

JOURNAL

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**JOURNAL**

OF THE

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY  
**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

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THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND ITS  
DEPENDENCIES, &c., &c.

BEING THE SECOND SESSION

OF THE  
SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1861.

**JOURNAL**  
OF THE  
**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

OF THE  
**ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.**



**HIS EXCELLENCY**  
**SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT,**  
**GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN AND OVER**  
**THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND ITS**  
**DEPENDENCIES, &c., &c.**

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**BEING THE SECOND SESSION**

OF THE  
**SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**

**1861.**



## PROCLAMATION.

*By His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,*  
**A. BANNERMAN,** *Knight, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief*  
*[L.S.] in and over the Island of Newfoundland and*  
*its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the*  
*same.*

**WHEREAS** the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued until **FRIDAY**, the Tenth Day of August: And Whereas I think fit to prorogue the said General Assembly until **MONDAY**, the First Day of October now next ensuing:

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until **MONDAY**, the First 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, the Sixth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, and in the Twenty Fourth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

**JOHN KENT,**

*Colonial Secretary.*



## PROCLAMATION.

*By His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,*  
**A. BANNERMAN,** *Knight, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief*  
*in and over the Island of Newfoundland and*  
*its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the*  
*same.*  
[L. S.]

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued until **MONDAY**, the First day of October : And Whereas I think fit to prorogue the said General Assembly until **SATURDAY**, the First day of December now next ensuing :

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until **SATURDAY**, the First day of December 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 afore-said Island, the 25th Day of September, 1860, and in the Twenty Fourth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

**JOHN KENT,**

*Colonial Secretary.*



## PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN,  
[L.S.]

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

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued until **SATURDAY**, the First Day of December: And Whereas I think fit to prorogue the said General Assembly until **MONDAY**, the Third Day of December now next ensuing:

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until **MONDAY**, the Third Day of December next, *then to meet for the despatch of business*; of which all persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Government House at St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, the 16th Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, and in the Twenty Fourth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

**JOHN KENT,**

*Colonial Secretary.*



# PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Sir Alexander HARRISON,  
A. HARRISON, Knight, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief  
in and over the Island of Newfoundland and  
the Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the  
said Island.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands prorogued until  
SATURDAY, the First Day of December: And Whereas I think fit to  
prorogue the said General Assembly until MONDAY, the Third Day of De-  
cember now next ensuing;

I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General  
Assembly until MONDAY, the Third Day of December next, when to meet  
for the despatch of business, of which all persons concerned are required  
and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Government House  
at St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, the Tenth Day  
of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and  
Sixty, and in the Twenty Fourth Year of Her  
Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command

JOHN KEET

Colonial Secretary

# LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Second Session Seventh General Assembly,  
24th Victoria.

MONDAY, 3rd DECEMBER, 1860.

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

At Two of the Clock, P. M., the House met.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

“ EDWARD MORRIS

“ NICHOLAS STABB

“ JOHN HOGSETT

“ JOHN ROCHFORT

“ PATRICK KOUGH

“ PHILIP DUGGAN

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT

“ ROBERT KENT

At Two of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor  
having arrived at the Council Chamber, and being seated on the  
Throne, the Honorable the President of the Council commanded  
the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod attendant on the Council,  
to go to the Commons House of Assembly, and inform the Mem-  
bers thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they  
do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House; and they being come  
thereto, His Excellency informed the House that it having been  
communicated to him that AMBROSE SHEA, Esquire, their Speaker,  
was unwell and unable to attend in his place, it would be necessary  
for them to return and choose a Speaker; which being done, and

Governor arrives at  
Council Chamber.

The Assembly sum-  
moned to attend him.

**3rd December, 1860.**

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the choice approved of, His Excellency was then pleased to open the present Session by a gracious Speech to both Houses.

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

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

*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

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

His Excellency's Speech  
on opening the Session.

I have been induced to open this Session at an earlier period than usual, with a view to bring under your consideration matters of great importance, which I shall presently advert to; but before doing so, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to allude to an event which has occurred since we last met, and which will long be remembered with pride and pleasure in this Colony—the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; he having first set foot, on this side of the Atlantic, on the Island of Newfoundland. The sojourn of that intelligent and most amiable Prince was necessarily short, but long enough to endear him to all classes, he having won the affection of every heart; and all will join in wishing that God's best blessings may be abundantly showered upon him. We, and the Queen's subjects in her North American Provinces, ought to be deeply thankful to our Gracious Sovereign for sanctioning his visit to these important parts of her dominions in the Western Hemisphere at an age when early impressions are seldom effaced in after life; and the happy results of such a visit may be felt hereafter, as they are now appreciated, not only by Her Majesty's subjects, but by the people of the neighbouring Republic, whose warm reception of the Heir to the Crown of England clearly manifests their desire that amity and friendship between the powerful nations of the United Kingdom and the United States of America may long continue to exist.

2.—The first subject of importance which will demand your early attention, is the distress which now prevails, and which, I fear,



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**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.**

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will much extend during the Winter among the people in many of the Districts of this Colony. That distress may be accounted for, from the Seal as well as the Cod Fishery having proved, I believe, far below an average, while there has been a great failure in the Potato crop. The Government will of course lay before you all the information that it has yet acquired on this subject. Advances have already been made in consequence of urgent applications on behalf of those who may be called the permanent poor, in several Districts of this Colony; but such advances cannot be continued without the authority of the Legislature. Besides a large number of the aged and infirm requiring relief, I fear that other demands to a great extent will be made on you. The system of administering relief, which has so long existed, (if it can be called a system) is radically defective, for nothing can be more demoralizing to the people than an indiscriminate distribution of relief, thus recognising them as paupers without a due examination into their circumstances, while they continue, as paupers, to enjoy political privileges and to share in the Election of Representatives to the House of Assembly. I am not aware that such a practice prevails in any other Colony.— You know that the population of Newfoundland mainly depend on the Fisheries for subsistence; and when their industry is rewarded with successful seasons many of them are improvident, and seldom look forward to a period of distress. No pains should be spared to give encouragement to Agriculture and to every other source that can give employment to the labouring classes, to prevent, as far as possible, their resorting to pauper relief. This question is one of such vast importance to all classes of the community that I most earnestly hope it will meet with your serious attention; and, in the meantime, I think it would be advisable that, where relief is required in the outer Districts, it should be authorized by a Stipendiary Magistrate on the recommendation of some Clergyman in his vicinity.

3.—About six weeks ago a question arose relative to the legality of the continuance of the additional Tax of Ten per Cent. on the Duties of all goods and merchandize imported into St. John's, which was first levied by the 10th Victoria, Cap. 1, and was passed by the Newfoundland Legislature soon after the calamitous fire

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which took place in June, 1846. The first intimation of an objection to a continuance of this Tax was an address sent to me by the Chamber of Commerce, which will be laid before you with the reply of the Executive Council. The question is one which involves a considerable amount of Revenue, but it appears to me to be entirely a legal one which must be decided by Judicial authority; for, although the Legislature may alter, amend, or repeal,—it can go no further,—and it is quite competent for any of Her Majesty's subjects who may consider themselves aggrieved by any Act or Acts of the Legislature, to appeal to a Judicial Tribunal, which will decide on the legality or illegality of the Statute which is referred to. The Colony, I hope, will not be involved in any expensive litigation, as the whole question must rest on the legal construction which may be put on the Act already alluded to, and subsequent Acts passed by the Legislature of this Colony. At the same time, I think all will admit that the question is one which should be decided as soon as possible. My attention was never directed to the levy of Ten per Cent duty before, for it does not appear in the Revenue Act; and, if a stranger comes to St. John's to sell a cargo of goods, he will find that in addition to the duties which appear in the Tariff which is annually circulated for the information of the public, he will have to pay ten per cent on the value of all duties on his cargo, which is not exacted in any other port.

4 —I have now to call your attention to another subject, namely, Direct Steam Communication; and I beg to refer you to the Documents which were laid before you during last Session, and which you will find in the Appendix to the Journals of the Legislative Council, (those of the House of Assembly I only received on Saturday evening) from page 257 to page 291. Since that time correspondence has taken place with Her Majesty's Government and the Agent of the Galway Company here; and on a recent application from that gentleman to pay the Subsidy stipulated by the old Contract which terminated on the 1st of January of this year, the Council did not consider themselves in a position to accede to the Agent's request until advised by Her Majesty's Government, and I have been in daily expectation of hearing from the Secretary

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of State on this subject. It is needless for me to allude to the inconvenience which the community has suffered by the irregularities which have taken place in our Steam Postal arrangements with the mother country. The Chamber of Commerce has complained to the Secretary of State; and to the same quarter I considered it my duty to state facts connected with this subject, with the sole object to have these irregularities remedied by Her Majesty's Government. For, if the people of Newfoundland are to pay a large sum for Steam Postal Communication, they are entitled to receive value for their money.

5—I have now the satisfaction to announce to you that a Contract has been entered into with the Owners of the “Victoria” Steamer, a vessel well known on this coast, and which, this Fall, has been thoroughly repaired, with new Boilers, &c., &c. The “Victoria” will be employed in communicating with many of the Outports of this Island, carrying goods, passengers, and the Mails, both North and South; and I believe it will be admitted that such an intercourse will, more than anything else, tend to promote the welfare, interests, prosperity, and (I sincerely hope) the civilization of so many of the people of Newfoundland. The details of the arrangements which have been made will be laid before you.

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

6—The Revenue for this year, to the 24th November, amounts to £101,000. You will observe there has been a decrease from the last year, and, as I hear that considerable stocks of goods are on hand, an increase is not to be expected. I have, more than once, urged on the House of Assembly that the sums which they may consider proper to vote ought to be limited by the means placed at their disposal; and you, gentlemen, may feel more inclined to listen to the suggestion, when I inform you of a circumstance which, I daresay, you are well aware of—that the Debt of the Colony has been of late years increasing; and that it now amounts to £182,500, the interest on which is £9,940; and the late fire at Carbonear (a calamity which I deeply regret has befallen that town) will, I suspect, add to the Colonial debt several thousand pounds. It is right,

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however to state that I understand there is deposited in the Savings' Bank, under the head of "Sinking Fund," a sum amounting to £9,733, which reduces the liabilities of the Colony by that amount. That system must be a wrong one which increases the permanent debt of a Colony by appropriating from its ordinary revenue, raised by indirect taxation, large sums for purposes which benefit the few at the expense of the many, and which are, therefore, legitimate objects for direct taxation; and a revision of your finance system may become a question deserving serious consideration. The Estimates will be laid before you, and, in voting the sums which are indispensable for the making and maintaining the Roads and Bridges of the Colony, I hope you will take care that the money shall be properly expended, and that if a laborer receive (as he is well entitled to) a fair day's wages, the Colony get a fair day's work.

7—On the question of Education there were differences of opinion, relative to subdivision of the grants, during the last Session, and the House of Assembly ordered Reports to be prepared from the different Districts on that subject; these reports will be laid before you; and on a question of such vital importance to the Colony, I am sure they will meet from you with the attention which is due to them.

8—Complaints are daily, and I think justly, made of the inefficiency of the Police Force. Soon after my arrival in the Colony I was surprised to see so small a number of Policemen in a town with so large a population as St. John's, and with Beats extending in various localities, from East to West, several miles. I applied to the Secretary of State to ascertain what would be the expense of procuring additional men from the well-organized London Police, some of them having been sent to other Colonies. The information I received was laid before the Council, but the expense was considered to be too great. A Memorial which reached me from the Magistrates of Carbonear last week will also be laid before you, asking for an additional Police force, in consequence of the disorderly state of that town.

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9—I shall direct to be laid before you a Despatch from the Secretary of State relative to the firing of Fog Guns at Fort Amherst.

10—The Colonial Secretary will also lay before you a draft of a proposed Act for the organization of a Volunteer Force in Newfoundland; a Despatch relative to Salary for a Shipping Master, as well as Despatches on other subjects which I have adverted to.

*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

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

11—I shall now refer to another matter which, although the last, is not the least in importance, and which all of us are deeply interested in—the Fishery Question. I had expected before now to have to submit to you the result of the negotiations which have been going on between the Governments of England and France. I gave publicity to a verbal communication made to me by the Duke of Newcastle on his visit here. Since that time I have had no information further than a short despatch from another of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the absence of the Duke, and in answer to an enquiry from me, announcing that "the Convention with France on the subject of the Fisheries is not yet finally concluded, but its terms are substantially agreed upon," and that he, the Secretary of State, hoped "shortly to be able to inform me that it is completed, and to send me a copy of the document." I therefore apprehend that we must patiently wait for the information I have been promised, and which I am in daily expectation of receiving. I have no doubt that documents will be laid before the Imperial Parliament relative to the Newfoundland Fisheries, which will, I am sure, be anxiously looked for and perused by the people who are most interested in this question.

12—I shall be happy to co-operate with you on all subjects which may promote the interests of the Colony, and will not further occupy your time.

Ordered—That the said Speech be printed.

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On motion of Honorable Mr. MORRIS,—

Select Committee to draft Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech.

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

Committee—Honorable Messrs. Morris, Hogsett, and Stabb.

Notice of Bill to consolidate and amend the law of Insolvency.

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

House adjourns.

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

**THURSDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1860.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

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

“ JOHN ROCHFORT  
 “ EDWARD MORRIS  
 “ NICHOLAS STABB  
 “ PATRICK KOUGH  
 “ ROBERT J. PINSENT  
 “ JOHN HOGSETT  
 “ ROBERT KENT

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Draft of Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech on the opening of the Session presented—  
 Read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, from the Select Committee appointed to draft the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech, presented a draft of the same, which was received and read a first time,—and,

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

**6th December, 1860.**

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.**

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The Honorable Mr. MORRIS gives notice, that he will on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule of this House in reference to the passing of the said Address.

Notice to suspend  
35th Rule of the House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the House went into Committee of Privilege,—

House in Committee  
of Privilege.

The Honorable Mr. ROCHFORD in the Chair.

Moved by the Honorable the PRESIDENT, seconded by the Honorable Mr. HOGSETT,—

That James Walsh be appointed to fill the office of First Doorkeeper to this House, vacant by the death of the late Valentine Born.

Ordered accordingly,—and,

Ordered—On motion, that James Corcoran be appointed Second Doorkeeper to this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS,—

That Ambrose Ronayne be appointed Assistant Doorkeeper;

Moved by the Honorable Mr. KOUGH in amendment,—

That Thomas Dwyer be appointed to the same.

Whereupon the said motion was negatived,—and,

Ordered—That the said Ambrose Ronayne be Assistant Doorkeeper.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the foregoing Appointments, together with the following Resolution, which was moved by the Honorable Mr. HOGSETT, and adopted :—

Appointments and  
Resolution reported—

*Resolved*—That the course adopted during the recess, by the Board of Works, in withholding the Clerk's Room from his use, was an infringement of the rights of the Council, and in opposition

The Resolution.

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to the resolution adopted during the last Session; and that in future the room should be exclusively held for the use of the Members and Clerk of the Council.

**Ordered—That the Report be received.**

Notice to move House into Committee on consideration of the prevailing destitution.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS gives notice, that he will on tomorrow move the House into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration that paragraph of His Excellency's Speech which has reference to the prevailing destitution amongst some portion of the population, in order to co-operate with the House of Assembly.

Notice to place Reply of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Address of Council, on the Journals.

The Honorable Mr. STABB gives notice, that he will on tomorrow move that the Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Address from the Council, be inserted in the Journals of this House.

House adjourns.

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

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**MONDAY, 10th DECEMBER, 1860.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 " PHILIP DUGGAN  
 " EDWARD MORRIS  
 " NICHOLAS STABB  
 " PATRICK KOUGH  
 " JOHN HOGSETT  
 " ROBERT J. PINSENT  
 " ROBERT KENT

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.



10th December, 1860.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT laid before the House a Letter from Mr. Adams, requesting the acceptance by the Legislative Council of a Lithograph of the Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Letter and Lithograph from Mr. Adams laid before the Council.

Which was read, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. STABB,—

Ordered—That a reply thereto be sent to Mr. Adams, acknowledging the receipt of the same.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS laid upon the table of the House a Memorial from W. J. Ward, Esq., Editor of the *Morning Post*.

The Honorable Mr. PINSENT presented a Petition from Robert and Francis Winton, Editors of the *Daily News*.

Ordered—To lie on the table.

Moved by the Honorable Mr. PINSENT—

That the Lithograph presented to this House by Mr. Adams, be framed and glazed; and on question being put it was resolved in the affirmative.

*Contents.*

Hon. Mr. Pinsent  
 “ Kough  
 “ Morris  
 “ Duggan  
 “ Stabb

*Non-Contents.*

Hon. Mr. Hogsett

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech was read a second time—and,

Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech read second time.

Ordered—Pursuant to notice, that the 35th Rule be suspended with reference thereto.

35th Rule of the House suspended.

Whereupon the House went into Committee on the said Address presently—

Address committed.

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**The Honorable Mr. KOUGH in the Chair.**

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

**Ordered—That the Report be received.**

The Honorable Mr PINSENT gives notice, that he will move the adoption of an Address to His Excellency the Governor, for all Correspondence between the Local and Imperial Governments in relation to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company and between the Governor and the Agent on the same subject; also, for any Correspondence in reference to the increase of Troops in this Colony.

Notice of Address for Correspondence relative to Atlantic R. M. S. N. Company; also, in reference to increase of Troops.

The Honorable Mr. STABB gives notice, that he will move the appointment of a Committee to prepare an Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen on the safe return of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to England, from his North American Tour.

Notice of Committee to prepare Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty on return of Prince of Wales to England.

The Honorable Mr. STABB gives notice, that he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor for a Return of any Reports on Distress existing or anticipated, made to the Government from the various Outports; also, of all applications received for immediate relief; a statement of relief sent to the various Outports, with copies of Instructions for its distribution; a return of the number of permanent and casual Poor in St. John's, for the months of August, September, October, and November, with the amount expended in each month; also, the number of permanent and casual Poor receiving relief at this time, and weekly cost of the same; and a copy of the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Commissioners of the Poor to be observed in all applications for relief, and the highest and lowest amounts given weekly to any one pauper.

Notice of Address to His Excellency for sundry returns.

House adjourns.

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

**11th December, 1860.**

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.**

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**TUESDAY, 11th DECEMBER, 1860.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

“ NICHOLAS STABB

“ EDWARD MORRIS

“ PATRICK KOUGH

“ JOHN HOGSETT

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT

“ ROBERT KENT

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the House went into Committee on the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech,—

Address in reply to  
His Excellency's Speech  
Committed—

The Honorable Mr. KOUGH in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Address without amendment.

Reported—

Ordered—That the Report be received.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the Address was then read a third time and passed, and is as follows :—

Read 3rd time and  
passed—

*To His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight,  
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief, &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

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

The Address,

We most cordially concur with Your Excellency's remarks upon the auspicious visit, during the past Summer, of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to this and the neighboring Depen-

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dencies of the **British Empire**, and more especially do we appreciate the distinguished compliment conferred on this ancient Colony being the first to welcome His Royal Highness on this side of the Atlantic.

Although we regretted the brief sojourn of His Royal Highness among us, yet we assure Your Excellency that the event is one never to be forgotten while British feeling and British gratitude have a being, and we trust, with Your Excellency, that the results of this visit may be hereafter felt as they are now appreciated, not alone by the people of this Island, but by all Her Majesty's subjects in the other North American possessions which have been honored by the presence of His Royal Highness. Nor can we omit on this occasion to assure Your Excellency, how deeply gratifying to us has been the warm-hearted reception of the Heir Apparent to the Throne of England by the citizens of the neighboring Republic; and we concur with Your Excellency that such manifestations evidently evince a desire that amity and friendship between the two great and powerful nations of the United Kingdom and United States may long continue to exist; and we desire at the same time, to express our unfeigned gratification on hearing by the Mail that His Royal Highness had returned in safety to the shores of England.

We lament the distress that now prevails, and which may possibly extend during the Winter among the people in many of the Districts of the Colony, and agree with Your Excellency as to the cause of such distress. We, however, entertain a belief that this subject will recommend itself to the earliest consideration of the Legislature, in order that relief may be afforded where it is actually required; and we agree with Your Excellency that where the population mainly depend on the Fisheries for subsistence, as in Newfoundland, no pains should be spared to give encouragement to Agriculture, and to every other source of employment, to prevent, as far as possible the labouring classes from becoming recipients of pauper relief—a circumstance so degrading and demoralizing in its results; and in the mode of dispensing subsistence to the destitute we have no doubt that the suggestions of Your Excellency will meet with due consideration.

11th December, 1860.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, *Governor.*

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We regret to learn that any question should have arisen as to the legality of the continuance of the Tax of Ten per Cent on the Duties of all Goods and Merchandize imported into St. John's, and which Tax was first levied under the provisions of the 10th Vic., Cap. 1; and we thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce on this subject shall be laid before us. Irrespective of the differences of opinion that at present exist upon this matter, we concur with your Excellency that the question is one of much importance, involving a large amount of Revenue, and we hope that the matter may meet with a speedy and satisfactory adjustment.

We thank Your Excellency for calling the attention of the Council to the subject of Direct Steam Communication, and also for referring to those documents sent by Your Excellency to the Council during the last Session of the Legislature, and for the information relative to the correspondence recently had between the Government and the Agent of the Galway Steam Company. It is matter of regret to the Council that the community has suffered so much inconvenience by the irregularities complained of as having taken place in our Steam Postal Arrangements with the mother country; and we thank Your Excellency for the interest which you have manifested in bringing this subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, concurring as we do in the remark of Your Excellency, "that if the people of Newfoundland are to pay a large sum for Steam Postal Communication they are entitled to receive value for their money."

We thank Your Excellency for the information that a Contract has been entered into with the owners of the Victoria Steamer. Local Steam Communication must prove a social advantage in which all feel a common interest, and the Council believe that an intercourse by Steam with the Outports of the Island will be largely instrumental in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the people generally.

We regret to observe that there has been a diminution of the Revenue for the past year, and we confidently rely that, consistent with the requirements of the Colony, a due regard to economy will

**11th December, 1860.**

**SECOND SESSION, SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 24th VICTORIA.**

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be observed in the appropriation of all monies by the Legislature ; and we at the same time are sorry to perceive that the public debt may to some extent be augmented in consequence of the recent calamitous fire in the town of Carbonear.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the Public Estimates shall be laid before us.

We are aware that there has existed a difference of opinion relative to the subdivision of the Education Grant, and trust that a measure may meet the approval of the Legislature by which all differences of opinion on this important subject may be reconciled, and the blessings of education advanced.

We quite agree with Your Excellency as to the necessity of increasing the Police Force in a town with so large a population as St. John's, and thank Your Excellency for the deep interest which you have taken in this matter, and we hope that by some judicious municipal arrangement this department of the public service may be made more efficient.

We thank Your Excellency for promising to lay before us the several despatches adverted to by you.

It is a subject of regret to us that Your Excellency has not yet been furnished with the Documents relative to the settlement of the Fishery Question. We anxiously hope that the negotiations, whatever they may be, between the respective Governments of England and France, will fully secure to the people of this Colony the full enjoyment of those rights to which they are entitled ; and, above all, do we rely on the assurance conveyed to us in the year 1857, in the despatch of the then Secretary of State, the Right Hon. Mr. Labouchere, "That the consent of the community of Newfoundland was regarded by Her Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any remodification of their Territorial or Maritime rights."

We thank Your Excellency for your offer to co-operate with the Council in such measures as may tend to promote the interests of the Colony.

(Signed) **L. O'BRIEN, President.**

**12th December, 1860.**

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.**

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Ordered—On motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, that the Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor, by the whole House; and that the Honorable the President do ascertain from His Excellency at what time he may be pleased to receive the same.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT informed the House, that he had received from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary a Communication, that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to receive the Address of the Council at half-past Twelve o'clock on Tomorrow.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, Noon. House adjourns.

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**WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1860.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 “ NICHOLAS STABB  
 “ EDWARD MORRIS  
 “ PATRICK KOUGH  
 “ ROBERT KENT

Members present.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

At half-past Twelve o'clock the House proceeded to Government House, with the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech.

Address in reply to the Governor's opening Speech, presented—

At One o'clock the House having returned the Honorable the PRESIDENT reported, that His Excellency the Governor had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to return an answer thereto in the following words:—

**12th December, 1860.**

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His Excellency's  
Reply.

*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

I beg to thank you for the Address which has just been presented to me.

I am sure it will be gratifying to Her Majesty, as it is to Her Representative in this Colony, to hear how cordially you appreciate the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this and the neighboring Dependencies of the British Empire.

It is satisfactory, also, to find that you concur with me in believing that the warm-hearted reception of the Heir Apparent to the Throne of England by the citizens of the United States evidently shows, on their part, a desire that amity and friendship should long exist between our two powerful nations.

I have to thank you for the notice which you have taken of the various important matters which I considered it necessary to allude to at the commencement of the Session, and which I have no doubt will meet with the due consideration of the Legislative Council, and that the subject of the distress which unfortunately prevails in Newfoundland, will occupy the earliest attention of the Legislature in order that relief may be afforded where it is actually required.

Whenever I receive authentic information from Her Majesty's Government on the Fishery Question, no time shall be lost in laying that information before the Legislature.

Government-House,  
12th December, 1860.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. STABB,—

Ordered—That the Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Address of the Legislative Council, together with Address, be inserted in the Journals of this House.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. STABB, the following Address was read and adopted:—

Address to H. R. H.  
Prince of Wales and  
Reply, to be inserted  
in Journals.



**12th December, 1860.**

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.**

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*To His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight,  
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief, &c.*

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—**

Address to His Excellency the Governor for sundry returns.

The Legislative Council, in Session convened, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to have laid before this House a return of any Reports on distress existing, or anticipated, made to the Government from the various Outports; also, of all applications received for immediate relief; a statement of relief sent to the different Outports, with copies of Instructions for its distribution.

A return of the number of permanent and casual Poor in St. John's for the months of August, September, October, and November, with the amount expended in each month; also, the number of permanent and casual Poor receiving relief at this time, and weekly cost of the same; and a copy of the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Commissioners of the Poor, to be observed in all applications of relief, and the highest and lowest amounts given weekly to any one pauper.

(Signed) **L. O'BRIEN, President.**

Council Chamber,  
December 12th, 1860. }

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

House adjourns.

**14th December, 1860.**

**SECOND SESSION, SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 24th VICTORIA.**

**FRIDAY, 14th DECEMBER, 1860.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

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

“ EDWARD MORRIS

“ NICHOLAS STABB

“ PHILIP DUGGAN

“ PATRICK KOUGH

“ JOHN HOGSETT

“ ROBERT KENT

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

House in Committee of Privilege.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the House went into Committee of Privilege,—

The Honorable Mr. DUGGAN in the Chair.

The Memorial of W. J. Ward and Petition of Robert and Francis Winton were read,—and,

Ordered—To lie on the table.

After some time the House resumed.

Committee appointed to prepare Address of Congratulation on return to England of H.R.H.

The Honorable Mr. STABB, pursuant to the order of the day, moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to prepare an Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen, on the safe return of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from his North American Tour.

Ordered—That the Honorable Messrs. Stabb, Morris and Kough be the Committee for that purpose.

Message and Resolutions brought up on the subject of Poor Relief.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Message, together with certain Resolutions for the concurrence of this House, on the subject of provision for relief of the Poor,—

Which were read a first time,—and,

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

**15th December, 1860.**

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.**

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS gives notice, that he will on to-morrow move the suspension of the 35th Rule in reference to the Resolutions sent up by the House of Assembly on the subject of provision for relief of the Poor.

Notice to suspend  
35th Rule.

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

House adjourns.

**SATURDAY, 15th DECEMBER, 1860.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 " ROBERT KENT  
 " EDWARD MORRIS  
 " JOHN HOGSETT  
 " NICHOLAS STABB  
 " PATRICK KOUGH

Members present.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

The Honorable Mr. STABB, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare an Address to Her Majesty on the safe arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from his North American tour, presented the following Address, which was read and adopted :—

Address to Her Majesty on safe return of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales from his tour—  
Presented and adopted—

*To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*

The Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

We, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, beg to approach Your Most Gracious Majesty with the most devoted and loyal attachment to your Majesty's Throne and Person.

