and Kelly } Wm. Lyons }	Dunnagan's road	1	15	0			
Henry Parsons ...	Otterbury road	1	0	0			
Leary and Dunphy ...	Leary's road	2	10	0			
Robert Marshall ...	Lambert's road	2	0	0			
Richard Taylurs ...	Taylur's road	2	15	0			
					10	0	0
Wells and Keefe ...	Main road to Harbor Grace	10	0	0			
Pine and Murphy ...	Saddle-hill road leading to Musquito	1	10	0			
James Walsh ...	Retaining wall, Carbonear	18	0	0			
Tobin and Reed ...	Burke's road	2	10	0			
Edward Fitzhenry ...	Saddle-hill road	1	10	0			
Evans and Becket ...	Harding's road	2	0	0			
					35	10	0
George Rowe ...	Carbonear pond head road	1	0	0			
Edward Cotter ...	Main road to Harbor Grace	4	0	0			
Francis Pike ...	Pike's bridge	1	10	0			
James Stapleton ...	Fannier's drain	6	0	0			
Murphy and Dunn ...	North Shore main line	0	13	0			
Leary and Dunphy ...	Jones's hill road	2	0	0			
					15	3	0
A. and T. Coombs ...	Heart's Content road	2	15	0			
Charles Budden ...	Ditto bridge	22	0	0			
Francis Howell ...	Heart's Content to Perlican	6	10	0			
John Kennedy ...	London road	3	10	0			
					34	15	0
Ryall and Durdle ...	Bennett's hill road	2	10	0			
F. Crosby ...	Heart's Content road	2	0	0			
Michael Walsh ...	Parnell's brook to M. Walsh's	3	0	0			
Badstock and Row ...	Heart's Content road	3	0	0			
Ellis and Howell ...	Battery road and Bennett's hill	1	5	0			
J. Nichols ...	Powell's brook	0	17	6			
P. Fogarty ...	Compensation for land	2	0	0			
Cashman and Cotter ...	Harbor Grace road	1	5	0			

Roads and Bridges.

NORTH SHORE ROAD DISTRICT, FROM MULLEY'S COVE TO GRATES COVE,
BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Grants in the Session of 1853.			Board of Road Commissioners.		
Towards opening, making, and repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges, within the said district .....	.....	£239 0 0	Richard Rankin, <i>Chairman</i> David Bransfield, Western Bay Jabez Pike, Black Head	
To compensate William Walsh .....	.....	9 0 0	John Power, Kettle Cove	
Road contractors at Gussett's Cove .....	.....	12 0 0	Thomas Neill, Bay-de-Verd.	
		£260 0 0			
Deduct 10 per cent. for contingencies .....	.....	26 0 0		
Total for expenditure .....	.....	£234 0 0		

No information has been received from the North Shore Board of Road Commissioners, beyond a statement of their expenditure during the past year. An account of such expenditure, in so far as orders have been presented to be certified, is detailed on the other side; and where is also shown a detailed account of the expenditure of balances remaining at the date of the former accounts.

20th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Supervisor General.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER ACT 16TH VIC., CAP. 5.

Names of Contractor.	Where employed.	Grants in the Session of '53, stg.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Totals in Stg.
Road Commissioners ...	Gussett's Cove	£12		12 0 0
William Walsh ...	Grant in Compensation	9		9 0 0
Robert Johnson ...	Landing place at Northern Bay	213	£2 12 0	
James Moore ...	Northern Bay		1 6 0	
				3 18 0
J. & W. Perry ...	Western Bay		1 1 8	
C. Stevenson ...	Ditto		5 14 3	
Jas. Fahey ...	Ditto		5 15 5	
William Plunkett ...	Ditto		2 9 3	
Peter Milley ...	Ditto		3 9 3	
Henry Evans ...	Ditto		2 17 9	
				21 7 8
Robert Evans ...	Road by Mulley's house			2 15 5
Thomas Whelan ...	Bay de-Verde to Grates Cove		5 10 6	
Ditto ...	Ditto		3 18 0	
Geo. Whelan ...	Ditto		1 8 7	
Stephen Riggs ...	Ditto		6 10 5	
John White ...	Ditto		4 7 0	
John Lockyer ...	Ditto		1 4 3	
				22 18 9
William Whelan ...	Main line to Bradley's Cove		3 2 5	
J. R. King ...	Ditto		3 2 5	
				6 4 10
James C. Louis ...	Main line towards Caplin Cove		3 6 3	
Philip Snelgrove ...	Ditto		3 2 5	
William Cooper ...	Ditto		3 11 11	
				10 0 7
William Wheeler ...	On main and lower N. Cove		2 19 7	
John Phillips ...	Ditto		4 1 8	
				7 1 3
David Murphy ...	Road near Low Point		2 11 7	
Thomas Walsh ...	Ditto		0 12 3	
				3 3 10
				98 10 4
				£135 9 8
Unexpended or undrawn amount				

20th Feb., 1854.

J. NOAD, Supervisor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER ACT 16TH VIC., CAP. 5.
[Continued]

Names of Contractors.	Where employed.	Grants in the Session of '53, stg.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Totals in Stg.
	Balance, as shown in account	£50 12 2		
Wm. Hayes	... Painting and coating 6 bridges		£6 18 8	
James King	... Repairing Southern bridge		1 14 8	
George King	... Ditto		3 0 8	
				11 14 0
Michael Doyle	... Road between N. Bay and bridge			4 2 4
Wm. Cooper	... Lower Island Cove		2 6 9	
James Dunn	... Caplin Cove hill		4 13 2	
				6 19 11
James Weeks	... Burnt Point			1 8 9
Thomas Whelan	... Caplin Cove to Bay-de-Verde		14 3 10	
Philip Snelgrove	... Bay-de-Verde		4 7 4	
Wm. Cooper	... Ditto		4 6 8	
				22 17 10
Michael Doyle	... Job's cove to Northern Bay			2 3 4
				49 6 2
	Unexpended sum			1 6 0
		£50 12 2		£50 12 2

20th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Supervisor General.

Roads and Bridges.

PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S ROAD DISTRICT.

Grants in the Session of 1853.	Board of Road Commissioners.
Road from Placentia to Rocky River £700, less £40 for a breakwater at Great Placentia, and £14 18s. to pay T. & J. Kelly for land taken from them, leaving for expenditure on the road, Placentia to Rocky River	R. F. Sweetman, Chairman F. Bradshaw M. Kelly, Great Placentia
From Placentia to Distress Cove £100, less £11 to be paid to persons as compensation for land	James McGrath John Rielley James Bradshaw } Inspectors. John Rielley }
£645 2 0	
89 0 0	
<u>734 2 0</u>	
Total for expenditure	£660 13 9

The road-work in the Placentia and St. Mary's District was laid out in small allotments, in order, as far as possible, to meet the numerous applications for labor.

THE ROAD FROM PLACENTIA TO ROCKY RIVER,

a distance of $22\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is now opened and bridged throughout, with some slight exceptions; the further expenditure of £100 on the first 14 miles from Placentia, would render that part of the road complete, and on which carts would then pass with ease—the remaining part of the distance to Rocky River ($8\frac{3}{4}$ miles) is not in so forward a state—it requires to be drained, in parts, to be longered, and the whole to be gravelled—to accomplish this will take the sum of £500 Stg. This line of road is opened where practicable, 26 feet wide; the distance between drains 16 feet, and gravelled 8 feet.

ON THE ROAD PLACENTIA TO DISTRESS,

the worst parts have been repaired during the past year—to make even a good bridle road on this line (which leads through an agricultural district) would require at least the sum of Three hundred pounds—the distance between the places referred to is about seven miles.

The road between Jersey Point and Little Placentia, a distance of about five miles, is greatly out of repair—to put it in order would require an outlay of One Hundred Pounds.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLACENTIA ROAD BOARD, TO 10TH JANUARY, 1854. ACT. 16TH VIC., CAP. 5.

Name of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Grants in session of 1853.			Sums paid to contractors in sterling.			Total
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Wm. and John Kelly ...	Placentia to Rocky River	580	11	9	4	15	4	
P. D. W. Lamb ...	Ditto				4	6	8	
R. Patterson ...	Ditto				5	3	2	
Miller and Patterson ...	Ditto				5	8	4	
Foley and Furlong ...	Ditto				5	10	6	
Dunn and Barron ...	Ditto				4	9	3	
Walter Fewer ...	Ditto				16	6	1	
Barron and Hickey ...	Ditto				3	18	10	
Hickey and Rielley ...	Ditto				5	15	3	
John Blanch, Sr. ...	Ditto				4	11	2	
John Fitzpatrick ...	Ditto				4	11	5	
Cathman and Devereux ...	Ditto				4	4	11	
James Green ...	Ditto				7	10	9	
Michael Kelly ...	Ditto				6	8	3	
J. and T. Blanche ...	Ditto				4	9	8	
Lawrence and St. Croix ...	Ditto				7	17	9	
Thomas Rossiter ...	Ditto				2	12	10	
Griffin and Crrroll ...	Ditto				6	16	11	
Patrick Griffin ...	Ditto				4	11	2	
Blanche and Whelan ...	Ditto				4	6	8	
Earley and Morrissey ...	Ditto				4	6	8	
Croak and Walsh ...	Ditto				6	5	8	
McLell and Collins ...	Ditto				5	5	9	
Bird and Walsh ...	Ditto				4	6	8	
Kelly and Walsh ...	Ditto				4	11	0	
Lacey and Sullivan ...	Ditto				4	6	8	
Whelan and Roach ...	Ditto				5	3	2	
F. and J. Meany ...	Ditto				3	18	0	
Grant and Cain ...	Ditto				4	12	9	
T. and J. Lamb ...	Ditto				4	11	0	
M. Carroll ...	Ditto				2	8	6	
D. and L. Furlong ...	Ditto				4	11	0	
Wyse and Fitzpatrick ...	Ditto				4	13	7	
Hanrick and Mooney ...	Ditto				5	14	4	
S. Miller ...	Ditto				2	5	1	
Butler and Costello ...	Ditto				4	7	6	
J. and G. Green ...	Ditto				4	6	8	
Kelly and Gaul ...	Ditto				3	16	3	
Burke and Brine ...	Ditto				3	9	4	
Bradshaw and Walsh ...	Ditto				4	11	0	
Walsh and Griffin ...	Ditto				4	12	8	
Hunt and Shea ...	Ditto				4	15	4	
Mooney and Barrett ...	Ditto				4	11	0	
Keefe and Cridge ...	Ditto				3	18	10	
Vimp and Mullally ...	Ditto				3	11	11	
Morrissey and Brine ...	Ditto				4	3	2	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLACENTIA ROAD BOARD, TO 10TH JANUARY, 1854. ACT. 16TH VIC., CAP. 5.—[Continued]

Name of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Grants in session of 1853.			Sums paid to contractors in sterling.			Total
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Lannan & Co. ...	Placentia to Rocky River	580	11	9	5	9	2	
Blanche and Whelan ...	Ditto				5	4	0	
T. and W. Lamb ...	Ditto				3	13	8	
T. Mooney ...	Ditto				4	1	11	
Dooley and Foley ...	Ditto				6	4	9	
Hanrick and Rielley ...	Ditto				4	6	8	
Smith and Aylward ...	Ditto				4	10	1	
T. Collins ...	Ditto				2	13	9	
Hartigan and Traverse ...	Ditto				4	15	4	
Green and Griffin ...	Ditto				4	15	4	
Codner and Devereux ...	Ditto				4	15	4	
Hickey and Rielley ...	Ditto				5	1	5	
Collins and Griffin ...	Ditto				4	6	8	
Brine and Burke ...	Ditto				6	3	0	
Furlong and Barron ...	Ditto				5	12	8	
Fitzpatrick and Wyse ...	Ditto				5	17	0	
W. Collins ...	Ditto				5	9	2	
F. and T. Blanche ...	Ditto				5	8	4	
Joyce and Walsh ...	Ditto				5	9	2	
Ditto ...	Ditto				4	15	4	
T. Kelly ...	Ditto				21	13	4	
Dunn & Co. ...	Ditto				6	6	6	
Mooney and Collins ...	Ditto				4	6	8	
Collins and Barron ...	Ditto				5	13	6	
M. Grace ...	Ditto				4	6	8	
Maher and Houlahan ...	Ditto				4	15	4	
Flinn and Collins ...	Ditto				6	10	0	
Walsh and Sullivan ...	Ditto				4	14	6	
T. Rielley ...	Ditto				1	14	8	
L. Keefe ...	Ditto				3	0	8	
Hartley and Train ...	Ditto				4	6	8	
J. Hall ...	Ditto				3	12	7	
Foley and Doody ...	Ditto				4	19	8	
J. Flinn ...	Ditto				4	2	4	
Butler and Barron ...	Ditto				5	11	10	
Kelly and Cashman ...	Ditto				2	5	1	
M. Fowler ...	Ditto				4	11	10	
T. and J. Blanche ...	Ditto				3	0	8	
Cashman and Devereux ...	Ditto				5	9	2	
Walsh and Sullivan ...	Ditto				4	15	4	
J. Traverse ...	Ditto				6	18	8	
J. Kelly ...	Ditto				3	9	4	
Power and Blanche ...	Ditto				4	11	0	
M. Morrissey ...	Ditto				5	9	7	
Miller and Barron ...	Ditto				5	17	0	

Roads and Bridges.

ST. MARY'S ROAD DISTRICT.

Grants in the Session of 1853.		Board of Road Commissioners.
Salmonier to St. Mary's	£200 0 0	Hanibald Murch, Chairman
Deduct 10 per cent for Contingencies	20 0 0	John Walsh
Total for Expenditure	£180 0 0	Thomas Whelan
		Wm. Burke
		Philip Brine.

During the past year the Commissioners have expended the sum placed under their control in bedding with timber and gravelling several of the marshes on the road from St. Mary's to Salmonier; and have also, repaired the bridges on that line, so far as to render them safe; and cattle can now be driven, between the places named, without difficulty—yet to render this road fit for carts, will require a further and considerable outlay. At present, that part of the road which extends from St. Mary's to River Head, (a distance of about six miles) required, for the most part to be gravelled—the hilly portions should be levelled and the existing drains scoured—to effect such repairs would cost about £170 Stg.

From River Head to Salmonier, the road in some places is only half opened; and it will require to complete the opening, and to make the road generally fit for carts, between River Head and Salmonier, the sum of about £520 Stg.

FROM ST. MARY'S TO HOLYROOD POND,

is a distance of about 2½ miles—the road communicating between these places is an exceedingly useful one, as the materials used by the fishermen in the construction of their stages is cut chiefly from the land on the margin of that pond—the road is now very much cut up, and to put in efficient repair would take about £85 Stg. From Back River Bridge (Salmonier Road) to Black Duck Gully, is a distance of about 4 miles—a road has here been opened, but nothing beyond this having been done; it is, after heavy rains, almost impassable.

20th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Supervisor General.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ST. MARY'S BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Names of Contractors.	Where employed.	Grants in the Session of '53, stg.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Total.
T. Bower	St. Mary's to Salmonier	£180	£1 6 0	
T. White	Ditto		1 6 0	
D. Sullivan	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Mooney	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Tobin	Ditto		1 6 0	
T. Connors	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Peddle	Ditto		1 6 0	
B. Rourke	Ditto		1 6 0	
M. Hogan	Ditto		1 6 0	
T. Lee	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Bishop	Ditto		1 6 0	
S. Sullivan	Ditto		1 6 0	
B. Rourke	Ditto		1 6 0	
R. Peddle	Ditto		1 6 0	
R. Fewer	Ditto		1 6 0	
P. Lee	Ditto		1 6 0	
W. Mandeville	Ditto		1 6 0	
W. Rourke	Ditto		1 6 0	
P. Power	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. St. Croix	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Barry	Ditto		1 6 0	
T. Browne	Ditto		1 6 0	
M. Cahill	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Dobbin	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Grace	Ditto		1 6 0	
P. Hanlon	Ditto		1 6 0	
E. Kielley	Ditto		1 6 0	
T. Bowen	Ditto		1 6 0	
D. Meehan	Ditto		1 6 0	
W. Biggs	Ditto		1 6 0	
P. Tobin	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Quitly	Ditto		1 6 0	
E. Nowlan	Ditto		1 6 0	
T. White	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. St. Croix	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Hearn	Ditto		1 6 0	
M. Drohan	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Tobin	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Ryan	Ditto		1 6 0	
D. White	Ditto		1 6 0	
P. Fahey	Ditto		1 6 0	
E. Lee	Ditto		1 6 0	
W. Bishop	Ditto		1 6 0	
W. McDonald	Ditto		1 6 0	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ST. MARY'S BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS—(Continued.)

Names of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Grants in the Session of '53, stg.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Total.
P. Corcoran	St. Mary's to Salmonier	£180	£1 6 0	
J. Corcoran	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Quitly	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Fagan	Ditto		1 6 0	
T. Tobin	Ditto		1 6 0	
T. Critche	Ditto		1 6 0	
M. Critche	Ditto		1 6 0	
P. Rourke	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Mooney	Ditto		0 17 4	
J. Cahill	Ditto		0 17 4	
D. White	Ditto		0 17 4	
E. Kelly	Ditto		0 17 4	
M. Christopher	Little Harbor Bridge		2 3 4	
W. Tobin	St. Mary's to Salmonier		1 6 0	
J. Dealey	Ditto		1 6 0	
D. Bishop	Ditto		0 17 4	
J. Corcoran	Ditto		1 6 0	
R. Peddle	Ditto		1 6 0	
T. Adams	Ditto		1 6 0	
M. Hagan	Ditto		0 17 4	
Ditto	Ditto		1 6 0	
M. Fregan	Ditto		1 6 0	
M. Veal	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Yetman	Ditto		1 6 0	
T. Bowden	Ditto		1 6 0	
M. Daley	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Hearn	Ditto		0 17 4	
J. St. Croix	Ditto		0 17 4	
J. Fegan	Ditto		2 3 4	
R. Critche	Ditto		1 6 0	
P. Handlon	Ditto		0 17 4	
T. Lee	Ditto		0 17 4	
P. Lee	Ditto		0 17 4	
P. Dealey	Ditto		1 6 0	
J. Whelan	Ditto		1 6 0	
W. Rourke	Ditto		1 6 0	
Ditto	Ditto		0 17 4	
W. Donald	Ditto		0 17 4	
P. Neagle	Ditto		1 6 0	
E. Corcoran	Ditto		1 6 0	
P. Tobin	Ditto		0 17 4	
M. Corcoran	Ditto		0 17 4	
W. Meehan	Ditto		1 6 0	
W. Meehan	Ditto		1 6 0	

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ST. MARY'S BOARD
OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS—(Continued.)