**15th December, 1860.**

**SECOND SESSION, SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 24th VICTORIA.**

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In the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to this and other of the North American Colonies, we had a proof of the deep interest your Majesty takes in the welfare and happiness of your Colonial subjects; and it afforded us, in common with the inhabitants at large, the privilege of paying our homage to Your Majesty through the person of His Royal Highness.

We rejoiced in the loyal and hearty welcome everywhere accorded to His Royal Highness in the neighboring Colonies, and in the enthusiastic reception he met with in the United States. We participated in the anxiety naturally felt by Your Majesty and all classes of Your Majesty's subjects, in the protracted voyage of His Royal Highness across the Atlantic, and the news of his safe arrival was received by us with unmixed gratification.

We beg to tender to Your Majesty, and to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, our dutiful and heartfelt congratulations on the safe return of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and also of His R. H. Prince Alfred, from a more distant Colony, and pray that Divine Providence may continue to watch over and preserve those so deservedly dear to Your Majesty, and that Your Majesty may be long spared to reign over a happy and prosperous Nation.

(Signed)

**LAURENCE O'BRIEN.**

*President.*

Council Chamber,  
15th December, 1860.

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

Deputation—Honorable Messrs. Morris and Stabb.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the Resolutions sent from the Assembly to this House, on the subject of Poor Relief, were read a second time; and on motion, pursuant to notice, the 35th Rule was suspended with reference thereto.

Resolutions sent from  
House of Assembly on  
Poor Relief—

Read 2nd time—

35th Rule Suspended—

**15th December, 1860.**

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.**

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Whereupon, the House went into Committee on the same presently,—

Resolutions committed—

The Honorable Mr. STABB in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Resolutions without amendment.

Reported—

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Whereupon, the said Resolutions were read a third time and passed,—and,

Read 3rd time and passed—

The Honorable the President signed the same.

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

Sent to the Lower House with Message—

**MR. SPEAKER,—**

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they concur in and have passed the Resolutions of the Assembly, of the 14th December instant, sent up for the concurrence of the Council, for making provision for the Poor.

(Signed) **L. O'BRIEN, President.**

Council Chamber,  
December 15th, 1860. }

The Resolutions are as follows:

12th December, 1860.

Whereas the House has learned, on the most reliable authority, that at this period considerable distress prevails amongst the population in most parts of the colony—distress far beyond the ordinary extent, and which has been occasioned by a short fishery, an extensive failure of the crops, and the prevalence of various diseases during the present year. And whereas the annual legislative provision for the relief of the poor has been found quite insufficient to

Resolutions.

**15th December, 1860.**

**SECOND SESSION, SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 24th VICTORIA.**

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meet the extraordinary demand arising from these causes, and has already been exceeded, and it is indispensable in order to prevent greater suffering, that means should be immediately provided for the support and succour of the destitute.

*Therefore Resolved*, that the Executive be authorized to expend such amount as may from time to time be shewn to them to be necessary for this object, in anticipation of the annual grant which this House will in due course place at their disposal.

*Resolved*, that this Resolution be sent to the Hon. the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

Documents laid upon  
the table.

(*Vide Appendix.*)

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS laid upon the table of the House the following Documents:—

No. 1—Copy of Agreement between the Honorable Colonial Secretary and Aaron DeGraw, to run Steamer "Victoria" North and South of the Island.—10th November, 1860.

No. 2—Despatch from Colonial Office, stating that Fishery Convention with France not yet finally completed.—11th September, 1860.

No. 3—Correspondence relative to Atlantic Steam Navigation Company with Imperial Government, &c.

Ordered—That the same be printed.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, the 21st day of January next, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

**21st January, 1861.**

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.**

**MONDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1861.**

**The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

**House meets.**

**PRESENT :**

*The Honorable* **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**  
 " **PHILIP DUGGAN**  
 " **JOHN ROCHFORT**  
 " **PATRICK KOUGH**  
 " **ROBERT KENT**

**Members present.**

**The Minutes of the 15th December last, were read.**

**The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the House certain Documents, together with Letter of Instructions dated 3rd January, 1861, relative to the mode of administering Relief in future to the casual and permanent Poor, &c.—also,**

**Documents laid upon the table.**

*(Vide Appendix.)*

**The following Message from His Excellency to the Legislative Council, transmitting copies of Duke of Newcastle's Despatch (No. 59) with other Correspondence relative to Direct Steam, and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company :—**

**Message from the Governor and documents laid upon the table.**

*(Vide Appendix.)*

**A. BANNERMAN, Governor.**

**Referring to the observations which the Governor made relative to Direct Steam Communication, and the Subsidy to be paid to the Galway Company, he has now to lay before the Legislative Council Despatch from the Secretary of State, with enclosure from the Post Master General, forwarded by His Grace, and received by the last Mail.**

**Government-House,**

**21st January, 1861.**

**Ordered—That the said documents be printed.**

**On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.**

**House adjourns.**

28th January, 1861.

SECOND SESSION, SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 24th VICTORIA.

MONDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1861.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 " EDWARD MORRIS  
 " NICHOLAS STABB  
 " PATRICK KOUGH  
 " JOHN HOGSETT  
 " ROBERT J. PINSENT  
 " ROBERT KENT

The Minutes of Monday, the 21st January, were read.

Letters on the subject of the constitution of Legislative Council, laid on the table, and read.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT laid on the table of the House a Letter from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, together with a communication from His Excellency the Governor to him, on subject of constitution of the Legislative Council, which were read by the Clerk and are as follows :—

Secretary's Office,  
 24th January, 1861.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying Letter, received by me from His Excellency, relative to the present Constitution of the Legislative Council.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. KENT.

The Honorable L. O'Brien,  
 &c., &c., &c.

Government House,  
 24th January, 1861.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to you by the President of the Legislative Council, directing your



**28th January, 1861.**

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.**

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attention to the fact that there are but nine members now constituting the Legislative Council, and as several members have expressed doubts as to the legality of its Acts unless the Council should be composed of not less than ten members,—he requests you to be good enough to bring the subject as early as convenient under the consideration of the Government. If the President of the Legislative Council means by “the Government” the Executive Council, as Governor, and presiding over that body, I can solve the doubts of the several members of the Legislative Council alluded to by referring them to the 10th, 11th, and 12th Royal Instructions, and by which I must be entirely guided.

I have to request that you will send this Letter, or a copy of it, to Mr. O’Brien, the President of the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

**A. BANNERMAN,**  
Governor.

Hon. John Kent, Colonial Secretary.

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

Notice of Law of Insolvency Bill.

The Honorable Mr. PINSENT gives notice, that he will, on tomorrow, move the adoption of a Resolution recording regret for the loss, by death, since the last Session, of the Honorable Doctor CARSON and the Honorable PHILIP DUGGAN.

Notice of Resolution respecting late Hon'ble. Dr. Carson and Philip Duggan.

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

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*4th February, 1861.*

SECOND SESSION, SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 24th VICTORIA.

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*MONDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1861.*

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

*The Honorable* NICHOLAS STABB  
 “ JOHN HOGSETT  
 “ PATRICK KOUGH  
 “ ROBERT KENT  
 “ ROBERT J. PINSENT

The Honorable the PRESIDENT being absent, the Chair was taken by the Senior Member present, the Honorable NICHOLAS STABB.

The Minutes of Monday, the 28th of January, were read.

Law of Insolvency  
 Bill—

Read 1st time.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law of Insolvency was read a first time,—and,

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

Notice of Culling of  
 Fish Bill.

The Honorable Mr. HOGSETT gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, bring in a Bill to provide for the Culling of Fish.

House adjourns.

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

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**8th February, 1861.**

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.**

**FRIDAY, 8th FEBRUARY, 1861.**

**The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

House meets.

**PRESENT :**

**The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**  
 " **NICHOLAS STABB**  
 " **JOHN HOGSETT**  
 " **PATRICK KOUGH**  
 " **ROBERT J. PINSENT**  
 " **ROBERT KENT**

Members present.

**The Minutes of Monday last, were read.**

**The Honorable Mr. PINSENT presented a Petition from the Corresponding Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society, of London, on subject of aid for Schools.**

Petition from Com. of C. C. and S. Society, presented.

**Ordered—To lie on the table.**

**A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled "An Act to repeal the Carbonear Street Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,"—**

Carbonear Street Amendment Bill—  
 Brought up, and read 1st time.

**Which was read a first time,—and,**

**Ordered—To be read a second time on Wednesday the 20th instant, and in the meantime to be printed.**

**Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, the following Resolutions were read and unanimously adopted by this House :—**

**Resolved—That the Legislative Council desires to record its deep regret at the melancholy death (since last Session) of the Honorable SAMUEL CARSON, M.D., whose unexpected decease deprived the Council of an excellent Member, and a sorrowing community of one who had long been valued by them for his eminent professional abilities, and endeared to them by the kindness of his disposition.**

**Resolved—That the Council has also to deplore the sudden**

**11th February, 1861.**

**SECOND SESSION, SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 24th VICTORIA.**

death of their late lamented brother member, the Honorable PHILIP DUGGAN, who, as a Merchant, a Citizen, and a Legislator, was generally esteemed for his independence, benevolence, and intelligence.

(Signed) **LAURENCE O'BRIEN.**

*President.*

Law of Insolvency  
Bill—

Read 2nd time.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law of Insolvency was read a second time,—and,

Ordered—To be committed on to-morrow.

Notice for appointment  
of member of Leg. Li-  
brary Committee.

The Honorable Mr. PINSENT gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, move the appointment of a member to serve on the Joint Committee of both Houses for the superintendence of the Legislative Library, in place of the Honorable James Tobin.

House adjourns.

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

**MONDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1861.**

There were present,—

*The Honorable* **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**  
 “ **NICHOLAS STABB**  
 “ **PATRICK KOUGH**  
 “ **ROBERT KENT**

House adjourned for  
want of a quorum.

At half-past 4 o'clock the Honorable the PRESIDENT took the Chair, and declared the House adjourned for want of a quorum, until Friday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

15th February, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

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FRIDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Members present.

“ NICHOLAS STABB

“ PATRICK KOUGH

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT

“ EDWARD MORRIS

“ ROBERT KENT

The Minutes of Friday and Monday last, were read.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the House the following Documents :—

Documents laid upon the table by direction of the Governor.

(*Vide Appendix.*)

Education Reports from Inspectors of Schools.

Resolution of General Committee on the subject of a suitable Memorial to the Prince of Wales.

Letter from Mr. Gisborne, recommending pecuniary assistance be granted towards a Mineralogical and Agricultural Survey of the Island.

Annual Statement of Union Bank of Newfoundland.

Annual Statement of Commercial Bank.

Annual Statement of Newfoundland Fire Insurance Company.

Annual Statement of Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company.

Annual Statement of St. John's Marine Insurance Company.

Annual Statement of Water Company, and other Papers relative to increase of Stock.

Report of General Superintendent of Fisheries.

Report of Officer at Cape John.

**15th February, 1861.**

**SECOND SESSION, SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 24th VICTORIA.**

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**Report of Officer at Belle Isle.**

**Post Master General's Report, with enclosures for the year 1860.**

Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle laid upon the table by the President.

The Honorable the **PRESIDENT**, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle:—

**Newfoundland.**

(No. 66.)

**Downing Street,  
24th January, 1861.**

**SIR,—**

I have the honor to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 64, of the 19th November last, in which you desire me to present to the Queen an Address from the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, on occasion of the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to North America.

I have laid that Address before the Queen. Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously, and has commanded me, to express through you, to the Members of the Legislative Council, her sense of the loyal and affectionate terms in which it is conceived.

Her Majesty desires me to add that she has derived sincere gratification from observing the respect and cordiality with which the Prince of Wales was received, as well in Newfoundland, as in all other parts of her Majesty's American possessions which His Royal Highness was able to visit in the course of the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

**NEWCASTLE.**

**Governor Sir A. Bannerman.**

**15th February, 1861.**

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.**

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On motion of the Honorable Mr. STABB,—

Ordered—That the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools ; and also, the Reports of the Superintendent and others, of the Fisheries, laid on the table of this House, be printed.

Documents ordered to be printed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, the House went into Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law of Insolvency,—

Law of Insolvency Bill committed—

The Honorable Mr. KOUGH in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Reported with amendments.

Ordered—That the Report be received—and

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

The Honorable Mr. STABB presented a Petition from the Wesleyans, and other inhabitants of Burin.

Ordered—To lie on the table.

The Honorable Mr. PINSENT gives notice, that he will ask the Organ of the Government what action has been taken in the matter of the Suspension of Mr. Reader, Stipendiary Magistrate of Old Perlican, and whether there now is any Stipendiary Magistrate in that locality.

Notice to ask what has been done respecting the suspension of Mr. Reader.

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

House adjourns.

**18th February, 1861.**

**SECOND SESSION, SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 24th VICTORIA.**

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**MONDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1861.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 " PATRICK KOUGH  
 " NICHOLAS STABB  
 " ROBERT J. PINSENT  
 " EDWARD MORRIS  
 " ROBERT KENT

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Petition of inhabitants  
of Burin read.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. STABB, the Petition of the Wesleyans and other inhabitants of Burin, praying for a grant to them of Fifty Pounds, annually, towards the support of a Commercial School in Colliers Cove, was read,—and,

Ordered—To lie on the table.

Law of Insolvency  
Bill—  
Read 3rd time, and  
passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. PINSENT, the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law of Insolvency was read a third time and passed,—and,

The Honorable the President signed the same.

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

Notice to ask to have  
Report of Physician of  
Lunatic Asylum, laid  
upon the table.

The Honorable Mr. PINSENT gives notice, that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of this House Report of the Physician of the Lunatic Asylum for the past year, with detailed statements of the number and expense of Patients and of the supposed causes of Insanity or Lunacy, if laboring under such affliction ; if not, under what other complaints.

House adjourns.

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



**21st February, 1861.**

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.**

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**THURSDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1861.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

“ NICHOLAS STABB

“ ROBERT J. PINSENT

“ EDWARD MORRIS

“ JOHN HOGSETT

“ ROBERT KENT

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday last, were read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. MORRIS, the Bill to repeal the Carbonear Street Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, was read a second time, —and,

Carbonear Street Act—

Read 2nd time.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. PINSENT, pursuant to notice, asked the Organ of the Government what action had been taken in the matter of the suspension of Mr. Reader, appointed Stipendiary Magistrate of Old Perlican, and whether there now is any Stipendiary Magistrate in that locality.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS replied, that he had asked the Premier concerning the matter, who informed him that no further action had been taken upon it, Mr. Reader still receives his salary as Stipendiary Magistrate though he does not act as such; and there has been no appointment made to Old Perlican since he was suspended.

Pursuant to notice, the Honorable Mr. PINSENT asked the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of this House Report of the Physician of the Lunatic Asylum for the past year, with detailed statements of the number and expense of Patients, and, of the supposed causes of Insanity or Lunacy, if labouring under such afflictions, if not, under what other complaints.

**25th February, 1861.**

**SECOND SESSION, SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 24th VICTORIA.**

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS informed the House, that he had applied to the Colonial Secretary, who said that the required papers should be sent down.

Notice to bring in Bill to Amend Merchants Seamen's Act, &c.

The Honorable Mr. PINSENT gives notice that he will, on the tenth day of March next, bring in a Bill to amend the Merchant Seamen's Act of this Colony, and to make provision for assistance to Shipwrecked Crews.

Notice to ask if it is intended to add to the number of the Legislative Council.

The Honorable Mr. Pinsent gives notice, that he will ask the Organ of the Government if it be the intention of the Governor in Council to add to the present number of the Legislative Council.

House adjourns.

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

**MONDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1861.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

*The Honorable* LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*  
 " PATRICK KOUGH  
 " NICHOLAS STABB  
 " ROBERT J. PINSENT  
 " JOHN HOGSETT  
 " EDWARD MORRIS  
 " ROBERT KENT

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Carbonear Street Act—  
 Committed—

Pursuant to the order of the day and on motion of the Honorable Mr. KOUGH, the House went into Committee on the Bill brought up entitled "An Act to repeal the Carbonear Street Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,"—

**25th February, 1861.**

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.**

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**The Honorable Mr. MORRIS in the Chair.**

After some time the House resumed.

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

Reported.

**Ordered—That the Report be received—and**

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

Pursuant to notice, the Honorable Mr. PINSENT asked the Organ of the Government if it be the intention of the Governor in Council to add to the present number of the Legislative Council.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS replied, that the subject was under the consideration of the Governor in Council, but that they had not yet determined to make further appointments.

The Honorable Mr. STABB presented a Petition from Stephen Parsons and others, Sealing Masters of Bay Roberts.

The Honorable Mr. STABB gives notice, that he will ask the Organ of the Government, whether it is the intention of the Government to appoint a Board of Health, or to take any steps to cleanse the town, and endeavour to stop the ravages of disease now so fatal in this community.

Notice to ask whether it is intended to appoint a Board of Health, &c.

Petition of Stephen Parsons and others.

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

House adjourns.

**27th February, 1861.**

**SECOND SESSION, SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 24th VICTORIA.**

**WEDNESDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1861.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

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

“ PATRICK KOUGH

“ NICHOLAS STABB

“ ROBERT KENT

“ EDWARD MORRIS

“ JOHN HOGSETT

The Minutes of Monday last, were read.

Carbonear Street  
Act—

Pursuant to the order of the day and on motion of the Honorable Mr. KOUGH, the Bill brought up entitled “An Act to repeal the Carbonear Street Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,” was read a third time and passed,—and,

Read 3rd time, and  
passed.

The Honorable the President signed the same.

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

Petition of Stephen  
Parsons and others,  
read.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. STABB, the Petition of Stephen Parsons and others, Sealing Masters of Bay Roberts, on the subject of Bulking Seals, was read.

Ordered—To lie on the table.

Pursuant to notice, the Honorable Mr. STABB asked the Organ of the Government whether it was the intention of the Government to appoint a Board of Health, or to take any steps to cleanse the town and to endeavour to stop the ravages of disease now so fatal to the community.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS replied, that he had called on the Premier but had been unable to see him in consequence of the Premier being particularly engaged, but would take an early opportunity of communicating with him upon the subject.

**4th March, 1861.**

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.**

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A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, a Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the Seal Fishery," which was read a first time,—and,

Seal Fishery Bill—  
Brought up, and read  
1st time.

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

The Honorable Mr. PINSENT submitted the following Resolutions, which were read and adopted:—

**Resolved—**That a Message be sent to the House of Assembly, requesting them to send to this House a copy of the Evidence (if any) taken upon the subject of a Bill sent up entitled "An Act to regulate the Seal Fishery."

**Resolved—**That a Message be sent conveying the foregoing Resolution, and requesting the information referred to.

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

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**MONDAY, 4th MARCH, 1861.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

**PRESENT :**

*The Honorable* **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**  
 " **NICHOLAS STABB**  
 " **ROBERT J. PINSENT**  
 " **PATRICK KOUGH**  
 " **EDWARD MORRIS**

Members present.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

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

6th March, 1861.

SECOND SESSION, SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 24th VICTORIA.

WEDNESDAY, 6th MARCH, 1861.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.

" NICHOLAS STABB

" EDWARD MORRIS

" ROBERT J. PINSENT

" JOHN HOGSETT

" PATRICK KOUGH

The Minutes of Monday last, were read.

House adjourns.

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



# PROCLAMATION.

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

*By His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNER-*  
*MAN, Knight, Governor, and Commander-*  
*in-Chief in and over the Island of New-*  
*foundland and its Dependencies.*

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting :

**W**HEREAS at and during the Session of the General Assembly of this Island, now being holden at St. John's, the Bill entitled "An Act to repeal the Carbonear Street Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," was passed by the Council and House of Assembly of the said Island : And whereas I, the said Governor, having afterwards seen and considered the said Bill so passed and entitled as aforesaid, did, on this Seventh Day of March, subscribe my name and give my assent to the said Bill. Now, therefore, I do by this my Proclamation, publish and make known to all Her Majesty's loving Subjects in this Island, and all others whom it may concern, that I the said Governor did, on this Seventh Day of March aforesaid, subscribe my name and did assent to the said Act.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

**R. CARTER,**

*Acting Colonial Secretary.*



# PROCLAMATION.

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

*VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the  
Faith.*

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting :

**W**HEREAS We have thought fit to Dissolve the **GENERAL ASSEMBLY** of Our Island of Newfoundland: Know ye, that We do, for this purpose, publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do, by these Presents, **DISSOLVE** the said **GENERAL ASSEMBLY**: And We do hereby discharge the Members of Our Council and of the House of Assembly of Our said Island from further attendance in the said General Assembly.

In testimony whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent under the Great Seal of Our said Island.

Witness Our trusty and well-beloved **SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief** in and over Our said Island and its Dependencies, at Saint John's, in Our said Island, the **Seventh Day of March, 1861**, and in the **Twenty Fourth Year of Our Reign.**

By His Excellency's Command,

**R. CARTER,**

*Acting Colonial Secretary.*



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A P P E N D I X

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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# PROCLAMATION

By the Queen of Great Britain,  
Elizabeth the Second,  
in Her Majesty's  
Special Council.

A. B. C. D. E.  
[Faint illegible text]

To all Whom These Things Shall Come,  
GREETING.

WHEREAS We have thought fit to dissolve the General  
Assembly of Our Island of New Zealand, and to  
order the same to be dissolved, and to  
discharge the Members of Our Council and of the  
House of Representatives of Our said Island from further attendance at  
the said General Assembly.

In testimony whereof We have caused these Our  
Letters to be signed with Our  
Hand, and the Great Seal of Great Britain to be hereunto  
affixed.

*[Large decorative flourish]*

Witness Our trusty and well-beloved Sir  
Alexander Brough, Knight, Our  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in  
and over Our said Island and its Depen-  
dencies, at Saint John's, in Our said  
Island, the Seventh Day of March, 1907,  
and in the Twenty Fourth Year of Our  
Said Majesty's Majesty.

By His Excellency's Command,  
  
A. CARTER,  
Chief Clerk of the Council.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX No. 1

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**A P P E N D I X**

TO THE

**JOURNAL**

OF THE

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

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(Signed)

C. WOOD.

Colonial Office, Downing Street,

20th September, 1860.

ATTACHED

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1900

W. H. BROWN  
& CO.

# APPENDIX.

## APPENDIX, No. 1.

### DESPATCH

*From Colonial Office, stating that the Fishery Convention with France is not yet finally completed.*

Downing Street,  
11th September, 1860.

Newfoundland.  
(No. 44.)

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note, marked "Private," of the 17th August, and to acquaint you that the Convention with France, on the subject of the Fisheries, is not yet finally concluded; but its terms are substantially agreed upon, and I hope shortly to be able to inform you that it is completed, and to send you a copy of the Document.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. WOOD.

Governor Sir A. Bannerman,  
&c., &c., &c.

## APPENDIX, No. 2.

## APPENDIX, No. 2.

## DESPATCH

*From the Duke of Newcastle, No. 59, with other Correspondence relative to Direct Steam and the Atlantic R. M. S. N. Company.*

Downing Street,  
23rd December, 1860.

Newfoundland.  
(No. 59.)

SIR,—

With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Treasury, and two letters from the General Post Office, to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, relative to the conveyance of the Mails to Newfoundland, and I also enclose a copy of a letter which I have caused to be addressed to the Treasury in answer.

You will see that I entirely concur in the opinion which the Postmaster General has been led to form of the obligations of the Company, and also in the propriety of not agreeing to relax any of these obligations.

I have, &c.

NEWCASTLE.

His Excellency  
Governor Sir A. Bannerman,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Elliot.*

Treasury Chambers, 11th December, 1860.

SIR,—

I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the information of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, with reference to your letter of the 26th ult., further relative to the Newfoundland Mail Service, that Mr. Shea, the Agent of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, at St. John's, is not warranted in assuming that any sanction was granted by Her Majesty's Government to the continuance for four years of the Contract which terminated on the first day of the present year.

*A P P E N D I X, N o. 2.*

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My Lords agreed to continue the arrangement *provisionally*, as was stated in their letter to the Colonial Office of the 9th December last, and vessels were accordingly dispatched by the Company to Newfoundland up to the 23rd June last.

From this date, however, the Company have failed to provide any Packets for this service, and they have in consequence been informed by the Postmaster General that the provisional arrangements referred to must be considered at an end.

The contribution, therefore, of Her Majesty's Government, in respect of the Subsidy, is payable only to the 23rd of June.

With regard to the arrangements for the future, I am to transmit herewith, for His Grace's information, the enclosed copies of two letters addressed to the Company by the Postmaster General.

It will be there seen that the Postmaster General is advised that the Company are bound by their Contract of June, 1859, to call at St. John's, Newfoundland, and to receive and deliver Mails there.

I am, &c.,

GEO. A. HAMILTON.

F. T. Elliot, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

*The Post Office to the A. R. M. S. N. Company.*

No. 1259 L.

SIR,—

Having laid before the Postmaster General your letter of the 8th inst., I am directed by His Lordship to request that you will state to the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company that, although by the inability of the Company to carry out the stipulations of the Contract, notwithstanding the indulgence already extended to them, they have rendered themselves liable to very heavy penalties, and to the avoidance of the Contract, His Lordship will grant the further concessions now asked for, and will permit them to suspend the Mail Service between Galway, Newfoundland, and the United States of America, until Tuesday the 12th of March next; but only on the following condition :—

That the Company shall, forthwith, execute an agreement with this Department, providing that, if they are not prepared to re-commence the service at the period named, and to continue thenceforth to fulfil all the conditions of the Contract, of April, 1859, strictly according to their fair intent and meaning, including the conveyance, without any additional payment, of Mails to and from Newfoundland, by every ship employed in the service, such Contract shall, without any further act or any liability to a claim for damages, become null and void.

(COPY.)

*The Post Office to the A. R. M. S. N. Company.*

No. 1226 L.

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of the 1st inst., in which I informed you that the Postmaster General would cause a further communication to be addressed to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company respecting the Newfoundland Mail Service, I am now directed by Lord Stanley of Alderley to request that you will state to the Directors of the Company that he cannot concur in the construction which they seek to put upon the clauses of the Contract of April, 1859, which refer to the Packets touching at Newfoundland.

His Lordship has no doubt whatever that the Contract requires the Company to land and embark mails at Newfoundland, as part of the service paid for by the Subsidy of £3,000 per voyage; and, as he feels assured that the sanction of Parliament to that very heavy subsidy was given in the full expectation that at least all the duty mentioned in the Contract would be performed, he is not prepared to permit any relaxation of the obligations of the Company in this respect.

As regards the separate Newfoundland service, it is evident that no Contract or Agreement exists, and that the service has ceased by the omission of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company to provide any vessels for the conveyance of Mails since June last. Under these circumstances, I am directed by Lord Stanley to inform you, that no payment will be made to the Company, on account of that service, for a period subsequent to the voyage of the "Golden Fleece," which left Galway on the 23d June, under the provisional arrangement sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury on the termination of the Contract of the 22nd October, 1858, in December last.



## APPENDIX, No. 3.

*Mr. Elliot to Mr. Hamilton.*

Downing Street,

22d December, 1860.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., accompanied by some communications from the General Post Office relative to the conveyance of the Mails to Newfoundland by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company. I am desired to express to you the entire concurrence of the Duke of Newcastle in the view of this subject expressed by the Postmaster General in the second of the two letters which you have transmitted.

I am, &amp;c.,

T. F. ELLIOT.

To G. A. Hamilton, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.

## APPENDIX, No. 3.

## CORRESPONDENCE

*Relative to Atlantic Steam Navigation Company with Imperial  
Government, &c., &c.*

Downing Street,

23rd July, 1860.

Newfoundland.

(No. 40.)

SIR,—

I transmit to you, at the request of the Postmaster General, the accompanying copies of correspondence between the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company and the General Post Office, showing the conditions upon which His Lordship consented to the application of the Company for permission to dispatch no packet to Newfoundland on the 21st instant, under their contract with the Colonial Government.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed)

G. C. LEWIS.

Governor Sir A. Bannerman,  
&c., &c., &c.

## APPENDIX, No. 3.

*Mr. Boate to Mr. Hill.*

Immediate.

Atlantic Royal Mail Company,  
17th July, 1860.

SIR,—

Referring to the interview had with you this day by the General Manager of the Company, at which you stated as the only condition on which you could advise the Postmaster General to sanction the Mails for Newfoundland, of the 21st instant, being conveyed by the Steamer leaving Galway for America on the 24th inst., that the Company should forfeit £1000, being the amount of the subsidy to which they would be entitled under their Contract with the Newfoundland Government :

The Directors respectfully submit that this is a severe condition to impose for substituting Tuesday, the 24th, as the day of departure of the Newfoundland Mails from Galway, instead of Saturday, the 21st instant.

Under the circumstances, however, the Directors have no option but to accede to the conditions of the Post Office Department. Nevertheless, they are induced to hope that, on consideration of the circumstances, His Grace the Postmaster General will not insist upon (as an equivalent for this temporary arrangement) the loss to the Company, for the ensuing voyage, of the subsidy accorded to them under the separate Contract with the Colonial Government of Newfoundland.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) A. BOATE,

Secretary.

F. Hill, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,  
General Post Office.*Mr. Hill to Mr. Boate.*

No. 47,632.

General Post Office,  
18th July, 1860.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you, with reference to your letter of yesterday's date, that, as the Directors of the Atlantic Royal

## APPENDIX, No. 3.

Mail Steam Navigation Company agree to waive all claim for payment of the subsidy for that particular voyage, His Grace will not insist upon a vessel being dispatched from Galway, with the Mails for Newfoundland, on the 21st instant.

I am, however, to state that permission for the Company to send no Packet on the 21st instant is only given on the distinct understanding that the dispatch of a Packet from Galway to the United States, *via* Newfoundland, takes place on the 24th instant, in due course, and that if that Packet be not dispatched, the Company shall, within seven days from the 24th instant, send to Newfoundland the Packet which should properly leave Galway on the 21st instant.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

F. HILL.

A. Boate, Esq.,  
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

Downing Street,

Newfoundland,

12th August, 1860.

(No. 42.)

SIR,—

With reference to the concluding paragraphs of your despatch, No. 32, of the 6th June, I transmit to you herewith the copy of a letter addressed to Her Majesty's Postmaster General by the Secretary to the Treasury, on the subject of the Contract Mail Packet Service between Galway and Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. C. LEWIS.

Governor Sir A. Bannerman,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Concluding paragraphs of SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN'S Despatch, No. 32, of 6th June, 1860, referred to in SIR G. C. LEWIS'S Despatch, No. 42, of 12th August, 1860.*

“I shall feel obliged by Your Grace informing me when the new contract with the Galway Company is to commence, as, I apprehend, the subsidy which has hitherto been paid in terms of the last contract, by the Imperial and Newfoundland Governments, will cease when the new contract commences.

“The House of Assembly of Newfoundland resolved, in April last, to continue the subsidy, provided it was sanctioned by the Imperial Government, who bore a proportion of the payment to the Galway Company in terms of the provisions of the contract which expired at the termination of last year.”

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

## APPENDIX, No. 3.

*Mr. Laing to the Postmaster General.*

Treasury Chambers, 27th July, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury Your Grace's report of the 11th instant, and its enclosure, and I am desired by my Lords to state in reply, that in consequence of the provisional state of the Galway contract they have delayed answering Your Grace's previous letter, of the 11th April last, respecting the Newfoundland Mail Service, which must continue necessarily on a provisional footing until it be finally ascertained whether the Galway service is to become regularly established.

The estimate for this service being still delayed, owing to the state of public business, my Lords can only say that it appears to them that, in the meantime, Mails for Newfoundland may be sent by steamers which may be sailing with Mails from Galway to call at St. John's; but it must be distinctly understood that this is only done provisionally, and without prejudice to future arrangements, as it appears to their Lordships, that if the Galway Line be established, the question of sending Mails by it, or by an independent Monthly Line to Newfoundland, must depend on the willingness of the Colony to continue their subsidy.

Having obtained, as the result of pressing applications, an inferior monthly service, at a subsidy, to be paid by the Colony, of £8,500 a year, it seems to their Lordships certain that Newfoundland would gladly continue this subsidy for a very superior postal service; but if there should be any unwillingness to do so, the conveyance of Newfoundland Mails by this route must be discontinued, as it would be altogether unreasonable that Newfoundland should entirely escape, at the expense of the mother country, the payment which she had voluntarily undertaken, for no other reason than because a superior is substituted for an inferior means of communication.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) S. LAING.

The Postmaster General,

&c., &c., &c.

## APPENDIX, No. 3.

St. John's, September 8th, 1860.

SIR,—

I am informed by the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company that, in connexion with other arrangements, it may be convenient for them to have another day than Saturday for the dispatch of the Newfoundland monthly Mails from Galway, and they direct me to ask if the Government of this Colony would agree to such a change, the Company undertaking that in all other respects their contract obligations shall be strictly performed.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed)

A. SHEA.

The Hon. John Kent, &amp;c.

St. John's, September 12th, 1860.

SIR,—

I am informed by the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company, that the vote has passed the British Parliament for the Sum of Four Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, being the proportion agreed to be borne by the Imperial Government of the subsidy under the contract between the Company and the Government of this Colony; and I am directed again to apply for payment of the amount due under that contract, to the 30th June last, say Six Thousand Five Hundred Pounds sterling.

I am, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed)

A. SHEA.

The Hon. John Kent, &amp;c.

Secretary's Office, Sept. 14th, 1860.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, in reply to your letters of the 8th and 12th instant, that the Executive are still without any official information from the Imperial Government to enable them to comply with the requests therein made.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

JOHN KENT.

A. Shea, Esq., &amp;c., &amp;c.

## APPENDIX, No. 3.

St. John's, October 8th, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 14th ult., informing me, in reply to my communication of 12th September, that the Government are without any official information from the Imperial Government to enable them to comply with my request, therein made, for the payment of the subsidy to the Atlantic Mail Steam Company, due 30th June last.

I find it difficult to understand why the Government are not in a position to discharge their portion of the obligations under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company, for the conveyance of the Mails between Galway, St. John's and New York. I have refrained from pressing the Company's claim, believing that, from time to time, whatever impediment lay in the way of the settlement of the matter would be removed, at all events, by the present time.

In this, however, I am disappointed; and as the answer to my demands for the payment of the Subsidy continue as indefinite as before, I feel it to be due to the Company that their claim should be examined and put forward in such a way as, I trust, will show that there are no good grounds to justify a refusal of what they seek.

The contract between the Newfoundland Government and the Atlantic Royal Mail Company was entered into on the 23rd October, 1858. By that Contract it was provided that Mails should be conveyed by steamers, once a month, each way, between Galway, St. John's and New York; and that for the performance of this service the Government of Newfoundland was to pay the said Company Thirteen Thousand Pounds Sterling per annum, of which amount Eight Thousand and Five Hundred Pounds was to be paid by the Colony, and Four Thousand Five Hundred Pounds by the Imperial Government; that the said Contract was to operate for one year, certain, being the year 1859; and that the Colonial Government was to use its best endeavours to obtain the sanction of the Colonial Legislature and the Imperial Government to a continuance of the said Subsidy of four years beyond the first term of one year; and that, in the event of the said sanction being obtained, the Contract was to be extended and remain in force for the further period of four years.

The conditions of its continuance, then, for four years beyond the first were:—

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That the Local Legislature should assent to the measure ; and that the Imperial Government should be an assenting party—the Colonial Government being pledged to use its best endeavours to obtain the acquiescence of both these authorities.

The contract for the extended period of four years was approved by the House of Assembly in a suite of resolutions passed 7th March, 1859, and by the Legislative Council, who adopted similar resolutions on the 31st March, in the same year ; and a further resolution was then adopted by both bodies, praying the Imperial Government to continue its portion of the Subsidy for the same period.

On the 15th November, 1859, the Executive Council adopted resolutions inviting the attention of H. M. Government to what the Legislature of the Colony had done on this subject, and urged again on the Imperial Government to confirm the Contract, in deference to the strongly expressed opinion of the Legislature.

All then that was needed to give effect to this Contract, for the extended term of four years, was the confirmation of H. M. Government.

I am not aware that up to this time the Imperial Government have officially expressed their intention of continuing their portion of the subsidy, though the amount for the service was specially asked from the Imperial Parliament, and was voted accordingly ; but the acts and general conduct of the Imperial authorities, in connection with this question, since the 1st January last, when the Contract for the first year was at an end, are, in law and fact, a clear affirmation that they have accepted the extended term of four years ; for not only have they dispatched the Mails by the ships of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company since the 1st January, as before, but they have insisted on the performance of the Contract with very remarkable rigour. On the 8th June an application was made to allow the Newfoundland Mails to be dispatched on the 26th of that month, when the Company were sending out the Steamship "Parana," for St. John's and New York ; but the 23rd June being the regular day, under contract with this Colony, the Imperial Post Office authorities demanded that the Mails for this place should be sent on the appointed day, thus compelling the Company to send a ship for this special service, at a large cost, though a delay of three days only was the time involved. (A copy of the correspondence on this matter is annexed.)

## APPENDIX, No. 3.

It thus appears that this Colony has formally adopted the extended contract, and the Imperial Government have as conclusively accepted it by virtue of the facts to which I have adverted.

Under these circumstances it will not be matter of surprise that the Company feel they are unfairly dealt by in the continued refusals to pay the Subsidy they have earned with admitted efficiency.

If any difficulty, arising out of circumstances of which the Company have no knowledge, lies in the way of the attainment of their rights, I respectfully submit that the Local Government are bound to use their best endeavours to remove it. The Contract pledges the Government (not as a gratuitous act on their part, but in consideration of the Company having entered into a Contract for one year) to use their "best endeavours" to obtain the sanction of the Legislature of the Colony, and of the Imperial Government, to a continuance of the Subsidy; and, on the part of the Company, I have a right to ask what has been done in furtherance of this engagement, since the passing of the Minute of Council, 15th November, 1859? I would observe that this Contract is to be regarded without reference to a subsequent engagement with the British Government, with which it has no connexion, and cannot be mixed up.

I do not mean to impute to the Government a want of desire to discharge the clear obligation resting on them, nor can I believe that any breach of faith is chargeable to them in their dealings with this subject, or that the representations from the Government of this Colony are at variance with the covenants made with the Company, or with the proceedings of the Legislature, whose resolutions are so explicit in confirmation of this contract. But dealing with the question in a strict business sense, and taking into account that a difference of opinion may honorably exist as to whether a certain course of conduct fulfils an obligation, I do not think I am making a demand beyond what the just rights of the Company warrant, when I request that I may be favored with a copy of the correspondence on this subject with the Imperial Government.

The pledge to the Company, contained in the 16th section of the contract, rendered such communications necessary; and that pledge, together with the large amount involved in the question, give the Company a clear right, as I respectfully submit, to the fullest information to aid them, if necessary, in the legitimate protection of their interests.



## APPENDIX, No. 3.

I have further respectfully to request, that if the Government do not yet feel themselves in a position to meet my demand, a copy of this letter may be transmitted to the Imperial Government, as an authorized statement of the case of the Company in relation to this subject.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

A. SHEA,

*Agent of the A R M S N Company.*

The Hon. John Kent, &c.

10, Cannon Street, E.C.

London, 6th June, 1860.

SIR,—

The day appointed in the present month for the dispatch of the Newfoundland Mails being the 23rd instant, I have the honor to request you will be so good as to submit, for the consideration of the Postmaster General, whether the transmission of these Mails may not be delayed until the 26th instant, the day fixed by the Post Office Department for the sailing of the Company's ship with the New York Mails.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

A. BOATE,

*Secretary.*

The Secretary General Post Office.

General Post Office,

13th June, 1860.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, in which you request that the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company may be permitted to dispatch no Packet from Galway, on the 23rd inst., with the Mails for Newfoundland, but that those Mails may be carried by the first Steamer appointed to be dispatched, under the new contract, on the 26th inst., I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that Her Majesty's Government cannot assent to the proposal. A Steamer must be dispatched from Galway, on the 23rd inst., in the ordinary course.

I am to request you will forthwith furnish me with the name of the Packet to be provided for the purpose.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

F. HILL.

To A. Boate, Esq.,

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

Government House,

17th October, 1860.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Governor to return the enclosed letter, from Mr. Ambrose Shea, Agent for the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, in which Mr. Shea says that he finds it difficult to understand why the "Government are not in a position to discharge their portion of the obligations under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company."

In a letter from Mr. Boate, Secretary to the Company, dated 24th September, 1860, demanding payment of £6,500, to the end of June, and £3,250, to the end of September, Mr. Boate says the Directors were informed that the payment of this money had merely been suspended pending a reference to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, on his visit to St. John's.

How the Directors acquired that information the Governor is not aware; for, at the meeting of the Council, not one member of that body seemed to know of any such assurance being given.

The Council well know that the grounds on which they do not consider themselves in a position to meet Mr. Shea's demand (and the Governor concurs with them) are, that they are not yet informed whether the Imperial Government have agreed to continue their portion of the subsidy, and whether any arrangement or agreement has been entered into with the Home Government which would relieve the Company from fulfilling obligations which they were bound to perform, under the contract which terminated on the 1st January, 1860; among others, that their ships should call at St. John's and remain a reasonable time in its Harbor, &c.

For, if the Galway Company are entitled, by tacit agreement, arrangement or anything else, (although no legal contract now exists,) to be paid in accordance with the stipulations of the contract which terminated on the 1st

January, 1860, surely they, the Company, ought to fulfil the stipulations which they bound themselves to perform by the same contract, which terminated on the 1st January, 1860.

On this very important subject documents and correspondence will be found in the Journals of the Legislative Council, (just published,) Appendix No 20, 21, from page 257 to page 291; and to these documents Mr. Shea and the Directors of the Company may be referred. Mr. Shea refers to the Executive Council's Minute of 15th November, 1859. That Minute was based on an Address which was transmitted by the Governor to the Secretary of State, on the 6th day of April, 1859, to which, at the time, no answer had been received; but it was acknowledged and replied to, as will be seen by the Duke of Newcastle's despatch, dated Downing-street, 24th January, 1860, in which His Grace explains the cause of the delay in coming to any definite conclusion on the subject, pending an expected examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, and that the larger contract contemplated with the Atlantic Company was designed to come into operation in the summer, "and until this question be settled, it would be premature and inadvisable to conclude, permanently, any separate agreement for Newfoundland."

The Governor observes that Mr. Shea annexes a correspondence between the Royal Mail Company and the Postmaster General, to show that the Imperial Government, at the expiration of the first year's contract, "had in law and fact, clearly affirmed that they had accepted the extended term of four years;" while the Duke of Newcastle, in his despatch of the 24th January, above referred to, concludes by saying "it would be premature and inadvisable to conclude, permanently, any separate agreement for Newfoundland."

The copies of Despatches between the Company and the Postmaster General were forwarded to the Governor and submitted to the Council, and one of them states that the Company had forfeited the whole subsidy for one voyage.

The Governor will be happy to forward a copy of Mr. Shea's letter, of the 8th instant, to the Imperial Government, along with a copy of this one; and the Governor would suggest that Mr. Shea should take the trouble to furnish a statement of the voyages made out and home, to the end of September, 1860.

## APPENDIX, No. 3.

The Governor offers this suggestion, because he believes that the Company were paid for *thirteen* voyages outward and homeward, in terms of the contract for the year 1859, while *eleven* voyages only were performed homewards, in consequence of the Prince Albert not calling at St. John's in the month of March, and from the loss of the Argo, on the 28th June; but these were casualties which could not be foreseen, nor prevented by the Company.

As the question of Direct Steam Communication must necessarily occupy the attention of the Legislature (which it has been determined shall meet on the 3rd December,) the Governor hopes he shall, by that time, be in a position to inform them of the terms and conditions on which the Newfoundland Government have to pay the Galway Company for Mail services performed by their ships.

The Governor has to request the Colonial Secretary will direct a copy of this letter to be sent to Mr. Shea; and, should that gentleman wish that a copy of his communication of the 8th be sent to the Secretary of State, the Governor will be glad to forward it by next Mail.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. J. COEN,

*Private Secretary.*

The Hon. John Kent,  
Colonial Secretary, &c.

St. John's, October 22nd, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 17th instant, transmitting one from His Excellency the Governor in reply to my communication of 8th instant.

I have to observe that I do wish a copy of my letter of the 8th inst. to be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government. The interests of the Company require that their case shall be clearly stated; and as the facts of my letter are not questioned, and are not susceptible of contradiction, the inference to which they necessarily lead, that the contract of 22nd October, 1858, is in existence, will, I doubt not, be arrived at by Her Majesty's Government.

## APPENDIX, No. 3.

His Excellency could hardly have looked at the date of the order given by the Postmaster General to dispatch a ship, with Mails, under the Newfoundland contract.

That order was given on the 13th June, and is an express act, by which the Imperial Government adopted the contract, apart from the continuous employment of the Company's ships since the 1st January last.

Had the Duke of Newcastle's letter been subsequent to the date of that order, there might seem to be some room for misconception; but His Grace's communication was written on the 24th January, nearly five months before the date of this clear recognition of the contract by the Postmaster General; and it will not be contended that an expression of opinion given on the 24th January, weakens the effect of an order to perform a service on the 13th June following.

His Excellency states, on the authority of the Postmaster General, that the Company forfeited the subsidy for one voyage. If there be no contract in existence, as his Excellency contends, the question of forfeiture could not arise.

I, however, do not consider that further argument is needed to prove the legal existence of the contract, nor am I aware of any defaults in its performance.

The vessels, under this contract, have always remained in port a "reasonable time;" and until now I had no cause to believe that His Excellency thought differently; for he did not, on any single occasion, during the present year, exercise the power he possesses of detaining the ships for six hours, which it must be supposed he would have done had he thought the condition of a reasonable time in port had not been observed.

I will not comment on the reference made to the performance of the contract in 1859, because it is beside the question; and because, further, the Executive Government gave a certificate, at the end of every quarter in that year, that the service had been satisfactorily performed.

The case is a very simple one. I contend that the conditions necessary to the continuance of the contract for four years after 1859 have been realized, and in my letter of the 8th instant I gave the reasons on which I grounded this opinion; I further submitted the case to Messrs. Hoyles and Carter, whose opinion I annex, showing that they sustain the position I assume, and I do not

## APPENDIX, No. 3.

apprehend His Excellency will question the just weight attaching to the professional opinion of these gentlemen.

May I request that a copy of this letter, also, be forwarded to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) A. SHEA.

The Hon. John Kent, &c.

St. John's, 15th October, 1860.

AMBROSE SHEA, Esq.,

*Agent Atlantic R M Company.*

DEAR SIR,—

We have perused the Contract entered into between the Local Government and your Company, dated 22nd October, 1858; your application to the Government for the amount of two quarters' subsidy under it, to June last; the reply of the Government declining to accede to your application, on the ground that they had not received any official communication from the Imperial Government sanctioning the continuance of the contract after the first year, for four years, as provided for in the contract; and your letter to the Local Government, dated 8th October—to all which we have given consideration, and are of opinion:

1st—That if both Governments sanctioned the continuance of the contract for the four years, a new contract was not necessary, the old one continuing in such case by the mere operation of the 16th Section.

2nd—That the sanction of the Local Legislature was given by resolutions of the Assembly and Legislative Council, adopted in the Session of 1859; and that the acts of the Imperial Government, after 1859, in receiving and forwarding, as before, (and insisting on the Company's providing therefor, as under the contract,) the Mails to and from Galway, St. John's and New York, would be sufficient proof of sanction to render them liable upon the extended contract; and that thereupon, assuming the contract to have been faithfully performed by the Company, (and nothing submitted to us appearing to the contrary,) you were entitled to be paid the amount of the subsidy sought for.

## APPENDIX, No. 3.

We are further of opinion that, as the Local Government have declined— notwithstanding the practical adoption by the Imperial Government of the extended contract—to pay the subsidy to June on the ground aforesaid, it appears to us only just and reasonable that the Local Government should, by communicating to you the correspondence which has passed between them and the Colonial Office, or in some other satisfactory manner, show you, on behalf of the Company, that the obligation incumbent on the Local Government to obtain the aforesaid sanction to the continuance of the contract has been faithfully discharged. To this end, the scope and bearing of your letter of 8th instant is, we think, fairly and properly directed.

Yours,

(Signed)

F. B. CARTER,

H. W. HOYLES.

Government House,

24th October, 1860.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of copy of the Agent of the Galway Company's letter, of date the 22nd, annexing the opinion of Messrs. Hoyles and Carter, which letter and opinion, along with his former letter and the Governor's correspondence, Mr. Shea wishes to be forwarded to Her Majesty's Government.

You will please inform him that all these documents shall go by the Mail which leaves to day at 3 o'clock; and as I observe that Mr. Shea appears to me to believe that *I, the Governor*, am throwing obstacles in the way of paying the subsidy, I wish him to know that I am only fulfilling the unanimous recorded opinion of the Executive Council, in which I entirely concur, that the Government of Newfoundland are not yet in a position to pay the demand made upon them by the Galway Company, nor will they be so until they ascertain from Her Majesty's Government whether *their* proportion of the subsidy, £4,500, is also to be paid, and if so, whether the continuance of the subsidy of £13,000 is to be sanctioned for four years after the expiration of the last contract; for I concur with Messrs. Hoyles and Carter, that it "*both Governments sanctioned the continuance of the contract for four years, a new contract was not necessary, the old one continuing, in such case, by the mere operation of the 16th Section.*"

*A P P E N D I X, N o. 3.*

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In regard to the order given by the Postmaster General, on the 13th June, I am of opinion (although that opinion may be erroneous) that any penalty or forfeiture for the non-performance of a voyage at that period would be imposed in terms of the *new* contract.

I have only one further remark to make relative to an observation of the Agent for the Galway Company, in which he says I did not, on one single occasion during the present year, consider it necessary to exercise the power I possess of detaining the ships for six hours. I do not recollect that I ever detained the Mails, to await for my despatches, or any official business of mine ; but, I am sure Mr. Shea must have forgotten that in his letter to me, of the 10th January, relative to the sailing of the Prince Albert he says, " I regret I cannot agree to Your Excellency's desire to detain her until after the closing of the Mails at 2 p. m. ;" and on the 5th of March the Governor received a Communication from the Postmaster General, asking how he was to " act in regard to closing the Mails by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steamships on their arrival at and departure from St. John's, Newfoundland, for Galway and New York ; for, on Saturday evening, he, the Postmaster, was informed by the Agent, Ambrose Shea, Esq., that the stay of the Prince Albert would be only two hours, Sunday intervening, &c."

In conclusion, I have only to regret that the Secretary of the Company should not have considered it necessary, being on the spot, to ascertain *directly* from Her Majesty's Government whether the payment of the subsidy by *both* Governments was sanctioned by the Imperial one.

I remain, &c.

(Signed,) **A. BANNERMAN,**

*Governor.*

The Hon. John Kent,

Colonial Secretary, &c.

P.S.—Be so good, after perusal of this, to send a copy of it to Mr. Shea.

General Post Office,  
26th November, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose a communication, received by me this day, from the Admiralty Agent on board the Royal Mail Steamer the Prince Albert,



## APPENDIX, No. 3.

relative to the exchange of Mails when the ships of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company arrive at this port :

And beg leave to request that you will at your earliest convenience, lay the same before His Excellency in Council, that their will and pleasure may be known thereon.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) J. DELANEY.

The Hon. John Kent,  
Colonial Secretary.

Contract Packet, *Prince Albert*.

SIR,—

As it seems that you are not instructed relative to the time the Mails should be ready, I beg to inform you that when the Packet arrives here after her time, viz., for the out-ship, six days after leaving Galway, and home-ship from New York or Boston, four days after leaving, if possible the exchange of Mails should take place on board immediately on arrival.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

W. W. MORRIS, L.R.N.,

*Admiralty Agent.*

To the Postmaster, St. John's.

*APPENDIX, No. 4.**APPENDIX, No. 4.***COPY OF AGREEMENT**

*Between the Honorable John Kent, Colonial Secretary, and Aaron DeGraw, to run Steamer "Victoria" North and South of the Island.*

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this Tenth day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, between the Honorable JOHN KENT of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, Colonial Secretary, on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, of the one part, and AARON A. DEGRAW, of the City of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, owner of the Steam Propeller "Victoria," now lying in the harbor of St. John's, aforesaid, of the other part: whereby the said Aaron A. Degraw, hereinafter styled Contractor, promises and agrees for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, that the said steamer "Victoria," shall faithfully and efficiently perform the services hereinafter mentioned, for the period of Five Years, to commence and be computed from the date hereof: that is to say, that the said Steamer "Victoria" shall, twice a month, in each year during the continuance of this Contract, from the Tenth day of May to the month of December,) in which month one trip shall be made), ply between the port of Saint John's, aforesaid and the port of Twillingate, on the Northern Coast of this Island, touching at seven intermediate Ports, that is to say: Old Perlican, Trinity, Catalina or Bonavista, King's Cove, Greenspond, Fogo and such other port as may be hereafter named by the Governor in Council; that the said Steamer shall ply between the port of Saint John's aforesaid and LaPoile, on the Southern and Western Coasts of this Island, twice a month in each year during the continuance of this Contract, touching at nine intermediate ports, that is to say: Ferryland, Trepassey and St. Mary's, alternately, Oderin, Placentia, Burin, Harbour Briton, Burgeo, La Poile and Saint Pierre, but subject, as respects Saint Pierre, to the condition, hereinafter mentioned; that the said Steamer shall call at the said ports on the voyage to Twillingate and LaPoile, and on her return from these ports, respectively, to St. John's; and that she shall, wind and weather permitting, sail from St. John's on such days, and remain in the several ports herein mentioned for such length of time, as shall be prescribed by the Governor in Council; that the said Steamer shall carry all Mails dispatched from the General Post Office in St. John's to the several ports at which she shall call, and carry from thence,

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on her return to St. John's, the return Mails ; that she shall also carry the Judges and Officers of the Northern and Southern Circuit Courts on their respective Circuits, as also an Officer of the Post Office, when required by that Department, free of charge, except as regards their dietry whilst on board ; provided that, should the conveyance of such Judges or Officers interfere with the ordinary voyages of the Steamer, the Contractor shall not be compelled to perform both services, but either only, at the option of the Government. The said contractor also promises and agrees that the said Steamer (she having been surveyed and approved by the Government) is and shall and will continue sea-worthy during the continuance of this Contract ; that she shall be well and sufficiently manned, supplied with good and efficient machinery, engines and boilers, and that her average speed on each voyage shall, wind and weather permitting, be at least ten knots an hour ; that she shall be provided with three suitable boats, one of which shall be a life boat ; and that she shall be provided with life buoys and other appliances used in steamboats ; and further, that she shall be fitted up in her present style and accommodate twenty first-class passengers, and ten second-class passengers ; and also that she shall have room for about one thousand barrels of freight, besides her supply of coal for the voyage ; that passengers and freight shall be carried at such rates as the said Contractor shall from time to time determine, which rates shall be advertised in one or more newspapers published in Newfoundland ; that the Governor in Council may, during the continuance of this Contract, order a survey of the machinery, engine and boilers of the said Steamer ; and if the result of such survey should require the repair of said machinery, or the replacing of the boiler by a new one, the Governor in Council shall have the power to order the same to be repaired, or replaced, as the case may be ; and in the case of the boiler, if to be replaced by a new one, such new boiler shall be duly tested by a Government engineer, at New York aforesaid ; that in case a new boiler shall be required, the said Contractor shall have four weeks from the time of the service of the Government notification to that effect on the Contractor, his agent in Newfoundland, or the Captain of the said Steamer, to provide the same ; and where repairs are required, the Contractor shall have two weeks to complete the same from the service of a like notice on either of the parties before mentioned ; during either of these periods the subsidy to cease, unless the said Contractor shall, in case of the renewal of the boiler, put on a suitable Steamer, and in case of the repairs, if default shall be made in the performance of the regular trips. Should the said Steamer be lost during the period prescribed for the continuance of this Contract, the said Contractor shall have

the right to provide another Steamer, in all respects equal to the one lost, within Six Months from the time of such loss; the subsidy to cease in the meantime, unless the said Contractor and the Government of Newfoundland shall agree upon an arrangement for carrying out the service until the new Steamer shall be put on. If the service herein contracted for shall not be performed to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, or the said Steamer prove incapable of performing the said service, the Governor in Council may determine this Contract at the end of any quarter of a year, upon the said Contractor, his Agent in St. John's, or the Captain of the said Steamer, receiving from the said John Kent, Colonial Secretary, as aforesaid, or his successor in office, three months' notice, in writing, to that effect; the subsidy to be paid to the end of the quarter in which the Contract shall terminate. And the said John Kent, Colonial Secretary, as aforesaid, for and on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, and for and on behalf of his successors in office, hereby promises and agrees with the said Contractor that he, the said John Kent, on the faithful performance of this Contract, by the said Contractor, shall and will pay to the said Contractor the sum of Three Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds, of lawful money current in Newfoundland, yearly and every year during the said period of five years, in quarterly payments of Nine Hundred and Thirty-seven Pounds and Ten Shillings, the first of which payments shall be made on the tenth day of February next. That the earnings of the said Steamer shall belong to and be the property of the said Contractor, together with such subsidy as he, the said Contractor, shall or may obtain from the Government of France for the conveyance of French Mails from St. John's aforesaid to St. Pierre aforesaid, and from St. Pierre to St. John's; he, the said John Kent, hereby undertaking that the Government of Newfoundland will offer no impediment in the way of the said Contractor obtaining such subsidy, provided that the conveyance of the said French Mails does not interfere with the faithful performance of this Contract. Should the said Contractor not succeed in obtaining a subsidy from the French Government for the conveyance of French Mails as aforesaid, the said Steamer shall not be obliged to call at St. Pierre on her said voyages; and the Contractor may also, at his option, terminate this Contract at the end of any three months during the said period of five years, on giving him, the said John Kent, or his successors in office, three months' notice in writing to that effect. That the said Contractor shall not be chargeable with or held liable for Light Dues or Pilotage, payable or levied in the port of St. John's; but that the amounts which would be due by the said Steamer for these services shall be borne by the Government of Newfoundland. Should the said Contractor, through his Agent or Captain of said Steamer, prove, to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, that the said Steamer has been unavoidably prevented from calling at any port or place at which she may be bound to touch under the provisions of this Contract, owing to the said port or place being blocked with ice, in such case no deduction shall be made from subsidy, nor shall such unavoidable prevention be deemed a breach of this Contract. And also, that if at any time or times the ports or places at which the said Steamer shall have to call shall be found inaccessible on account of ice, then and in such case the Mails for that place shall be landed from the said Steamer at the nearest port (being a safe and accessible port) to

## APPENDIX, No. 4.

the one inaccessible, and at the expense of the Government of Newfoundland conveyed to their destination. And it is lastly agreed by and between the parties to this Contract, that this Contract shall be subject to the provisions of the Colonial Statute, 23rd Victoria, Cap. 9, upon matters upon which this Contract is silent, except as regards the employment of two Steamers, the making one or more voyages to the Labrador, and the being subject (except as may be by law provided) to the regulations of the Board of Trade. And whereas this Contract is signed by John Fox and John H. Cudworth on behalf of the said Contractor; and the authority to them the said John Fox and John H. Cudworth being informal and insufficient in law, they, the said John Fox and John H. Cudworth, for themselves, their and each of their executors and administrators, do hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said John Kent, and his successors in office, that they, the said John Fox and John H. Cudworth, shall and will, within six weeks from the day of the date of this Contract, furnish the said John Kent, or his successors in office, with a confirmation of this Contract under the hand and seal of the said Contractor, and which said confirmation shall be in the form to be prescribed by the said John Kent.