Names of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Grants in the Session of '53, stg.	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Total.
John Meehan ...	St. Mary's to Salmonier	£180	£0 17 4	
John Tobin ...	Ditto		0 17 4	
Michael Droghan ...	Ditto		0 17 4	
Patrick Rourke ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
Wm. Biggs ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
Wm. Howlet ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
James Nowlan ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
Richard Fewer ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
John Quilly ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
Martin Meehan ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
Jeremiah Bowen ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
Philip Fegan ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
John Tobin ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
B. Rourke ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
Stephen Sullivan ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
Edward Corcoran ...	Little Harbor Bridge		2 3 4	
Patrick Fahey ...	St. Mary's to Placentia		1 6 0	
Patrick Breene ...	Little Harbor bridge		2 3 4	
Wm. Tobin ...	St. Mary's to Salmonier		1 6 0	
John Walsh ...	Bridge on Salmonier road		0 10 10	
Edmund Walsh ...	St. Mary's to Salmonier		1 6 0	
Donald Sullivan ...	Ditto		1 3 10	
Maurice Barry ...	Ditto		0 17 4	
Michael Critche ...	Ditto		0 17 4	
Thomas Critche ...	Ditto		0 17 4	
Richard Critche ...	Ditto		0 17 4	
James Nowlan ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
John Hearne ...	Ditto		0 17 4	
Wm. Howlet ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
Michael Bowen ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
Total expended to 10th Jan., 1854				£149 10 0

23rd February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor General.

Roads and Bridges.

FERRYLAND ROAD DISTRICT.

The sum of £150 granted towards repairing the roads and bridges between Bay Bulls and Brigus, and a further sum of £10 for the roads and bridges at Witless Bay, were placed for expenditure under the control of the Rev. Patrick Cleary. A portion of the first-named amount has been appropriated during the past year in repairing the main line of road between Bay Bulls and Ferryland, agreeably with the detailed report, as stated on the other side, which also shows a small expenditure at Witless Bay.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Roads for which Grants were made in 1853.	Amount of Grants—Stg.	Expended in 1853—Stg.	Balance remaining.
Bay Bulls to Brigus.....	£150 0 0	£53 4 5	£81 15 7
Roads and Bridges at Witless Bay.....	10 0 0	4 11 0	4 9 0
	£160 0 0	57 15 5	86 4 7
Deduct 10 per cent. for Contingencies.....	16 0 0		
Total for expenditure.....	£144 0 0		

J. NOAD,
Surveyor-General.

28th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE REV. PATRICK
CLEARY, IN 1853.

Date.	Name of Workmen, &c.	Where Employed.	Totals.
1853.			
May & June	Thomas Fortune ...	Bay Bulls to Ferryland	£5 10 0
October 1	John Tierney ...	Ditto	3 0 0
"	Ditto ...	Ditto	2 17 5
"	Michael Cotton ...	Ditto	2 2 9
"	Ditto ...	Ditto	2 11 0
November 2	Stephen Carew ...	Ditto	2 6 0
"	Patrick Howlet ...	Ditto	3 3 0
"	Nicholas Neal ...	Ditto	2 2 0
"	George Armstrong ...	Ditto	1 12 0
"	William Armstrong ...	Ditto	1 16 0
"	Edward Carew ...	Ditto	1 10 0
"	James Carew ...	Ditto	1 6 0
"	Stephen Carew ...	Ditto	1 4 0
"	David Carew ...	Ditto	1 10 0
"	William Carew ...	Ditto	1 2 0
"	Patrick Lundrigan ...	Ditto	1 6 0
"	John Madigan ...	Ditto	0 12 0
"	James Carew ...	Ditto	0 4 0
"	James Hutchinson ...	Ditto	2 10 0
"	Thomas Fleming ...	Ditto	1 16 0
"	Edward Rohen ...	Ditto	3 3 0
"	Thomas Fortune ...	Ditto	6 10 0
"	Patrick Dunphy ...	Ditto	5 3 0
"	Jeremiah Driscoll ...	Ditto	1 9 0
"	Denis Nowlan ...	Ditto	1 2 0
"	John Hyde ...	Ditto	1 4 0
"	Michael Monehan ...	Ditto	1 2 0
"	William Crockwell ...	Ditto	1 15 0
"	Martin White ...	Repairing Witless Bay bridge	3 0 0
	Paid for 11 large beams for the bridge		0 15 0
	" 70 bedding sticks "		0 15 0
	" 56 lbs. Nails "		0 15 0
		Sterling	£57 15 5

24th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor General.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE REV. PATRICK
CLEARY, IN 1853—(Continued).

Date.	Name of Workmen, &c.	Where Employed.	Total.
	William Carew	Bay Bulls to Toad's Cove	£0 18 0
	William Armstrong	Ditto	0 18 0
	John Carew	Ditto	1 2 0
	Patrick Lundrigan	Ditto	0 10 0
	Patrick Howlet	Ditto	2 9 0
	Michael Cotton	Ditto	3 4 0
	Wm. Armstrong	Ditto	2 6 0
	Thomas Fleming	Ditto	1 1 0
	John Gann	Ditto	0 4 0
	Patrick Denn	Ditto	0 9 0
	Martin White	Ditto	1 4 0
	Thomas Fortune	Ditto	3 13 0
	William Brine	Ditto	1 0 0
	Edward Druhen	Ditto	1 12 0
	Pierce Keneary	Ditto	1 5 0
	Nicholas Connelly	Ditto	1 10 0
	Patrick Neagle	Ditto	0 10 0
		Nails and Pickaxe	1 5 0
	John Neal	Ditto	0 14 0
	Wm. Walsh and John Ward, for 5 months' labor in 1851	Ditto	£25 14 0 32 0 0
		Currency	£57 14 0
		Sterling	£50 0 1
	Amount of Grant in the Session of 1851	Sterling	£50 0 0

24th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor General.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE.

Names of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Grants in '53, less 10 per cent for contingies	Sums paid to contractors in stg.	Total.
Edward Haley ...	Caplin Bay to Cape Broyle	£144	£2 3 4	
Terence Toole ...	Ditto		2 12 0	
Michael Power ...	Ditto		2 3 4	
Martin Cain ...	Ferryland to Caplin Bay		1 19 0	
Terence Ryan ...	Aquaforte		2 3 4	
Thomas Ryan ...	Ferryland to Caplin Bay		1 19 0	
Thomas Haylon ...	Ditto		1 19 0	
Michael Barry ...	Ditto		1 19 0	
David Houlahan ...	Caplin Bay to Ferryland		1 3 10	
Thomas Meagher ...	Ditto		1 10 4	
Thomas Bouling ...	Ditto		2 5 6	
David Walsh ...	Ferryland to Aquafort		1 14 8	
William Gahan ...	Ditto		2 12 0	
Martin Cullitan ...	Bridge main road to Ferryland		1 14 8	
Richard Larty ...	Ferryland to Aquaforte		2 14 2	
Patrick Whelan ...	Cape Broyle to Brigus		2 18 6	
Matthew Whelan ...	Caplin Bay to Cape Broyle		2 3 4	
Edward Ryan ...	Ferryland to Aquaforte		2 12 0	
Edward Murphy ...	Ditto		2 5 6	
William Bryan ...	Bridge at LaManche		2 19 3	
John Martin ...	Ditto		1 8 11	
				45 0 8
Martin Leary ...	Road on Brigus Branch	9	2 3 4	
John Hayse ...	Ditto		2 3 4	
James Crane ...	Ditto		2 3 4	
James Hayse ...	Ditto		2 3 4	
				8 13 4
Michael Brine ...	North-side Cape Broyle	9	1 8 2	
John Walsh ...	Ditto		0 19 6	
Maurice Aylward ...	Ditto		1 14 8	
James Penderdrast ...	Ditto		1 8 2	
Samson LeNine ...	Ditto		1 12 6	
J. Duggan ...	Ditto		1 10 4	
				8 13 4
J. Maney ...	North-side Caplin Bay	9	1 14 8	
Joseph Gatherall ...	Ditto		1 14 8	
Stephen Gatherall ...	Ditto		0 17 4	
John Wade ...	Ditto		1 14 8	
Edmund Keough ...	Ditto		1 14 8	
				7 16 0
				£70 3 4

Roads and Bridges.**CONDENSED STATEMENT.**

	Grants in 1853	Expended to 10th Jan., 1854	Unexpended sums.
Road from Toad's Cove to Aquaforte	£144 0 0	£45 0 8	£98 19 4
" Cape Broyle to Brigus	9 0 0	8 13 4	0 6 8
North side Cape Broyle	9 0 0	8 13 4	0 6 8
" Caplin Bay	9 0 0	7 16 0	1 4 0
Railing through Ferryland	9 0 0		9 0 0
LaManch to Toads Cove	9 0 0		9 0 0
South side Cape Broyle	9 0 0		9 0 0
	£198 0 0	£70 3 4	£127 16 8

22nd February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor General.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE FERRYLAND ROAD DISTRICT IN THE YEAR 1853, UNDER GRANTS MADE IN THE SESSION OF 1851—ACT 14TH VIC., CAP. 2.

Names of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Grants in 1851—stg.	Sums paid contractors in sterling.	Total.
Patrick Kelly ...	Near Cape Broyle	£93	£3 12 3	
Michael Rossiter ...	Long run bridge, Cape Broyle		3 1 11	
Michael Aylward ...	Brigus to Cape Broyle		3 0 3	
James Coady ...	Caplin Bay to Brigus		5 16 7	
James Furlong ...	Ditto		0 13 5	
Richard Coady ...	River head Fermeuse		2 3 4	
John Murray ...	Cape Broyle to Caplin Bay		0 13 10	
Edward Keefe ...	Caplin Bay to Ferryland		4 2 4	
				23 3 11
Robert Miles ...	Aquaforte bridge	130	2 4 4	
M. Ryan ...	North side Aquaforte		4 11 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto		4 2 4	
John Bryan ...	Ditto		2 5 3	
Richard Lovett ...	Ditto		2 9 5	
Samuel Cose ...	Ditto		2 12 0	
				18 4 4
John Delaney ...	Bay Bulls to Goulds	50	0 9 7	
Michael Coleman ...	Ditto		4 6 8	
James Glynn ...	Ditto		4 6 8	
Patrick Cronon ...	Ditto		3 9 4	
				12 11 3
				£54 0 6

Roads and Bridges.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, UNDER 14TH VIC., CAP. 2.

Roads, &c., for which Grants were made	Expended in 1851—stg.	Expended in 1852—stg.	Expended in 1853—stg.	Balance unexpended—stg.
Bridge at Bay Bulls £50	£50 0 0			
Road South-side Renewes 40	40 0 0			
Goulds to Bay Bulls 50		£37 7 9	£12 12 3	
Bay Bulls to Toad's Cove 50	30 0 0	20 0 0		
Betwen Toad's Cove and Brigus cross road } 307	156 15 3	149 16 9		£0 8 0
Brigus cross road to Renewes 93	15 1 7	53 6 3	23 3 11	1 8 3
Bridge at Aquaforte 130	25 7 0	84 16 5	18 4 4	1 12 3
	£317 3 10	£345 7 2	£54 0 6	£3 8 6

22nd February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

TRINITY BAY, NORTH, ROAD DISTRICT.

Grants in the Session of 1853.		Road Commissioners.
Trinity to Catalina	£100 0 0	Wm. Stoneman, Chairman
Catalina to Bonavista	50 0 0	
Bird Island Cove to Bonavista	25 0 0	Francis K. Hepburn
Ditto to Catalina	25 0 0	
Roads, Streets, and Bridges in Catalina	40 0 0	John Johnston
Ragged Harbor	10 0 0	
Trinity to British Harbor	40 0 0	Robert Bayly
Ditto to King's Cove	30 0 0	
Bridge at New Bonaventure	5 0 0	Alexander Bremner
Ireland's Eye	10 0 0	
Fox Harbor	10 0 0	B. Sweetland, Inspector.
Heart's Ease	10 0 0	
Salmon Cove	15 0 0	
English Harbor	15 0 0	
	£385 0 0	
Deduct 10 per cent for contingencies	38 10 0	
Total for Expenditure	£346 10 0	

No further information than a statement of the expenditure during the past year and estimated amounts to complete certain roads, has been received from the above-named section of the Trinity Bay Road District.

No part of the sums granted for Fox Harbor and Heart's Ease have been expended.

J. NOAD,
Surveyor-General.

28th February, 1854

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE TRINITY BAY,
NORTH, ROAD DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1853.

Names of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Grants in 1853, less 10 per cent.	Sums paid contractors in sterling.	Total.
Thomas Ryan	Catalina main road	£90 0 0	£25 0 0	
James Coak	Ditto		27 10 0	
John Ford	Ditto		18 0 0	
Robert Nurse	Ditto		13 9 1	
Thomas Hines	Ditto		6 0 11	
				90 0 0
Patrick Wade	Trinity to King's Cove	27 0 0	15 0 0	
Samuel Bartlett	Ditto		9 0 0	
John Abbott	Ditto		3 0 0	
				27 0 0
Robert Clarke	Trinity to British Harbor	36 0 0	20 0 0	
James Clifford	Ditto		12 10 0	
Wm. Earley	Ditto		3 10 0	
				36 0 0
David Ryan		13 10 0		13 10 0
James Hide	Bridge at Bonaventure	4 10 0		4 10 0
Michael Rielley	Ragged Harbor line of road	9 0 0		9 0 0
Thomas Mills	Ireland's Eye road	9 0 0	5 15 0	
Robert Paul	Ditto		3 5 0	
				9 0 0
Wm. Batstone	Road to English Harbor	13 10 0	8 0 0	
Francis Ivaney	Ditto		5 10 0	
				13 10 0
Thomas Browne	Catalina to Bonavista	45 0 0	7 3 0	
Thomas Staff	Ditto		6 3 6	
Charles Bight	Ditto		5 17 0	
Thomas Menchiner	Ditto		5 16 6	
				25 0 0
George Higgins	Streets and Bridges in Catalina	36 0 0	6 10 0	
James Tippell	Ditto		7 15 1	
Robert Pearce	Ditto		5 14 10	
				19 19 11
Wm. White	Bird Island Cove	22 10 0	5 19 7	
John Heldford	Ditto		6 10 4	
				12 9 11
Robert Baker	Ditto	22 10 0	5 3 6	
Mark Chord	Ditto		7 8 5	
				12 9 11
		Total expended in 1853		£272 9 9

Roads and Bridges.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Roads for which Grants were made, &c.	Grants in 1853 —less 10 per cent—stg.	Expended in 1853—stg.	Balance re- maining—stg.	Estimated amount to com- plete roads.
Catalina main road	£90 0 0	£90 0 0		£328 10 0
Trinity to King's Cove	27 0 0	27 0 0		208 0 0
Ditto British Harbor	36 0 0	36 0 0		
Salmon Cove	13 10 0	13 10 0		
Bridge at Bonaventure	4 10 0	4 10 0		
Ragged Harbor	9 0 0	9 0 0		
Ireland's Eye	9 0 0	9 0 0		
Road to English Harbor	13 10 0	13 10 0		
Catalina to Bonavista	45 0 0	25 0 0	£20 0 0	
Streets and bridges in Catalina	36 0 0	19 19 11	16 0 1	
Bird Island Cove to Bonavista...	22 10 0	12 9 11	10 0 1	
Ditto Catalina.....	22 10 0	12 9 11	10 0 1	
Bonaventure to British Harbor..				90 0 0
Trouty bridge to Bonaventure...				128 0 0
	£328 10 0	£272 9 9	£56 0 3	£754 10 0

28th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

TRINITY BAY, NORTH, ROAD DISTRICT.

Grants in the Session of 1853.			Road Commissioners.		
Grates Cove	£25	0 0	Stephen March, Chairman,		
Grates Cove to Bay de Verds	20	0 0	Richard Brooking		
Old Perlican to Grates Cove	50	0 0	Stephen Rendle		
Old Perlican	40	0 0	James L. Mew		
Old Perlican to Hants Harbor	100	0 0	Thomas Cooper		
Old Perlican to Caplin Cove...	20	0 0	John Collins, Inspector.		
Old Perlican to Bay de Verde	20	0 0			
Perlican to Low Point	10	0 0			
Seals Cove Bridge	9	0 0			
Dannolds Cove	5	0 0			
	£299	0 0			
Deduct 10 per cent. for contingencies	29	18 0			
Total for expenditure	£269	2 0			

No information, beyond a statement of the expenditure for the past year, has been received from the Commissioners for the above-mentioned section of the Trinity Bay Road District.

23d February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE TRINITY
BAY SOUTH ROAD DISTRICT.