Given under our hands the day and year first  
before written

**AARON A. DEGRAW,**

By his Attorneys,

(Signed) **JOHN FOX,**  
**J. H. CUDWORTH.**

**WITNESS.**

(Signed)

**GEORGE J. HOGSETT,**  
**H. W. HOYLES.**

Signed, sealed and delivered by the said  
John Fox and John H. Cudworth, on  
the day of the date of this Contract.

(Signed) **JOHN FOX,**  
**J. H. CUDWORTH.**

(Signed)

**GEORGE J. HOGSETT,**  
**H. W. HOYLES.**

For and on behalf of the Government of  
Newfoundland,

(Signed) **JOHN KENT,**  
Colonial Secretary.

Witness to Signature of Colonial Secretary,  
**JOSEPH CROWDY.**

*APPENDIX, No. 5.*

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*APPENDIX, No. 5.*

**ADDRESS**

*Of the Legislative Council, presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on occasion of his visit to St. John's in the Summer of 1860, with the Reply thereto.*

*To His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD,  
Prince of Wales, &c., &c., &c.*

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS :—**

The Legislative Council of Newfoundland desire to offer to your Royal Highness their sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the safe arrival of your Royal Highness in this ancient and loyal Dependency of the British Crown.

In no portion of the Dominions of our beloved Sovereign can such an auspicious event be hailed with purer or more unfeigned gratification than it is by the inhabitants of Newfoundland, a circumstance calculated to strengthen, if possible, the attachment of Her Majesty's faithful subjects to Her Throne and Royal Person as well as their attachment to your Royal Highness as the eldest son of our beloved Queen and Heir Apparent to the Throne.

The Legislative Council entertain a belief that the visit of Your Royal Highness to the British Possessions on this side of the Atlantic will prove an event not unaccompanied with pleasure and interest to your Royal Highness, whilst the Council at the same time assure your Royal Highness that the distinguished honour thus conferred on this Island by your presence, however brief the sojourn, will for ever live in the recollection of a grateful and loyal people. And the Council on this occasion beg to manifest their sense of gratitude to Her Majesty for thus graciously favouring the desire of your Royal Highness to visit Her Majesty's North American Possessions.

**REPLY.**

**GENTLEMEN,—**I thank you from my heart for your Address.

To-day I have set foot for the first time on the eastern-most portion of those vast Territories in North America which own the sway of Great Britain, and I have here a foretaste of the kind reception which I am led to expect in the more populous portions of the Empire which, in fulfilment of the duty entrusted to me by the Queen, I am about to visit.

*APPENDIX, No. 6.*

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Your anticipations of the pleasure and interest which I must take in all that I am about to see and learn in the great countries that are before me cannot fail to be realized, and I shall indeed rejoice if my presence amongst you can conduce to a full appreciation of the sympathy in the happiness and prosperity of this colony, which I know is felt not less by the Sovereign than by the people of that country to which you have expressed your affection and attachment.

*APPENDIX, No. 6.*

**RESOLUTION**

*Of the General Committee on the subject of a suitable Memorial to Commemorate the Visit of the Prince of Wales to this Colony.*

Colonial Building, Council Chamber,  
Monday, 30th July, 1860.

SIR,—

I beg to transmit to you, by desire of the General Committee, a Resolution passed at a meeting held this day, viz. :—

*Resolved*,—That His Excellency the Governor in Council be respectfully solicited to cause to be erected a suitable Memorial, to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this Colony, in such locality as may be deemed most desirable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

**EDWARD MORRIS,**

*Secretary.*

The Hon. John Kent,  
Colonial Secretary, &c.

**APPENDIX, No. 7.****APPENDIX, No. 7.****REPORT****Of Postmaster General for the Year 1860, and enclosures.****General Post Office,****St. John's, 5th February, 1861.****SIR,—**

I have the honor to lay before you, for His Excellency's information, my first Report of the Post Office Department, and with it to submit Returns shewing the operation of that Department during the years ending 31st December 1859 and 1860.

During the last past year I have visited nearly every part of the Colony, in order to ascertain the nature of existing evils, if any, in connexion with the Postal arrangements, and to apply the necessary remedies; and from the experience thus obtained I can at the present time say that the Postal accommodation throughout the Colony is as satisfactory as possible under existing circumstances.

Additional expense has been incurred by the establishment of such Mail Routes and Way Offices as had become necessary to meet the evident wants of the different localities.

Owing to the irregular manner in which the Mail Service was discharged by the Steamer (Ellen Gisborne) in Conception Bay, and in order to meet the pressing demands of the inhabitants for a more efficient and regular transmission of their correspondence, it became necessary to make arrangements for an overland communication from and to St. John's, twice a week, and a special Mail on the arrival of the Halifax Steamer, by which they are enabled to receive and answer their correspondence by the return of each Halifax Packet. It would appear that this service has given satisfaction, from the fact of no complaint having been made of any irregularity up to this period.

I would beg leave most respectfully to call His Excellency's attention to the state of this Mail route.

There are many parts of it almost impassable for any vehicle, thereby rendering it impossible to carry out satisfactorily any system of Mail communication; and I very much fear if some provision is not made for the repair of



the road, this overland service will have to be abandoned, which would necessarily entail considerable inconvenience to several settlements that now receive their correspondence and newspapers by that route.

On the North Shore of Conception Bay, between Carbonear and Bay-de-Verds, and between Carbonear and the Grates on the South Side of Trinity Bay, a weekly communication by Mail has been established instead of fortnightly in summer and monthly in winter as heretofore.

Arrangements have also been made for extending the Postal service to Hermitage Cove, in Fortune Bay District ; but I fear, owing to the small sum voted by the Legislature for a Ferry across Connaigre Bay, and a similar sum allowed by this Department, that it will not be a sufficient inducement to the person now engaged, to hold it permanently.

During the past year, three Way Offices have been established, one at La Poile, one at Hermitage Cove, and one at Catalina.

The arrangements made by the Local Government for the transmission of the Mails North and South, by the "Victoria" Steamer, will no doubt be duly appreciated, and having availed myself of her services since her contract came into operation, I have much pleasure in stating that she has given satisfaction.

In this place I would take the liberty of suggesting the introduction of a Parcel Post in connexion with our local mail service. It would prove a great convenience to the Public when its advantages would be thoroughly understood, and would add materially to the Revenue of the Department, care being taken to restrain it within proper limits. The rate not to exceed 1s. per lb. and increasing in proportion up to three lbs., which should be the maximum weight permitted. The parcel might be registered on payment of an additional 3d.

The establishment of a Penny Post delivery at St. John's has occupied my attention for some time, and to make myself thoroughly acquainted with its details, I have corresponded with the Inspector of Post Offices in Canada (Mr. Dewe) on the subject, where the system is in full operation, and I feel much pleasure in acquainting His Excellency that that gentleman has responded in the kindest manner by transmitting by last mail a map of the Town of Toronto, shewing the position of the Letter Boxes marked thereon, and the limits of each Letter Carrier's walk ; and also, a plan of the Letter Pillar Boxes, accompanied by a letter explanatory of the operation of the system there.— That plan and correspondence accompany this Report for His Excellency's in-

## APPENDIX, No. 7.

formation. If this should meet His Excellency's approval I would have much pleasure in carrying it out. It is not my view to establish it on a large scale for the present; I would rather limit its operation as follows:—Divide St. John's into two Districts, one East, the other West, and one Letter Carrier to each, completing two deliveries each day. If 100 letters were thus collected each day, it would pay the expense of the couriers. One additional carrier is all that need be required for the present. It might be commenced with six letter pillar boxes.

It will be seen by reference to the accompanying Returns that the Postal Revenue during the past year (1860) has considerably increased over that of the previous year; and it is to be hoped, from the increased facilities by the introduction of Local Steam in connexion with the Mail Service, by which a more certain and rapid transmission of correspondence will take place than heretofore, that it will have a very material influence in increasing that revenue the present year.

The sale of Postage Stamps has considerably increased during the year 1860, being more than double that of the previous year. Their more general adoption would greatly facilitate the business of the department.

The number of Registered Letters shows an increase of 166 over the past year, (*i.e.*) 1859. Every person indeed must admit the importance of thus securing their money letters from danger and miscarriage. No system of registration can afford protection from theft and robbery, but a letter when registered can be traced where an unregistered letter cannot; and the posting, and delivery, or non-delivery can be proven. A registered letter is thereby secured against many of the casualties, such as imperfect address, misdirection, or denial of the reception of the letter, or other error, that may affect an unregistered letter.

The average number of Letters dispatched and received from this General Post Office in 1860, were 113,326; in 1859, 107,179; shewing an increase of 6,047 in 1860.

The number of Newspapers dispatched and received for nine months, was 57,000.

The Contracts for the transmission of the Local Mails by Sailing Packets will expire in May (with the exception of that between Harbor Briton,

## APPENDIX, No. 7.

Burgeo and LaPoile,) and as the services of those packets are now embraced in the Contract with the owners of the Steamer "Victoria," it would be most desirable that the Contractors of these Packet Boats, should be notified that their services will be discontinued after that period. There has been no contract for the Mail Service between St. John's, Fogo, and Twillingate for the past year, the Contractor having lost his vessel, and it was thought advisable not to engage in a new contract owing to arrangements then pending in reference to the establishment of Local Steam. Yet the Mail Service was regularly kept up by private conveyance.

The following is the amount paid for the service of Packet Boats, viz. :—

SOUTH.		£	s.	d.
Between Placentia and Burin	....	150	0	0
“ Garnish and Harbor Briton	....	110	0	0
“ Harbor Briton, Burgeo and LaPoile	....	160	0	0
NORTH.				
Between New Perlican and Trinity	....	150	0	0
“ Bonavista and Greenspond	....	60	0	0
“ Fogo and Twillingate	....	80	0	0
Overland Service in connexion with Packet Boats		150	0	0
		<u>£860</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The Overland Service Contract commenced last April for three years.

The discontinuance of the Local Packet Boats will make a considerable reduction in the amount paid for Mail transportation.

The arrangements made by the Local Government with Mr. Cunard for an intermediate communication in the Monthly service during the months of January and February have, given great satisfaction and will be duly appreciated by the Public. It has contributed much to obviate the inconvenience arising from the suspension of the Galway Line. Should the Galway Line not resume in March I would most respectfully suggest the continuation of the intermediate Monthly trips between this and Halifax, at least for the month of March.

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**ACCOUNT CURRENTS.**

**No. 1**—Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Post Office Department for the year ended 31st December, 1860, and part of the year 1859.

**No. 2**—Statement of amount of Revenue collected in the year 1859.

**No. 3**—Statement of amount of Revenue collected in the year 1860.

**No. 4**—Statement shewing the amount of Inland provincial and proportion of Packet postage collected in Newfoundland for the year ended 31st December, 1860.

**No. 5**—Statement shewing the amount of Imperial Postage collected in Newfoundland for the year 1860.

**No. 6**—Statement shewing the amount of Postage Stamps sold during the year ended 31st December, 1860.

**Nos. 7, 10, 11**—Statements of the gross and net Revenue for the years ended 31st December, 1859, and 1860.

Statement showing the number of Dead Letters received at this General Post Office, and how disposed of, during the year ended 31st December, 1860.

Statement shewing the number of Letters Registered in Newfoundland during the years ended 31st December, 1859 and 1860.

**No. 8**—Statement of Salaries to Postmasters and Clerks, &c., and amounts paid to Mail Contractors for Mail Services for the year ended 31st December, 1860.

**No. 9**—Record of all applications for missing Letters, &c., during the year ended 31st December, 1860.

**No. 12**—Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure for the years 1859 and 1860.

In submitting this Report I have endeavoured to give the fullest information with reference to the Post Office Department, and at the same time I beg most respectfully to assure His Excellency of my readiness at all times to avail myself of any suggestions or recommendations made by His Excellency, that will tend to the improvement of an Institution in the due administration of which not only His Excellency but the public generally must feel so deep an interest.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN DELANEY, P. M. G.

## APPENDIX, No. 7.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Toronto, 29th December, 1860.

SIR,—

Absence from Toronto has prevented me from sooner answering your letter of the 5th instant.

I cheerfully furnish you with the information you require in reference to the Pillar Letter Boxes, and Penny Post delivery in this City.

That you may more clearly understand the Plan adopted, I send you a Map shewing the positions of the Pillar Letter Boxes marked thereon and the limits of each Letter Carrier's walk.

There are, as you will observe, 13 Letter Boxes, from which 3 collections are made daily, (Sundays excepted) viz. :—

At 5 a. m.,	....	for the Morning Mails
At 2 p. m.,	....	do Afternoon do
At 6 p. m.,	....	do Evening do

To make these collections two Messengers are employed at a salary of \$1 per day each.

The Letter Carrier's walks Nos. 1 and 2, include the most business portion of the city. Two deliveries made therein daily, viz., one at 8.30 a. m., with letters and papers arriving by the Morning Mails, and a second at 1 p. m., with letters and papers arriving by the Mid-day Mails.

In the walks Nos. 3, 4 and 5, which include the more thinly settled portion of the City, there is only one delivery daily, the Carrier leaving the Post Office at 8.30 a. m.

There are 5 Letter Carriers, one to each walk. Their salary is \$1 per day.

The extra charge on each letter delivered by the Letter Carriers is 2 cents, and on each newspaper 1 cent.

Registered Letters are not delivered by the Letter Carriers, but notices are sent by the Letter Carriers to the parties to whom they are addressed.

## APPENDIX, No. 7.

The unpaid postage on letters and papers delivered to the Letter Carriers is charged against them, to this is added the extra charge for delivery above mentioned.

The above total charge is paid in by the Carriers every night, the postage on such letters and papers as they return being deducted therefrom. I will procure you a plan of our Letter Boxes, and send you it as soon as possible.

If there is any other information which I can give you at any time I shall be most happy to furnish it.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

J. DEWE,

P. O. Inspector.

Hon. J. Delaney, P. M. G.,  
Newfoundland.

Toronto, C.W., 10th January, 1861.

SIR,—

I now enclose a Plan of the Pillar Letter Boxes in use in this City.— These Boxes have printed thereon the hours at which the collections are made, as follows :—

Collections are made from this Box daily, Sunday excepted,

At 5 a.m. ; at 2 p.m. ; at 6 p.m.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

J. DEWE,

P. O. Inspector.

Hon. J. Delaney, P. M. General,  
St. John's, Newfoundland.

## APPENDIX, No. 8.

## APPENDIX, No. 8.

## LETTER

*From F. N. GIBBORNE, Esquire, recommending that £1,000 per annum, for five years, be granted towards a Mineralogical Survey, and ascertaining the Agricultural capabilities of the Island.*

*To His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,  
Governor of Newfoundland, &c., &c., &c.,  
in Council.*

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,**

To take into favourable consideration the following statement and proposition, adopting such course for the attainment of the objects in view as may appear in accordance with the suggestions offered.

It being evident that the continued decrease in the yield from the Newfoundland Fisheries will speedily necessitate other, although auxiliary means of support for the increasing population of the Island, it is advisable that every available resource should be turned to the best and most immediate account.

First in importance among these resources are Quarries and Mineral deposits. Secondly, Wild Lands, lands for Agricultural purposes, and lastly—Timber.

Having traversed large sections of the Country during the last nine years, and having inspected the several localities hereinafter named, I now furnish a list of Mines opened to date, in explanation of the primary basis upon which I found my opinion:—

*List of Mineral Deposits worked during the years 1855 to 1860.*

Harbor Mille, Fortune Bay	....	Copper and Silver
Turks' Gut, Conception Bay	....	Peacock Copper
English Ridge, ditto	....	Grey Copper
LaManche, Placentia Bay	....	Galena or Lead
Frenchman's Hill, ditto	....	Peacock Copper
Griffin's Point, ditto	....	ditto
Sweetman's Island, ditto	....	Silver Lead
Strouler, ditto	....	ditto

## APPENDIX, No. 8.

Rocky Cove, Placentia Bay	....	Grey Copper
StoneyHouseCove, ditto	....	ditto
Lawn, ditto	....	Silver Lead
Paquet, French Shore	....	Yellow Copper
Terra Nova, Little Bay	....	Mundre and Copper

In all 13 Mines have been opened during the last 5 years, at an outlay of nearly £50,000 sterling, while the returns therefrom have thus far been but £18,000.

You will thus perceive that the indications of Mineral deposits are numerous, and have already induced the expenditure of considerable capital in their pursuit and development, nearly all of which has gone directly to benefit the inhabitants, and consequently the Revenue of the Colony.

Six of the above Mines still continue to offer fair prospects of ultimate success, and, as soon as the knowledge now being rapidly acquired by the native population, will enable investors to dispense with the (at present) costly necessity attendant upon the introduction of skilled labour, I have no doubt but that the balance will show decidedly in favour of the Mines.

Private enterprise having accomplished so much, may I now take the liberty of suggesting to Your Excellency the expediency of encouraging and fostering this valuable auxiliary resource of the Colony, at a time when disappointment has, in a measure, paralysed the efforts of Capitalists and Explorers.

Some consideration is doubtless due from the Government to those gentlemen who have enterprised their Capital, imported experienced Miners, and instructed a portion of the resident population in a new and important branch of industry, and who still may be enabled to introduce large amounts of Foreign Capital upon a reasonable show of the existence of Mineral deposits.

There are also large tracts of Pine and other Timber lands, and many localities favourable for cultivation, which only require to be known to be turned to good account.

May I therefore suggest, that a small sum, say £1,000 per annum for five years, be appropriated by the Legislature with the following objects in view:—

That a careful Mineralogical exploration of the Coast and Interior of the Island be made.



## APPENDIX, No. 8.

That the party intrusted with such exploration shall likewise report upon the Agricultural capabilities of the country traversed, and also upon the growth of Timber and the natural facilities for its transportation.

That an Office and depository shall be maintained, which shall contain specimens of all native ores discovered, together with their adjacent geological formations and so far as practicable, samples of foreign ores likewise.

That such Office shall be a place of reference and instruction for the people. That assays determining the value of all native minerals shall be made and published; and lastly, that the Government shall be furnished with full reports and sectional maps of all places worthy of more special attention.

In accordance with the foregoing memorandum, I now very respectfully submit the following proposal upon personal account.

That in consideration of an appropriation as suggested, I would undertake the several duties herein proposed, and would furthermore aid in the raising of capital for the developement of all promising indications. Your Excellency will doubtless understand that the sum named would be totally inadequate to the duties required had I not a company organized, whose interest it is to make such an exploration, and who are consequently willing further to remunerate me for services rendered.

With great respect,

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

F. N. GISBORNE.

St. John's, Newfoundland,

October 10th, 1860.

(Signed) F. W. CARTER, J. P.

## APPENDIX, No. 9.

## APPENDIX, No. 9.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

*Of the Affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland for the Year ending  
31st May, 1860.*

<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital Stock paid	.....	£50,000	0 0
Bank Notes in circulation	.....	92,818	0 0
Due by the Bank, including amount on interest, &c.	.....	186,015	11 7
Dividend No. 11, payable 13th June, 1860	.....	2,000	0 0
Bonus No. 4, do do	.....	2,000	0 0
Former Dividend unpaid	.....	62	0 0
Reserved Fund	.....	12,000	0 0
Profit and Loss Account, undivided profit	.....	1,000	0 0
		£345,895	11 7

## ASSETS.

Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins in the Vault of the Bank	.....	£87,139	0 1
Notes of other Banks	.....	2,260	0 0
Leasehold Premises, Water Street,	.....	3,926	17 6
Bills Discounted, Balances due by Agents, &c.	.....	252,569	14 0
		£345,895	11 7

## APPENDIX, No. 9.

Average amount of Notes in circulation and Specie on hand for the Year ending 31st May, 1860.

	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
1859—June	£80,765	£85,367
July	71,046	81,260
August	81,278	81,543
September	94,876	93,760
October	87,322	103,619
November	85,369	121,689
December	78,203	122,033
1860—January	72,664	105,433
February	78,479	99,006
March	86,702	94,268
April	90,075	93,056
May	87,317	96,217

We, the undersigned Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within is a true and correct Statement of the Affairs of the Bank.

St. John's, 31st May, 1860,

(Signed)

WALTER GRIEVE  
LAUR. O'BRIEN  
J. MACGREGOR  
HENRY K. DICKINSON  
JOHN FOX.

St. John's, }  
to wit.

JOHN W. SMITH of St. John's, Manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, maketh Oath and saith, that the within Statement is just and true in every particular to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

JOHN W. SMITH,  
Manager.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1860.

(Signed)

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

## APPENDIX, No. 10.

## APPENDIX, No. 10.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

Of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, to 30th June, 1860.

	<b>DR.</b>			
To Proprietors paid up Capital	.....	£50,000	0	0
" Bank Notes in circulation	.....	38,362	0	0
" Amount due to Sundries on Current Accounts and Deposit receipts, &c.	.....	34,550	19	6
" Unclaimed Dividends	.....	121	10	0—34,672
" Dividend at 6 per cent	.....	3,000	0	0
Of which 6 months was paid 31st Dec.		1,500	0	0—1,500
" Reserved Fund	.....			2,174 7 11
" Balance to Cr. Profit and Loss	.....			62 5 9
				£126,771 3 2

**CR.**

By Specie in the Vault in Gold and Silver Coins	47,491	10	1	
" Notes, &c., of other Banks	963	1	6—48,454	11 7
" Local Bills Discounted, amount due from other Banks, &c.				74,358 12 5
" Bank Premises, Furniture and Fixings—cost				3,957 19 2
				£126,771 3 2

JOHN W. SMITH, (Signed)

Manager.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1860.

F. W. CARTER, J. P. (Signed)

## APPENDIX, No. 10.

Average amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand, during the Year ending 30th June, 1860.

MONTHS.	NOTES.	SPECIE.
1859—July	£38,819	£59,383
August	37,133	46,450
September	44,502	31,932
October	51,120	40,300
November	55,270	44,320
December	52,411	48,558
1860—January	46,058	52,875
February	42,550	45,775
March	39,820	40,885
April	41,375	42,470
May	44,940	43,075
June	40,533	47,420

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the above Account is a true and correct Statement of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, as made up from the Books of the said Bank, to the 30th June 1860.

F. C. K. HEPBURN  
KENNETH M'LEA  
S. RENDELL  
H. P. BOWRING,

*Auditors.*

ROBERT BROWN, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh Oath and saith, that the above Statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BROWN.

Sworn before me this 13th day of July, 1860.

CHARLES SIMMS, Com. Affids.

## APPENDIX, No. 11.

## APPENDIX, No. 11.

## GENERAL ABSTRACT

		NOTES.	MONTHS.
<i>Of the Affairs of the Newfoundland Fire Insurance Company,</i>			
<b>31st December, 1860.</b>			
		<b>DR.</b>	
To Capital Stock paid up	.....	£12,930	0 0
" Proportion of Premiums for Current Risks	.....	536	18 10
" Balance, being net profit	.....	1,316	5 11
		£14,783	4 9
<b>CR.</b>			
By Investments in Union Bank	.....	£14,000	0 0
" Interest on said Investments	.....	298	16 7
" Cash in Union Bank	.....	484	8 2
		£14,783	4 9

**NICHOLAS STABB**  
**P. G. TESSIER**  
**W. H. MARE**  
**ED. MORRIS**  
**G. EHLERS**

*Directors.*

St. John's, 17th January, 1861.

**E. L. JARVIS,**

*Secretary.*

## APPENDIX, No. 12.

## APPENDIX, No. 12.

## GENERAL ABSTRACT

*Of the Affairs of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company,*

*31st December, 1860.*

## DR.

To Capital Stock paid up	.....	£5,000	0	0
" Proportion of Premiums for Unexpired Risks	.....	648	4	6
" Estimated amount of Current Claims	.....	1,159	0	0
" Balance, being net profits	.....	4,469	19	6
		£11,277	4	0

## CR.

By Investments in Union Bank	.....	£7,500	0	0
" Interest on ditto	.....	90	10	8
" Deposit in Unions Bank	.....	1,269	9	6
" Bills Receivable	.....	1,045	0	11
" Balances of Accounts	.....	1,372	2	11
		£11,277	4	0

ALAN GOODRIDGE,

*Chairman.*

St. John's, 10th January, 1861.