Names of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Grants in the session 1853.	Sums paid contractors in sterling.	Totals.
William Barrett & crew	Old Perlican towards Grates Cove	£45 0 0	£6 10 0	
Thomas Barrett & crew	Ditto		6 10 0	
Joseph Barrett ...	Ditto		6 10 0	
John Barrett ...	Ditto		7 10 0	
John Martin ...	Ditto		3 0 0	
Joseph Sandford ...	Ditto		4 9 6	
Samuel Murphy & crew	Ditto		5 10 5	
Thomas Gormon ...	Ditto		5 0 0	45 0 0
John Becket ...	Old Perlican street	36 0 0	7 15 6	
David Rogers ...	Ditto		8 3 6	
William Barrett ...	Ditto		8 4 0	
William Strong ...	Ditto		6 10 0	
William Frowd ...	Ditto		5 7 0	36 0 0
William Mills & crew...	Old Perlican	90 0 0	11 10 0	
E. Halligan & crew ...	Ditto		4 13 0	
William Tilley & crew	Ditto		14 15 11	
Stephen Deane & crew	Ditto		11 18 4	
John Bullon & Co. ...	Ditto		2 2 9	
Joseph Francis & crew	Ditto		11 9 6	
C. & R. Harris ...	Ditto		9 0 0	
Charles Clynch & crew	Ditto		7 13 0	
William Butler & crew	Ditto		7 4 0	
Thomas Smith & crew...	Ditto		9 13 6	90 0 0
John Hallahan & crew	Ditto	18 0 0	6 6 10	
Thomas Miller ...	Ditto		4 15 4	
William Day ...	Ditto		6 17 10	18 0 0
Joseph Hopkins ...	Old Perlican towards Caplin Cove	18 0 0	8 18 11	
Thomas Strong ...	Ditto		4 13 10	
George Mills & crew ...	Ditto		4 7 3	18 0 0
William Green & crew	Old Perlican to Low Point	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
George Lewis ...	Grates Cove to Bay-de-Verde		4 17 0	
Henry King ...	Ditto	18 0 0	9 6 4	
George Drodge ...	Ditto		3 16 8	18 0 0
James Martin ...	Grates Cove streets.		8 16 8	
George Drodge ...	Ditto	22 10 0	7 0 0	
Thomas Beeson ...	Ditto		6 13 4	22 10 0
John Harris ...	Building bridge at Seals Cove	9 0 0	8 2 0	8 2 0
Add for fractional differences				0 0 1
				£264 12 0

Roads and Bridges.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Roads for which Grants were made in 1853.	Amount of grants in 1853, less 10 per cent.	Expended to 10th Jan., 1853	Sum undrawn.
Old Perlican towards Grates Cove	£45 0 0	£45 0 0	
Old Perlican	36 0 0	36 0 0	
Ditto towards Hant's Harbor	90 0 0	90 0 0	
Ditto towards Bay-de-Verd	18 0 0	18 0 0	
Ditto towards Caplin Cove	18 0 0	18 0 0	
Ditto towards Low Point	9 0 0	9 0 0	
Grates Cove to Bay-de-Verd	18 0 0	18 0 0	
Grates Cove street	22 10 0	22 10 0	
Seal Cove bridge	8 2 0	8 2 0	
Dannold's Cove	4 10 0		4 10 0
	£269 2 0	£264 12 0	£4 10 0

23rd February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE.

Names of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Grants in the session 1853.	Sums paid contractors in sterling.	Totals.
Robert Evans ...	Scilly Cove to New Perlican	£22 10 0	£7 16 0	
Michael Scott ...	Ditto		6 18 8	
J. Sampson ...	Ditto		3 9 4	
Samuel Mitchell ...	Ditto		0 16 7	
	Delight			19 0 7
Absalom Jeans ...	Heart's Content to Heart's	45 0 0	2 17 7	
Wm. Clarke ...	Ditto		3 11 6	
Jacob Cautrey ...	Ditto		1 19 0	
Richard Sewyard ...	Ditto		3 0 8	
Patrick Walsh ...	Ditto		3 16 3	
Richard Duggan ...	Ditto		1 13 4	
Solomon Rowe ...	Ditto		1 13 4	
Wm. George ...	Ditto		4 16 2	
John Lockyear ...	Ditto		3 12 10	
Obadiah Rowe ...	Ditto		2 8 6	
James Bullon ...	Ditto		3 11 1	
				33 0 3
James Warren ...	New Perlican	18 0 0	2 12 0	
Joseph Snook ..	Ditto		0 17 4	
Edward Scott ...	Ditto		4 6 8	
				7 16 0
Wm. Miles ...	Heart's Content	13 10 0	1 12 0	
Simon Piercy ...	Ditto		1 9 5	
Solomon Row ...	Ditto		3 12 2	
				6 13 7
Philip Moore ...	Turk's Cove	9 0 0		8 15 6
Total expended in 1853...£				75 5 11

Roads and Bridges.

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

Grants in 1853, less 10 per cent. for contingencies.	Grants in 1853 —sterling.	Expended to 10th Jan., 1854 —sterling.	Balances remaining.
Scilly Cove to New Perlican	£22 10 0	£19 0 7	£3 9 5
Heart's Content to Heart's Delight	45 0 0	33 0 3	11 19 9
New Perlican	18 0 0	7 16 0	10 4 0
Heart's Content	13 10 0	6 13 7	6 16 5
Turk's Coye	9 0 0	8 15 6	0 4 6
	£108 0 0	£75 5 11	£32 14 1

23rd February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

BONAVISTA ROAD DISTRICT.

The balances remaining on the sums appropriated for the several sections of the Bonavista Road District, under grants made in the session of 1851, have either in whole, or in part, been disposed of, during the past year, 1853, in the manner detailed below.

In the Bonavista section, William Sweetland, Esq., Chairman of the Board, the last year's accounts show an unexpended balance of £10 17s. 4d., which has been nearly expended, as under.

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Sums paid to Contractors.	
Cornelius Burt ...	Catalina to Bird Island Cove.	£1 1 8	
Joseph Martin ...	Ditto	0 19 6	
John Chank ...	Ditto	0 17 4	
Ditto ...	Ditto	1 6 0	
R. & J. Chank ...	Ditto	2 1 4	
Richard Rendall ...	Ditto	0 19 3	
Thomas Trewlett ...	Ditto	0 17 4	
	Amount still remaining unexpended	2 14 11	
			<u>£10 17 4</u>

In the Greenspond section, Lorenzo Moore, Esq., Chairman, the last year's account shows an unexpended balance of £117 10s. 0d., which has been disposed of as under.

Name of Contractor.	Where employed.	Sums paid to Contractors.	
Thomas Barry ...	Main street in Greenspond	£21 3 0	
Francis Wells ...	Road at Gooseberry Island	17 0 0	
Charles Wornell ...	Main street in Greenspond	68 5 0	
Robert Oakly ...	Ditto	11 2 0	
			<u>£117 10 0</u>

Roads and Bridges.

BONAVISTA ROAD DISTRICT.—Continued.

In the Salvage section, William Lang, Esq., Chairman, the last year's account shows an unexpended balance of £34 0s. 8d., which has been disposed of as under.

Name of Contractor.	Where Employed.	Sums paid to Contractors.	
John Martin ...	Salvage to Bishop's Harbor	£4 6 8	
Thomas Rogers ...	Road in front of School-house	1 6 0	
William Garrett ...	Road through Salvage	2 18 3	
A. Oldford & Co. ...	Ditto	16 5 0	
Abraham Petten ...	Flat Island	9 4 9	
			£34 0 8

23d February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

£21 3 0	Main street in Grenada	Robert O'Byrne
17 0 0	Road at Goussier Island	Charles W. Wall
88 5 0	Main street in Grenada	Thomas Hunt
11 0 0	Ditto	

Roads and Bridges.

BONAVISTA ROAD DISTRICT—WEST AND NORTH SECTION.

Grants in the Session of 1853.	Road Commissioners.
Roads and Bridges in the Bonavista west and north district, being Postal routes, viz., Trinity to King's Cove, and thence to Plate Cove £75 0 0	James Stewart, Chairman David Condon John Brown
Roads and Bridges in the various settlements, from Seal Cove to Indian Arm, inclusive 190 0 0	Michael Murphy James Dooley.
<hr/> £265 0 0	
Deduct for Contingencies 10 per cent. 26 10 0	
<hr/> Total for expenditure £238 10 0	

No information, beyond a statement of the expenditure for the past year, has been received from the Commissioners of the above-mentioned section of the Bonavista Road District.

24th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE.

Names of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Grants in the session 1853.	Sums paid contractors in sterling.	Totals.
Laurence Martin ...	Seal's Cove to Plate Cove			£8 13 4
Patrick Power ...	King's Cove to Broad Cove		£3 9 4	
Jeremiah Lewis ...	Ditto		2 12 0	
John Whelan ...	Ditto		3 0 8	
C. McCarthy ...	Ditto		3 0 8	
Richard Walsh ...	Ditto		6 1 4	
Terence Donovan ...	Ditto		6 1 4	
Thomas Cash ...	Ditto		1 14 8	
				26 0 0
James Hogan ...	King's Cove to Trinity		2 3 4	
Ditto ...	Ditto		4 6 3	
Stephen Barrett ...	Ditto		4 1 6	
Patrick Rickett ...	Ditto		3 0 8	
Thomas Maddock ...	Ditto		10 8 0	
Thomas Ryan ...	Ditto		3 0 8	
Patrick Rickett ...	Ditto		3 10 1	
Thomas Maddock ...	Ditto		2 12 0	
James Gallahan ...	Ditto		3 5 0	
Wm. Barrett ...	Ditto		3 9 4	
James Rickett ...	Ditto		3 9 4	
Philip Aylward ...	Ditto		5 4 0	
James Martin ...	Ditto		1 6 0	
John Handcock ...	Ditto		3 9 4	
Patrick Walsh ...	Ditto		2 7 8	
				55 13 2
John Carroll ...	King's Cove to Plate Cove		9 12 10	
Michael Martin ...	Ditto		9 10 8	
Richard Hallahan ...	Ditto		5 18 9	
L. Martin and Co. ...	Ditto		10 11 1	
				35 13 4
Wm. Barrett ...	King's Cove Harbor			2 16 4
Thomas Maddock ...	Seal's Cove to King's Cove		9 10 8	
Joseph Aylward ...	Ditto		6 1 4	
James Aylward ...	Ditto		5 4 0	
				20 16 0
Wm. Lewis ...	King's Cove to Keels		3 9 4	
R. Walsh & Co. ...	Ditto		6 1 4	
				9 10 8
Timothy Connors ...	Tickle Cove to Open Hall		0 17 4	
John Philpot ...	Ditto		0 17 4	
James Ryan ...	Ditto		0 17 4	
				2 12 0
Edward Joy ...	Open Hall to Plate Cove			2 12 0
				£ 164 6 10

Roads and Bridges.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Roads for which Grants were made,	Expended in 1853.	
On the road from Seals Cove to Plate Cove ...	£8 13 4	
“ King’s Cove to Trinity ...	55 13 2	
“ King’s Cove to Plate Cove ...	35 13 4	
“ King’s Cove Harbor ...	2 16 4	
“ Seal’s Cove to King’s Cove ...	20 16 0	
“ King’s Cove to Keels ...	9 10 8	
“ Tickle Cove to Open Hall ...	2 12 0	
“ Open Hall to Plate Cove ...	2 12 0	
“ King’s Cove to Broad Cove ...	26 0 0	
		£164 6 10
Balance remaining ...		Stg. £74 3 2

24th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

BONAVISTA SOUTH SECTION OF THE BONAVISTA ROAD DISTRICT.

Grants in the Session of 1853—Stg.	Road Commissioners.
Roads, Streets, and Bridges in the various settlements, from Cape Shore to Seal Cove, including repairs on roads and bridges in and about Bonavista	William Sweetland, Chairman Joseph Shears Archibald Arnott James Sainte
Trinity and King's Cove road	Edward Miffien.
Catalina road	
Bird Island Cove road	
£185 17 2	
50 0 0	
50 0 0	
25 0 0	
£310 17 2	
Deduct 10 per cent. for Contingencies.....	
31 1 8	
£279 15 6	

No report has been received from the above-named section of the Bonavista Road District of the proceedings of the Commissioners during the past year.

A detailed account of the expenditure under the grants made in the Session of 1853, is given on the other side.

24th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1853.

Names of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Amounts granted in 1853, stg.	Sums paid contractors in stg.	Totals sterling.
Roger Harris	Bridge near Cannaille Point			£1 10 4
Ditto	Bonavista to Catalina		£3 9 4	
Orlando Halkett	Ditto		1 0 9	
Michael Ryan	Ditto		6 7 5	
Jeremiah Carroll	Ditto		8 10 7	
John Morry	Ditto		5 11 4	
Ditto	Ditto		1 0 8	
Joseph Carroll	Ditto		1 11 7	
Robert Bryden	Ditto		1 9 7	
				29 1 3
Wm. Wells	Roads in Bonavista		3 4 8	
John Dominey	Bridge in Bonavista		3 13 8	
Wm. Thompson	Roads in and about Bonavista		2 12 0	
Joseph Mifflin	Ditto		9 2 4	
Ditto	Ditto		3 0 8	
				21 13 4
Hicks and Paul	Lower Amherst Cove		7 1 3	
Thomas Ford	Ditto		2 4 9	
				9 6 0
Robert Tucker	Island Cove towards Catalina		4 15 4	
				4 15 4
Joseph Brown	Newman's to Amherst's Cove		2 12 10	
				2 12 10
John Wiseman	Birchy Cove		6 4 9	
Brown and Strickland	Ditto		4 5 3	
				10 10 0
Simon Brown	Bonavista to Birchy Cove		2 3 1	
Wm. Skiffington	Ditto		5 15 3	
Wm. Ryan	Ditto		8 5 1	
Ditto	Ditto		1 14 8	
James Sharp	Ditto		8 1 3	
John Davis	Ditto		1 7 1	
Thomas Rolls	Ditto		1 8 7	
Wm. Paul, jr.	Ditto		1 14 8	
John Strickland	Ditto		1 10 4	
Stephen Sexton	Ditto		2 3 4	34 3 4
George Oldford	Ditto			0 10 5
				£114 2 10

Roads and Bridges.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Roads for which Grants were made.	Expended in 1853.	Name of Contractor
Bridge near Cannaille Point	£1 10 0	...
Road between Bonavista and Catalina	29 1 3	Ditto
" Lower Amherst Cove to Seal's Cove bridge ...	9 6 0	Ditto
" Island Cove and Catalina	4 15 4	Ditto
" Newman's Cove and Amherst Cove	2 12 10	Ditto
" Birchy Cove and Lower Amherst Cove	10 10 0	Ditto
" Bonavista and Birchy Cove	34 3 4	Ditto
Roads, &c., in and about Bonavista... ..	21 13 4	Ditto
" Bird Island Cove to Bonavista	0 10 5	Ditto
		<u>£114 2 10</u>
Balance remaining		<u>£165 12 8</u>

24th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

FOGO ROAD DISTRICT.

Grants in the Session of 1853.

On the north-side of Joe Bat's Arm	£20	0	0	Fortune Harbor	£40	0	0
South side of Joe Bat's Arm	20	0	0	Twillingate to Little Harbor	100	0	0
From Tilton Harbor to Joe Bat's Arm	25	0	0	Exploits Burnt Island	25	0	0
Bard Island	25	0	0	Ward Harbor to Catman Arm	12	10	0
Shoal Tickle to Picot's	15	0	0	Hall's Bay to foot of Western Pond	12	10	0
Road from Fogo to Seldom-come-by	175	0	0	Twillingate and its vicinity	100	0	0
Change Islands	30	0	0				
Herring Neck	35	0	0		£705	0	0
Road between Morton's Harbor and Tizzard's Harbor	35	0	0	Deduct 10 per cent. for Contingencies		70	10
Between Wild Cove Road and Cow Head	35	0	0	Total for Expenditure	£634	10	0

No report or account of any kind has been received from any of the sections in the Fogo district.

A detailed account of the expenditure, as far as orders have been presented, to be certified, is found below. The expenditure referred to has taken place under the Twillingate Road Board.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE.

Names of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Grants in 1852.	Sums paid to Contractors.	Totals.
Gleeson and Harrold ...	Twillingate to Back Harbor		£4 6 8	
George King ...	North-side of Twillingate		4 15 4	
Richard Haines ...	Twillingate to Little Harbor		16 4 1	
John Trake ...	Ditto		14 10 9	
				£39 16 10
In addition to the above, provisions have been sent as under, viz.:				
To Seldome-come-by .....	.....	.....		21 15 2
To Fortune .....	.....	.....		34 13 4
				£96 5 4

20th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

BURIN ROAD DISTRICT.

Grants in the Session of 1853—Stg.	Road Commissioners.
Towards constructing a suspension bridge at Tike's brook £100 0 0	Edward Morris, Chairman William Hooper
Road at Grand Bank 33 0 0	Clement Benning
Bridge at Fortune... .. 22 0 0	Francis Berhean
Road at Lamaline... .. 35 0 0	Francis Moran
“ Lawn 15 0 0	William Butler, Inspector.
“ St. Lawrence 25 0 0	
“ between Mud Cove and St. Lawrence.. 60 0 0	
“ “ St. Lawrence and Lawn ... 35 0 0	
“ “ Mud Cove and Corbin ... 20 0 0	
“ “ Ship Cove & Mosquito Cove.. 10 0 0	
“ “ Path-end and Port-au-Bras... 15 0 0	
“ “ Port-au-Bras and Little Bay.. 20 0 0	
“ “ Little Bay and Mortier Bay.. 5 0 0	
“ “ Jean-de-Bay and Spanish room 10 0 0	
“ “ Fox Cove and Tike Cove ... 25 0 0	
“ “ Court-house and Dicks' bridge 5 0 0	
“ “ Dicks' bridge and Path-end... 55 0 0	
“ “ Goold's Cove and Rork's Har- bor 10 0 0	
Bridge at Jean-de-Bay 20 0 0	
“ over the Barber's Brook ... 10 0 0	
Road between Ship Cove and Burin ... 5 0 0	
£535 0 0	
Deduct 10 per cent. for Contingencies..... 53 10 0	
£481 10 0	

No report or statement of expenditure has been received from the Burin Board of Road Commissioners.

A detailed account of the order presented to be certified, up to the 10th January in the present year, is shown on the other side.

My report, dated 24th February, 1853, shows an unexpended balance of the Grants made in 1851 of £100 15s. 10d.—an account having reference to such balance is appended hereto.

20th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1853.

Names of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Sums granted in sterling, less 10 per cent.	Sums paid contractors in stg.	Totals.
Thomas McGrath	Ship Cove to Mosquito	£9 0 0	£2 3 4	
John Woundy	Ditto		1 16 4	
Edward Collins	Ditto		1 16 4	
Charles Chapman	Ditto		0 18 2	£6 14 2
Thomas Dinance	Fox's Cove to Tike Cove	22 10 0	1 16 4	
John Hanrahan	Ditto		1 16 4	
James Power	Ditto		1 16 4	
Garret Dempsey	Ditto		1 16 4	
Richard Darmady	Ditto		1 16 4	
James Farroll	Ditto		1 16 4	
John Whelan	Ditto		1 16 4	12 14 4
Thomas Clinch	Port Aux Basque to Little Bay	18 0 0	1 16 4	
James Miller	Ditto		1 16 4	
Edward Miller	Ditto		1 16 4	
John Walsh	Ditto		1 16 4	
Joseph Drake	Ditto		1 16 4	
George Mitchell	Ditto		1 16 4	
Daniel Farrell	Ditto		1 16 4	
John Spencer	Ditto		1 16 4	
James Hanrahan	Ditto		1 16 4	16 7 0
Thomas Walsh	Dicks' bridge and Path end	49 0 0	2 5 1	
Denis Doherty	Ditto		3 18 0	
Wm. Hobeck	Ditto		2 5 6	8 8 7
Thomas Corrigan	Mud Cove and Corbin	18 0 0	1 16 4	
James Comerford	Ditto		1 16 4	
John Deer	Ditto		1 16 4	
Charles Comerford	Ditto		1 16 4	
John Taylor	Ditto		1 16 4	
James Elliott	Ditto		1 16 4	
John Hatchett	Ditto		0 18 2	11 16 2
Charles Young	Little Bay and Mortier Bay	4 10 0	1 16 4	
John Drake	Ditto		1 16 4	3 12 8
Patrick Power	Goolds to Rock Harbor	9 0 0	1 16 4	
Wm. Keefe	Ditto		1 16 4	
Jeremiah McCarthy	Ditto		1 16 4	
James Fitzgerald	Ditto		1 16 4	7 5 4
Mathew Keefe	Court House to Dicks' bridge	4 10 0	1 16 4	1 16 4
Thomas Pike	Spanish Room & Jean de Bay	9 0 0	1 16 4	
Wm. Cluett	Ditto		1 16 4	
Thomas Plowman	Ditto		1 16 4	5 9 0
George Cox	Ship Cove and Burin	4 10 0	0 18 2	0 18 2
				£75 1 9

Roads and Bridges.

CONDENSED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE.

Road from Ship Cove to Mosquito	£9 0 0	£6 14 2
" Fox Cove to Tike Cove	22 10 0	12 14 4
" Port au Basque to Little Bay ...	18 0 0	16 7 0
" Dicks' Bridge to Path End	49 0 0	8 8 7
" Mud Cove to Corbin	18 0 0	11 16 2
" Little Bay to Mortier Bay	4 10 0	3 12 8
" Goolds to Rock Harbor	9 0 0	7 5 4
" Court House to Dicks' bridge.....	4 10 0	1 16 4
" Spanish Room to Jean de Bay...	9 0 0	5 9 0
" Ship Cove to Burin	4 10 0	0 18 2
		<u>£75 1 9</u>

J. NOAD, Surveyor General.

20th February, 1854.

Roads and Bridges.

STATEMENT SHOWING WHAT PORTION OF THE BALANCE WHICH APPEARS IN THE ACCOUNT OF THE SUPERVISOR-GENERAL, DATED 24TH FEBRUARY, 1853, (ARISING FROM GRANTS UNDER 14TH VIC., CAP. 2,) HAS BEEN EXPENDED IN 1853.

Names of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Paid to Contractors.	Total.
Amount of balance brought from accounts of last year, dated 24th February, 1853			£100 15 10
Michael Keating	Burin to Garnish	£1 13 4	
Thomas Hayes	Ditto	2 10 3	
Ditto	Ditto	1 5 2	
Daniel Farrel	Ditto	2 9 8	
John Murphy	Ditto	13 0 0	
			£20 18 5
Samuel Daw	Lamaline Road	4 0 0	
Philip Ayres	Lamaline Breakwater	0 18 9	
			4 18 9
UNEXPENDED AMOUNT, AS UNDER.			
Grant for road from Fortune to Grand Bank...		£31 10 0	
Balance remaining on Grant for Lamaline road		31 1 3	
" " Bull Cove to Port au Bras..		0 5 0	
" " George's Pond to Path-end...		0 10 0	
" " Kirby Cove to Ship Cove....		2 9 2	
" " Beau Bois to Port au Bras...		1 12 4	
" " Great Burin road		0 3 4	
Unexpended amount on Road Great, Burin to Garnish		7 7 7	
			74 18 8
			£100 15 10

N.B.—The two sums above mentioned of £31 10s. 0d. and £31 1s. 3d. remain unexpended, I believe, in consequence of the difficulty which the Burin Board finds in superintending work so far from Burin as the places are for which such sums are granted.

20th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

HARBOR BRITON ROAD DISTRICT.

Grants in the Session of 1853—Stg.			Road Commissioners.
North side of Harbor Briton ...	£45	0 0	Thomas E. Gaden, Chairman
Harbor Briton to Connagre	45	0 0	Andrew Ellis
Jersey Harbor to Little Bay ...	45	0 0	John Trood
Road round Jersey Harbor ...	22	10 0	H. Clinton, M. D.
Making road to Rocky Point ...	22	10 0	J. Chapman

The balance remaining unexpended at the date of the last accounts, forwarded by the Supervisor-General, was equal to £118 3s. 11d., Stg., which sum has been disposed of in the following manner:—

Names of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Sums paid to Contractors.	Totals.
Daniel Waters. ...	Harbor Briton to Connagre	£9 9 7	
William White ...	Road round Jersey Harbor	13 14 2	
Ditto ...	Jersey Harbor and Little Bay	8 12 10	
Thomas Dowden ...	Road round Jersey Harbor	8 13 4	
Daniel Waters ...	Jersey Harbor and Little Bay	16 19 5	
R. Langmead ...	North side of Harbor Briton	1 6 0	
Ditto ...	Between Harbor Briton & Connagre	8 9 0	
William White ...	{ Bridge over Man-of-War's brook }	27 14 8	
Ditto ...	{ Harbor Briton and Connagre }	23 2 9	
	Round Harbor Briton to Connagre		£118 1 9
Balance remaining	.....	.....	0 2 2
			£118 3 11

20th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

Roads and Bridges.

GARNISH TO BURIN SECTION OF THE FORTUNE BAY ROAD DISTRICT.

Grants in the Session of 1853.		Road Commissioners.
On the road from Garnish (commencing at Garnish) to Burin	£50 0 0	Henry Camp, Chairman
Deduct 10 per cent. for Contingencies.....	5 0 0	Thomas Grandy
Total for Expenditure	£45 0 0	John Parsous
		Joseph Grandy
		George Moulton

The above-named Commissioners have forwarded no report of their proceedings. Their expenditure, as far as it has gone, is stated below.

Names of Contractors.	Where Employed.	Sums paid to Contractors.	Totals.
James Comegan	Garnish to Burin	£4 6 8	
Morgan Grandy	Ditto	4 11 0	
Stephen Grandy	Ditto	4 19 8	
Samuel Banfield	Ditto	4 11 0	
Wm. Anstead	Ditto	4 1 6	
	Unexpended balance on 10th January, 1854		£22 9 10
			22 10 2
			£45 0 2

20th February, 1854.

J. NOAD, Surveyor-General.

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONTINGENT ALLOWANCE UNDER THE ACT 16TH VIC., CAP. 5, SEC. 12, TO THE SEVERAL BOARDS OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Date.	District.	Name of person to whom payments were made, &c.	Amount payable to each Board, &c.			Sums paid.			Total of sums paid.			Amounts undrawn.			Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1853.															
Sept. 7	St. John's Board	R. J. Parsons, for printing	373	12	2	0	17	4							
"	Ditto	T. McConnan, office rent				13	0	0							
Oct. 12	Ditto	R. J. Parsons, for printing				0	8	8							
" 19	Ditto	T. McConnan, stationery				4	12	1							
Feb. 11	Ditto	R. J. Parsons				0	17	4	19	15	5				
Nov. 14	Hants Harbor Board	R. Ollerhead, Chairman	21	5	6	4	6	8							
1854.															
Jan. 3	Ditto	George Luther, Inspector				4	6	8	8	13	4	12	12	2	
1853.															
Dec. 6	St. Mary's Board	H. Murch, Chairman	18	10	0				18	10	0				
" 13	Trinity Board—north	Wm. Stoneman, Ditto	37	9	3	27	5	9	27	5	9	10	3	6	
" "	Bonavista Board—south	Wm. Sweetman, Ditto	25	15	1				5	0	0	20	15	1	
" 19	Brigus Board	Charles Cozens, Inspector	83	14	3	8	13	4							
" 20	Ditto	Thomas Keefe Ditto				4	6	8							
1854.															
Jan. 31	Ditto	J. Leamon, Chairman, &c.				40	7	9	53	7	9	30	6	6	
1853.															
Dec. 24	King's Cove Board	James Stewart, Chairman	24	10	3	8	13	4							
" "	Ditto	M. Franey, Inspector				4	6	8	13	0	0	11	10	3	
" 31	Carbonear Board	J. McCarthy, Chairman	68	9	0				52	0	0	16	9	0	
1854.															
Jan. 10	Harbor Grace Board	Moses Gosse, Inspector	57	16	3	12	19	7							
" "	Ditto	Roger Hanrahan, Ditto				12	19	7							
" "	Ditto	A. Drysdale, Chairman				25	19	1							
" "	Ditto	Road Commissioners				2	14	2	54	12	5	3	3	10	
" 16	Lower Island Cove Board	R. Rankin, Chairman	24	1	0				16	0	0	8	1	0	
" 27	Trinity Bay—south	Stephen March, Ditto	27	13	2	18	10	0							
Mar. 1	Ditto	Stephen March, Ditto				9	3	2	27	13	2				
Feb. 7	Placentia Board	J. Bradshaw, Inspector	67	18	1	2	12	0							
	Ditto	John Rielley, Ditto				14	9	8							
	Ditto	R.F. Sweetman, Chairman				50	16	5	67	18	1				
		Supervisor General	76	17	1				25	0	0	51	17	1	
						£	388	15	11						

The whole amount payable to each Board of Road Commissioners is calculated at the rate of $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the amounts placed under their control respectively; and the several sums paid have reference to orders certified by the Supervisor General.

Roads and Bridges.

Poor Account.

SUMMARY OF ALL EXPENSES ON POOR ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1853.

Outports .....	.....	.....	.....	£5,114	2	1
Poor of Conception Bay—700 barrels Meal .....	.....	.....	.....	874	11	10
Permanent Poor, St. John's .....	.....	.....	.....	1,769	15	2
Hospital account .....	.....	.....	.....	602	0	0
Shed expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	408	15	3
Issues of Meal, as per weekly accounts .....	.....	.....	.....	724	4	8
“ Oatmeal “ “ .....	.....	.....	.....	252	7	0
“ Molasses “ “ .....	.....	.....	.....	175	1	10
“ Sugar “ “ .....	.....	.....	.....	54	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ Tea “ “ .....	.....	.....	.....	178	11	2
“ Bread “ “ .....	.....	.....	.....	87	5	4
“ Rice “ “ .....	.....	.....	.....	2	16	6
“ Beef “ “ .....	.....	.....	.....	170	19	6
“ Wine “ “ .....	.....	.....	.....	38	2	7
Casual Poor .....	.....	.....	.....	427	12	0
Poor at lodgings...	.....	.....	.....	145	11	2
Funeral expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	63	15	4
Carting freights, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	18	13	11
Amount paid for passages .....	.....	.....	.....	114	13	7
Ditto clothing .....	.....	.....	.....	182	8	8
Ditto fuel .....	.....	.....	.....	16	3	2
Miscellaneous expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	308	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Shea, Stg. £200 0 0 .....	.....	.....	.....	230	15	8
R. R. W. Lilly 70 0 0 .....	.....	.....	.....	80	15	4
T. Mitchell 75 0 0 .....	.....	.....	.....	86	10	9
Sergeant Crowley 33 0 0 .....	.....	.....	.....	38	0	6
John Freeman 34 13 4 .....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0
George Garrett 26 0 0 .....	.....	.....	.....	30	0	0
				£438	13	4
					£12,236	16 0

R. R. W. LILLY,

Secretary Commissioners for the Relief of the Poor.

 Miscellaneous.

 LIEUTENANT JERVOISE'S REPORT WITH REFERENCE TO THE FEASIBILITY AND PROBABLE COST OF CONSTRUCTING BREAKWATERS IN THE HARBORS OF CARBONEAR AND BONAVIDA.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 29th October, 1853.

SIR,—Having visited the harbors of Carbonear and Bonavista, in compliance with the directions of His Excellency the Governor, and having examined these localities with reference to the feasibility and probable cost of constructing Breakwaters for the better protection of floating property, I have the honor to report as follows:—

There can be no doubt that the port of Carbonear would be greatly improved by an efficient Breakwater, vessels being at present much exposed, during the prevalence of high winds blowing from the east and north-east.

Sufficient protection would be afforded if a jetty or pier, either of wood or stone, was constructed in a south-westerly direction, commencing from a slight projection of the land in front of Mr. Jonathan Taylor's property, and nearly midway between the Wesleyan Chapel and the Court-house, which appeared from the depth of water and form of the land, to be the site best suited for the attainment of the proposed object.

It is improbable that any engineering difficulties would occur, except such as would result from the great depth of water, which, at 500 feet from the shore, is 51 feet, and from thence decreases, with tolerable regularity, towards the shore.

If a jetty of wood is decided on, I should propose that it be constructed in blocks 25 feet square at top, with exterior slopes of one-third the height: the blocks to be formed of roughly-squared, tarred timbers of Newfoundland apse, strongly trussed, secured where necessary, to a pile foundation, with an exterior cordon of piles on both sides, projecting 10 feet above the bottom of the blocks, which latter might be floated to their respective sites, sunk, strongly bolted together with galvanised iron bolts, and loaded with heavy stones and rubbish, the additional precautions being taken of covering the exterior piles and principal timbers with flat-headed iron nails, similar to, but larger than, scupper nails; the corrosion of which has been found effectually to protect timber under water from the destructive attack of the worm.

The probable cost of such a jetty would be about £5,500, or £500 annually for eleven successive years.

A stone pier could not be built for less than three times the amount stated; the wooden structure, however, after a period of about fifteen or twenty years, would require occasional repairs.

The harbor of Bonavista is of the worst description, being so badly sheltered that when north-westerly gales immediately follow a continuance of heavy winds from the north and north-east or seaward direction, the sea breaks into the harbor with great violence, causing the foundering of fishing boats at their anchorage and destroying the stages.

The only tolerable anchorage for vessels at present, appears to be behind and to the southward of a chain of small islands extending from Swerry Head to the land, which it has been proposed to connect by throwing in large stones.

Miscellaneous.

This project, if it were executed at an expense of about £600, would afford no better protection than before, during north-westerly gales, and it is even doubtful if it would much affect vessels under other circumstances; as in consequence of the water between the islands being very shallow, during the prevalence of winds from the seaward, the waves first break on the shoals and afterwards pitch with comparative harmlessness into the deeper water on the harbor side.

I see no way of rendering Bonavista a safe harbor, except by the construction of a solid breakwater of stone from Cannaille Point, in the direction of Newman's Point, which would afford good anchorage for vessels of every description, but such a work, if extended three hundred yards, would have to be built in an average depth of four fathoms at low water spring tides, and would, if executed economically, cost about thirteen thousand pounds.

It is, of course, very questionable if so large an expenditure would be desirable; it might, however, be extended over a series of years; a sum of £1,000 the first year and £500 afterwards annually would enable the work to proceed.

Much difference of opinion exists as to the most suitable forms for breakwaters; the section here proposed is similar, though of greatly smaller dimensions, to one approved of in 1844 by the Commissioners appointed by the Lords of the Treasury to examine into the subject of harbors of refuge.

If required, I shall be happy to furnish any additional information; I enclose an estimate of a breakwater for Bonavista.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. G. JERVOIS,

Lieut. Royal Engineers.

Estimate of the probable cost of a stone breakwater proposed to be built at Bonavista, commencing at Cannaille Point, and extending 300 yards in the direction of Newman's Point:—

Quarrying and depositing 60,500 cubic yards of stone in irregular masses, varying in weight from 6 tons downwards, and filling interstices with smaller stones and quarry rubbish, at 4s. per yard.....	} £11,848 0 0
1,260 cubic yards of ashlar facing, laid in water line, extending to 2 feet under low water from the top on both faces and platform, at 10s. per yard.....	} 630 0 0
Add for Contingencies 5 per cent.....	623 18 0
	<hr/>
	£13,101 18 0
	<hr/>

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND MARINE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, AS THEY EXISTED AT 3 O'CLOCK, P.M.,
ON THURSDAY, 12th JANUARY, 1854.

Dr.	Cr.
To 501 shares stock sold, £5 per share paid	By premiums due on notes and accounts
£2505 0 0	£2898 2 1
" Amount to credit of Provincial Insurance Company, due and not due	" Investments in Bills Exchange and endorsed notes
1049 16 11	6119 2 9
" Rent and other items unpaid ...	" Cash in Bank B.N.A.
38 14 6	194 13 4
" Balance at credit of profit and loss account	" Ditto in gold, &c.
5794 7 5	176 0 8
£9387 18 10	£9387 18 10
To current claims ...	
£1531 7 3	
" Amount to credit of Provincial Insurance Company	
1049 16 11	
" Proposed dividend 100 per cent. convertible to instalments on new shares	
2595 0 0	
" Surplus	
708 3 3	
£5794 7 5	By balance of profit and loss
	£5794 7 5

The aggregate amount of risks taken by this Company, since 27th December, 1852, on separate account, and prior to arrangement with the Provincial Insurance Company

£215,158 10 0
Ditto of risks taken on joint account with ditto ditto
155,281 0 0
£370,439 10 0
Ditto of premiums on separate account
6743 15 8
Ditto of ditto on joint account with Provincial Insurance Company
3028 3 7
9771 19 3
Ditto of current risks at this date, both on separate and on joint account
19,973 0 0
Ditto of premiums charged for current risks
930 12 2
Ditto of losses paid since 27th December, 1852
1678 5 8
Dividend paid in July, 1853, was 5 per cent. on paid up capital (then being £2755)
137 15 0
Amount of reserved profits in July, 1853, when the above dividend was declared, was
2230 11 3
Amount of bonds for unpaid capital, as per share list herewith marked A.
10020 0 6
Ditto of real estate held by this Company
Nil.

Miscellaneous.

I, EDWARD L. JARVIS, Secretary of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, do swear that the above is a true return of the state of the affairs of the said Company up to the time above named.

EDWARD L. JARVIS.

Sworn before me at St. John's, this 31st January, 1854. CHARLES SIMMS, C.C.R.

We, the undersigned, directors of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, do certify that the Books of the said Corporation indicate the facts above stated by the Secretary thereof, and that we have full confidence in the truth of this return.

J. J. GRIEVE, President; ROBERT PROWSE; PATRICK TASKER; Directors: HENRY K. DICKENSON; WM. M. BARNES; JAMES S. CLIFT; JAMES J. ROGERSON.

Miscellaneous.

A

Particular statement, showing the names of the Stockholders in the Newfoundland Marine assurance Company, on the 12th January, 1854, the number of shares held by each, the amounts paid up, the amounts secured by Bonds, and the names of the Stockholders' sureties, respectively.