E. L. JARVIS,

*Secretary.*

## APPENDIX, No. 13.

## APPENDIX, No. 13.

## STATEMENT

*Of the Affairs of the St. John's Marine Insurance Company for the Year ending 10th January, 1861.*

## DR.

1860—To Stock	£11,000 0 0
“ Amount reserved to meet Casualties	5,421 17 1
	<u>£16,421 17 1</u>

## CR.

1860—By Monies and Securities	£16,421 17 1
	<u>£16,421 17 1</u>

Errors Excepted,

St. John's, Newfoundland, 10th January, 1861.

JOHN B. BULLEY,  
*Agent.*

Audited and found correct.

THOMAS R. SMITH  
LEWIS TESSIER.



*APPENDIX, No. 14.**APPENDIX, No. 14.***CIRCULAR**

*Addressed to Gentlemen in the Outports appointed to superintend the distribution of Provisions sent there for relief of Poor ; also, Return of number of Casual and Permanent Poor in St. John's, with Monthly Expenditure, &c.*

St. John's, December 20, 1860,

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint you to be a Commissioner, in conjunction with Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_ to distribute provisions sent to your locality for the relief of the able-bodied destitute poor.

His Excellency relies with confidence upon your judicious management of this relief, and upon your endeavours to obtain a return in labor, upon roads, or some public work, for the assistance afforded, in all practicable cases.

I have, &c.,

**J. SHEA,**

*Com'r Poor.*

## RETURN

*Of the Number of Permanent and Casual Poor in St. John's, for the Months of August, September, October, and November, with the Amount expended in each Month. Also, the Number of Permanent and Casual Poor receiving Relief at this time, and Weekly Cost of the same.*

Poor Relieved.	August.	September	October	November	Amount paid in August.	Amount paid in September.	Amount paid in October.	Amount paid in November
Permanent Poor	191	191	192	194	£120 10 3	£120 10 3	£121 5 3	£122 10 3
Casual Poor	240	249	287	345	125 16 2	124 1 2	144 2 8	180 12 5
Poor in Sheds	54 { 24 on sick diet	60 { 26 on sick diet	64 { 29 on sick diet	65 { 29 on sick diet	84 6 1	76 5 7	87 9 9	97 10 5
Orphanage Ch. of Eng. for Qtr. ending 30th Sep., 17 Children					....	25 10 0		
Orphanage Convent of Mercy		do.	do.	47 do.	....	69 10 0		

Persons receiving Relief in the 2nd Week of December (ending 15th), Number 260.

Amount expended in the 2nd Week of December, Casual Account, £54 6s. 5d.

Highest Amount paid Weekly, 7s.      Lowest Amount paid Weekly, 1s.

**J. SHEA,**  
Com'r. Poor.

21st December, 1860.

## APPENDIX, No. 15.

## LETTER AND INSTRUCTIONS

*Relative to the mode of administering Relief in future to the Casual and other Poor, &c.*

Secretary's Office, January 3rd, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honor to enclose copy of regulations framed for the regulation of the distribution of monies for relief of the Poor of this Island. With you it is needless for me to expatiate on the importance of this subject. The relief in the Central District appears to be large and indiscriminate. If I am permitted to express an opinion, I think the just test to be applied is publicity:—classified lists should be immediately made out, supplying the fullest information; and when revised, they should be printed and distributed in quarters where information may be obtained of the real situation of the parties now obtaining relief.

St. John's and the adjacent localities are the places absorbing by far the largest sums for poor relief, and the facilities for a searching enquiry are greater there than in any of the Outports. The institution of a regular Poor House in St. John's, if placed upon a proper footing, may, in many cases, be made a test of destitution. On the other hand, if great precautions be not used, large sums are likely to be expended in the maintenance of useless employes, and the sheltering of the idle and dissipated, who, during the inclement portion of the year, will look to it as an Asylum, while they spend in the summer months the produce of their labor in ardent spirits. It is evident, from the facilities of obtaining relief in St. John's, that the Poor of many parts of the Island are gravitating in that direction, depriving the outports of indispensable labor, and crowding the capital with a surplus population living in thickly populated lanes and alleys, engendering disease, and periodically over-supplying the market with labor, to the great loss of the prudent and industrious.

The application of a severe system to the Outports will require some consideration. You cannot change it so immediately as in St. John's. Notification ought to be as soon as possible made to all parties who on their own responsibility administer relief with the view of being reimbursed by the Executive, that no such liberty will in future be accorded them, and the test of publicity must as soon as possible be applied to outport destitution.

*APPENDIX, No. 15.*

Your duties are entirely applicable to the correction of the mode of administering relief to the Poor who, from sickness or infirmity, produced by age or other causes, are unable to work. Destitutions growing out of providential causes, such as failure of the fisheries or crops, when they unfortunately occur, are special cases for the consideration of the Executive.

I have, &c.,

J. KENT.

**The Honorable Receiver General,**

“ **Surveyor General,**

“ **J. J. Rogerson,**

“ **Attorney General.**

1,—That the Casual Poor be relieved once a week; such relief to be given only on a certificate signed by the Magistrate or Clergyman of the District or Locality for which relief may be asked, where possible. A Committee of Council, consisting of four, shall sit on each Saturday, to meet at twelve o'clock, to consider and determine such relief, which shall be distributed on the Monday following. The mode of obtaining money by the Stipendiary Commissioner, for this service, shall be by Warrant on the Treasury for the amount allowed on the previous Saturday.

2,—Blank printed sheets for the Casual Poor to be filled up weekly by Stipendiary Commissioner.

3,—That the Permanent Poor be paid monthly, and that the amount sufficient for the liquidation of this service be paid by the Stipendiary Commissioner by Warrant on the Treasury for the amount.

4,—That a printed List of the Permanent Poor of St. John's, with the number in their families, and place of residence, and amount of relief, together with the names of the persons by whom recommended; also of the Poor in the Sheds or Poor House; shall be deposited at the Colonial Secretary's office for the use of the Committee.

5,—That similar printed Lists of the Permanent Poor in the Outports shall be deposited by the Stipendiary Commissioner at the Colonial Secretary's office for the like purpose.

*A P P E N D I X, N o. 16.*

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6,—That no money shall be paid by the Stipendiary Commissioner, without the sanction of the Committee, including also the supplies for the Sheds or Poor House.

7,—That no money, however small the amount may be, shall be paid by the Stipendiary Commissioner without obtaining a receipt therefor.

Committee appointed, viz :

Receiver General,  
Attorney General,  
Surveyor General,  
James J. Rogerson,  
Acting Financial Secretary.

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*A P P E N D I X, N o. 16.*

**REPORT**

*Of J. L. PRENDERGAST, Esq., as General Superintendent of Fisheries at Straits of Belle Isle and at Labrador, during the Months of June, July, and August.*

St. John's, 13th September, 1860.

**SIR,—**

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that on the 13th day of June the "Alice," Thomas Coady, master, sailed from St. John's, and arrived at Forteau, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the 1st day of July.

On the 4th day of July left Forteau and anchored at Anse Sablon, where I was informed that three French schooners belonging to St. Pierre were fishing at Greenly Island, being beyond the limits of the Government of Newfoundland.

On the 7th day of July, sailed across the Straits in the direction of Old Ferrolle, but the wind veering and blowing strong, bore away and anchored at St. Barbes. On the 9th July visited Anchor Point.

## APPENDIX, No. 16.

On the 10th July, sailed from St. Barbes and anchored at Old Ferrolle that evening.

On the 12th July, sailed from Old Ferrolle and anchored at Anse au Fleurs.

On the 18th July, left Anse au Fleurs and anchored at L'Anse au Loup.

On the 25th July, left L'Anse au Loup and anchored under Ship Head, in Black Bay; and boarded three French schooners then anchored in Pinware, the same vessels that were fishing in Greenly Island—the schooners *Russia*, of St. Pierre, and *Maria*, of St. Pierre, and belonged to M. Langlai, of Granville, and the *Canada*, of Miquelon, belonged to the Compagnie General Maritime of France. They sent some of their boats on the fishing ground; I warned them to desist from fishing, which they did immediately, and as soon as the boats came alongside got ready to leave the first wind.

On the 27th July, left Ship Head and anchored at West St. Modeste, and on the evening of the 31st a Shallop and Batteau passed up the Bay; rowed up and boarded them—they were from Port au Croix, and belonged to M. Fonton—they came for the purpose of seining caplin; I warned them to desist, and they left and anchored at West St. Modeste that evening. As I was returning two other Batteaux were rowing up towards the Bay for the purpose of taking caplin; I warned them to return; they did, and moored their Batteaux alongside the *Alice* that night, the men taking shelter in the hold of the vessel; they belonged to the brig *Rautonme*, of St. Malo, and owned by M. Guibert.

On the 3rd day of August, saw a Shallop reaching up the Bay. I rowed after her and found her anchored in Pinware; the master said he came to purchase caplin, and had a ballast of salt to give in exchange. I warned him neither to fish or seine caplin; he replied he did not intend to do either; that he came purposely to barter. She belonged to M. Philipot. On my return to West St. Modeste, two Batteaux just came in; they said they came to obtain caplin from the residents in barter; they belonged to the brigantine *Syren*, and owned by M. Fisher; they obtained none—the caplin having struck off the shore that evening.

On the 6th August, left West St. Modeste and anchored the following morning at L'Anse au Loup.

## APPENDIX, No. 16.

On the 19th August, left L'Anse au Loup and anchored in Black Bay.

On the 20th August, left Black Bay and anchored at Red Bay.

On the 21st August, left Red Bay and anchored at Quirpon.

On the 23rd August, left Quirpon and put into Croque and Fleur de Lis on the way homeward.

I beg leave to annex herewith a copy of a journal of the Schooner Alice, on a voyage "protecting the fisheries in the Straits of Belle Isle, and along the coast of Labrador, A. D. 1860, signed by Thomas Coady, Master."

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES L. PRENDERGAST,

*Superintendent of Fisheries in the  
Straits of Belle Isle and along  
the Coast of Labrador.*

The Hon. John Kent,  
Colonial Secretary, &c.

*Schooner "Alice," on a Voyage protecting the Fisheries in the Straits of  
Belle Isle, and along the Coast of Labrador, A. D., 1860.*

Wednesday, June 13th—At 6.30 p. m. weighed and made sail from St. John's, towards Harbor Grace, with a light breeze from S. W.

Thursday, 14th—First part, light airs from the Westward; middle and latter parts, a light breeze from E.S.E.; arrived at Harbor Grace at 3 p. m.; fine weather throughout.

Friday, 15th—A fresh breeze from the Northward, with fine weather throughout.

Saturday, 16th—A light breeze from ESE, with fine weather throughout.

Sunday, 17th—A fresh breeze from E N E, with fog throughout.

Monday, 18th—Weighed and made sail from Harbor Grace at 11 30 a. m., with a light breeze from E S E. At 5 p. m. a fresh breeze sprang up from

## APPENDIX, No. 16.

W S W ; arrived at Baccalieu Tickle at 10 p. m., when the wind veered from W N W and blew strong.

Tuesday, 19th—First part, a fresh breeze from W N W, middle and latter parts, light winds and variable, with thick fog.

Wednesday, 20th—First part, a fresh breeze from the Eastward, with heavy rain ; middle part, light airs and variable, with thick fog and a heavy swell heaving from the Eastward. At 4.30 p. m. a fresh breeze sprang up from the E N E. At 11 p. m. blew very strong ; shortened sail and reached to the North-westward under close-reefed canvas.

Thursday, 21st—First and middle parts, blowing very strong from N E ; still reaching to the North-westward. At 8 a. m. the Southern Grey Island bore N N E, distant about 6 leagues. At 10 a. m. bore away for Fleur-de-Lis, but could not get in, in consequence of the Bay and Harbor being filled with ice ; hauled by the wind and reached off ; latter part, more moderate.

Friday, 22nd—A moderate breeze from N E throughout, with a strong current setting to the Southward ; reached towards Fleur-de-Lis, and the ice having slacked a little, we got into the Narrows at 3 p. m., and warped into the Harbor.

Saturday, 23rd—First part, a light breeze from the Eastward ; the ice drove in and filled up the Harbor. At 6 p. m. a fresh breeze sprang up from W N W, and the ice slacking off we made sail and left Fleur-de-Lis at 8 p. m. ; latter part, very strong squalls from N W.

Sunday, 24th—First and middle parts, light winds and variable, with fine weather ; arrived at Cape Rouge Harbor at 10 a. m. ; latter part, blowing very strong from N W.

Monday, 25th—A strong gale from N N W throughout.

Tuesday, 26th—Weighed and made sail at 6 a. m., with a fresh breeze from W N W, which did not continue longer than 9 a. m. ; middle part light winds and variable ; at 8.30 p. m. wind veered from N W and blew very strong ; at this time Cape Bauld bore N N W, distance 3 miles.

Wednesday, 27th—First part, blowing very strong from N W until 4 a. m. ; middle and latter parts calm, with a strong current setting to the Southward. At 8 p. m. Cape St. Anthony bore N W, distant 9 miles.



## APPENDIX, No. 16.

Thursday, 28th—First part, calm until 7 a m, when a light breeze sprang up from S S W, and continued until 2 p m ; at this time we were off Cape Onion. At 3.30 p m wind came from W by N ; reached towards Labrador, and it coming to blow strong, bore away for Henley Harbor, and arrived there at 7 p m.

Friday, 29th—First part, calm with rain ; middle and latter parts, light winds and variable, with thick fog.

Saturday, 30th—Weighed and made sail from Henley Harbor at 3.30 a m, with a light air from E N E ; arrived at Forteau at 4.30 p m ; latter part, a strong breeze from N E.

Sunday, July 1st—First and middle parts, strong winds from N E to S E, with thick fog ; latter part, a strong breeze from N N E, with heavy rain.

Monday, 2nd—First part, a strong breeze from the Northward, with some rain ; middle part, a light breeze from West ; latter part calm.

Tuesday, 3rd—First part, calm ; middle and latter parts, light airs and variable, with thick fog.

Wednesday, 4th—First part, a light breeze from the Southward ; at 10 a m weighed and made sail from Forteau, with wind from E S E and arrived at Blanc Sablon at 11.30 a m ; middle and latter parts, blowing strong with heavy rain.

Thursday, 5th—First and middle parts, strong winds from ESE to ENE, with heavy rain ; latter part, wind North and more moderate.

Friday, 6th—First and middle parts, a strong breeze from the Northward, with some rain ; latter part, moderate and fine.

Saturday, 7th—First part, calm and fine ; at 9 a m light breeze sprang up from W N W ; at 10 a m made sail towards Ferrolle ; at 1 p m wind veered to W S W, and came to blow strong ; bore away for St. Barbes, and arrived there at 3 p m ; latter part, a strong breeze with heavy rain.

Sunday, 8th—First and middle parts, a strong breeze from West ; latter part, wind N W, more moderate.

Monday, 9th—First part, calm ; middle and latter parts, light airs and variable. Procured some wood and water to-day ; after which we visited Anchor Point in the boat. Fine weather throughout.

## APPENDIX, No. 16.

Tuesday, 10th—First part, calm. At 9 a m a light breeze sprang up from E N E, with rain and fog ; weighed and made sail. Arrived at Old Ferrolle at 30' p m ; and at 3.30 p m came a fresh breeze from W S W, and increased to a strong gale during the latter part, with heavy rain.

Wednesday, 11th—First and middle parts a strong gale from W S W with heavy rain ; latter part, a fresh breeze from W N W with fine weather.

Thursday, 12th—First part, calm ; middle part, a moderate breeze from N N W to W N W. At 10.30 a m weighed and made sail ; arrived at Flowers Cove at 3 p m ; latter part, a strong breeze from W S W.

Friday, 13th—A fresh breeze from the Westward, with fine weather throughout.

Saturday, 14th—First and middle parts, a fresh breeze from W by S ; latter part, a moderate breeze from W N W ; fine weather throughout.

Sunday, 15th—First and middle parts, a strong gale from the Westward ; latter part, more moderate.

Monday, 16th—First and middle parts, light airs from W N W to N N W ; latter part, calm ; fine throughout.

Tuesday, 17th—First part, a fresh breeze from N W ; made sail to beat out of Flowers Cove, but not having room between the shoals, had to anchor again. Middle part, calm and fine ; latter part, a strong breeze from W N W, with heavy rain.

Wednesday, 18th—First part, a light breeze from N W ; middle part, a light breeze from W S W. At 11 a m commenced warping out. At 3.45 p m made sail across the Straits ; arrived at L'Anse a Loup at 7 p m. Latter part, a light breeze from N N E ; fine weather throughout.

Thursday, 19th—First part, a moderate breeze from N N W ; middle part, a fresh breeze from W N W, with fine weather ; latter part, a strong breeze from W S W, with heavy rain.

Friday, 20th—First part, a strong breeze from W S W, with heavy rain ; middle part, a fresh breeze from W S W, and fine ; latter part, more moderate.

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Saturday, 21st—First part, light airs and variable; middle part, a moderate breeze from the Westward; latter part, calm; fine weather throughout.

Sunday, 22nd—First part, a fresh breeze from S E; middle and latter parts, a strong gale from W S W to W N W; heavy rain throughout.

Monday, 23rd—First part, calm; middle and latter parts, strong breeze from the Westward.

Tuesday, 24th—First part, light winds and variable, with thick fog and heavy rain; middle part, a fresh breeze from S S W, with thick fog; latter part, a strong breeze from N W and clear.

Wednesday, 25th—Weighed and made sail from L'Anse a Loup at 5 a m, a fresh breeze from W N W. At 7 a m brought up at West St. Modeste with both anchors, but a heavy squall coming on as the anchors were let go, we drove out; hove up again and run into Black Bay, and brought up under Ship Head. Middle and latter parts, a heavy gale from the Westward.

Thursday, 26th—First part, calm; middle part, a strong breeze from W S W; latter part, more moderate.

Friday, 27th—First part, a strong breeze from the Westward; middle part, more moderate. At 6 p m a fresh breeze sprung up from S E, got under weigh and went to West St. Modeste. Latter part, moderate with heavy rain.

Saturday, 28th—First part, a light breeze from E S E, with fog; middle part, calm with heavy rain; latter part, a fresh breeze from W N W with fine weather.

Sunday, 29th—A strong breeze from the Westward, with fine weather throughout.

Monday, 30th—First part, a fresh breeze from N W; middle and latter parts, a strong gale from the Westward; heavy rain during the latter part.

Tuesday, 31st—First and middle parts, calm; latter part, a light breeze from Eastward; heavy rain and thick fog throughout.

Wednesday, August 1st—First and middle parts, light airs from the Eastward, with thick fog and rain; latter part, a fresh breeze from the Westward, with fine weather.

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Thursday, 2nd—A strong breeze from the Westward, with fine weather throughout.

Friday, 3rd—A fresh breeze from the Westward, with fine weather throughout.

Saturday, 4th—First part, calm; middle and latter parts, light airs and variable, with fine weather throughout.

Sunday, 5th—Light airs and variable, with fine weather throughout.

Monday, 6th—First and middle parts, calm. At 5 a m unmoored; warped out of West St. Modeste, and anchored outside of the Island. At 7 p m, a light air came from N E; weighed and made sail towards L'Anse a Loup.—Latter part very moderate; fine weather throughout.

Tuesday, 7th—First part, light airs and variable; arrived at L'Anse a Loup at 3 a m. Middle and latter parts, a fresh breeze from W S W; fine weather throughout.

Wednesday, 8th—First part, a fresh breeze from S W, with thick fog; middle part, a fresh breeze from West; latter part, calm.

Thursday, 9th—First parts, calm with thick fog; middle part, a fresh breeze from W S W, with fine weather; latter part, a light breeze from S W, with heavy rain.

Friday, 10th—First part, calm, with thick fog and rain; middle and latter parts, a light breeze from W S W, with thick fog.

Saturday, 11th—First part, calm, with thick fog; middle and latter parts, light winds and variable, with thick fog and heavy rain.

Sunday, 12th—First part, calm until 5 a m, when a heavy squall came from ESE, with heavy rain, which continued only an hour; middle part, light airs from South to S W; latter part, a fresh breeze from W N W; thick fog throughout.

Monday, 13th—First part, light airs and variable; middle and latter parts, a strong breeze from the Westward; thick fog throughout.

Tuesday, 14th—First part, calm; middle and latter parts, a strong breeze from the Westward; heavy rain and thick fog throughout.

Wednesday, 15th—First and middle parts, a strong breeze from W S W ; latter part, calm ; heavy rain and thick fog throughout.

Thursday, 16th—First part, a light breeze from S S W, with thick fog and heavy rain ; middle and latter parts, a strong breeze from N N E, and clear.

Friday, 17th—First part, a fresh breeze from N N E ; middle part, light winds and variable ; latter part, calm ; fine weather throughout.

Saturday, 18th—First part, calm, with heavy rain ; middle and latter parts, light winds and variable, with fine weather.

Sunday, 19th—First part, a light breeze from N E ; middle and latter parts, a fresh breeze from W N W. Weighed and made sail at 2 p m, and arrived at Black Bay at 4.30 p m ; fine weather throughout.

Monday, 20th—First part, light airs and variable ; middle and latter parts, a strong breeze from W S W ; at 10 a m weighed and made sail towards Red Bay, and arrived there at 1 p m ; fine weather throughout.

Tuesday, 21st—First and middle parts, a moderate breeze from W S W to W N W ; weighed and made sail towards Quirpon at 9.30 a m, and arrived there at 5 p m ; latter part, calm, until 10 p m, when a fresh breeze sprang up from S S W ; fine weather throughout.

Wednesday, 22nd—First part, a fresh breeze from the Southward ; middle and latter parts, a fresh breeze from W S W ; heavy rain throughout.

Thursday, 23rd—First part, a strong breeze from the Westward, with rain. At 9 a m weighed and made sail from Quirpon, with wind N W ; heavy squalls until 2 p m, when it fell calm. At 4 p m a light breeze sprang up from E S E. At 6 p m wind veered from the Southward and blew strong ; arrived at Croque at 9.30 p m.

Friday, 24th—A fresh breeze from S S E throughout, with thick fog.

Saturday, 25th—First and middle parts, a strong breeze from the Southward ; latter part, the wind increased to a strong gale with heavy rain.

Sunday, 26th—First part, a strong gale from the Southward, with heavy rain ; middle and latter parts, a strong breeze from E S E, with thick fog.

## APPENDIX, No. 16.

Monday, 27th—First and middle parts, a strong breeze from E S E, with thick fog and rain; latter part, a light breeze from E N E, and clear. At 5 p m weighed and made sail from Croque.

Tuesday, 28th—First part, calm; middle part, light airs and variable; latter part, a fresh breeze from S S E; arrived at Fleur-de-Lis at 11 p m.

Wednesday, 29th—First and middle parts, a fresh breeze from S S E, with thick fog; latter part, the wind increased to strong gale, with heavy rain.

Thursday, 30th—First part, a strong gale from S E, with rain; middle part, a fresh breeze from S S E, with thick fog; latter part, light airs and variable.

Friday, 31st—First part, a fresh breeze from S W. At 1 a m weighed and made sail. Middle and latter parts, light winds and variable; a heavy swell from S E; and fine weather throughout.

Saturday, September 1st—First part, a fresh breeze from West; middle part, a light breeze from S S W; latter part, a strong breeze from SW by S; fine throughout.

Sunday, 2nd—First part, a strong breeze from S S W, with rain; middle part, a light breeze from South, with fine weather. At 5 p m tacked from Malone's Rock. At 6 p m, a fresh breeze from North. At 7 p m fell calm, with heavy rain. At 7.30 p m took a violent squall from N W, which went round the compass in the course of 20 minutes.

Monday, 3rd—First and middle parts, a strong breeze from N N E. At 1 a m doubled Cape Bonavista; latter part, light airs from WSW to WNW.

Tuesday, 4th—First part, light airs from the Westward. Arrived at Harbor Grace at 3 a m. Middle and latter parts, a fresh breeze from West.

Wednesday, 5th—First part, calm; middle part a light air from the Southward.

This finishes this Journal.

(Signed) THOMAS COADY.

## APPENDIX, No. 17.

## REPORT

*Of Mr. HENRY KNIGHT, on the Protection of the Fisheries at Cape John.*

**JUNE**—On the 5th—Sent boat and crew from Shoe Cove to Cape. Great numbers of French boats on the English fishing ground; told them to leave, which they did immediately; no fish to haul; at dark returned home.

6th—Sent boat to Cape; French on their own ground; taking very little fish; no caplin landed; plenty drift ice.

7th—At daylight boat returned to Mansfield Cove; great number of Frenchmen at Mother Burke looking for cod.

8th—Rowed to Cape; French all left Mother Burke and gone North; can't haul for ice; Frenchmen found 30 dead seals on the ice.

9th—Frenchmen anchored at Middle Bill Cove; no caplin; ice great hindrance.

10th—Frenchmen moving from one side of the Cape to the other; taking little or no fish.

11th—Strong breeze from NE; Frenchmen came into Mansfield Cove for shelter; remained two days; heavy sea and much dritt ice.

13th—At daylight all the Frenchmen left Mansfield Bight for the South Bill of Cape; heavy sea; no fish taken for the day; boat returned to Shoe Cove.

14th—At daylight went to Mansfield Cove; Frenchmen hauling at the limit; took good quantity of fish; caplin in, but not landed; at dark boat returned to vessel.

15th—At 3 a m rowed to Cape; Frenchmen hard to work hauling; caplin landed; fish not very plenty; several seines took no cod all day.

16th—Frenchmen not inclined to keep their own ground; very anxious to pass Mother Burke; fish plenty in Mansfield Cove; boat remained at the limit all night; great many craft going North.

17th—Wind blowing strong from the South; boats all North of the Cape.

## APPENDIX, No. 17.

18th—Boat rowed from Mansfield Bight to Cape; Frenchmen hauling in Middle Bill Cove; fish scarce; boat returned to Briney's Cove, and put up camp; laid down mooring for boat; remained in Briney's Cove all night.

19th—At daylight rowed to Cape; at sunrise French began hauling; hauled about 40,000 fish for 11 seines at the Cape; at dark returned to camp.

20th—At 3 a m rowed to Mother Burke; seine boats uncovered; took from the limit, to-day, 33,000 for nine boats; numbers of craft passing the Cape, North.

21st—Frenchmen began work at day-light, fish not plenty; wind S E, with fog and rain; took, to-day, about 1,000 fish for each seine. At dark returned to Briney's Cove; camp leaking, men swearing, no shelter from the rain.

22nd—At daylight turned out, smoking from leakage of tent, and rowed to Mother Burke; French not uncovered, at 4 a m began work, took little fish to-day.

23rd—At 3 a m rowed to limit; Frenchmen all North of the Cape; fish scarce; at dark returned to camp.

24th—Blowing strong from S E, saw but few boats all day, sea high.

25th—At daylight rowed to limit; most of the French boats hauling at South Bill, fish scarce on French ground.

26th—At daylight rowed to Cape; Frenchmen hard to work, took to-day, for 3 seines at South Bill, 42,000 fish. Frenchmen report no fish in White Bay, at dark went to camp.

27th—Fish plenty in Mansfield Bight. Frenchmen not doing much, very anxious to pass the boundary; one seine master very impudent. Forced to remain at the limit all night.

28th—At daylight Frenchmen began hauling, fish scarce. At 8 a m boats left for North Bill, at dark went to camp.

29th—At 3 a m rowed to Cape, saw few boats all day.

30th—At 4 a m went to limit; no boats at the Cape. At 8 a m 7 boats came to South Bill, hauled but little fish for the day.



## APPENDIX, No. 17.

**JULY 1st**—At daylight rowed to limit, wind blowing strong from the West. Took to-day, from the South Bill, 40,000 fish.

**2nd**—At 3 a m blowing hard from the S W. At 6 a m Frenchmen began work, several seines hauled from 50 to 60,000 each ; hard work to-day to keep them on their own ground.

**3rd**—At daylight rowed to boundary. Boats began hauling. To-day one seine master was very troublesome. Took from the Cape about 400 qtls. At dark went to our camp.

**4th**—At daylight returned to the limit. Frenchmen commenced hauling : took little cod to day ; sea very high. Several boats remained at anchor all day.