Stockholders	Shares.	Shares paid up.	Sureties.	Amounts of Bonds.
Laurence O'Brien ...	30	£150 0 0	Richard O'Dwyer ...	£600 0 0
James J. Grieve ...	30	150 0 0	Eugenius Harvey ...	600 0 0
Robert Prowse ...	30	150 0 0	Henry K. Dickenson ...	600 0 0
Henry K. Dickenson ...	30	150 0 0	Robert Prowse ...	600 0 0
Eugenius Harvey ...	35	175 0 0	James J. Grieve ...	700 0 0
John Munn ...	20	100 0 0	William Donnelley ...	400 0 0
Kenneth McLea ...	15	75 0 0	William Donnelley ...	300 0 0
James S. Clift ...	15	75 0 0	William M. Barnes ...	300 0 0
James Furlong ...	12	60 0 0	Laurence O'Brien ...	240 0 0
Thomas H. Ridley ...	10	50 0 0	John Munn ...	200 0 0
William H. Ridley ...	10	50 0 0	John Munn ...	200 0 0
William Donnelley ...	10	50 0 0	John Munn ...	200 0 0
John J. Roddick ...	10	50 0 0	Robert Prowse ...	200 0 0
Peter G. Tessier ...	10	50 0 0	William H. Mare ...	200 0 0
William L. Solomon ...	10	50 0 0	Alexander Mitchell ...	200 0 0
John Barron ...	10	50 0 0	John Bond ...	200 0 0
James J. Rogerson ...	10	50 0 0	William M. Barnes ...	200 0 0
Philip Duggan ...	10	50 0 0	John Fox ...	200 0 0
William M. Barnes ...	10	50 0 0	James S. Clift ...	200 0 0
Patrick Tasker ...	10	50 0 0	David Steele ...	200 0 0
John Bond ...	10	50 0 0	James McLoughnan ...	200 0 0
David Steele ...	10	50 0 0	Patrick Tasker ...	200 0 0
Richard O'Dwyer ...	10	50 0 0	Laurence O'Brien ...	200 0 0
Nicholas Cusack ...	10	50 0 0	Edward D. Shea ...	200 0 0
James Cormack ...	10	50 0 0	James J. Grieve ...	200 0 0
Robert Pack ...	10	50 0 0	Peter Rogerson ...	200 0 0
James Crowdy ...	6	30 0 0	Joseph Crowdy ...	120 0 0
Joseph Crowdy ...	6	30 0 0	James Crowdy ...	120 0 0
Nicholas Mudge ...	5	25 0 0	John Bond ...	100 0 0
Alexander Mitchell ...	5	25 0 0	James Chalmers ...	100 0 0
John O'Mara ...	5	25 0 0	Samuel Carson ...	100 0 0
Laurence Maccassey ...	5	25 0 0	William Hogan ...	100 0 0
William Hogan ...	5	25 0 0	Laurence Maccassey ...	100 0 0
Edward White ...	5	25 0 0	Robert H. Job ...	100 0 0
Laurence Geran ...	5	25 0 0	Thomas Row ...	100 0 0
W. W. Lemessurier ...	5	25 0 0	George Loveys ...	100 0 0
W. H. Mare ...	5	25 0 0	Peter G. Tessier ...	100 0 0
Edward M. Archibald ...	5	25 0 0	James J. Grieve ...	100 0 0
James McLoughnan ...	5	25 0 0	John Bond ...	100 0 0
Patrick Devereux ...	5	25 0 0	Walter Dillon ...	100 0 0
William Parsons ...	5	25 0 0	Thomas H. Ridley ...	100 0 0

Miscellaneous.

A

Particular statement, showing the names of the Stockholders in the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, on the 12th January, 1854, the number of shares held by each, the amounts paid up, the amounts secured by Bonds, and the names of the Stockholders' sureties, respectively.—(Continued.)

Stockholders	Shares.	Shares paid up.	Sureties.	Amounts of Bonds.
John H. Cozens ...	3	£15 0 0	Henry Winton ...	£60 0 0
Philip Hutchins ...	3	15 0 0	Edward Bowring ..	60 0 0
James Chalmers ...	3	15 0 0	Alexander Mitchell ...	60 0 0
James Cullen ...	2	10 0 0	Philip Duggan ...	40 0 0
Hugh H. Roche ...	2	10 0 0	Daniel J. Henderson ...	40 0 0
George Loveys ...	2	10 0 0	W. W. Lemessurier ...	40 0 0
Walter Dillon ...	1	5 0 0	John V. Nugent ...	20 0 0
Henry Winton ...	1	5 0 0	John H. Cozens ...	20 0 0
Thomas Avery ...	10	50 0 0	Thomas R. Smith ...	200 0 0
Charles Crowdy ...	5	25 0 0	Joseph Crowdy ...	100 0 0
Edward Bowring ...	5	25 0 0	Philip Hutchins ...	100 0 0
Shares...	501	£2,505 0 0		£ 10,020 0 0

EDWARD L. JARVIS,

Secretary.

Dr.				
To current expenses, including salaries, office rent, and other contingencies, as per account exhibited at the meeting.....		£595	8	9
“ 12 months interest on paid up stock, at 6 per cent. £1520		91	4	0
		<hr/>		
		£686	12	9
Balance in hand, viz.,				
Cash in Bank of B. N. A.....	£2070	8	7	
Gold	1892	3	0	
Securities	2546	15	4	
	<hr/>			
	£6509	6	11	
From which amount deduct for premiums received on risks not terminated, carried to new account		507	10	3
	<hr/>			
		6001	16	8
	<hr/>			
	£6688	9	5	
	<hr/>			

				Cr.
By deposit on 152 shares at £10 per share.....	£1520	0	0	
“ Profit on risks, as per account exhibited at the General Meeting	£5675	19	8	
From which deduct for premiums received on risks not yet terminated		507	10	3
	<hr/>			
		5168	9	5
	<hr/>			
	£6688	9	5	
	<hr/>			

The following claims on the Company have yet to be examined and decided on by the Committee, viz.,

Loss on Goods per <i>Marie Dolphine</i>	£660	0	0
Ditto on Freight, per <i>Dash</i>	300	0	0
Ditto on ship and cargo <i>New Lancet</i> , about	1000	0	0
Average per <i>Lena</i>			
	<hr/>		
	£2020	0	0
	<hr/>		

Errors Excepted.
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 December 31st, 1853.
 JOHN B. BULLEY,
 Agent.

Miscellaneous.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE, ACCOMPANYING A PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY, RECOMMENDING AN INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF THE CONSTABULARY.

Judges' Chambers,
1st November, 1853. }

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for the information of Your Excellency, a Presentment made by the Grand Jury of the Central Circuit Court, which is now sitting.

The Presentment refers to the general condition of this town and district—the extent to which intemperance prevails, its increase for some time past, and the broils, disturbances, and crimes which result from this increase of intemperance, and it suggests remedies for repressing this evil.

In all that the Grand Jury have presented I entirely concur, and I would most respectfully and earnestly solicit Your Excellency's consideration to the subject of this Presentment, in the hope that Your Excellency may direct such measures to be adopted as will effectually prevent a continuance of what, in my judgment, the Grand Jury most justly complain of, and desire to see corrected.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most humble servant,
(Signed,) FRANCIS BRADY.

To His Excellency the Governor.
&c., &c., &c.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

Grand Jury Room,
29th October, 1853. }

The Grand Jury having taken into their consideration the numerous complaints of the increase of drunkenness in this town, and the serious broils and assaults which arise out of the same, also the inadequacy of the present police force to preserve the peace of the town, beg leave to recommend that an application be made to the Executive for an increase of the number of the constabulary, and that the attention of the Police Magistrates be called to the constant breach of the Law in the sale of ardent spirits on the Sabbath day; and, as the Jurors have reason to fear, in many instances by persons who hold no Licenses to sell liquors at any time.

(Signed,)

C. F. BENNETT,
Foreman.

Miscellaneous.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE ST. JOHN'S WATER COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1853.

DR.			CR.		
To paid for materials purchased this year	£14	5 0	By balance in Bank last year	£0	15 11
" Paid labor, laying pipes and keeping Fire Plugs and Hydrants in order... ..	173	0 1	Amount received for water supplied to premises and shipping	£560	10 8
" Paid salary to Superintendant and Secretary	128	1 9	Ditto received for materials sold	58	5 2
" Paid dividend on £6,600, at 5 per cent.	330	0 0	Ditto received on account of outstanding debts	49	8 4
" Outstanding Debt	2	8 6		668	4 2
		<u>647 15 4</u>			
" Balance		21 4 9			
		<u>£669 0 1</u>			<u>£669 0 1</u>
Amount due to the Bank, the same being borrowed to pay expenses of extending walls to ensure a supply of water for hydrants and plugs in case of fire		300 0 0	By balance brought down	21	4 9
Due Superintendant	70	0 0	Balance	403	7 3
" Baine, Johnson & Co.	50	2 0			
" T. McGrath	4	10 0			
		<u>124 12 0</u>			
		<u>£424 12 0</u>			<u>£424 12 0</u>
To balance due		<u>£403 7 3</u>			

Errors and omissions excepted.
 St. John's, Newfoundland, April 30, 1853.
 W. J. WARD,
 Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

THE REPORT OF THE ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL DIRECTORS.

Committee-room,
21st January, 1853. }

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the Account Current of the St. John's Hospital, showing the receipts and disbursements of that Institution for the past year.

The Directors have the gratification of acquainting His Excellency that the receipts of the Hospital, for 1853, have been sufficient to meet all the current liabilities of the year, and leave a balance of £151 8s. 6d. in favor of the Institution. But whilst thus expressing their satisfaction, they are still of opinion that the existing act is susceptible of much improvement; and they would again respectfully suggest the adoption of some of the principles of a Bill introduced into the Legislature during a former session, which, if carried into law, would, they think, tend much to augment the usefulness of the Institution.

The Directors have much pleasure in referring to a grant of £400 Stg., made in the last session of the Legislature, for the purpose of repairing the Hospital Buildings, of introducing baths into the establishment, and for other improvements, so as to render the Institution better fitted than it is at present to secure Patients, and thereby promote largely their comfort, cleanliness and health.

The Directors, before entering into a Contract for the necessary repairs and improvements, employed an Architect to furnish them with a Specification of the work to be done. The report of this person represented that "any partial repair of a building so much decayed, would be useless, and only throwing away money." The Directors consequently decided unanimously that the repairs contemplated should, for the present, be abandoned; that a petition should be prepared and presented to the Legislature, praying for a further grant to that already made, of an efficient sum to enable them to erect a new western wing; and that for the present, should be gone into such repairs only as were absolutely indispensable for the safety of the building, and the present comfort of the patients. To provide for the servants, the sum of £100 Stg. has been drawn from the Treasury, leaving £300 of the grant still unappropriated. The Directors have the satisfaction to add, that the improvements made in the eastern wing, by the erection of a new chimney, and some other necessary repairs, have not only added greatly to the security of the building from the risk of fire, but have also, from the increased warmth of the wards, added considerably to the comfort of the patients.

The Directors would now respectfully submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, the propriety of bringing under the notice of the Legislature, the state of the western wing of the Hospital, with the view of obtaining a grant of money, in addition to the £300 unappropriated, hereinbefore referred to, for the purpose of erecting an entire new western wing, in place of the present one, which, in its present state, is wholly unfit to receive patients, with due regard to their comfort and ultimate recovery from their various diseases.

The Directors have also to acknowledge the receipt of £100 stg. voted by the Legislature last session, as an Annual Grant, in lieu of the dues formerly collected from the fishermen and shoremen of this district, a measure which has given general satisfaction.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,)

C. F. BENNETT.
President.

To the Hon. James Crowdy,
Colonial Secretary.

The estimated cost of the new wing of the Hospital, and of introducing baths into the establishment, cutting drains, &c., is £1,100.

Miscellaneous.

THE ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE DIRECTORS.

1853.		DR.				
January	6—To	5 pairs Blankets,	.....	9s. 6d.	£2	7 6
	"	7 Counterpanes	.....		1	13 0
	"	82½ yards Calico	.....		1	7 5
	10—	Mary Egan, servant	.....		0	15 0
	"	Crockey, &c., making shirts	.....		0	7 1
	"	English Cemetery	.....		0	12 6
	14—	Ann Crossman servant	.....		0	15 0
					<hr/>	
					7 17 0	
	21—	1 Barrel Pork	.....		4	10 6
	"	Bowring Brothers	.....		1	14 10
February	1—	15½ yards Calico	.....		0	9 9
	"	15 " Canvas 11s. 3d., 12 Brooms 12s.	.....		1	3 3
	16—	P. Coady, labour done	.....		0	17 0
					<hr/>	
					8 15 4	
	18—	A ledger	.....		0	7 6
	"	10 Cwt Hay	.....		1	0 0
	25—	12 yards Diaper	.....		0	12 0
	"	Thomas Whalen, carpenter ...	.....		0	19 0
March	10—	1 Barrel Flour	.....		1	14 6
	"	2 Diet Tables	.....		3	0 0
					<hr/>	
					8 0 1	
April	1—	Duncan Weir, groceries quarter ending 30th inst.	.....		28	10 11
	"	James Murray, Bread	.....		27	3 10
	"	Redmond Brien, Beef	.....		26	15 2
	"	Mary Murphy, Milk	.....		6	17 6
	"	Jonas Barter, Coffins	.....		3	14 3
	"	Roman Catholic Cemetery	.....		0	15 0
	"	Edward Kielley, surgeon	.....		37	10 0
	"	Frederick Bunting, keeper ...	.....		25	0 0
	"	John Rohan	.....		6	5 0
	"	J. McCormack, cook	.....		3	0 0
	"	Honor Byrne, nurse	.....		3	0 0
	"	Bridget Nagle, washerwoman	.....		3	0 0
	"	George Loveys, 40½ Hhds. Coals, 7s. 6d.	.....		15	3 9
					<hr/>	
					186 12 5	
	7—	62½ Yards Cotton	.....		2	0 5
	"	1 dozen Cotton, ½ dozen Tape	.....		0	1 7
	"	6 pairs Blankets	.....	10s.	3	0 0
	"	1 dozen cotton Caps	.....		0	7 0
					<hr/>	
					5 9 0	
May	10—	5½ yards Canvass	.....		0	6 10
	"	3 qtls. Cod Fish	.....		1	14 0
	"	34 yards Calico	.....		2	2 4
	"	8 pairs Blankets	.....	10s.	4	0 0
	"	40 yards Osaburg	.....		1	5 10
	"	20 " Calico	.....		0	10 10

Miscellaneous.

THE ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE DIRECTORS
—(Continued.)

		DR.			
1853.					
June 10—	To	10 yards Bedding	£0	9	2
	"	Fresh Fish	3	0	0
	"	Eggs, &c.,	0	5	6
23—	"	3 Barrels Potatoes	1	18	0
	"	English Cemetery	0	12	6
24—	"	Ditto	0	12	6
			16 17 6		
July 1—	"	Redmond Brien, Beef, quarter ending 30th June	26	9	6
	"	Duncan Weir, Groceries	25	16	3
	"	James Murray, Bread	29	5	3
	"	Mary Murphy, Milk	6	1	0
	"	Jonas Barter, Coffins	5	0	0
	"	Edward Kielley, Surgeon	37	10	0
	"	Frederick Bunting, Keeper	25	0	0
	"	John Rohan, nurse	6	5	0
	"	Honor Burne and J. M'Cormack	6	0	0
	"	Bridget Nagle 45s., Roman Catholic Cemetery 30s.	3	15	0
			171 2 0		
July 5—	"	Thomas Glen, Secretary, 1 years salary	75	0	0
	"	Rent of office	10	0	0
10—	"	40 lbs. Sugar	0	13	4
	"	Mason work and whitewashing Hospital	4	10	0
20—	"	18 Counterpanes	3	19	4
22—	"	1 barrel Flour	1	10	6
26—	"	Insuring building, £1,000, at 1¼ per cent.	12	10	0
	"	George Loveys, 100 hhd. Coals, at 7s. 10d.	39	3	4
			147 6 6		
August 6—	"	Committee-room	1	10	0
	"	W. Best, for plan, &c. of building	5	0	0
	"	10 lbs. plastering hair	0	2	6
			6 12 6		
24—	"	St. John's Mill account	0	13	9
	"	Extra necessaries for Patients	0	19	7
	"	Advertizing—Courier, Post, Ledger, and New-foundlander	2	8	8
	"	Carting rubbish	0	7	0
			4 9 0		
Sept. 8—	"	12 buckets and 9 bowls	1	4	6
27—	"	1 barrel Pork	3	15	0
			4 19 6		
October 1—	"	Redmond Brine, beef, quarter ending 30th Sept.	28	7	0
	"	Duncan Weir, groceries	36	15	0
	"	James Murray, bread, &c.	40	10	10
	"	Mary Murphy, milk	7	14	1
	"	Jonas Barter, coffins	5	13	0
	"	Edward Kielley, surgeon	37	10	0
	"	Frederick Bunting, keeper	25	0	0
	"	John Rohan, nurse	6	5	0
	"	Honor Byrne 60s., J. M'Cormack 60s.	6	0	0
	"	Ellen Walsh 60s., R. C. Cemetery 40s.	5	0	0
			198 14 11		

Miscellaneous.

THE ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE DIRECTORS
—(Continued.)

1853.	DR.				
October 22—	To	carpenters, masons, and materials for building new chimney, and repairing windows, doors and floors	£36	13	6
	"	carpenters' and masons' materials, building chimney and repairing wash house	7	16	0
	"	carpenters' and masons' materials, repairing cells and floor	8	16	3
	"	repairing night stools	2	10	9
					55 16 6
27—	"	Plates 9s. 5d., making shirts 10s.	0	19	5
	"	building wall	0	15	0
	"	1 record book	0	4	0
					1 18 5
November 6—	"	6 qtls. Cod Fish	13s. 6d.	4	1 0
7—	"	54 yards Regatta, Buttons		1	14 11
8—	"	100 Hhds. Coal	7s. 10d.	39	3 4
	"	1 Barrel Flour		2	5 6
	"	Fresh Fish		0	10 2
					47 14 1 1
25—	"	3 Hhds. Coal	7s. 10d.	1	3 6
	"	7 pairs Blankets	9s.	3	3 0
	"	1 Do. Do.		0	10 3
December 3—	"	Crockeryware		0	15 9
	"	Stationery		1	1 11
	"	20 barrels Potatoes		6	15 4
	"	English Cemetery		0	12 6
	"	Half expense of fence and road, west end		10	0 0
					24 2 3
7—	"	Westcott, for funnelling		6	3 0
12—	"	15 Cwt. Straw		1	10 0
	"	1 dozen Brooms		0	13 0
	"	1 dozen Plates		0	2 6
15—	"	English Cemetery		0	12 6
					9 1 0
16—	"	St. John's Mill, funnelling		4	6 0
	"	20 bushels Lime		2	0 0
	"	Making 12 Shirts		0	4 0
					6 10 0
20—	"	8 pair Blankets	10s. 3d.	4	2 0
	"	4 cotton Sheets	3s. 3d.	0	13 0
	"	10 Blankets		5	13 0
	"	6 cotton Sheets	3s. 6d.	0	13 0
	"	1 dozen cotton Caps		0	8 6
	"	2 gallons Lime Juice		0	7 0
	"	1 Coil Rope		0	11 10
	"	1 dozen Knives and Forks		0	6 0
					13 10 0

Miscellaneous.