**5th**—Wind E N E, with heavy sea. Frenchmen done nothing all day.

**6th**—Sea more moderate. Frenchmen took from the South Bill, 9 batteaux load, about 25 qtls. each.

**7th**—At sunrise uncovered and began shooting. Fish plenty on the English ground. Great difficulty to keep them back ; remained all night.

**8th**—At 3 a m French uncovered and began hauling. Fish scarce on French side of the Cape. Hauled in forenoon about 10 qtls. for boat. At 2 p m one seine boat came and passed the guard boat, and insisted on hauling, taking about 20 fathoms of our water. I warned him back on his own ground ; and also told him I should injure his seine if he shot in that position ; he was also told by his own people not to do so. He shot out, and I cut the head rope of the seine, which caused the twine to break down through the bunt of the seine and prevented his hauling for this day. He afterwards told his captain that it was the current that brought him on the English ground, however, he left the English ground, swearing dreadfully against the English. At dark went to our quarters.

**9th**—Left the camp at daylight. French uncovered at 3 a m. Took to-day, from limit, about 200 qtls. for 7 seines. At dark went to camp.

**10th**—At 3 a m rowed to the bounds. French began hauling, took very little fish all day.

**11th**—Wind blowing strong from the N E. At daylight found all the French boats in Briney's Cove for shelter. Remained at anchor all day.

12th—Heavy sea on all day. French left Briney's Cove, and rowed North of the Cape.

13th—At daylight rowed to limit. Saw but three French all day, wind E N E, with rain and heavy sea. At 6 p m rowed to camp, found our quarters very uncomfortable, camp leaking and men's bunks wet.

14th—At 3 a m rowed to limit. Found only two boats at the Cape; told them the fish was scarce on the English ground; told me their boats were gone to Briney's Cove, by orders of the Captains.

15th—At 3 a m left Briney's Cove and rowed to Cape. Saw only four French boats for the day; fish scarce. Seine master told me it was going to be a bad voyage; said there was too much ice in Bay-de-Blanche. At dark left for the camp.

16th—At daylight went to the boundary. No Frenchmen all day. Fish scarce.

17th—At 4 a m started for the Cape. Only saw two seines for the day. Fish very scarce, and heavy sea on; Briney's Cove very rough.

18th—Strong wind from the South. No French to trouble us all day.

19th—Fine weather. Boats returned from the North, and took their stand at Mother Burke. Very little fish taken all day. Remained at the limit all night.

20th—French uncovered at sunrise and began hauling; took some quantity of cod. At 10 a m 5 seines and 10 batteaux came from Packet Harbor looking for fish, which gave us additional trouble to keep them on their own ground. Took from the limit, to-day, about 500 qtls. for 16 seines. Remained at the limit all night.

21st—French uncovered at daylight, and began work. Several hard words in the course of the day between the La Scie and Paquet men; La Scie men would not allow the Paquet men to split their fish in any of their own Coves; consequently forced to ask me to allow them to split in Briney's Cove, which I did; they were very thankful. Took to-day, from Cape, 40,000 fish for 16 seines and 30 batteaux.

22nd—At daylight went to boundary. French uncovered and began haul-

## APPENDIX, No. 17.

ing. La Scie boats taking the best of the ground ; Paquet boats done nothing for the day ; fish scarce. Thick fog, with rain.

23rd—At 3 a m rowed to limit ; French at work ; some trouble to keep them back. This morning at 10 a m all the strangers left for home. No fish taken all day.

24th—Blowing gale from the North ; all the Frenchmen came in Mansfield Bight for shelter ; remained all day.

25th—Heavy sea ; nothing done for the day ; boats at anchor.

26th—At daylight French boats left the Cove for the Cape ; followed them to the limit, and anchored the guard boat. Done very little all day, sea high.

27th—At 3 a m left the camp for the Cape ; Frenchmen at work ; fish very scarce. Several boats left and went North of the Cape ; at dark went to our mooring.

28th—At daylight rowed to the limit ; only three boats to watch all day. Frenchmen complaining of the voyage ; no fish taken. At dark went to camp.

29th—At daylight rowed to limit ; boats not uncovered ; at sunrise began hauling, but took no fish. Spoke one seine master ; told me they had orders, leaving home, not to leave Newfoundland before the last of September unless their boats were loaded.

30th—At 4 a m went to limit ; but 6 boats at the bounds all day, took 20,000 fish ; at dark put up.

31st—Started at daylight for the Cape ; strong wind S W ; one batteau upset at 9 a m, and two men drowned ; told me the master was a man of nine children. Little or no fish taken to-day. At dark went to our quarters for the night.

AUGUST 1st—At 3 a m left the camp and rowed to the limit ; found only four seines at the South Bill of the Cape. Fish and caplin very scarce in the Coves. Spoke French seine master ; told me there was no caplin at LaScie ; asked me if I would allow their Caplinnier to take bait out of Mansfield Bight. I told him he could, provided they would allow us the same privilege ; said they would—when there was none in our Coves we might haul it in Cape

## APPENDIX, No. 17.

**Cove.** It most times happens that is the last place the caplin leaves, generally a week after leaving Shoe Cove.

2nd—At 4 a m French commenced work ; took very little fish. Caplinier came to Mansfield Cove, and hauled bait for the batteaux. At dark went to camp.

3rd—At sunrise went to the Cape ; saw but five boats for the day ; fish scarce. Spoke seine master, told me one seine hauled 4 batteaux load yesterday in Middle Bill Cove. Took to-day, from limit, 5,000 fish. At sunset covered for the night. Blowing hard from the Westward, could not pull to our camp ; remained with the French all night.

4th—At sunrise French began work ; fish scarce. At 6 a m batteau master told me there was no caplin in the Coves ; hauled very little fish to-day.

5th—At 4 a m guard boat rowed to Cape ; several boats at the boundary ; one seine hauled, at 5 a m, 3,000 fish : told me the length of his seine was 230 fathoms, by 30 feet deep.

6th—At sunrise rowed to the limit : French laying on their oars ; no fish or caplin. Remained at the limit all day : nothing doing. At dark went to camp.

7th—Rowed to the Cape : Frenchmen all in Middle Bill Cove. At 9 a m spoke seine master, told me they would soon put the twine on shore : done nothing for the day.

8th—At 4 a m rowed to the limit : saw several boats at the Middle Bill. At 7 a m spoke one seine master : told me their several catches—

130,000	Fish
150,000	"
127,000	"
100,000	"
110,000	"
100,000	"
95,000	"
80,000	"
85,000	"
82,000	"
69,000	"

The smallest voyage in La Scie for 40 years.

## APPENDIX, No. 17.

9th—At 4 a m rowed to the Cape; Frenchmen on their oars: no fish; told me 5 of the seines were gone home to La Scie; complains very much of the voyage: told me there would be no *mange* for pickaniny this Winter. At dark went to camp.

10th—At 4 a m guard boat rowed to Cape; saw but 2 boats all day.

11th—Went to the limit. Only 2 seine boats at the Cape: asked him where all the rest were: said they were all landed. At 4 p m 2 seines started for La Scie, and guard boat was left alone in her glory. At 6 p m went to camp.

12th—Several batteaux came to South Bill with hook and line: caught some quantity of fish.

13th—Great number of batteaux fished at the limit all day: done well with hook and line. Remained at the limit until the boats left for home.

14th—Blowing strong from the South; saw no French boat all day.

15th—Saw only 4 boats at North Bill of the Cape.

16th—Several batteaux came to Mother Burke, and were inclined to go further if they were let.

17th—Batteaux returned to limit; some of them inquired if the guard boat's time was not up when the seines were landed. Took to-day, from the Cape, about 50 qtls. for the hook.

18th—At 4 a m rowed to the Cape; No French in sight until 9 a m—3 came: told me could get no bait for the hook, unless some salted caplin. No fish taken from the limit to-day.

19th—No Frenchmen at the Cape all day.

20th—Saw 7 boats at the North Bill of the Cape.

21st—No Frenchmen came to trouble us all day.

22nd—5 or 6 batteaux at Middle Bill all day.

23rd—Rowed to Cape; wind S W; strong breeze. At 7 a m about 30 batteaux rounded North Bill, and anchored at Middle Bill for the day.

24th—At 6 a m rowed to Cape; saw several boats; none came to the limit.

## APPENDIX, No. 17.

25th—Few batteaux at the Cape for the day; wind North; a number of English boats passing South.

26th—Several batteaux at the North Bill of the Cape; spoke one, asked him what bait he had, told me squids, got them in Confusion Bay. Not much fish at the Cape.

27th—At 4 a m rowed to South Bill; saw few boats at North Point.—Number of Labrador craft passing South.

28th—At 7 a m rowed to the South Bill, saw no Frenchmen for the day; sea high, our mooring Cove very rough.

29th—Blowing strong from S E. Guard boat remained at mooring all day; Cove very rough.

30th—Wind S W; more moderate. Several Shoe Cove punts came to Cape with hook and line; did very well. Saw no French all day.

31st—Wind blowing hard from the Westward. Commenced to pack up for leaving; wind too strong to pull to Shoe Cove.

SEPTEMBER 1st—At 6 a m took down camp and loaded boat with our traps, and started for Shoe Cove. Got to the vessel at 3 p m.

2nd—Had conversation with French Doctor, who told me their men would not average more than 25 qtls. per man; said their hook and line men were better than the seine. The Shoe Cove fishermen, up to this date, will average about 70 qtls.; further in the Bay, rather more. Very little salmon caught in consequence of the ice.

(Signed) HENRY KNIGHT.

## APPENDIX, No. 18.

## APPENDIX, No. 18.

## JOURNAL

Of Mr. JAMES H. GREEN, Officer in charge of Boat's Crew stationed at Belle Isle for Protection of Fishery, Summer 1860.

JUNE 13th—Left St. John's, with wind from S W, for Belle Isle. On reaching Baccalieu the wind veered from the N E, and we were compelled to run to Old Perlican, where we remained until the

25th—When we resumed our voyage until 27th, when, taking the wind from E N E, we put into LaScie on the French Shore; leaving which place on the 16th, we reached Pacquet; and on the

31st—With wind from S W, we crossed White Bay, but had to anchor in harbor on the following day, in consequence of ice, where we were detained until

JULY 5th—And on the following day got into Quirpon, which place we left on Monday, 8th; and on the same day reached Belle Isle.

9th—Rowed up the Island to Lark Harbor; one vessel passed, bound Northward; wind about S S E.

10th—Wind S S W; blowing strong. Five vessels passed the Island, and we showed them our colours.

11th—Wind W N W; blowing strong.

12th—Rowed up the Island to Lark Harbor; no sign of French boats.—At 6 p m a large steamer passed; showed our colours, which they answered.

13th—Strong breeze from N W.

14th—Ditto ditto, with heavy sea.

16th—Rowed up the Island, and in Lark Harbor saw two French boats, which, by my directions, immediately left.

16th—Wind W N W; a strong breeze.

17th—Wind W S W; a strong breeze.

18th—Wind S S W; a strong breeze.

19th—Wind W S W, a heavy gale; seven batteaux were driven, through stress of weather, from the French Shore, and reached Belle Isle; their crews, 21 men in number, were supplied by us with food for five days, when they were sent away in safety.

## APPENDIX, No. 18.

- 23rd—Wind W N W, moderate; rowed to Lark Harbor.
- 27th—Ditto ditto ditto.
- 28th—Wind E N E, and heavy rain all day.
- Sunday, 29th—Fine day; two boats arrived from Trinity Bay, intending to fish at Belle Isle.
- 30th—Wind N W, blowing strong.
- 31st—Fine day, calm; two vessels off the Island all day.
- AUGUST 1st—Rowed up the Island and could not return until
- 2nd—Wind W N W, and fine weather.
- 3rd—A boat arrived from Holyrood, but as fish was not plenty, she proceeded on to Labrador.
- 4th—Wind W N W.
- Sunday, 5th—Wind N W, blowing strong.
- 6th— ditto ditto.
- 7th—Wind W N W; a large ship passed the Island bound \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8th—Rowed up to Lark Harbor; no sign of any boat.
- 9th—Fine weather; nothing in sight.
- 10th—A heavy gale of wind from E by N.
- 11th—Wind S W, with rain.
- Sunday, 12th—Fine day, calm; two vessels in sight bound to Labrador.
- 13th—Rowed to Lark Harbor; nothing in sight.
- 14th and 15th—Strong breeze from S W.
- 16th and 17th—A gale of wind from N E, and heavy sea.
- 18th—Calm all day.
- Sunday, 19th—Calm.
- 20th—Rowed up the Island; nothing in sight.
- 21st—Left for Cape Charles.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

J. H. GREEN.

St. John's, September 17th, 1850.



**APPENDIX, No. 19.****APPENDIX, No. 19.****STATEMENT**

*Of the Affairs of the General Water Company to 31st December, 1860.*

St. John's, Newfoundland, May 31st, 1860.

The Directors of the General Water Company beg to report to the Shareholders a statement of their proceedings during the past year.

On the appointment of the Directors on the 18th May, 1859, their attention was first turned to obtaining a competent Engineer to ascertain the best source of supply for the water, and generally to lay down a plan of the Works.

This service was entrusted to James R. Forman, Esq., who came here from Glasgow for the purpose, and under his advice the Directors decided on Windsor Lake, which, on reference, met the approval of the Governor and Council.

Mr. Forman also prepared full and elaborate plans of the Works; and the Board then instructed their agents in Great Britain to obtain Tenders for the supply of Pipes, which they procured through James J. Grieve, Esq., at the low rate of Five Guineas per ton.

A competent Superintendent of the works was engaged in Scotland and arrived here early in April. The pipes, about 1,500 tons, have been received here, and the remaining 900 tons are in course of shipment.

Looking to the difficulty of obtaining labourers here in the last two seasons, the Directors thought it advisable not to rely altogether on the local market, and they accordingly imported one hundred men from Ireland, who arrived here in April.

As soon as practicable, after the arrival of these men, operations were commenced at Windsor Lake, and a trench from the North East end of the lake has been open and now extends about a mile; part of this cutting will require to be of the depth of thirty-four feet, the heaviest portion of the whole work, but as the force has been now augmented to about 300 men in all, the Directors hope soon to be able to report satisfactory progress.

The very unseasonable weather during the past six-weeks ever since the work commenced, has materially retarded operations, but the report of the

## APPENDIX, No. 19.

Superintendent leads the Directors to hope that the main pipe will be laid as far as the suburbs of the town before the close of the present season.

The audited accounts, up to the present date, are herewith laid before the Shareholders. The main portion of the expenditure is for cost of pipes, freight and duty.

The Act under which the Company is incorporated appearing to the Directors to require some modifications, they caused a Bill to be brought before the Legislature embodying the alterations they conceived necessary, and an Act was passed accordingly in the late session.

Under the charter it is required that a Report should be made to the Government of the state of the Company's affairs within five days after the annual Meeting; but, looking to the great importance of the work and the natural desire there would be, both on the part of the Legislature and the public to obtain information of the Company's proceedings; the Directors transmitted a Report and Statement of the affairs of the Company to the Governor on the 26th of January last, shewing the operations of the Board to that date, and they are gratified to find, that this course met the approval of His Excellency, who alluded to the report in terms of satisfaction in his speech at the opening of the Legislature.

The Directors, in conclusion, have to express their belief that the arrangements now in progress are well designed efficiently to carry out the objects of the Company, which embrace interests of great magnitude to the community, and they have little doubt that, when accomplished, the work will be one of inestimable value, giving permanence and security to the property of the place, and supplying, in a great measure, the large sanitary wants of our population.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. SHEA, *President.*

## APPENDIX, No. 19.

Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company for the Year ending  
30th of May, 1860.

## DR.

1860.

May 31—To amount received from Shareholders to date, being 75 per cent. on the Capital Stock of 6,000 Shares, of £5 each	.....	.....	£22,500	0	0
Balance due Union Bank	.....	.....	2,297	5	3
			<u>£24,797</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>

## CR.

1860.

May 31—By amount paid for exchange sent to J. J. Grieve, Greenock, on account of pipes and other mate- rials for the Water Works	.....	Stg.	£15,000	0	0
Exchange, Prem. at 21 per cent.			3,150	0	0
“ Amount paid freight, duties, &c., on pipes, &c.			2,714	2	0
“ “ “ Labour, including passage of men from Ireland	.....	.....	921	9	10
“ Preliminary expenses, including Engineer, Sur- veyors, &c., and incidental charges to date, in- cluding salaries, &c.,	.....	.....	2,133	18	10
“ Amount paid Interest on Stock, to 1st Feb., 1860			121	2	7
“ “ “ Clothing, &c., advanced to the men on account of wages	.....	.....	253	13	5
“ Amount advanced Engineer	.....	.....	15	0	0
“ “ Balance due on Instalment	.....	.....	12	10	0
“ “ Paid Diet on account of men	.....	.....	475	8	7
			<u>£24,797</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>

Errors and Omissions excepted,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

May 31st, 1860.

W. J. WARD, Secretary.

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

(Signed)

W. H. MARE,  
ROBERT KENT, } Auditors.

## APPENDIX, No. 19.

Office of the General Water Company,  
St. John's, Nfld., July 19, 1860.

SIR,—

I beg leave to transmit for the information of His Excellency a copy of a Report addressed to the Directors of the General Water Company by the Engineer, suggesting an important modification in the original plan of the works.

It will be observed that, owing to the great natural impediments arising from the presence of a large quantity of difficult rock, the excavation necessary for carrying out the plan by which the water would be conveyed in pipes along a regular gradient below the level of the Lake, would be attended with so large an outlay and great loss of time, that the Engineer advises the adoption of a Syphon, by which, commencing at the Lake, the water would in the course of 900 feet be raised 10 feet above its level before descending in its course through the continuation of the pipes.

The saving of cost he estimates at little short of Twenty Thousand Pounds, and of time one whole season at least.

The only point, therefore, for practical consideration, is whether the efficiency of the original plan is seriously compromised by the proposed deviation from it, as even the saving of time and money referred to, would be no equivalent for a mistake which would materially affect the beneficial operations of this great public work.

A Steam Engine will be required for a force pump to fill the Syphon with water in the first instance, and the proper means for the exclusion of air being provided, the water will afterwards flow continuously. But the engine or other motive power would be always in readiness to meet any difficulty arising from the possible admission of air; and as in the distributing reservoir, a supply for five days at least would always be on hand, it is difficult to believe that any derangement can occur that might not be remedied in due time.

These reasons have induced the Directors to approve of the proposed change in the plan, and to submit it for the consideration of His Excellency and Council.

The Board feel the responsibility of being called on to deal with a question of this importance, where they are without the means of scientific reference, and they have therefore decided that, in their view, the question should be sub-

## APPENDIX, No. 19.

mitted to one or more Hydraulic Engineers in Great Britain, before finally concluding on it here.

As in relation to the present state of the Works it is most important that the Directors should be able to act promptly, I am respectfully to request that the Board may be favored with the views of the Government at their earliest possible convenience.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. SHEA, *President.*

To Hon. John Kent,  
Colonial Secretary.

St. John's, Nfld., July 20, 1860.

Mr. JAMES FENWICK,

DEAR SIR,—

In consequence of your Report on the difficult nature of the cutting at Windsor Lake, and the recommendation you have made that a Syphon should be adopted at the commencement of our Main Pipe, the Board have decided that it is advisable that you should at once proceed to Scotland and lay before Mr. Forman all the facts of the case, and consult with him as to the advisability of adopting the alternative you have proposed.

You will, therefore, please proceed in the Steamer Parana for Galway, and lose no time in placing the matter before Mr. Forman.

I need not say to you how important it is that you should return with all possible haste.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) A. SHEA, *President.*

A. SHEA

## APPENDIX, No. 19.

St. John's, Nfld., July 20, 1860.

J. R. FORMAN, Esq.,

MY DEAR SIR,

We have met with a most unexpected amount of Rock in the commencement of our Pipe-track, and Mr. Fenwick, in view of the great loss of time and money that would be needed to bring the cutting to the level determined by the plan, has proposed to us to adopt a Syphon, which we have decided on doing, subject to your approval; and we have thought the shortest and most satisfactory way of arriving at a decision was to dispatch him to you, which we now accordingly do. He will fully explain to you all the circumstances connected with the matter much more intelligibly than I can, and I trust you may be able to arrive at the conclusion that the proposed modification of the original plan may be adopted without risk of after regrets.

I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed,) A. SHEA.

Please send Mr. Fenwick back without delay.

St. John's, Newfoundland, July 20, 1860.

JAMES J. GRIEVE, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—

We have decided on sending Mr. Fenwick home to consult Mr. Forman as to the advisability of adopting a Syphon near the Pond, this course having been suggested in consequence of the great impediments we have met with from the presence of a large quantity of rock in our track.

If the proposal be *confidently* approved of, it will be much in our favor, as it will save greatly both in money and time.

I am sure you will give us every assistance in this matter, and should Mr. Forman wish a consultation with any other Engineer, well and good, please pay the fee. It will be necessary that Mr. Fenwick should return with all possible speed.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) A. SHEA.

Will you please furnish Mr. Fenwick with money for necessary travelling expenses.

## APPENDIX, No. 19.

St. John's, Newfoundland, July 23, 1860.

JAMES J. GRIEVE, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—

In writing Mr. Forman on the subject of the proposed change in the plan of our Water Works, I omitted to say that as either steam or water power will be required to work the force pump, it will be necessary to have the point determined as to which of these agencies we shall adopt.

Mr. Fenwick will be able to explain whether the stream running there will furnish the necessary supply of water, or if it can be obtained by artificial means in a way to be always relied on. Water will be the cheapest, but if Mr. Fenwick is not clear as to the supply, we must have recourse to steam, and then we shall require a small Steam Engine of such power as Mr. Forman may deem requisite.

I have Mr. Forman's letter on the subject of the Reservoir, but we had before decided on adopting the suggestions it contains.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) A. SHEA.

St. John's, Nfld., October 3rd, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Stockholders of the General Water Company which took place yesterday, a resolution was passed, on motion of H. W. Hoyles, Esq., seconded by Hon. Edward Morris, that the Capital Stock of the Company should be extended to £50,000.

I beg leave to transmit a Statement shewing the expenditure of the Company under the various heads to the 31st August.

Will you please lay this matter before the Governor and Council whose approval is necessary before effect can be given to the decision of the meeting.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. SHEA, *President.*

To Hon. John Kent,  
Colonial Secretary, &c.

## APPENDIX, No. 19.

## STATEMENT

*Of Expenditure of the General Water Company.*

Preliminary expenses	£1381	17	0
Contingencies to end of August, including cartage, fuse, steel, powder, lumber, &c.	767	19	2
Exchange remitted J.J. Grieve, Esq., for Pipes, &c.	21780	0	0
Freight paid here	1882	5	6
Duties on Materials	1640	10	4
Bricks and Flagstones for Tank House	140	11	6
Crane, Barrows, and Building at Works	163	13	5
Cartage of Pipes to Portugal Cove Road	402	15	0
Salaries and Wages	812	1	10
Compensation awarded for land entered upon in cutting Pipe-trench, &c.	499	13	6
Diet for Labourers, Cooking, &c., to August 31st	1690	7	9
Amount paid daily labourers, to August 31st	4041	13	5
Paid imported labourers on account of current wages	863	17	0
	<b>£36067</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

Submitted at a General Meeting of the Stockholders, October 2nd, 1860.

Your obedient Servant,

To Hon. John Kent,  
Colonial Secretary, &c.



## APPENDIX, No. 19.

Attorney General's Office,

October 10th, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to Report for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that I see no objection to the extension of the Capital Stock of the General Water Company to the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds, there being a provision in the Statute 22nd Vic. Cap. 7, Sec. 4, enabling the Stockholders to do so, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

I, however, take the liberty of suggesting that the consent of the Governor in Council should be withheld until the Directors of the Company make a Report to the Executive as to the course they intend pursuing with reference to an award said to be made on the subject of the purchase of the stock of the Old Water Company by the new.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. JAS. HOGSETT,

*H. M. Attorney General.*

The Hon. John Kent,  
Colonial Secretary, &c.

St. John's, Nfld., October 16th, 1860.

SIR,—

In answer to your letter of 12th instant, I beg to acquaint you that the Directors of the General Water Company, being informed that the award in the case between them and the St. John's Water Company has not been made conformable to law,—have decided not to entertain it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. SHEA, *President.*

Hon. John Kent, Col. Secretary,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

## APPENDIX, No. 19.

Secretary's Office, 12th November, 1860.

SIR,—

I have laid before the Governor in Council your communications of 3d and 16th October. In the latter you state that "the award in the case between them and the St. John's Water Company is disallowed." under such circumstances the Governor in Council sees no objection to the extension of the Capital Stock of the Water Company to the sum of £50,000.

The Statute under which your Company exists imposes on the Government the liability of being security for all interest of money subscribed by Stockholders. Under such obligation the Executive will require, in all transactions in future (not comprehended under the head of actual operations for completing the Water Works), the fullest information before entering into any further liabilities.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. KENT.

Ambrose Shea, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.

Windsor Lake, Dec. 27th, 1860.

To the Directors of the General Water Company,

GENTLEMEN,—

According to instructions I have taken into consideration the time that may elapse before the Main Pipes are all laid from Windsor Lake to St. John's, and the conclusion I have come to is, that there will be no difficulty in having this accomplished by the end of November next, (if a sufficient number of men can be got) except that portion of Rock-cutting extending from Tank House onwards for about 800 yards; I am very doubtful of my being able to accomplish this part by that time.

According to my calculations, it will take 30 drills, working every day, making allowance for broken time, to do it, and that is at least one third more than can be employed to advantage; for, in consequence of there being a great flow of water in the cut, I have to confine the working to both ends, as shewn in the enclosed rough sketch, so that I can only employ a limited number of



## APPENDIX, No. 19.

Probable Sum required to finish the St. John's General Water Works, from  
the 21st December, 1860.

Yards		Rate				
		s	d	£	s	d
7594	Cube Rock cutting in Pipe track	30	0	11391	0	0
14900	“ Earth ditto	3	6	2607	10	0
45560	“ Refilling ditto	1	3	2847	10	0
3590	“ Banking over Pipe	2	6	448	15	0
7400	“ Excavation and embanking distributing Reservoir	2	6	925	0	0
2160	Supplying Stone Ditching in em- banking distributing Reservoir	3	0	324	0	0
	Cuts from 7—Cock Pipes £20 each			140	0	0
	Carting Pipes along track			190	0	0
	Finishing Tank House			150	0	0
	Laying Pipes			250	0	0
	20 tons Lead	£30		600	0	0
	1 ton Ropeyarn			45	0	0
	Finishing embankment at outlet of Windsor Lake			130	0	0
	Contingencies 10 per cent.					
						20048 15 0
						2004 17 6
						<hr/> 22053 12 6
10950	Cube Cutting in Town Pipe track, exclusive of South Side					
3650	“ Of this supposed to be Rock	10	0	1825	0	0
7300	“ do Earth	2	6	912	10	0
10950	“ Refilling	1	0	547	10	0
	Carting out Pipes, 720 tons	1	6	54	0	0
	Laying Pipes			200	0	0
	40 Fire Stop-cocks not delivered	60	0	120	0	0
	Fitting up 100 Fire-cocks	20	0	100	0	0
	Disposing surplus Earth & Rock, say			50	0	0
	Contingencies 10 per cent.					3809 0 0
	Castings not delivered					380 18 0
						500 0 0
						<hr/> £26743 10 6

(Signed)

JAMES FENWICK.

Contents of Cutting in each Chain of Main Pipe-track in Cubic Yards.

No. of Peg from	No. of Peg to	Average depth.	Breadth at surface	Cubic contents	No. of Peg from	No. of Peg to	Average depth.	Breadth at surface	Cubic contents
100	101	6 0	3 6	44	148	149	7 0	4 10	62
101	102	6 0	3 6	44	149	150	7 4	4 10	65
102	103	6 0	3 6	44	150	151	6 6	3 6	47 18
103	104	5 7	3 6	41	151	152	6 6	3 6	47 18
104	105	5 2	3 6	38	152	153	6 6	3 6	47 18
105	106	5 0	3 6	37	153	154	6 6	3 6	47 18
106	107	4 3	3 6	31	154	155	6 6	3 6	47 18
107	108	4 0	3 6	29	155	156	7 0	3 6	51 0
108	109	5 4	3 6	39	156	157	6 5	3 6	47
109	110	8 3	5 3	78	157	158	5 8	3 6	41
110	111	11 0	6 2	117	158	159	6 0	3 6	44
111	112	13 0	6 7	145	159	160	4 8	3 6	35
112	113	14 2	7 2	183	160	161	3 3	3 0	20
113	114	14 2	7 2	183	161	162	3 3	3 0	20
114	115	13 8	7 0	173	162	163	3 6	3 0	25
115	116	13 3	6 9	154	163	164	3 9	3 0	28
116	117	12 11	6 9	147	164	165	6 0	3 6	44
117	118	11 3	6 3	133	165	166	7 10	5 0	73
118	119	8 1	5 2	76	166	167	11 6	5 10	100
119	120	6 6	3 6	47 18	167	168	11 6	6 4	126
120	121	6 6	3 6	47 18	168	169	11 7	6 4	126
121	122	6 6	3 6	47 18	169	170	12 9	6 9	145
122	123	6 6	3 6	47 18	170	171	13 8	7 0	161
123	124	6 6	3 6	47 18	171	172	11 8	6 4	127
124	125	6 6	3 6	47 18	172	173	8 0	5 2	75
125	126	6 6	3 6	47 18	173	174	6 6	3 6	47 18
126	127	6 6	3 6	47 18	174	175	6 6	3 6	47 18
127	128	6 4	3 6	46	175	176	6 6	3 6	47 18
128	129	6 10	3 6	50	176	177	6 6	3 6	47 18
129	130	7 6	4 6	69	177	178	6 6	3 6	47 18
130	131	7 10	5 0	73	178	179	6 6	3 6	47 18
131	132	8 4	5 3	79	179	180	6 6	3 6	47 18
132	133	8 0	5 2	75	180	181	6 6	3 6	47 18
133	134	6 7	3 6	49	181	182	9 3	5 7	90
134	135	5 6	3 6	39	182	183	9 6	5 8	94
135	136	5 4	3 6	39	183	184	6 9	3 6	60
136	137	5 4	3 6	39	184	185	7 3	4 6	66
137	138	5 6	3 6	39	185	186	9 0	5 6	88
138	139	5 11	3 6	43	186	187	8 3	5 3	79
139	140	7 10	5 6	73	187	188	6 6	3 6	47 18
140	141	9 4	5 7	91	188	189	6 6	3 6	47 18
141	142	9 3	5 7	90	189	190	6 6	3 6	47 18
142	143	7 2	4 10	55	190	191	6 6	3 6	47 18
143	144	5 7	3 6	41	191	192	7 0	4 0	62
144	145	6 2	3 6	45	192	193	9 6	5 8	95
145	146	6 4	3 6	46	193	194	11 0	6 2	116
146	147	6 6	3 6	47 18	194	195	8 6	2 4	82
147	148	6 8	3 6	49	195	196	6 6	4 6	47 18

6399 9

From Peg 196 to top of Prescott Street—178 Chains containing 47 yards, 18 feet each

8484 18

Total cutting from Peg 100 to top of Prescott Street

14884 yds

*APPENDIX, No. 19.*

*Report from President of General Water Company, to 31st December, 1860.*

St. John's, Nfld., December 31st, 1860.

The Directors of the General Water Company beg to submit to the Government the following Report of their proceedings, for the past year, in the prosecution of the important work committed to their charge.

The last Report states that Windsor Lake had been selected as the source of supply, and that a contract had been made for the Pipes on very favourable terms.

The Pipes were received in various shipments during the year, and those to form the main connection with the town have been laid along the line in their proper places.

The contract has been most faithfully performed, the Pipes being of first-class character, and the very small amount of breakage proves the care with which the shipments were made.

Early in April, Mr. Fenwick, the Engineer under whose direction the work was to proceed, arrived here from Scotland, and at once entered on the duties of preparing for the commencement of the season's operations.

The question of the mode by which the work was to be carried out had engaged the fullest attention of the Board, and while abstractedly the principle of contract had much to recommend it, there were objections to its adoption in this instance, arising from the fact that much of the work required was novel to the people of this country, and reliable contracts were not therefore likely to be made. The Directors therefore decided on not adopting the principle. There was, besides, to be taken into account the circumstance that were the work given out in contracts, its performance within a prescribed time would be practically, in a great degree, out of the control of the Board.

The want of labouring hands for the business of the country during late years induced the Directors to believe that for the number of men they would require it would not be safe to rely wholly on the local market, and they therefore ordered one hundred men from Ireland, who arrived here under agreement in April and were immediately placed on the works. The weather had previously been very fine and open, but April and the early part of May were less favorable for the purposes of the Company than had been hoped for, and it was

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not until the latter part of May that the full number of men was employed, and operations were actively progressing. The most efficient Superintendents the Board could obtain were engaged, and the whole number of men employed was about four hundred; this number not being materially lessened until the work was suspended early in December.

The line selected for the Pipe-track leads from the east end of the Lake along the valley towards Major's Path, and in opening the trench along this route the work was commenced. The topographical features of the vicinity of the Lake pointed out this line as the most eligible—that in which the cuttings would be of much lesser depth than in any other,—indeed it offered the only practicable outlet by which the water of the Lake could be conveyed to the Town with any regard to obtainable means. But in opening the ground along the course of this valley, rock presented itself, not at first of a very formidable or continuous nature, but after a time, on the removal of the earth in the pipe-track to depths varying from two to twelve feet, it was discovered that a bed of very hard rock extended for a distance of eight hundred yards, and that the surface of this rock was in uneven heights from twenty to six feet above the required level of the pipe-track. This certainly opened up an unexpected difficulty of great magnitude, and involving a very heavy outlay for its removal. A proposal was made to the Board to adopt a Syphon and thus dispense with a large part of the cutting of the rock, and the proposition was so recommended on the score of great saving of expense, that the Board adopted it, subject to a reference to Mr. Forman, a view which was approved by His Excellency and Council. They accordingly dispatched Mr. Fenwick to Scotland to submit this change in the original plan, but it met with little favor, and the Board accordingly abandoned it. Copies of correspondence on this subject are annexed. Meanwhile the work had not been delayed or in any way interfered with, as a considerable quantity of rock was to be removed in any event. But there was now no alternative but to carry out the plan which embraced the reduction of the rock to the level prescribed in the first instance. The Board were fortunate in securing the services of most efficient blasters and quarrymen, and yet, notwithstanding this, and the fact that they have been actively at work since the rock first appeared, a very heavy part of the work is unperformed, as will be seen by the section attached to the Engineer's report. The reduction of this rock, in itself a work of great expense and labor, and necessarily, of time, has been materially delayed by the great flow of water in the track, the produce of numberless springs, and this was at times so increased by heavy rains that work was for days together at intervals entirely suspended.

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To keep the track at all clear, a Steam Engine was kept going night and day working pumps, while several other pumps of great capacity were worked by ordinary labor power. The difficulties and expense of this excavation were much increased by this flooding in the trench, and the like cause will, more or less, injuriously operate during the whole after progress of this tedious and difficult job.

The ground has been opened for a distance of two thousand two hundred yards towards the town, and to this extent, except where the rock lies, the cutting is down to the level. The depth of the track in this section varies from thirty-two to six feet, but from there to the Town the average depth will not exceed seven and a half feet. The Directors have reason to believe that the opening of this latter portion of the track will not be embarrassed by the presence of rock to any material extent, and the moderate depths to which this excavation will be made, makes it, in view of the work already done, comparatively easy of accomplishment.

The plan of the works contemplates the raising of the water of the Lake six feet above the original level, and a considerable amount of embankments was thus rendered necessary. These have been constructed at the western outlet of the Lake, at Duck Pond and Round Pond, to prevent the flow of water in those Ponds, and at the lower part of Portugal Cove Road. These works engaged the labor of eighty men and seven horses for five months. The road at the east end of the Lake was necessarily changed for about three-quarters of a mile to give it a higher level required by the raising of the water.

The tank-house has been built to the surface of the ground, and but little remains here to be done. The pipes are connected with this house from the Lake, and from thence a short distance towards the Town as far as the rock already referred to, which barred further progress.

Arrangements have been made to continue the blasting of the rock during the winter, and so far the weather has been very favorable for the purpose. About sixty men are employed, and, except for a little time after heavy falls of snow, the Directors do not apprehend that their work will be materially interfered with.

The expenditure having amounted to £30,000, the sum authorized by the Charter to be raised in the first instance, a General Meeting of the Stockholders was held on the second of October last, and it was unanimously decid-



## APPENDIX, No. 19.

ed that the further amount of £20,000 Capital should be raised. On reference to the Governor and Council, as required by Law, the measure received their assent.

The amount expended to the 31st December was £49,185 12s. 4d., which is classified under the various heads in the annexed Statement. It will be seen how large a portion of this amount was invested in the purchase and expenses of the Pipes, &c., and as the whole of the plant for Main and Branch Pipes, Tank, Hydrants, &c., is now on the spot, the future outlay will be nearly confined to the cost of the Labour necessary for the completion of the work.

The Engineer's Estimates of the time when the Main Pipe will be laid, and of the cost of completing the Water Works, are appended to this Report. The Directors think the Estimates have been prepared with judgment, and that they will be found to have represented the facts with reasonably close accuracy.

On the thirtieth day of May the Directors received from the President of the St. John's Water Company an offer of the Works of that Company for the sum of £7,200 currency, but as the Charter prescribes not only that those Works shall be purchased, but that the payable value was to be determined by arbitration, the Board declined the proposal on these grounds, and in conformity with the Law the matter was submitted to arbitration. The result of that reference was an award of £8,250, and this being so much more than the amount demanded by the parties, as well as in the judgment of the Board so much beyond the *bona fide* value of the Stock, they refused to accept it, and the question is now in course of legal investigation. The Board are aware that the clause in their Charter compelling the purchase of the St. John's Water Company's Works was introduced at the instance of the Shareholders in the latter Company, and was considerably designed to protect these parties against the severe consequences which must result from the competition of a body having the large powers and means of the General Water Company.— But the use attempted to be made of the privileges thus conferred is not warranted by the circumstances of the case, or the intentions of the Legislature, and the demand for a much larger amount than the owners' own valuation cannot, on any grounds of reason or equity, be supported.

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The Company intend to apply to the Legislature for a Bill to authorise the raising of the further sum shewn by the Engineer's Report to be necessary for the completion of the work.

The amount of the outlay will doubtless be much beyond the expectations either of the Legislature or the promoters of this undertaking, but looking to the character of the work,—its influence on the health, comfort, and convenience of the public, and the security of the town, even at the large cost it will involve, it will be productive of full equivalents. The water of the Lake is of a very superior character, and the supply more than four-fold what the wants of the town would require. The works are being carried out in the most efficient manner, with pipes and all other means of the best description, and the Board believe that when completed a more perfect work of its kind, or one more capable of abundantly supplying designed purposes, will not anywhere be found. In connection with this subject it appears to the Directors not out of place to refer to the question of the sewerage of the Town, at present so imperfect. When the Company's Works are in operation the waste water will be, in itself, a nuisance, if provision be not made for carrying it off, and it is to be hoped that the attention of the Legislature will be drawn to this fact, and to the necessity of devising the means by which the large supply of water with which the Town will soon be blessed, may be made most subservient to the purposes of cleanliness and health.

**A. SHEA, President.**

## APPENDIX, No. 19.

## Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company, to Dec. 31st, 1860.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Amount paid preliminary expenses . . . .	1381	17	0			
Contingent expenses, including cartage, lumber, powder, &c., &c. . . .	2676	19	7			
				4058	16	7
Cost of pipes, hydrants, tank-house, &c., for the works . . . .	19109	16	1			
Shipping charges on ditto . . . .	356	15	2			
Freight on the above . . . .	3542	8	4			
Agent's Commission . . . .	511	10	5			
Expenses landing and carting ditto . . . .	423	9	11			
Duties paid on the above . . . .	1787	4	11			
Cost of bricks, flagstones, &c., for tank-house . . . .	140	11	6			
Cost of crane, barrows, building at the works, &c . . . .	168	13	5			
				26040	9	9
Expended on labor, wages, &c., including embankments, alterations at Portugal Cove Road, building tank-house, &c., viz :—						
Laborers, (including passage money of those imported), blasters, pipe-layers, blacksmiths, masons, &c., &c. . . .	11679	13	4			
Diet provided for laborers employed at the works . . . .	4666	17	8			
Salaries, including Engineer's and all Officers' . . . .	1134	0	3			
				17480	11	3
Paid compensation for land taken, and to be taken for the purposes of the Company, including properties affected by the raising of the Lake, the alterations of Portugal Cove Road, &c., &c. . . .				796	3	6
Amount paid Interest on Stock to August 1st, 1860 . . . .				607	0	8
Interest paid the Banks for amount advanced . . . .				202	10	7
				£49,185	12	4

Errors and Omissions Excepted,

St. John's, Nfld., December 31st, 1860.

W. J. WARD,

Secretary.

We have examined the above and find the same correct.

W. H. MARE

ROBERT KENT, Auditors.

## APPENDIX, No. 20.

## APPENDIX, No. 20.

## REPORT

*Upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools in Newfoundland, for the Year ending 30th June, 1860.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, my third Report upon the Protestant Public Schools established in this Island, wholly sustained or aided by Legislative grants.

## CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

A mournful recollection will always attach to the year 1860, on account of the epidemics which spread themselves throughout almost the whole Island, and proved so fatal amongst the youthful part of the population. Scarlet fever, measles, and whooping-cough, were most generally prevalent, and so close were these diseases upon each other's steps that frequently persons attacked by the first disease had scarcely time to rally when they were seized by the second, and in like manner the third, in which cases only the most robust constitutions could overcome their united effects. It is unnecessary for me to observe that during the prevalence of an epidemic, school operations are always greatly interrupted, and the average attendance of pupils is not regained for, perhaps, months afterwards. Among the Board Schools I found that interruptions and diminished attendance were the rule, hence it cannot be expected that the past year will present an average ratio of progress in education.

On visiting Belle Isle School, early in June, one pupil only was present, which was accounted for by the information that the measles were spreading among the families. About the same time I received letters from the teachers of some of the principal schools in Conception Bay, acquainting me that their schools were closed in consequence of the prevalence of the same disease. On visiting Bonavista to inspect the schools in that district, the teachers requested me to defer my examination until my return from the Northward, as the attendance of schools was then small (from the same cause), hoping that it would considerably increase by that time; however, it so happened that when I had returned, instead of the diseases being abated, they were still extending, and proving more than usually fatal. Under such circumstances the schools had to be closed. Indeed I found some of the teachers' families suffering the most

painful affliction. At Open Hall the school was closed, and several deaths had lately occurred. At King's Cove, although the teacher succeeded in getting a few of his pupils together for an examination, their pale looks and distressing cough told plainly that their proper place was at home for a while longer. At Catalina it was considered necessary to close the schools for a time, and they were just commencing again when I arrived there. These instances will be sufficient to show how greatly the schools have been interrupted by the prevailing epidemics.

As in all the Board Schools the Bible is constantly read, and Catechisms and Sacred Poetry committed to memory by the pupils, in the confident hope and thereby their minds may be furnished to perform aright the duties of life, or with composure to prove the realities of death. I trust it will not be considered out of place here for me to state that in this season of sickness and death amongst the young, the religious instruction received at school has proved an incalculable blessing. From parents, from ministers, and from teachers, I have heard of many instances to corroborate this fact, and am therefore confident in stating that amongst children of the poor and illiterate, who have been called away by death, and who had few other opportunities of obtaining religious knowledge than what they received at school, many, in their last affliction, manifested enlightened and becoming ideas of their Creator, found in texts and hymns, learnt at school, suitable language to give utterance to their feelings, in imploring the Divine compassion, and died enviably rich in faith and peace.

#### MORETON'S HARBOR.

This District contains a population of 2382 Protestants, distributed among about 32 settlements, only accessible by water. It is therefore impossible for the Board, with its limited means, to provide for the educational requirements of all the inhabitants, and difficult to supervise the schools it may establish. Still, making every allowance for these impediments, the Board has not done all that it might accomplish in promoting education. It maintains three schools, viz., at Exploits' Burnt Island, Moreton's Harbor, and Tizzard's Harbor, which cost in payment of Masters' salaries eight pounds less than the half of the grant, so that there must be a considerable sum available to establish other schools. Leading Tickles, Ward's Harbor, Shoe Cove, and Little Bay Island, are the next most considerable settlements. These being about equal in population, and having equal claims upon the attention of the Board,

which they cannot all receive in the usual way, I would suggest that two young men should be engaged to teach six months, or a year, in each place alternately. I regret to say that I have not had the satisfaction of receiving a financial return from this district for the two past years, so that I am unable to inform the government what is the amount of the deficit or balance on hand.

### TWILLINGATE.

The three schools established by the Board in this District are in precisely the same state as reported the former year. Two being situated in Herring Neck, that harbor is highly favored; indeed over £100 per annum being paid for education in this settlement of 557 Protestants, appears rather much.

Last winter some gentlemen of Twillingate, with a view to give encouragement to the schools, kindly invited the master and pupils of the Board School, as well as of the Newfoundland School Society, to a treat which they had provided for them; on this occasion the children were put through an examination by their master, which, I am told, proved rather satisfactory. Instances of public notice and encouragement given to the schools are, I regret to say, seldom known.

Last May or June a Board was appointed to appropriate the £50 granted to establish a Commercial School in Twillingate. On enquiry, I find that no action has yet been taken, the Board not having once met. Some of the gentlemen think that a Commercial School is not needed, and that if it were the grant is not sufficient to maintain such an institution in becoming respectability; and, moreover, that if the Newfoundland School Society's school was put in a highly efficient state the educational wants of the place would be fully met. I do not presume to know the condition of the settlement better than some of its respectable residents, but when I look about and see so many small schooners owned in the place, I am of opinion that there ought to be a demand for something above an ordinary elementary education, and that a considerable addition to the grant might be expected from the fees. However, I think it would be advisable at once to commence a suitable building with the amount of the grants now due.

### FOGO.

The schools of this district are in a very satisfactory state, if I may except the school at Barr'd Island Harbor, of which the chairman truly remarks in his return, "Mr. Haggett, the teacher, is now too old for the situation, and

consequently his school is not in the most satisfactory condition. The Board, however, do not like, after his long services to displace him, as he has no other means of support. I think there should be a pension allowed to him, after so many years' labor." The financial return for the year has not yet been furnished, but a detailed account of expenditure for a greater part of the year has been supplied, in which is the very noticeable item of £57 13s 10d, voted to the Secretary for six years past services. Neither this sum, nor any sum, was demanded by the Secretary; but at a regular meeting of the Board the vote was proposed and carried. This must be considered, I think, a very injudicious vote, because it was not passed in discharge of any lawful debt, and because there is reason to know that the Board was not in a position to act so generously towards its Secretary. But indeed, if a surplus fund was on hand, Seldome-come-by has a first claim upon the Board, which receives its special grant, and is yet without a master; and Indian Islands have a second claim, where no commencement for establishing a school has yet been made. There are eleven or twelve Secretaries of Boards who continue to render their services gratuitously, in consideration of the insufficiency of the grant to provide all the educational requirements of their districts, to whom the gratitude of the government and public is due.

#### GREENSPOND.

Owing to the removal from the district of the Rev. J. Moreton, who was till lately the chairman of the Board, I have not been able to procure the necessary school returns. All the schools, however, have been inspected. My notes of the examination of Cape Freels school compare favorably with those of former years. Pinchard's Island and Flat Island schools are in a prosperous condition, and doing much good. In company with the Rev. Mr. Milner, the newly appointed minister, I visited Gooseberry Island, a vacant school station. There is a fine school house, including a teacher's residence, but it has been without a master for many years, in consequence of the inhabitants doing so little towards the support of masters they formerly had. A public meeting was convened for the purpose of ascertaining what the inhabitants would now do towards meeting an offer of the Board to make up a salary for a teacher.— After listening to an address on their duty towards their children, a free discussion arose in which certain wrong impressions they had received were removed, when the people admitted that they were in error and blind to their own and children's good in not keeping a schoolmaster among them, and they readily

offered, if the Board would engage a teacher for the place, to guarantee £20 per annum towards his support. From this circumstance I am led to believe that the best way of putting an end to the paltry sums of £2 or £4 contributed by a whole settlement to a teacher, in consequence of which he is kept at the lowest point of existence, is to close the schools so meagrely supported until the people can better estimate the services of a school teacher, and feel more consideration for his comfort.

The three schools now in operation cost for masters' salaries about £105 cy., and as the grant is £221, the balance from the past year £73, and all the school rooms finished, I trust the Board will shortly engage masters for Gooseberry Island and Cat Harbor, which stations they can well afford to take up.— But even then the educational needs of the District would not be fully provided for. Fool's Island, Vere Island, Cobbler's Island, and Cape Island are without schools, and are too considerable to be neglected. I see no prospect of these places being supplied with schools unless the inhabitants will make a great effort amongst themselves. Perhaps itinerant masters might be successfully employed to teach the children on these islands to read and write; however, it is time that something was done for them, or that the parents were fully informed that the Board could render them no assistance, peradventure they might establish schools entirely at their own cost.

#### KING'S COVE, OR BONAVISTA WEST.

This Board maintains three schools, viz., one at Open Hall, one at Tickle Cove, and one at King's Cove. The Open Hall school was closed in consequence of sickness prevailing in the settlement when I was there, but I understand that the Board intends to abandon the station, as the returns do not justify the cost; by the returns appended it will be seen that twelve is the number that attended for the whole year, therefore the decision of the Board in this case appears to be a judicious one. The school at King's Cove was so affected by the epidemics as not to be in a fit state for inspection; those children, however, who did attend for examination failed to acquit themselves with credit; I trust I shall find the pupils much advanced another year, as the teacher is competent and attentive. The Tickle Cove school is much the largest of the three, and I must say produces the best readers and shews the greatest amount of teaching performed; yet I cannot understand why it is that the master receives £5 less than the other teachers belonging to the same Board. I am glad to perceive that all have had a small advance since last year, but I think the Board could well afford to make their teachers' salaries



£35 a year, at least. I believe the Board purpose to establish a school at Keels, and will make some preparation for building a school-room during the winter. This place has long been neglected, considering the number of its inhabitants, (over 400) and the large balance reported in hand, above £150.

### BONAVISTA.

My last year's report of the Board Schools in this District was altogether unfavorable; and as it is, at least, equally painful to me to examine and report upon a bad school as it can be for the Board to read a discreditable account of a school in which they are interested, I felt a strong desire that I should be able to note some improvement in the schools upon this occasion. But measles, scarletina, and other diseases were so prevalent during the spring and summer that the schools were too greatly interrupted to make any progress. At the time I visited the town the schools were all closed and some of the teachers' families heavily afflicted. Such being the case, there was no inspection except of Newman's Cove school, consequently I cannot speak of the attainments of the scholars from actual examination, but I do not see that any great change has been made, or any effort put forth to bring about a better state of things. The Central school, which proved a failure under the former teacher, after being closed some months, has been given to Mr. Rowsell, the Commercial school teacher, at a small increase of his former salary; so both schools will be merged into one during the tenure of the present teacher. I have no doubt that Mr. Rowsell will collect a large number of pupils, and have them in good training by next summer. The Newman's Cove people do not appear sufficiently to appreciate education to induce them to erect a school-room, although a teacher has been labouring among them for several years.— Their neighbors of Amherst Cove, however, two miles off, have exerted themselves in this matter, and as they have now built, with small assistance from the Board, a comfortable school-room in their own settlement, the teacher will soon be removed thither. I examined the school in the same miserable log-hut where it was kept last year, (and, indeed, during many years, to the great disgrace of the settlement.) 14 scholars were present, 20 the day before; 4 read well, writing moderate, just beginning with figures; the others in different stages of progress learning to read. Owing to the removal of the late Chairman, I have not been furnished with the required annual returns for the District.

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**CATALINA OR TRINITY BAY EAST.**

The attendance of Schools in this District also has been much reduced by sickness. Operations having been altogether suspended shortly before I arrived there, the schools were not in a fit condition for an inspection. The teacher's family at Bird Island Cove was seriously ill, and school closed, and the Great Catalina school only just re-opened. The Wesleyan school was in operation, and I visited it in company with the Rev. Mr. Turner, the resident Wesleyan Minister. I regret to state that the condition of the school-room, the books in use, and the attainments of the scholars were alike discreditable. Feeling concern for the children attending such a school, I spoke to the master about the importance of his trust, and the necessity for exerting himself to the utmost to advance the pupils depending upon him for their education. He replied that he would faithfully discharge his duty as he ever had done. Now, I have no doubt that he felt quite sincere in what he said, but, I suppose, he never had an opportunity of seeing a properly conducted school, and is now too old and confident to learn. The new school-room on the South side, which was blown down last year, has been restored and approaches completion; and I have reason to believe that a decent school-room will soon be erected at Little Catalina, where one is so much needed, grants having been made for that purpose.

**TRINITY.**

The Commercial school of this District has proved a failure. Since the removal of Mr. Campbell, the former master, a Roman Catholic elementary school has been established, which drew off the greater number that attended the former school. Mr. Ash was engaged as successor to Mr. Campbell, but the attendance kept diminishing until it became so low that it was considered not worth continuing, and, accordingly, it is now closed. The elementary school on the North side was in successful operation, largely attended, and well supplied with books. Also, the schools situated at Trinity, British Harbor and Ireland's Eye were doing tolerably well. The station at New Bonaventure was vacant. The school at Old Bonaventure was in operation, but the master, besides being old and infirm, was too ill to attend properly to his duties. He has since died. A son of his is in St. John's training to become a master under the Trinity Board, who, I understand, will be engaged to take his father's station; but I would recommend that, as Old and New Bonaventure are only one mile apart, and are now connected by a good and level road,

and as the means of the Board require to be husbanded in every possible way, in order to resume other important destitute stations, one school only be henceforth maintained for these places, and that New Bonaventure be preferred for the school station, because there a suitable school-house has been built by the inhabitants, at little cost to the Board, (thus shewing a desire for education,) and because it is likely to become a much more important settlement. I would pronounce it a waste of educational funds to maintain two schools for two small harbours so near together, and now so well connected. This is a plain instance of the formation of roads assisting education. Whilst there was no road two schools were necessary, and now one will supply all the need. Cuckold's Cove is a considerable settlement still unsupplied, but my experience would suggest to the Board the wisdom of getting a school-room built before they engage a master for the place, for, invariably, I find people more willing to assist in the erection of school buildings before they receive a master than after he settles among them.

#### TRINITY WEST.

This Board appears anxious to extend its operations to the utmost of its means and influence. Last year I reported that the station at New Harbor had been resumed under a competent master, and that a new school-room was well advanced at Chance Cove, where a person was engaged to keep a Sunday-school, at £5 per annum. This year I have to report a new station being occupied at Heart's Ease, where a school-house has been built, and a master engaged. In the General Table will be found a return of this school. The settlement being yet small and the people in the habit of going into the woods in the winter season, the school can be only a humble one; but, I presume, the master is engaged partly for the purpose of leading religious services on Sunday in a locality that can seldom have the visits of a clergyman. The other schools have suffered no change since last year, when they were doing well.

The new school-room which the Newfoundland School Society was building at Heart's Content, and which was blown down last year, is relinquished, and the timber carried away or sold after a large sum had been expended upon it, in consequence of the inhabitants not rendering that cordial assistance and encouragement which was now so much needed, and was, indeed, so well deserved. I can scarcely understand why the people stand aloof from the Society in the praiseworthy endeavour to provide suitable school accommodation for

their children. It may be that they are depending upon the Board to provide every educational requirement ; but if the Society abandoned the station, a better school could not be maintained by the Board, and the additional money that would be drawn from the funds of the District to sustain it would be so much lost to the District, and its effect would be felt in some settlement neglected, which, otherwise, might be provided for. The Society's School is held in the old school-room, which is overcrowded. The teacher is devoted to his work, of unexceptionable character, and his pupils are making good progress.