THE ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE DIRECTORS
(Continued.)

1853.		DR.					
December 23—	To Funnelling, &c., from Westcott		£1	10	0		
	“ 1 dozen Chambers	.....	0	12	0		
	“ Secretary, 6 months' salary to 31st instant		37	10	0		
27—	“ John Dicks, sailmaker	.....	0	15	0		
	“ John Stentafor	.....	1	0	0		
28—	“ 36½ yards Cotton	.....	1	0	3		
	“ 20 yards grey Callico	.....	0	10	0		
	“ Buttons, &c.	.....	0	0	9		
	“ 15 yards Calico	.....	0	11	3		
29—	“ Dempsey, blacksmith	.....	0	9	6		
30—	“ 2 pair Blankets	.....	1	5	0		
	“ 1 pair cotton Sheets	.....	0	3	3		
	“ 14 Hollands	.....	0	9	4		
	“ 10 ditto	.....	0	7	6		
							2 5 1
31—	“ Duncan Weir, groceries, quarter ending 31st Dec.		36	11	7		
	“ James Murray, Bread, &c.....		49	11	5		
	“ Redmond Brine, Beef	.....	36	11	7		
	“ Jonas Barter, Coffins, &c.....		6	16	6		
	“ Mary Murphy, Milk	.....	10	2	2		
	“ R. C. Cemetery	.....	2	5	0		
	“ 2 Diet Tables	.....	3	0	0		
	“ Dr. E. Kielley, surgeon	.....	37	10	0		
	“ Dr. Bunting	.....	25	0	0		
	“ John Rohan, wages	.....	6	5	0		
	“ J. McCormack	.....	3	0	0		
	“ Honor Burne	.....	3	0	0		
	“ Ellen Walsh	.....	3	0	0		
	“ Bridget Walsh	.....	0	15	0		
							223 8 3
	“ Secretary	.....	25	0	0		
	“ Balance	.....	151	8	6		
							176 8 6
							£1371 0 9

Miscellaneous.

THE ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE DIRECTORS
(Continued.)

1853.		CR.	
January 1	By balance from 1853	.....	£40 18 11
	Sealing dues for 1852	.....	7 11 2
April 1	District patients, quarter ending 31st March	.....	£132 6 0
	Navy Department	.....	12 18 0
	Custom House	.....	16 15 8
	Casual Patients	.....	13 10 0
			175 9 8
July 1	District Patients	.....	142 10 0
	Navy Department	.....	9 4 6
	Custom House	.....	16 8 3
	Casual Patients	.....	8 18 6
			177 1 9
13	Navy Department, additional amount, quarter ending 30th June	.....	2 12 6
August 6	Received from Colonial Treasurer, in part of the £400 grant	.....	115 7 8
18	Amount received from crews of sealing vessels, as per record book	.....	293 17 10
			411 5 0
Oct. 14	Amount received on account of fishermen and shoremen	.....	115 7 8
10	Casual Patients, quarter ending 30th Sept.	.....	6 19 6
	District Patients	.....	149 7 6
	Navy Department	.....	7 0 6
	Custom House	.....	32 1 3
			310 16 5
Dec. 31	Amount received for district patients, quarter ending 31st December	.....	178 6 0
	Amount received for Navy Department Patients, quarter ending 31st December	.....	3 7 0
	Amount received for gaol patients, quarter ending 31st December	.....	2 17 0
	Amount received from Custom House, quarter ending 31st December	.....	47 11 4
	Amount received for Casual Patients, quarter ending 31st December	.....	15 16 6
			247 17 10
			£1371 0 9
1854.	January 1—By balance	.....	£151 8 6

E.E.

St. John's, 31st December, 1853.

THOMAS GLEN, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF THE LINES OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN NEWFOUNDLAND, AND OF THE SUBMARINE CABLE CONNECTING NEWFOUNDLAND WITH PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

	Sterling.
The Electric Telegraph has to traverse 333 miles of wilderness, the road and trench making and the bridge building through which will cost not less than 500 dollars per mile	£33,300 0 0
The 20 miles of road and trench making between the Goolds and Spread Eagle Peak have, or will, cost not less than 350 dollars per mlle	1,400 0 0
The subterranean wire required for the above 333 miles will cost, landed in this country, freight and insurance paid, 190 dollars per mile	13,414 0 0
The line on poles, to be erected between the Goolds and St. John's, will, by using the poles belonging to the Carbonar Telegraph Company, (and for which a reasonable compensation will be allowed), cost 100 dollars per mile (52 miles)	1,040 0 0
The laying, covering, testing, and connecting the subterranean wire, will cost 50 dollars per mile	3,530 0 0
Freight, and land carriage of said wire, 20 dollars per mile	1,412 0 0
The station-houses, instruments, batteries, and office furniture between Cape Ray and St. John's	500 0 0
Superintendents' salaries	2,000 0 0
Cost of land line between St. John's and Cape Ray	£56,596 0 0
The subterranean line between St. John's and Trepassey, completed, will average on the 75 miles, not less than 500 dollars per mile, as there are several sections of road to repair and make	7,500 0 0
Total cost land lines	£64,096 0 0
The submarine cable to be used in connecting Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, will be 150 miles long, as it is necessary to add 1 mile in 7 for loss in paying it out and the cost whereof will average 1,250 dollars per mile. It is proposed that this cable shall contain 3 inside wires for communication in lieu of one as originally intended	37,500 0 0
To which add attendant expenses in laying it down and securing it	2,500 0 0
The Steam Yacht <i>Victoria</i> will cost delivered here	5,000 0 0
To which add her running expenses, insurance, &c., for six months	1,500 0 0
	£110,596 0 0
To which add 25 per cent. for contingencies, a small allowance on such a great and new enterprise	27,649 0 0
	Stg. £138,245 0 0
Total estimate in Newfoundland Currency	£165,494 0 0

N.B.—The 53 miles of wilderness road, already constructed, have cost somewhat more than the foregoing calculations, altho' but six feet wide in lieu of eight.

Besides the foregoing outlay, it will be recollected, those who now undertake the enterprise are to provide for Outstanding Bonds of the "Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company," and are to arrange with the Stockholders of that Company for their Stock, which will impose a very considerable burthen upon them.

St. John's Newfoundland, }
March, 28, 1854 }

F.N. GISBORNE.

 Miscellaneous.

CHARGES LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, AND EVIDENCE TAKEN
 IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, TOUCHING THE CONDUCT OF HIS HONOR
 JUDGE DES BARRES, ONE OF THE ASSISTANT JUDGES OF THE SUPREME
 COURT OF NEWFOUNDLAND—AS JUDGE OF THE SOUTHERN CIRCUIT
 COURT—IN THE YEARS 1852 AND 1853.

- 1st,—That the Southern Circuit Court, in the fall of 1853, was not held at St. Mary's, Placentia, Harbor Briton, and Burgeo, as prescribed by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, 16th Vic., cap. 3, sec. 3.
- 2nd,—That the absence of the Court from the before mentioned places arose from the wilful neglect and misconduct of his Honor Judge Des Barres, the Judge of said Court, and was the result of a determination on his part not to prosecute the Circuit.
- 3rd,—That great loss and inconvenience arose to several parties, litigants in the said Court, the absence of which, from the several places before mentioned, operated as a denial of justice to those parties.
- 4th,—That, owing to the absence of the Court at St. Mary's, several parties resident there were sued in the Supreme Court, thus bringing parties a distance of nearly one hundred miles to answer suits which could have been tried with much more convenience to all parties in the Court at St. Mary's. On application to the Supreme Court, the venue was changed in two of the cases referred to, and sent for trial in the Court at St. Mary's. The delay of twelve months, which will accrue to the plaintiffs in these suits, is attributable to the misconduct of the Judge, in not holding Court at St. Mary's, as prescribed by law.
- 5th,—That in the year 1852, no Court was held, either at St. Mary's or Placentia, the reason of which is wholly attributable to a neglect of duty on the part of his Honor Judge Des Barres, evinced by his refusal to try cases pending in the Court at Placentia.
- 6th,—That from the manner in which the Southern Circuit Court has been conducted for the past two years, during which time his Honor Judge Des Barres has presided as Judge thereof, the public have no confidence in the said Court, nor is it likely that the confidence and respect which British Courts generally inspire, will be awarded the Southern Circuit Court, while his Honor Judge Des Barres continues the Judge thereof.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT, M.H.A.

Miscellaneous.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE, APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DES BARRES, ON THE SOUTHERN CIRCUIT IN 1852, 1853. 16th MAY, 1854.

Mr. BEMISTER, Chairman.

Mr. CHARLES SIMMS, examined—

1. Are you the Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland? I am.

2. Were the cases of *McCarthy vs. Bolan*, and *McCarthy vs. Lee* at issue in the last term of the Supreme Court?

They were?

What course was pursued with reference to these cases?

An application was made by Mr. Hogsett, as Counsel for the Defendants, to transfer them from the Supreme Court to the Southern Circuit Court, which application was opposed by Plaintiff's Counsel, but acceded to by the Court, and the causes ordered to be transferred to the Southern Circuit Court.

3. Do you know where the parties to these suits reside, and resided at the time of the issue of the process?

I do not.

4. Was the cause of action apparent on the face of the proceedings in those cases cognizable by the Southern Circuit Court?

Undoubtedly, it was.

JAMES SIMMS, Jr., examined.

1. Are you a Barrister of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Newfoundland?

I am.

2. What vessel was employed to convey the Judge and Court on the Southern Circuit in the fall of 1853?

The brigantine *Charles*, Captain Cox.

3. Did you go on the Southern Circuit in the fall of 1853, as a Barrister of the Court?

I embarked on board the vessel, but I did not go the Circuit.

What time did you leave St. John's?

On Friday the 2nd September, I embarked myself and luggage, the vessel being reported ready for sea.

How long after the vessel was reported ready was it that you finally sailed?

We put out to sea on Saturday following, about midday, and after being about two hours out, returned and anchored in the harbor, and finally sailed on the Monday following.

Who was the Judge of the Southern Circuit Court in the fall of 1853?

The Hon. Judge DesBarres.

4. Had due diligence been used, could not the Circuit ship have sailed a day or two before she did?

Had we continued at sea on Saturday we might have got along; but on Sunday, owing to a heavy gale, it was impossible to get underweigh from St. John's harbor. I think the wind was about S.W. to W.S.W. on Saturday. It was clear.

5. Before the sailing of the Circuit ship, did you hear Judge DesBarres make any observation with reference to his determination not to remain at sea at night whilst prosecuting the Circuit?

Not before our departure. I heard the Judge on several occasions, subsequently, state to the captain that he would not remain out at sea during the night.

6. How was the wind on the Monday that the Circuit ship sailed?

North North West. A fair wind to St. Shotts.

Did the ship remain at sea on the night of Monday?

She came to anchor at 7 o'clock in the evening, in Caplin Bay.

In the same quarter. We beat into Caplin Bay, which occupied about an hour.

Where was the ship first bound for?

To St. Mary's.

When did she leave Caplin Bay; and how was the wind when she left?

On the following morning, about six o'clock, with the wind N.W.

What port did she next touch at?

Trepassey.

Was there any necessity for her touching at Trepassey?

No. I think not.

How was the wind when you went into Trepassey?

West N.W., and clear weather.

8. How long did she remain at Trepassey?

About four weeks.

Had due diligence been used, could she

Miscellaneous.

have reached St. Mary's, and the other places, where Court was to have been held?

Most certainly, had the vessel prosecuted the voyage during the night.

9. What time was Court to be opened at St Mary's?

I do not remember the day, but think it was about the 6th or 7th September.

Was there any Court held to the westward of Ferryland?

No. There was not.

Mention the places where Court was to have been held?

At St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, Burgeo, Harbor Briton, Ferryland.

10. During the time that the Circuit ship lay at Trepassey, did any vessel or boat leave Trepassey for St. John's, and return thence to Trepassey; and how long was she absent?

George Simms, jr's. boat left and returned within one week.

Were there any other boats or vessels arrived at Trepassey from St. John's, or elsewhere, during the time the Circuit ship lay there?

I do not remember any others in particular.

11. Are you aware of any other circumstance which would go to show that if due diligence was used the Circuit ship could have proceeded to the several places where Court was to have been held?

Nothing further than what I have before mentioned. We put out eight times from Trepassey, bound westward, during the three weeks I remained on board. We returned, on some occasions from contrary winds and adverse currents, but on other occasions we could have got to our destination had we remained out at night.

Mr. THOMAS J. KOUGH, examined.

1. Are you a Barrister of the Supreme and Circuit Court?

I am.

2. Are you aware that a vessel was hired to take the Southern Circuit Court on the Circuit in the fall of 1853?

The *Charles* was hired for that purpose.

Who was the Judge of the Court that year?

Mr. Justice DesBarres.

3. Did you go to the Southern Circuit in the fall of 1853?

I did; but not in the vessel. I went by land.

What places did you visit?

St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, and Ferryland.

Did you meet the Court at either of these places.

At the last place, about the 17th October.

4. Before you left for Circuit, were you informed at what time the circuit vessel was reported ready for sea?

The Circuit vessel was reported to the Judge as ready for sea by the Pilot, in my presence, on the 2nd September, about ten o'clock in the morning.

5. Was there much business to be done at St. Mary's, and did much inconvenience arise to parties by the non-appearance of the Court?

There were about 8 or 10 cases to be tried there, and a good deal of inconvenience resulted from the non-appearance of the Court. There was a witness brought to St. Mary's from Conception Bay, for some of those cases.

6. Was there much business to be done at Placentia and Burin, and did not inconvenience and loss result to many persons in those places from the non-appearance of the Court?

I cannot say what amount of business was to be done, but there would have been business to some extent in each place, had the Court been there. There was one case standing over from the previous year, for which witnesses were in attendance from Halifax, N.S., and from Fortune Bay.

7. Did not parties from St. Mary's go to Placentia for the purpose of bringing actions in the Court there, after the non-appearance of the Court at St. Mary's?

One man, in consequence of no Court being held at St. Mary's, proceeded to Placentia for the purpose of getting writs returnable in the Supreme Court.

What is the distance from Placentia to St. Mary's?

About fifty miles.

9. From the state of the weather and winds, is it your opinion that if due diligence was used, the Circuit ship could have reached the several places where Court was to have been held?

I can hardly say, not being on board the vessel; but were the winds and weather at Trepassey such as at Placentia, the vessel could easily have proceeded. There were frequent opportunities.

Miscellaneous.

9. While you were at Placentia or Burin, did any vessels or boats arrive at those places from St. John's?

Two, at least, arrived at Placentia from St. John's. Mr. Gorman, of Burin, went to St. John's, and returned in five or six days during September. One of the Placentia boats came from St. John's in two days, during the time the Circuit vessel lay in Trepassey.

10. Did you, before leaving St. John's for Circuit, hear any observations of Judge DesBarres, with reference to his determination not to remain at sea during night, whilst on the Circuit?

Not before leaving St. John's. I saw him before leaving St. John's, when he said it was probable he would not call at St. Mary's. In Ferryland he told me that he was determined not to remain out at sea at night during the Circuit.

11. Were you not employed for the plaintiff in the cases of McCarthy vs. Bolan, and McCarthy vs. Lee?

I was.

Where did those parties, plaintiffs and defendants, reside?

At St. Mary's.

Would not the writs which were issued out of the Supreme Court in those cases have been issued in the Court at St. Mary's, had the Court opened there?

They would have been. It was with reference to those cases that the witness was brought from Conception Bay to St. Mary's. There would have been other writs issued, had there been a Deputy Sheriff at Placentia.

12. Were you on Circuit to the Westward in the fall of 1852?

I was. I went in the Circuit vessel.

Were you engaged in any cases at Placentia that year?

There were no writs issued, in consequence of the Judge refusing to open Court, there being no Clerk; but had the Court been opened, there would have been business.

Did Judge DesBarres refuse to open Court at Placentia, although the Barristers agreed to raise no objection to the want of a Clerk?

He would not go on with any business.— There were several writs issued by the Commissioners that year in Placentia.

Were not many persons very much inconven-

ienced and suffered much loss by the fact of the Court not proceeding to business?

To some extent, there was inconvenience and loss. In Placentia Court there are mostly always disputed claims for servants' wages.

13. Has Court been held in St. Mary's and Placentia for the last two years?

It has not in 1852 and 1853.

14. After the return of the Circuit ship to St. John's, had you any conversation with the captain of said ship, and if so, state what the conversation was?

I had, at Ferryland. I inquired the reason of his not being able to proceed on the Circuit, and he said he could have gone twice round the island in the time, had he been permitted.

Captain JOHN HANRAHAN, examined.

1. Were you employed on board the schr. *Charles* in the fall of 1853?

I was.

In what capacity were you so employed?

As Pilot.

On what day did you enter into the service?

On the 1st September.

2. What day did you report the vessel ready for sea to Judge DesBarres?

On the 2nd September, about 9 o'clock in the morning.

By whose orders did you make such report?

The Sheriff, Mr. Stephenson.

How was the wind on the 2d September?

South West. Did not go to sea that day.

How was the wind on the 3rd September?

I kept no log, and do not remember how the wind was on the 3d September.

Do you remember Mr. Hogsett's going aboard the vessel on the morning of the 3d September and desiring you to go and tell the Judge that the wind was fair?

I do. I went and told him.

What time did the Judge come on board that day?

At half-past nine in the morning; but being only Pilot, I kept no account by log of any occurrence on board the vessel.

On what day did you sail; and how was the wind?

It blew a gale on Sunday, and we could not get under weigh in consequence; and we went to sea on Monday, with the wind N.N.W.

Miscellaneous.

To what place was that a fair wind?
It would be fair as far as Cape St. Mary's.
On the day you left St. John's, did you put
into any port?

We put into Caplin Bay that evening.

When you put into Caplin Bay, how was the
wind?

About W.N.W., with clear weather.

Had you to beat into Caplin Bay?

We made one tack to get in.

Could a vessel have laid up to Cape Race
during the night you put into Caplin Bay if the
wind remained in that quarter?

We could have done so.

4. At what time did you leave Caplin
Bay?

At daylight next morning.

Where did you next put into?

Trepassey.

How was the wind when you put in there?

About W.N.W., and veered more westerly
as we got into the Bay.

Was there any necessity for the vessel put-
ting into Trepassey?

I cannot tell.

Who ordered the vessel in?

The captain ordered me to pilot her in.

Was the wind blowing hard, and was there
any fog?

It was not, and the weather was clear.

Was there anything in the weather that
would render it dangerous for a vessel to re-
main out that night?

There was not.

5. How long did the vessel remain in Tre-
passey?

About three weeks.

Could she have proceeded on the voyage at
any time during that period?

We put out of the harbour twice and re-
turned, as the wind and tides were contrary.

Was the vessel at sea any one night?

We never remained at sea during the night.

How far did the vessel proceed to the west-
ward?

St. Mary's Bay.

Did you beat into St. Mary's Bay?

Yes, we did.

Did the Judge say to you that he would not
remain at sea at night?

Not to my recollection. My instructions
were taken from the master of the vessel.

6. When you beat into St. Mary's Bay,
could you not have run to the Western Shore?

We could not.

How was the wind?

North-West.

Mr. GEORGE SIMMS, examined.

1. Are you the Chief Clerk and Registrar
of the Southern Circuit Court?

I am.

2. Were you on the Southern Circuit in
the fall of 1853?

I was.

What vessel did you go in?

The brigantine *Charles*, Fox master.

On what day did she sail?

On Monday morning. We attempted to
sail on the previous Saturday, but returned.

Are you aware when the vessel was reported
ready for sea?

I believe she was reported ready for sea at
the Secretary's office on the Friday previous;
but Mr. Carter, the Colonial Treasurer, ap-
pointed to survey her by the Government, re-
ported her not ready.

On what day did you put your luggage on
board?

I put my official papers on board on Friday
afternoon.

When did the Judge and Sheriff put their
luggage on board?

I believe they put a portion of their lug-
gage on board at the same time.

3. How was the wind when you sailed?

North N.E.

How long did it continue in that point that
day?

Until we put into Caplin Bay the same
evening.

Was there any necessity to put into Caplin
Bay?

I do not think there was anything in the
weather to oblige us to put in there.

What time did you leave Caplin Bay?

Next morning, before day.

Where did you call next?

At Trepassey.

How was the wind when you put into Tre-
passey?

About West N.W.

Was there any necessity for going in there?

Miscellaneous.

The evening of that day looked as if the weather would be bad.

Was there any weather that would be dangerous to the safety of the vessel?

No.

Would you have been afraid to stay out at night?

I would not.

Was it a matter of choice or necessity that the vessel put into Trepassey?

I should not have apprehended danger by remaining at sea that night.

4. How long did you remain in Trepassey?

Over three weeks.

How many times, after you put into Trepassey, did you attempt to prosecute your voyage?

We failed to get round Cape Pine four times, and returned to anchorage in Trepassey. It was owing to contrary winds and calms. On the fifth attempt we succeeded.

Was it necessary you should return each time?

The winds and tides were contrary.

5. Taking the detention at Trepassey as a whole, do you believe that the detention arose entirely from stress of weather?

Yes, I do. On one occasion we reached as far as Cape Pine, but were obliged to return, owing to a heavy sea, wind and fog. It was my opinion that by putting into Trepassey the first time, we were gaining ground on the Circuit.

6. Did you hear Judge DesBarres say that he would not remain at sea during night?

I never did.

7. Have you given evidence to the Government in favour of Judge DesBarres; or have you signed any certificate exonerating him from blame?

I have not.

8. Whilst the Circuit ship remained at Trepassey did any boats or vessels sail from thence to St. John's, and return thence to Trepassey?

I believe there was a boat belonging to my son.

Was the boat loaded?

I cannot say.

Did any vessel leave Trepassey at any time with you and proceed to the westward and not return to Trepassey.

A great many vessels bound to the west-

ward put into Trepassey, owing to contrary winds, while we were there, but did not remain during the whole time the Circuit vessel remained there. They were generally smaller than the Circuit ship.

9. Was the Circuit ship a well appointed vessel?

She was badly found in spare sails. Her hull was good.

Mr. JOHN STEVENSON, examined.

1. Are you the Sheriff of the Southern Circuit Court?

I am.

2. Did you go the Circuit in the year 1853, and in what vessel?

I did, in the *Charles*.

What time did you leave St. John's?

On Monday, 5th September.

How was the wind?

North and by East.

Did you put into any place that day?

Into Caplin Bay on the same evening.

Was there any necessity for putting into Caplin Bay?

There was no apparent necessity.

How was the wind when you put into Caplin Bay?

North.

How far would the wind have been fair?

As far as Cape Race.

Did you beat into Caplin Bay?

We made a tack going in.

3. What time did you leave Caplin Bay?

Before 5 next morning.

How was the wind?

North by East.

What port did you put into after leaving Caplin Bay?

Trepassey.

How was the wind?

Off Cape Race, W.N.W., and had to beat from thence to the Poll Heads, as the wind headed us going into the Bay.

Was there any apparent necessity for going into Trepassey?

There was an appearance of dirty weather; next day was foggy and rain—wind S.S.E.

How long did you remain at Trepassey?

From the 6th September till the 27th.

How many efforts did you make to prosecute the voyage?

We attempted on the 10th, 13th, 15th, and

Miscellaneous.

18th, but returned, owing to bad weather.

On any of these occasions, was there a probability of your getting round the Cape, had you remained out at night?

I cannot say.

4. Did you ever hear Judge DesBarres say that he would not remain at sea during the night?

I never did.

When did you leave Trepassey?

On the 27th September.

5. During the time the Circuit ship lay at Trepassey, did a boat leave there for St. John's, and return from thence to Trepassey.

Several boats left, and I know of one that went to St. John's and returned while we were there.

6. Have you given evidence on the subject before to the Government?

I have addressed a letter to the Government at the request of Judge DesBarres.

Have you signed any certificate exonerating Judge DesBarres?

I have not signed any certificate, or been examined on this matter before. We beat into St. Mary's Bay on the 29th September, with N.E. wind, a fair wind for Burin. We went into St. Mary's harbor, but held no Court there. Went from thence to Black Duck Gulley, in Salmonier; had no business to transact there. We remained there one day, and went from thence to Cox's Point, in Salmonier Arm; blowing a heavy gale. Remained there five days, during which there was only one fine day.

JOHN DEVEREUX examined.

1. Are you a resident of Trepassey?

I am.

2. Were you in Trepassey when the Circuit ship put into Trepassey in the fall of 1853?

I was.

Was there anything in the weather to oblige a vessel bound for St. Mary's to put in there?

She had a head wind coming across the Bay, but I do not think there was.

3. How long did she remain in Trepassey?

She went out two or three times and returned.

Do you know that a vessel bound to Sydney put out in company with the Circuit vessel and proceeded on her voyage, while the Circuit ship returned?

I cannot say. A vessel bound to Sydney did not return to Trepassey, but the circuit vessel did.

4. While the Circuit ship lay at Trepassey, did any boats or vessels leave for St. John's and return from thence to Trepassey?

I think there was.

Were they laden?

They must have been laden, coming to St. John's.

Was the weather, during the time the Circuit ship lay at Trepassey, unusually boisterous?

There were two or three days when it blew too hard to get under weigh.

Statement of GEORGE J. HOGSETT.

I am a Barrister of the Supreme and Circuit Court of this island.

In the fall of 1853 I was desirous of going on the Southern Circuit; I procured a berth on board the *Charles*, then taken up by the Government for that service. Judge DesBarres was the Judge of the Court. On the 2nd September the vessel was reported ready for sea, and on day I put all my luggage on board. The wind on that day was W.N.W. Mr. George Simms, the Clerk of the Court, put his luggage on board that day. Neither the Sheriff nor the Judge put their things on board that day, and on my applying to the Sheriff to know why he had not done so, he told me that he did not intend doing so until Judge DesBarres had paid his proportion of the mess.

On Saturday the wind was N.N.E., and I went on board the vessel at 6, a.m., at which time neither the Sheriff's nor the Judge's luggage was on board. The carpenter had been discharged the previous day, all the work having been completed.

I sent the Pilot to the Judge to tell him the wind was fair, and I again asked the Sheriff why he had not put the things on board, and he again said that he would not do so until he was paid by the Judge for what he had advanced.

We got under weigh that day about one o'clock, and returned, owing to its being calm; next day (Sunday) it blew hard; towards evening, however, the wind from W.N.W. moderated, when the Judge could have gone to sea, had he desired it.

On Saturday, in going through the narrows,

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the Judge told me, that considering the great value of his life, he did not intend remaining out at sea during night on the Circuit, and the Sheriff and Clerk of the Court were walking the deck at the time.

On Monday the wind was N.N.E., and the vessel was not got under weigh till half past 12. So impressed was I with the idea that the Judge did not intend to carry out the object of the Circuit, that I left the vessel and proceeded to St. Mary's by land, where I arrived the following morning at half-past seven o'clock. Almost immediately on my arrival there, a vessel anchored in the harbor, when I found it was a vessel belonging to Mr. Duggan, that had left St. John's the same morning that the Circuit vessel had put to sea.

Next morning I left for Placentia, and remained for a week or ten days. The Court did not make its appearance there during my stay. There were several parties at Placentia waiting the arrival of the Court, one of whom had come a distance of fifty miles. There was a case pending in Burin, in which I was retained, involving property to the amount of one hundred and fifty pounds or thereabouts. Property to a considerable amount had been attached for nearly twelve months, and most probably still remains so, in consequence of the Court not going there.

Whilst at Placentia three small boats arrived from St. John's, one of them making the passage in thirty-two or thirty-six hours.

No Court has been held at St. Mary's and Placentia for the last two years. No Court was held in Burin, Harbor Briton, and Burgeo, in 1853, and in both years Judge DesBarres was the presiding Judge.

Mr. BRYAN ROBINSON, examined.

1. Are you a Barrister of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of this Island?

I am.

2. Were you professionally employed by parties in Halifax in a suit pending in the Southern Circuit Court?

I was, and am still employed in that case.

What were the names of the parties in that suit?

McNab vs. McLannen.

What was the amount involved?

I cannot tell exactly. It was some hundreds of pounds.

Was there any property seized, and to what amount, under the original process?

A large quantity; to the amount, I understand, of from £100 to £200.

3. How long has the said cause been pending in the said Court?

The writ issued in Placentia Bay in Sept., 1852, returnable in Sept., 1853.

Were there any witnesses from Nova Scotia in the month of September last, at Burin, waiting for the arrival of the Court there, for the trial of the said cause?

I had written to Messrs. McNab, stating that it would be necessary for them to have witnesses at Burin when the Court would sit, in answer to which I received a letter from Messrs. McNab, of Halifax, which says "if the Judge had arrived at Burin last fall, we would have been enabled to obtain judgment, as we had a person from our establishment waiting at Burin for a month to prove the transaction." I did not intend proceeding there myself, but had retained counsel (Mr. Hogsett) for Messrs. McNab.

4. Was it in the Southern Circuit Court at Burin that the said cause was pending?

I believe so.

5. Did the parties to that suit suffer any loss or inconvenience, owing to its not being tried in the last term of the Southern Circuit Court?

I suppose so. Some of the property was sold as perishable; the remainder continued in the possession of the Sheriff until bail was given; and they have not got judgment yet.

6. Are you aware of injury having accrued to other parties from the Court not going there?

I am not.

7. Were you ever on that Circuit?

I was, in the fall of 1828, with Judge Brenton. We visited Jersey Harbor, Grand Bank, Oderin, Placentia, St. Mary's, and Ferryland, and think that Court was held in each place.

8. During your experience as a professional man, were you ever aware of stress of weather defeating the Circuit in all its parts until this season?

I have not, till last year, during my practice of twenty-five years. I have heard of the Circuit ship occasionally not getting to some places where Circuit was to be held, owing to stress of weather.

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9. Did any report reach you of the weather being more than usually boisterous last season during Circuit.

I do not remember hearing of any remarkably bad weather or heavy gale last fall during the time the vessel went on Circuit.

Mr. ROGER F. SWEETMAN, examined.

1 Are you a resident of Great Placentia, in Placentia Bay ?

I am, and have been so for nearly forty years.

2 Did you leave Placentia by water in the month of September, 1853, for St. John's, and what was the state of the wind and weather from that time till you arrived in St. John's ?

I did, on Wednesday, 7th September, about 10 o'clock, a.m., with a good wholesale breeze, wind S.E. When we got about half-way to Cape St. Mary's, the wind being ahead, we bore away for Oderin, where we anchored that evening. On Thursday the wind continued to the S.E. till about 3 o'clock p.m., when it gradually veered westward, and about 10 at night we got under weigh for St. John's. On Friday about sunset, between Cape Pine light and the Poll Heads of Trepassey, it blew a strong breeze from the N.E., which continued for four hours; the wind gradually veered to the West during the night, and on Saturday night, about midnight, we got into the narrows, and anchored in St. John's harbor early on Sunday morning.

3 Was there any difficulty at that time for a vessel bound to St. Mary's or Placentia reaching either of those places ?

In my opinion, none whatever.

Were most of the winds you encountered fair for either those places ?

They were on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, for any craft leaving Trepassey bound to Placentia Bay. A vessel could have easily got out of Trepassey with those winds.

Was there any apparent necessity for vessels bound to those places to put into any port ?

None whatever, from the 7th to 12th. The reason I put into Oderin was, because the wind was directly against me coming to St. John's.

4 During the progress of your return to Placentia, what was the state of the wind and weather ?

I did not take particular notice, having returned by land. Several boats and schooners

went to St. John's, and returned after discharging cargo, between the 20th August and 20th September. There was nothing in the weather during that time to prevent craft going and coming as usual.

5 Is it necessary to beat into St. Mary's with a N.W. wind ?

It is not.

6. When was the last Circuit Court held in Placentia ?

In 1851.

7 Did you suffer any inconvenience from the absence of the Court ?

In 1853 I did, being unable to recover debts, having taken out writs in anticipation of the Court settling them. There was no criminal business to be tried. Complaints of the Court not coming were very general. In one case I intended to attach property, which I could not do, there being no Deputy-Sheriff there.

8 Have you ever known the Circuit Court to be defeated in all its parts by stress of weather until 1853 ?

I have not.

Mr. ROBERT OKE examined.

1 Were you in Trepassey Bay, or any part thereof, in the month of September, 1853 ?

I was at Cape Pine on Wednesday, the 17th September.

2 Did you see the Circuit ship during your stay at Cape Pine ?

She passed Cape Pine at 4 o'clock that afternoon, with the wind S.E. and moderate.

Was that wind fair for Placentia or Burin ?

It was.

Where did you see her next ?

At St. Mary's, on the 28th; she was lying there with the wind S.E., and fine weather. We left St. Mary's next morning shortly after daylight in a boat for Salmonier, the wind still blowing strong. When turning into Salmonier, we observed the Circuit vessel beating in there.

3 Do you know who was the Judge on the Southern Circuit Court in the year 1853 ?

I do not know, but have been informed it was Judge DesBarres.

4 Have you ever accompanied the Judges on the Southern Circuit ?

No.

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5 Was the weather, generally in September 1853, more than usually boisterous ?

No.

6 Could a vessel have proceeded on her voyage during that season, from your opinion of the weather ?

I think she could. The prevailing currents are to the westward from Trepassey.

JAMES SIMMS, jr., re-examined.

1 Were you on Circuit to the westward in the fall of 1852 ?

I was.

Who was the Judge that year of the Southern Circuit Court ?

I think it was Judge DesBarres ; but am not quite certain.

Were you at Placentia in 1852 ?

I was.

Was there much business there that year ?

There was a good deal.

Did you, along with other professional gentlemen, agree to waive any objection that might be urged, from the want of a Clerk of the Court ?

We did.

Did you submit such agreement to the Judge ; and what was his reply ?

He said he would not sit in Court unless a proper Clerk was appointed. I consider the Court would have been properly constituted had the proposal been acquiesced in by the Court.

2 How long have you been in the habit of going on the Southern Circuit ?

Nine years.

In any one of these years has the Court been defeated in any or all of its parts ?

Only in the year 1846, when the vessel was shipwrecked on the 19th September. That was the only time we did not hold the Court in accordance with the Proclamation.

Captain W. COX examined.

1 Are you captain of the brigantine *Charles* ?

I am.

2 Were you captain of that vessel in 1853 ?

I was.

In what service was she employed in the fall of 1853 ?

In the Government service, carrying the Judge on the Southern Circuit.

3 When did you leave St. John's to proceed on Circuit ?

About the 5th September.

How was the wind on the evening of that day ?

North and by west ; a fair wind as far as Cape Race.

Where were you bound for ?

Round to the Southward. I did not hear to what harbor from the Judge.

Was there any necessity for your putting into port ?

Certainly not.

Did you put into any port after leaving St. John's.

Yes, into Caplin Bay.

How was the wind when you put into Caplin Bay ?

North and by west, a fair wind to the southward.

By whose instructions did you put into Caplin Bay ?

By order of Judge DesBarres.

4 When did you leave Caplin Bay, and how was the wind ?

On the morning following, at daylight. North west wind, which was a fair wind to Cape Race.

What port did you put into ?

Trepassey.

How was the wind when you put into Trepassey ?

North west.

What was the state of the weather ?

Very moderate.

Were you master of the vessel, and bound to St. Mary's or Placentia, would you have put into Trepassey that evening, if not under control ?

I would not.

By whose orders did you put into Trepassey ?

Judge DesBarres.

5. How long were you at Trepassey ?

About three weeks.

How many attempts did you make to leave Trepassey ?

Four. Twice we could not beat out, owing to too much wind ; the third time not wind enough ; and the fourth time, was ordered back by the Judge about three o'clock in the afternoon.

How was the wind when you were ordered back ?

West S.W., and moderate.

6. Do you mean to say that during the

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three weeks you remained in Trepassey, it was impossible to get out or proceed upon your voyage?

I could, in all probability, have proceeded. The weather was very boisterous during the greater part of the time, but there were some days we could have proceeded.

7. Did you keep a log?

I did.

What became of it?

I gave it to the Pilot last fall, and have not seen it since.

8. Had you not been under the control of the Judge, do you not think, if you were bound to St. Mary's or Placentia, you could have left Trepassey?

Most likely, I could.

9. Did you ever hear the Judge say that he would not be out at night during the voyage?

I did.

The last time you left Trepassey and returned, did not the Judge say he would not be out at night?

He did.

10. When you left Trepassey where did you go?

To St. Mary's.

How was the wind when you left Trepassey?

North.

How was the wind when you got to St. Mary's Bay?

East N.E. on entering the Bay, N.E. when we reached the harbor, and more favorable for Burin than for St. Mary's.

Where did you go on leaving St. Mary's?
To Salmonier.

Did you beat into Salmonier? Yes.

How long did you remain there?

Two or three days.

11. What description of vessel is the *Charles*, and was she well equipped for the voyage?

A good, well conditioned vessel, and well equipped.

Was there a navigator on board?

Yes.

12. How long was she laying in the harbor of St. John's, after being reported ready for sea, before the Judge's and officers' luggage came on board?

One day. There was luggage coming on board till the moment we sailed.

Additional Statement of MR. GEORGE J. HOGSETT.

On my return from Circuit, I addressed a letter to Mr. Secretary Crowdy, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, containing the particulars of the failure of the Circuit; to which I received an answer, from the 15th to the 25th December, stating that it had been laid before the Judge, and that he had satisfied the Government that his conduct was not blameable.

I then made application at the Secretary's office for a copy of my letter, when I was informed that it was believed the Judge had taken it with him to England.

I did not receive an answer from the Government until after the Judge had sailed for England.

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EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE
ON PRIVILEGE.

Mr. JOHN STUART—*examined by the SPEAKER.*

1.—Are you the Clerk of this House ?

I am.

2.—Will you state to the Committee the practice pursued when deputations are notified of the time appointed by His Excellency to receive them with addresses ?

The Speaker, on receiving notifications from Mr. Secretary Crowdy, hands them either to me or the Assistant Clerk, and we notify the Deputations of the time when His Excellency will receive the addresses.

3.—Are letters of this character communicated to the House ?

It is not the practice of the Speaker to communicate such notices to the House, with the exception of that in reference to the Address of thanks, in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the session, which is presented by Mr. Speaker and the whole House.

4.—Could the Speaker have communicated such notices to the House without your knowledge ?

No, I never knew the Speaker to inform the individuals of the Deputations himself. The information was always communicated through me or the Assistant Clerk.

By Mr. HOGSETT.

5.—Did the Speaker give you any document with reference to the Address on the subject of the Representation Bill, to inclose to His Excellency the Governor, or to Mr. Secretary Crowdy ?

He did not, as far as I know.

6.—Are not replies to Addresses recorded upon the Journals of the House ?

Yes.

By the SPEAKER.

7.—Was the reply of His Excellency to the Address in question, as delivered by him to the Deputation, recorded upon the Journals ?

It was.

Evidence of the SPEAKER.

I am Speaker of this House. I received a note from Mr. Secretary Crowdy, stating that His Excellency the Governor declined receiving the Address of the House in reference to the Representation Bill, because he conceived it recommended an unconstitutional interference with the action of another Branch of the Legislature, or words to that effect. I had an interview with His Excellency immediately after ; and stated to him that I considered the note informal, being out of the usual course—that the parliamentary course was that he should receive the Deputation appointed by the House, and deliver his opinion on the subject matter of the address to them. His Excellency immediately acceded to my suggestion, and expressed a wish that the Secretary's note should be returned. I accordingly returned the note ; and the views set forth in the note were expressed by His Excellency to the Deputation, and handed to them in writing, as they now stand recorded on the Journals of the House.

Examined by Mr. HOGSETT.

1.—Was that note addressed to you as Speaker of this house ?

Yes.

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2.—Was the House sitting at the time you received that note?

The House was in Committee of the whole House at the time.

3.—Did not that note purport to be a reply to the address?

I cannot tell. I considered it to be a private communication to me.

4.—Had you not returned that document to the Governor, would you not have communicated it to the House?

I would not. I would have informed the deputation, through the clerk, that the Governor declined receiving the address.

5.—Is there any precedent upon the Journals, when the house is in Committee, that the Speaker should leave the House and consult with His Excellency on the subject of addresses passed by the House, or on other business?

I have frequently done so in the time of Sir John Harvey and of Sir J. Gaspard LeMarchant.

6.—Are all the communications in reference to the matters connected with the House which you receive from the Executive, addressed to you as Speaker?

Yes.

7.—You are of opinion that the course of conduct you pursued in this matter was not a breach of the privileges of the House?

Distinctly so. I considered I was maintaining the privileges of the House.

By Mr. LITTLE.

8.—Did you consider the communication from Mr. Secretary Crowdy a public or a private document?

I considered it a private document between myself and the Secretary.

9.—Supposing the document had not been withdrawn, in what position would the address stand?

I should hand the reply to the Clerk, who would notify the Deputation appointed to present the address, and the Deputation would report to the House the reply of His Excellency, as given by the Secretary's note.

10.—Was the note marked private?

No.

11.—Is there any precedent for such a proceeding?

There never was any precedent before when the Governor declined to receive an Address.

12.—Did the Address in question only request the exercise of His Excellency's mediation with his confidential advisers in the Executive Council in reference to the Representation Bill, in accordance with His Excellency's tender of co-operation on that subject?

I believe that to be the purport of the address.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF MONIES BY THE CENTRAL ROAD BOARD, UNDER ACT
14TH VIC., CAP. 2.

Statement of Road Grants under Act 14th Vic., Cap. 2, for the Central District, and the sums expended thereon, under the direction of the Central Road Board, up to the 10th day of January, A.D. 1854, and an estimate of the cost of finishing the Roads.	Amount of Grants in Currency.	Amount expended up to 10th January, 1853.	Am't. expended from 10th Jan., '53, to 10th Jan., '54.	Balance unexpended.	Estimated cost of finishing.
The Governor's Road	£ 209 13 10	168 1 6	41 9 7	Nil	100 0 0
Road leading to the farms of Bulger and others	20 15 4	20 12 3	0 3 1	Nil	20 0 0
“ by Murphy's gate, South side of Torbay	31 3 0	29 14 0	1 8 9	Nil	20 0 0
“ “ Torbay main Road to Tapper's Cove	31 3 0	Nil	Nil	31 3 0	50 0 0
Branch road leading from Middle Cove to Torbay	25 19 3	6 0 0	17 18 1	2 1 2	25 0 0
“ “ “ to McGrath's and others	20 15 4	20 15 4	Nil	Nil	20 0 0
“ “ “ Flat Rock main road to Dee's fishing-room..	20 15 4	11 0 0	2 19 0	6 16 4	5 0 0
“ “ “ Torbay to Middle Cove by Freshwater	31 3 0	23 3 3	5 16 8	2 3 1	60 0 0
“ “ “ in Western path of Outer Cove towards Brine and others	20 15 4	18 0 4	Nil	2 15 0	15 0 0
“ “ “ from Logy Bay, south of Forest Pond Bridge	15 11 6	13 10 0	2 1 6	Nil	10 0 0
“ “ “ “ to Richard Ryan's room.....	20 15 4	14 10 8	6 4 8	Nil	10 0 0
Bridge on Western-path road running north of Island Pond	15 11 6	13 15 0	1 5 0	0 11 6	20 0 0
Branch road leading from Middle Cove towards Pine River	20 15 4	13 0 0	7 15 4	Nil	5 0 0
“ “ from Portugal Cove towards Newfound Pond, and Major's-path	20 15 4	18 0 0	2 15 4	Nil	80 0 0
“ “ from Portugal Cove to Topsail	103 16 11	102 12 6	2 5 6	Nil	275 0 0
“ “ “ near Coady's-well to Broad Cove	31 3 0	27 14 10	3 12 4	Nil	10 0 0
Road leading from Petty Harbor main road to Maddox Cove settlement	62 6 1	52 6 8	9 0 0	0 19 3	80 0 0
“ “ “ to the Goolds	311 10 9	295 17 11	17 6 1	Nil	600 0 0
“ “ Michael Kelly's house towards Pied-drains.....	20 15 4	13 15 4	7 0 0	Nil	50 0 0
“ “ Petty Harbor to St. John's	103 16 11	93 8 3	7 0 11	3 7 9	150 0 0
“ “ Thomas's farm to Whiteway's	31 3 0	28 5 0	Nil	2 18 0	90 0 0
“ “ New Bay Bulls road to Petty Harbor by Griffin's	41 10 9	40 6 0	1 4 8	Nil	90 0 0
“ “ Pokeham-path road into Monday & George's Ponds	31 3 0	30 0 6	1 2 6	Nil	50 0 0
“ “ Monday Pond by Branscombs-hill to Topsail road	41 10 0	40 8 0	1 2 9	Nil	180 0 0
Pennywell-path and Soldiers'-path road beginning at Cowknapp ...	25 19 3	24 15 0	1 4 3	Nil	80 0 0
Road leading from Freshwater towards Topsail road	25 19 3	24 6 0	1 13 3	Nil	90 0 0

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APPENDIX.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF MONIES BY THE CENTRAL ROAD BOARD, UNDER ACT
14TH VIC., CAP. 2.—[Continued.]

Statement of Road Grants under Act 14th Vic., Cap. 2, for the Central District and the sums expended thereon under the direction of the Central Road Board up to the 10th day of January, A.D. 1854, and an estimate of the cost of finishing the Roads.	Amount of Grants in Currency.	Amount expended up to 10th January, 1853.	Amount expended up to 10th January, 1854.	Balance unexpended.	Estimated cost of finishing.
Road and Bridges from Apple-tree-well to Monday's Pond ... £	25 19 3	24 1 6	1 17 9	Nil	80 0 0
Ditto from Outer Cove Beach towards Richard Fox and others.....	25 19 3	24 10 9	1 9 3	Nil	45 0 0
Wigmore Gulley Road from Freshwater, Westerly	15 11 6	14 19 3	1 2 3	Nil	35 0 0
Freshwater Road and Bridges	20 15 4	14 10 0	6 0 0	0 5 4	50 0 0
Road leading from Old Bay Bulls Road through Queen's Farm ...	25 19 3	23 5 4	Nil	2 13 11	35 0 0
Portugal Cove Road and Bridge	145 7 8	141 4 2	1 4 11	2 18 7	400 0 0
Queen's Bridge Angle to Torbay	51 18 5	51 12 4 ¹ / ₂	0 6 0	Nil	200 0 0
Logy Bay, Outer Cove to Bally Haly	31 3 0	26 0 0	3 13 5	1 0 7	80 0 0
Bay Bulls Road from St. John's to the Goulds	77 17 8	75 5 4	Nil	2 12 4	200 0 0
Road leading to the fishery rooms on Outer Cove and Logy Bay ...	3 2 4	2 14 0	0 8 4	Nil	5 0 0
Road from Torbay Road to the North-west part of Scanlan's farm	15 11 6	14 10 0	1 11 6	Nil	100 0 0
Holyrood to Salmonier	830 15 4	755 15 6	105 11 9	69 8 1	500 0 0
Salmonier to Placentia	1073 1 7	1062 16 0	8 17 7	1 8 0	3200 0 0
Ship Harbor Road	1153 16 11	1013 16 5	139 9 5	0 11 1	3200 0 0
St. John's Streets and Drains	1153 16 11	1114 2 7	28 16 11	10 17 3	2500 0 0
Horse Cove Road to Topsail	51 18 5	39 10 9	12 0 7	0 7 2	100 0 0
Salmonier to St Mary's	415 7 5	412 19 4	2 19 6	Nil	1500 0 0
Road from Branch to Distress	115 7 8	66 8 1	26 16 1	22 3 6	200 0 0

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APPENDIX.

JAMES DOUGLAS,

Chairman Central Road Board.

**STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF MONIES BY THE CENTRAL ROAD BOARD, UNDER ACT
16TH VIC., CAP. 5.**

Statement of Road Grants under Act 16th Vic., Cap. 5, in the District of St John's, and the sums expended thereon, under the direction of the Central Road Board, up to the 10th day of January, A.D. 1854, and an estimate of the cost of finishing the Roads.	Amount of Grants in Stg.—less 10 per cent. for Contingencies.	Amount expended up to 10th January, 1854—Stg.	Amount unexpended.	Estimated cost of finishing.
Bye road from Logy Bay Fish road to rooms of Cardigan & others	£ 5 8 0	5 8 0	Nil	
Logy Bay road to rooms of James Lambat and others	5 8 0	4 6 8	1 1 4	6 0 0
Outer Cove road by School House, the Logy Bay settlement	9 0 0	7 7 4	1 12 8	12 0 0
“ “ “ along the Beach by fishing	9 0 0	8 13 4	0 6 8	7 0 0
Logy Bay to Portugal Cove road	18 0 0	17 6 8	0 13 4	60 0 0
Outer Cove road to the farm of Brien and others	4 10 0	4 6 8	0 3 4	12 0 0
Rocky Hill road in Outer Cove to the farm of Wm. McDonald	6 6 0	6 1 4	0 4 8	50 0 0
Torbay to Middle Cove Freshwater	13 10 0	8 9 0	5 1 0	50 0 0
Middle Cove Bridge and road from the Main	9 0 0	7 16 0	1 4 0	3 0 0
Torbay road towards Majors path north of Parker's Land	9 0 0	10 0 0	Nil	100 0 0
The Lemarchant road	126 0 0	57 11 4	68 8 8	200 0 0
Road to north-west point of North Pond, South-side Torbay	4 10 0	5 0 0	Nil	80 0 0
Beachy Cove Bridge and road from Portugal Cove road	22 10 0	22 9 2	0 0 10	80 0 0
Main road from Torbay to Flat Rock and Pouch Cove	22 10 0	22 2 8	0 7 4	350 0 0
Renouf's Bridge	4 10 0	5 0 0	Nil	20 0 0
Road from Pouch Cove by Bassett's and Furlong	4 10 0	1 19 0	2 11 0	40 0 0
Fort Townsend to New Town	13 10 0	11 14 0	1 16 0	30 0 0
Drelan's Well road	16 4 0	15 12 0	0 12 0	50 0 0
Road from Nowlan's premises	4 10 0	5 0 0	Nil	60 0 0
Apple-tree-well to Lazy Bank	22 10 0	24 8 3	Nil	70 0 0
Wigmore Gunney road	9 0 0	2 14 7	6 5 5	100 0 0
Pokempath road to George's Pond road	13 10 0	11 11 2	1 18 10	30 0 0
Portugal Cove to Horse Cove and Topsail	90 0 0	90 1 0	Nil	80 0 0
Causeway and road from Lance Cove Beach towards Belle Isle Beach	22 10 0	22 10 0	Nil	200 0 0
Cockpit Road	4 10 0	5 0 0	Nil	45 0 0
St. John's to Black Head	54 0 0	54 17 1	Nil	280 0 0
North-side Petty Harbor to Goulds	342 0 0	233 13 3	108 6 9	300 0 0
Quidi Vidi bridge and road	22 10 0	2 11 11	18 18 1	100 0 0
Major Path road from Portugal Cove road	13 10 0	13 0 0	0 10 0	100 0 0
Petty Harbor to Maddox Cove	18 0 0	19 19 11	0 0 1	60 0 0
South-side Petty Harbor to Southern point	13 10 0	3 9 4	19 0 8	150 0 0
Road from New Bay Bulls road by Griffin's farm to Petty Harbor Road	18 0 0	20 0 0	Nil	6 0 0
Old Bay Bulls road by Pat Walsh's to New Bay Bulls road	12 12 0	14 0 0	Nil	60 0 0
Road and bridge to Portugal Cove	81 0 0	41 17 1	29 2 11	
Torbay Main road	81 0 0	26 0 0	55 0 0	
Main road to Topsail	81 0 0	59 1 5	20 18 7	
Roads and bridges from Logy Bay, Outer Cove & Middle Cove to Bally Hally	22 10 0	19 10 11	2 19 1	70 0 0
Waterford-bridge to the Goulds	58 10 0	53 9 0	5 1 0	160 0 0
Goulds to Bay Bulls	153 0 0	133 12 7	19 7 5	200 0 0
St. John's to Petty Harbor	81 0 0	30 4 5	50 15 7	
Wharf and road at Belle Isle	27 0 0	15 7 9	11 12 3	40 0 0
Garrison Hill by Allen Dale	13 10 0	13 0 0	0 10 0	90 0 0
Stopperside to Black Head	18 0 0	17 13 9	0 6 3	150 0 0
Flower Hill Fire Break	90 0 0	63 1 11	26 18 1	500 0 0
Sewer in Water-street	45 0 0	40 16 0	Nil	finished.
South-west-street Marsh Hill	45 0 0	43 2 9	1 17 3	40 0 0
Westerly Lane from Carter's Hill towards Williams's Lime Kila	45 0 0	29 12 8	15 7 4	70 0 0
St. John's streets and drains	900 0 0	902 6 6	Nil	5000 0 0
Ship Harbor road	450 0 0	353 1 11	96 18 1	2900 0 0
Road from Broad Cove, from Coady's well and bridge	16 4 0	14 4 2	0 19 10	160 0 0
Salmonier to Rocky River	270 0 0	79 6 3	190 13 9	700 0 0
Horse Cove to Topsail	22 10 0	24 0 1	Nil	80 0 0
Topsail to Holyrood	18 0 0	14 14 7	3 5 5	600 0 0
Crawley's road from Southern bridge along shore in Conception Bay	13 10 0	7 11 8	5 18 4	70 0 0
South shore Holyrood	9 0 0	0 13 0	8 7 0	150 0 0
Logy Bay road towards Patrick Ryan's and towards Hennesy's farm	5 8 0	3 12 0	1 16 0	8 0 0
Road from Cow Napp toward Topsail	4 10 0	4 10 0	Nil	70 0 0
Road from Southern bridge of Holyrood round the north-west arm of Holyrood	40 0 0	7 11 8	82 8 4	250 0 0

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Chairman Central Road Board.

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