Shortly after the publishing of the school report of last year, I observed in the Harbor Grace Standard a communication from the teacher of the New Perlican school, complaining of my remarks upon the writing performances of his pupils. From my experience of school keeping I am aware that there are certain times when even good schools present an unfavorable appearance, and an inspection made at that particular time would, doubtless, occasion an unfair report. Hence it may happen, that with the most pure desire on the part of the Inspector to report truly, he may do injustice to a teacher's labors ; therefore, far from being displeased with an attempt of a teacher to justify himself in such a case, it would afford me much satisfaction to avail of the first opportunity of witnessing and representing more successful results of such teacher's capacities and efforts, and of correcting my own remarks. I am sorry that the teacher of the Perlican school so far forgot his self-respect as to use unbecoming language and to depart from truth.

My inspection of the New Perlican school this year afforded confirmation of the justice of my remarks of last year relative to the character of the writing. Although somewhat improved, it is still too imperfect to pass without notice. It appears that the pupils are put into small hand before they know the true shape of letters, and that, for want of being *taught how to form the letters*, they have adopted awkward methods of their own. Bad writing is inexcusable here, because, otherwise, it is a fair school, and the teacher himself is an excellent scribe.

#### TRINITY BAY SOUTH.

This Board has taken up four stations which nearly supply the educational wants of the District, Lance Cove being the only settlement without a School, and even here a School-room is in course of building. The Scilly Cove and Hants Harbor Schools continue to be well attended and doing much good.—

Seal Cove School is also equal to the requirements of the place ; the writing, however, is not quite good enough ; the exercises are too much confined to small-hand.

The teacher of the Grates Cove School had been dismissed for inattention some time before I was in the neighbourhood, and another Master not being then engaged, I had no opportunity this year also of inspecting the School. I hope the Board will be more successful with the next Master.

The Perlican Wesleyan and Commercial School was in a more efficient state than at my former inspection ; out of 50 present, 30 read in the Scriptures very well ; some of this class are surprisingly young for their ability. The writing and cyphering fair for age ; a want of books manifest, but I understand some had just been sent to the place. I am sorry to repeat " that the plan of improvement (of the School room last year) *did not* include suitable desks and forms," and that the floor is exactly as I represented it, only that it has been worn smoother by the children's feet. 40 adults attended night school last winter, two of whom were learning navigation. A great deal of work is done in this School. With better School furniture, suitable requisites of a modern kind, and a little organizing, this would be a first-rate School.

#### BAY DE VERDS.

There is no lack of Schools in this District ; but they are of an inferior character, except the Commercial School, lately established, and the Wesleyan School at Blackhead, and consequently education is at a low state. The Board feel compelled to maintain so many Schools, and the people are possessed of such small means, that competent Teachers cannot be engaged, and for the same reason the necessary books are not supplied. All over the Island I have not met with Teachers so meanly supported as those between Carbonear and Grates Cove. Indeed, I believe that many persons in better circumstances than some of these are found applying to the Government for relief. The Fishing vacation cannot be turned to as good advantage on this shore as in most other districts. Also, in some of the settlements firewood is difficult to obtain ; and I observe that in the supply of this necessary article the teachers have little or no assistance from the people, but have to toil before and after school hours cutting and hauling out their own fuel. A teacher who rises at 5 o'clock on a winter's morning, and hauls out a load of wood before school-hour arrives, must enter the school-house with wasted energies and diverted

thoughts. If his teaching abilities are valuable to the community, surely nothing is gained by their allowing him thus to toil.

The School at Bay de Verds was not in such a satisfactory state as at my former inspection, but the resident minister explained that it was owing to no neglect of the teacher, but to the irregular attendance of the children, and to the withdrawal from school of the advanced pupils to go in the woods, &c.—The Teacher was engaged during his spare hours in building a humble dwelling joining the school-room, no suitable lodgings being procurable in Bay-de-Verds. Although the house would not be the property of the teacher, but public, as the school-room, I observed that he obtained little or no assistance from the residents. Mr. Bemister made him a present of some lumber.

Being unwilling to injure the prospects of any teacher, fain would I omit a notice of Island Cove and Adams Cove Schools; but when I consider that as a public servant, every individual in those settlements is contributing to my support, and claims from me the right discharge of my duty, as well as in regard to my oath of office, I feel bound to represent them as they appeared to me.

The following is an extract from my Note Book:—

“Island Cove School, October 31st. Called here in the forenoon; too few children present for an examination; waited till the afternoon when the Teacher had collected all he could; present 22; 5 (average 13 years) stood up in first class; reading in Testament fair, spelling imperfect; they write small hand, but not able to read a word of it; know nothing of tables or arithmetic. I have reason to think that some of these are not regular scholars; 3 younger ones read a little, spell imperfectly, do not write or cypher. Several others in columns of spelling but do not read a word.”

I must declare that this School is not fulfilling the purposes of a school in this important place, and I do not wonder at the small attendance and the number of young children I saw about the roads and in the woods. I could not conscientiously advise these little rambler's to go to school. No one would think of spending private funds for such a worthless return.

At Adams Cove only 3 out of near 30 could read at all; the rest of the

scholars kept all day looking over dirty leaves or shattered books of spelling, and no attempt made in teaching them to read ; the master explained that he wished to make them good spellers first. There is little hope, however, of their ever becoming such under his teaching, for the head line which he himself had written in a copy-book for imitation that morning was spelled thus :— “ Whe ar all born to dy.” The only other copy-book contained equally bad spelling. Gross inattention is evident on the part of the teacher, as well as a want of method. Such a condition of things is calculated to destroy confidence in schools, especially amongst the illiterate, who know not but most other schools are like it.

The new school-room at Northern Bay is, I am glad to report, occupied, though not yet finished, and the teacher seems quite proud of his establishment. I found him faithfully applying himself to his duty, and noticed among his pupils two girls and one boy cyphering in the rule of proportion, the only instance of like progress that I have observed in the elementary Schools of this District.

A change of Masters having lately taken place at Western Bay, that school was not prepared for an examination ; only 10 were present, of whom 3 could read and spell rather well. Since the establishment of the Commercial School at Broad Cove, it was considered by the Board unnecessary to continue the School at Mully's Cove, and it is now permanently closed. It is to be regretted that one of the best teachers belonging to the Board was thus thrown out of employment.

The Broad Cove Commercial School has been only lately established ; a good School-room has been erected and a most competent Master engaged, so that much benefit may be expected to arise from this institution. There were 44 children present at the examination ; 10 read in Scriptures moderately well, spell well ; writing fair, elder ones of the class say tables, and are learning the elements of arithmetic carefully. The Teacher's method of hearing lessons particularly good ; 20 others in easy reading ; rather a want of classification amongst the lowest scholars.

#### CARBONEAR.

All the settlements in this District are provided for. The school at Perry's Cove and that at Otterbury are scarcely up to the demand, but the teachers

are men of excellent character, and, I am persuaded, that if their schools were once well organised by a competent person, they would afterwards preserve them in efficiency.

The school at Freshwater has gone down somewhat since my first inspection. It will not come up to the degree of prosperity then attained without much skill and industry on the part of the teacher. Of the other schools belonging to this Board situated in the town of Carbonear, as well as the Wesleyan school, I need only say that they are still conducted by the excellent masters whom I found presiding when I first inspected them, and that I observe no indication of waning energies or relaxed discipline on their part. The epidemic diminished the attendance of all the schools during the summer, but, I trust, that by this time they have regained their usual large numbers.

#### HARBOR GRACE.

Here there is no neglected settlement, schools being within the reach of every child in the District. It only remains, therefore, for the Board to raise the quality of the education they undertake to provide, where it may be below the demand. In this respect the schools established in the settlements contiguous to Harbor Grace appear to be quite satisfactory; the town schools, however, require much improvement. The school on the North side, hitherto conducted by Mr. Trapnell, being well situated in a populous locality, should be second to no elementary school in the island, whether Board school or Society's school. I hope the Board will see the necessity of making this a first rate school, and that they will almost double the amount hitherto given for the teacher's salary, provide suitable requisites, engage the most competent master that can be obtained, and make it the model school for their District. It should not be put on an equality with the other schools in the District, in the money appropriated to its support, as there can be, at least, three or four times the amount of teaching performed here that can be accomplished elsewhere, besides it holds a more important relation to society in occupying such a central station in the second town in the Island. The master that long held this school has lately resigned, under a consciousness, I believe, that he failed to give satisfaction to the Board; and the master of the South Side School has been lately dismissed. The Board are most anxious to improve those schools, so that they may in future pass creditable inspections, and I sincerely hope they may be fortunate in their next appointments to these vacant stations, and that they will have the happiness of seeing all their schools successfully diffusing the blessings of education.



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**BAY ROBERTS.**

The School conducted by Mr. Beasant I found to be in its usual orderly and progressive state. This being the most important station occupied by the Board, and the only school in Bay Roberts, I would suggest the propriety of considerably enlarging its capabilities, and thus making it more worthy of its position. To this end the building requires to be enlarged, the Master's salary increased, and a competent female teacher engaged. The additional outlay required would be in this manner more beneficially expended than in opening any new school.

The worthy teacher who had charge of French's Cove School last year was compelled to resign on account of the comfortless state of the house hired for a school-room. It has since been repaired by the Board, and another Mistress employed, who was only a short time engaged when I called. 25 children were present, 8 read in the Testament fairly; spelling imperfect; writing of the eldest good; questions on subjects read, moderate; 3 others read in monosyllables.

The discipline requires to be somewhat improved.

A change of Masters has taken place at Coley's Point School; it is still, however, under good management, but the master will have to exert all his skill to keep up the wonted prosperity of this School, in the numbers on the list, the general attainment, and the amount of fees paid.

The average attendance of the Dock School is now 25, and 40 during the winter, by the Master's statement. 14 were present at the examination.— 6 stood up in first class; reading, inaccurate; spelling, imperfect; 3 write fairly; 1 cyphers in compound rules; tables not known; 7 others reading in first book. There is but a moderate amount of teaching performed in this school. The annual return is, I believe, much overstated.

I found the teacher at her post at Hibb's Hole School, but no children were in attendance; she says that for want of shoes, and on account of the measels being in the place, the children do not come at present; that she expects they will shortly return to school. They have been absent only the past week. She called upon the parents, and they report the above reasons of their

children's absence from school. The school-room lately fitted up is quite suitable, but I think it very unlikely it will be well occupied, for the people seem to set very slight value upon education.

### BRIGUS.

This District is sufficiently well off in the number of its Schools. The Board have reason to be well satisfied with the successfulness of their School established last year at Clark's Beach. It is well conducted; the attendance is large and regular, and the children are making rapid progress in their studies. The situation of the School-room is beautiful; here I must say that I think an error was committed by the Board in not erecting this building on their own responsibility, as it was built specially for the use of the Board Masters. It is now Wesleyan Church property.

The attendance at the Burnt Head School is small, and I believe the situation of the School-room is the main cause of it, being situated on a bleak barrens far from any houses. I would suggest to the Board the consideration of the removal of it to a more favourable site. The School at Bull's Cove is still unsatisfactory. If no improvement can be made with the present master it will be the duty of the Board to replace him.

The number of pupils attending the Commercial School being so small (13) and no probability of increase, the Teacher, from conscientious motives, resigned his engagement. Under his instruction the youths of Brigus had an opportunity of acquiring an academic education at a trifling cost; and those who availed of it, made creditable progress in all their studies. I am happy to learn that he has since been engaged as Second Master in the General Protestant Academy, and that another Master has been appointed for the Commercial School.

### SAINT JOHN'S.

A laudable anxiety is manifested by this Board to afford every Protestant child in the District an opportunity of acquiring an elementary education. As their funds have been increased from time to time they have hastened to open new schools, and always in well chosen stations, where the need has been greater and without interfering with any existing school. At the present time I am happy to report that every considerable settlement is now provided for, and I believe every inhabited locality that could furnish 20 children of a situa-

ble age for school within a radius of two miles. Moreover, they have been fortunate, on the whole, in the selection of their Masters; the greater number are persons in whom the Board may confide that they will teach faithfully, and set a virtuous example. The schools are well supplied with books and other requisites, and I can state that they are periodically visited by a deputation from the Board.

I was much gratified with the results of my examinations of all the Schools this season, excepting Belle Isle School, which was almost deserted in consequence of sickness amongst the pupils, and Broad Cove School, which is all but a failure, from, I fear, some fault of the Teacher. At my inspection there were 8 children present aged 8 years. The highest number of names on the attendance sheet is 25, but the attendance is so irregular that the average attendance is only 10; should be at least 40. The attainments of those present manifest but little teaching effort put forth. However, there are no instances of undue sympathy with an inattentive teacher shewn by the Board; and I doubt not if a great change for the better is not soon visible in the Broad Cove School, the master will be replaced.

The Schools on the South Shore of Conception Bay are in successful operation. I observed a new school-room being built on the road side for the accommodation of the children of Long Pond.

The St. John's (West) School has been considerably enlarged, and is still comfortably filled. 80 children were present at my inspection, 43 of whom read fairly in the Scriptures. In reading, writing, cyphering, mental arithmetic, and geography, the pupils have made rapid progress. Much praise is due to the master for his unwearied exertions to promote the education of his scholars; also, I would beg gratefully to acknowledge the services of those ladies who have voluntarily attended to instruct the females in sewing, &c., by which the value of this school to the neighbourhood is greatly enhanced.

There were 53 children present at the Maggotty Cove School when I visited it, and 73 names on the monthly attendance sheet, which is an indication of improvement; still it does not present the material for forming a good school. The reading and writing nearly as well as might be expected from the class of children.

At the rural School on the Torbay Road only two children were present. This school was opened by way of experiment last March; as many as 22 at-

tended, but most of the pupils were now sick. If it is not satisfactory I believe it will be closed. The Bally Haly, Quidi Vidi, and Pouch Cove Schools are as when last reported.

#### PLACENTIA BAY.

The amount at the disposal of this Board is too small to sustain Schools in all the settlements where they are needed; but the grant is judiciously expended, so as to produce the greatest amount of good.

Buffett, June 15th.—School-room scrubbed out the day before inspection by some tidy neighbours, in the absence of the Teacher, anxious that it should present a nice appearance. The general attendance not very good; on list 35; average attendance 22. Teacher broke off from fishing to collect scholars; 18 came, young children being in the majority; 5 aged 10; acquitted themselves rather well in the usual exercises, as well as the repetition of hymns. This School has declined since my last inspection. Teacher talks of resigning, as he cannot be supported on the salary (£30).

June 16th, Spencer's Cove.—This is a winter school; Teacher gone fishing since 1st April. The School-room delightfully situated amongst some flourishing birch and fir trees tastefully spread; dimensions 25 by 16; double floored and ceiled; a studded building, and wants clapboarding. Stools are fixed to accommodate the inhabitants for Sunday services. The Teacher keeps a Sunday School throughout the year and conducts Divine Service. On looking over the children's books I had proofs that they were benefitted considerably by the School.

Woody Island School was established about two years ago; a neat and suitable School-room now adorns the place; it is 23 by 16; a studded building, well floored and shingled, clapboarded and painted. The situation is well chosen on a dry slope, with plenty of unclaimed land about it; and suitable wood for fuel is growing in abundance twenty yards from the door. The Teacher appears fond of his work, and his pupils improve quite as well as can be expected. 15 were present at my visit, but it was an unfavorable season of the year to get a full attendance. He keeps day and Sunday School all the year round and conducts Divine Service for very small remuneration, (I can scarcely call it such) of £15 from the Board, and £2 15s. collected from the

inhabitants. There are two settlements on Woody Island, 1 3-4 miles apart; but as there is nothing better than a cow path connecting them, the children at the East end cannot avail of the School; therefore it is greatly desired by the people that a road should be made joining the settlements.

Sound Island Wesleyan School.—Present 40; reading, writing and cyphering fair; excellent moral and religious instruction imparted; a new and larger School-room is proposed to be built, and the materials are provided for it. The Teachers of this School are from England; they say that the calling of the mail packet at Sound Island, bringing letters from distant friends, they feel to be a great encouragement to them in their work. Before the packet ran to Sound Island they were often for eight months without hearing from friends, which was the heaviest cross they had to bear.

Oderin, 23d June.—Teacher taking his six weeks' holidays. The greater number of the inhabitants move off in the Fall to winter quarters, so that the children cannot have much time for improvement in School.

### BURIN.

This Board, which might perhaps have been chargeable with neglect formerly, has now set itself to work in good earnest to promote education throughout the District. In the zeal of its members, I fear they have extended their operations farther than their funds would bear, and that they will have to retreat from some of their stations before two years are past. However, their zeal is most commendable.

Not having received the regular returns from this District, I give the following information extracted from the Chairman's last letter now before me.

“I am sorry to say that I cannot furnish the information you require by this opportunity, as our teachers have not yet sent in their returns. The only two I have received I now enclose. I forward you a list of Schools now in operation, and the amount of the Salaries paid, to the 30th October :—

Great Burin	.....	John E. Churchill	.....	£35
Foot's Cove	.....	Miss Percy	.....	20
Spoon Cove	.....	Miss Goddard	.....	20
Burin Bay	.....	Miss Darby	.....	20
Path End	.....	Miss Gaulton	.....	20
Rock Harbor	.....	Mrs. Hooper	.....	10
Butler's Cove	.....	Mrs. Hodder	.....	10
Shalloway	.....	Mrs. Maulton	.....	5

£140

“The above shows an expenditure of £8 12s 9d over our grant, which is made up from unexpended grants. James Gaulton will open Port-au-Bras school on the 1st of December, for six months, which will exhaust all the funds we shall have received from the Government to the 30th of June, 1861. We have had hitherto great difficulty in getting teachers.”

Three schools only were reported in operation last year, and now, when James Gaulton has commenced, there will be 9 schools in operation; 5 were open for inspection when I visited the District. Nor is the Board anxious only to establish schools; they are desirous of improving the methods of the teachers, and giving them encouragement. They have also a pupil teacher training in the St. John's Wesleyan Academy.

Shalloway Island.—Mrs. Maulton commenced school 1st May in her own house. There are seven families residing here, and it is too inconvenient to send the children across the water to Mrs. Churchill's school. Mrs. M. has 13 pupils of tender age; all commenced with the alphabet, and some are now in two syllables.

Burin Bay.—Present, 30; 8 in first class—reading and spelling fair, tables imperfect, writing careless—the others not well classified. The school-room will be a good one when finished, 24 by 16, 11 feet high.

Path End.—Present, 42; about 8 read and spelled fairly, the rest are progressing very creditably. This place had been long neglected, and when the school was resumed under Miss Gaulton a few months ago, the children were very ignorant. School kept in a store loft, no provision yet made for a school-room. Children have brought their own books and they are therefore rather miscellaneous.

Spoon Cove was fully reported last year, and is now in the same condition. The school-room requires suitable desks.

Collins Cove—Although the attendance is not as large as when last inspected the order is better and the attainments are somewhat higher. An interesting instance of attachment of pupils to their teacher I witnessed in this school. When the business of the day was concluded I turned to a desk with my back towards the school to note some remarks in my pocket book; I rather wondered that I did not hear the usual noise of children passing out; a silence prevailed for a little while, and then I caught the sound of sobbing. On turning round I perceived both teacher and children in tears. Infor-

mation which I had before gathered explained the cause—this was the teacher's last evening in the school, and the grateful children not knowing how to say this time "good evening," stood mute and still till kind nature came to their relief and spoke for them in tears—it was the richest tribute of respect in their power to bestow.

Butler's Cove School is situated in Mortier Bay, which is a magnificent arm, running about 10 miles inland. It was a common resort for wood-cutters and boat-builders. As the land around it affords superior agricultural capabilities I think it wise for the Board to commence a school there as an inducement to settlers. The value of this Bay would be greatly enhanced if it were connected by road to Burin, which could be done at a moderate cost, as the country is level, and pretty clear, and the distance to Burin Bay, where it would join the Garnish road, is only about 4 miles.

I found the Wesleyan School at Flat Islands in successful operation. The new road made round the harbor is a great comfort to children coming to school; it is, I believe, the first piece of road ever made on Flat Islands. A new school-room is required. The Wesleyan Society have just erected a beautiful and commodious school-room in Collins Cove, Burin.

#### GRAND BANK.

This District with its small grant maintains two of the most flourishing elementary schools in the Island, by which the educational wants of the District are fully met.

Fortune, July 3rd.—Present at examination 70; 44 reading in Scriptures; average age 8; reading and spelling good; 14 in easy reading, age 6. In the Scripture class only two were present that were in this class two years ago, and all the rest have been brought on from the alphabet, by the present teacher, in this time. 14 writers exhibited their books; 3 of them very fair specimens; the rest as good as can be expected for their age. Tables and catechism perfect. The order and method good. The attendance sheets shew a remarkably regular attendance, from 70 to 80.

Grand Bank, July 4th.—The Teacher gone to St. Peter's; nevertheless, at my call, 65 children came to the examination. The school well organized; and class after class went through their exercises with much credit. School having been continuously kept here, the children are more forward than at Fortune; almost all can read, and the first class have been carefully instructed

in grammar as far as syntax. The trial questions in arithmetic that I proposed to the first and second class, were accurately worked. There is much credit due to Mr. Hart, the former teacher, for the efficient state of this school.

### HARBOR BRITON.

The cause of education has not been advanced since I last visited this District. The commercial grant is unexpended; the schools at Sagona and Jersey Harbour are closed; Garnish school, also, is closed; but as the late teacher has been engaged to conduct a school at Push-Through, there is no loss to the District in this instance. Besides these stations which the Board once occupied, there are other settlements neglected, in which something ought to be attempted to prevent the children from growing up in ignorance, viz:—Pass Island, Mose Ambrose, Little Bay, and Great Harbor. It seems unfair that one harbour should enjoy a school for a long succession of years, and another harbour of equal population should never have the slightest assistance. Grole, for instance, has had a Master for a long time, and Pass Island, with a few more inhabitants, is entirely destitute. Brunett, too, which has for years been privileged with the services of an excellent teacher, has a less population than Sagona, and only four more than Mose Ambrose.

My opinion is that Masters ought not to be permanently established in these small harbours, but engaged to itinerate. I had a proof this summer at Fortune Harbor, that 40 or 50 children have been taught to read, and most of them to write, in two years. Now, if two such Teachers were kept itinerating every year or two, amongst the small settlements, I believe much more good would be done than keeping them altogether stationary; besides, it would be a means of extending to all equal advantages.

### BURGEO AND LAPOILE.

This District has been sub-divided into three portions, corresponding with the Church Missionary divisions. The first, that of Burgeo, extends from Mosquito to Wreck Island, inclusive, containing 1463 Protestant inhabitants; the second, LaPoile, extends from Hatters Point to Rose Blanche, inclusive, containing 1214 inhabitants; and the third, Channel, extends from Moon's Face to Cape Ray, containing 779 inhabitants. It appears by the Financial Returns sent in, that the grant for the whole District is not proportionably divided: and complaints are therefore justly made that LaPoile does not get its due share, which is thus made plain:



## APPENDIX, No. 20.

Protestant Inhabitants.			Should Receive.			Now obtains.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Burgeo	1463	....	126	12	1	150	0	0
La Poile	1214	....	105	1	2	63	6	2
Channel	779	....	67	8	3	80	15	4
	<u>3456</u>		<u>£299</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>£299</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>

I don't know by what scale these appropriations were made, but the division is so unfair that it should be readjusted at once. The Commercial grant not being required (as yet, however,) for its legitimate purposes, is divided thus: One half to Burgeo, and one quarter each to La Poile and Channel, to assist elementary schools.

The Burgeo Board sustains but two Schools at present, both situated at Lower Burgeo; Masters' salaries set down at £110, and no fees collected to aid the resources of the Board. Upper Burgeo and Recontre, where there are school-houses, remain vacant.

The La Poile Board, also, contains two Schools, viz:—at Plant and Petites, all that can be expected with their funds; but a third school is wanted at Rose Blanch, and even a fourth at Garia. The Petites School not being denominational, but belonging to the Board, as well as Plant School, no partiality should be shewn in the apportionment of Masters' salaries, where the services are about equal. By the returns I observe that the former receives, as salary from the Board, £35 2s 6d, and the latter £55, the former having a larger school. The people of Plant should contribute a little more towards the master's support.

The Channel Board, besides maintaining an efficient school at Channel, sustains another at the Burnt Islands; and is now engaged in building a school-house at Seal Cove. [This is near where Mr. Harvey lives, who, with his eldest daughter, were the means of rescuing so many passengers, bound to Quebec, and cast away on a low bare rock, a mile from the coast, many years ago. His grandchildren may have the benefit of this School.] Although the responsibilities of the Board extend no further than Cape Ray; yet, the Mission of the Reverend Chairman includes Cod Roy River, and he has commenced a school there which, unaided, he will find it difficult to maintain; and if it were possible that a special grant could be obtained for this School, it would, I am sure, be well appropriated. Mr. LeGallais thus writes: "I send

## APPENDIX, No. 20.

a return of the Cod Roy River School, lately established. It is a Church of England School, supported, as yet, entirely by the inhabitants of the settlement. The School-house is neat and substantial, 30 by 20; built independent of Government aid. The present Teacher is not very competent; the inhabitants purpose petitioning the Government for a small grant to enable them to secure the services of some one more capable of instructing their children. A recommendation from you would probably go far towards procuring a favourable reply. Thanks for the handsome map of Newfoundland you sent to the Channel School; I would be glad if you could procure us one for Burnt Island. With reference to the School in this place and at Burnt Islands, the progress is as great as can be expected; for we have to make the same complaint as is everywhere made, that the children are taken away at so early an age as to preclude the probability of giving them more than a very elementary education."

## SETTLEMENTS DESTITUTE OF SCHOOLS.

The following are names of places containing over 90 Protestant inhabitants as yet unprovided for by the Boards or other agencies. There are two or three settlements besides in the census shewing a greater population, but the houses are so widely scattered that a school would be useless there. When it is considered how numerous are the settlements all along the coast, from Cape John to Cape Race, it is, I conceive, a matter of rejoicing that only 24 small villages, containing over 90 Protestant inhabitants, are unsupplied with the means of education. The present grant to the Boards will not enable them to establish a permanent school in each of these places, but I have elsewhere recommended that an attempt be made to extend the advantages of education to these and other small settlements by engaging masters to itinerate amongst them.

	Protestant Inhabitants.
Dildo Cove	155
Chapel Arm	95
Vere Island	184
Fool's Island	311
Newell's Island	90
Ship Island	161
Batterton Island	106
Indian Islands	107
Seldom-Come-By	149

## APPENDIX, No. 20.

Black Island	.....	94
Merriott's Harbor	.....	107
Leading Tickles	.....	215
Ward's Harbor	.....	150
Little Bay Island	.....	128
Shoe Cove	.....	140
Isle Valen	.....	103
Great St. Lawrence	.....	112
Sagona	.....	121
Pass Island	.....	110
Rose Blanch	.....	191
Harbor La Coe	.....	100
Garia	.....	129
Western Point	.....	102
Fox Island Harbor	.....	90
		<u>3,310</u>
<b>Total Children of suitable age for attending School</b>		<u>662</u>

## FINANCIAL RETURNS.

I regret to state that the Financial Returns are incomplete this year also. No returns from the Districts of Moreton's Harbor, Burin, and Lamaline, were received last year, and none this year. In consequence of the removal of clergymen, who were chairmen of Boards of Education, before the usual time of sending in School Reports, the requisite returns have not been furnished from Fogo, Bonavista North, and Bonavista South; they were duly forwarded from these Districts last year. But I have the pleasure of adding to the general table returns from the Districts of Grand Bank, Burgeo and LaPoile, hitherto omitted. In my last report I directed attention to the requirements of the Education Act relative to furnishing the government with the proper returns, as well as the penalty attached to the neglect of transmitting them, and I can now only say I feel surprised that any Board would omit a requirement so obvious and so strongly insisted upon. From the Financial Returns of eighteen Districts the following deductions are made:

## APPENDIX, No. 20.

## RECEIPTS.

	Currency.
Ordinary appropriations for these Districts .....	£3,486 1 7
Special Grants .....	240 7 11
Balances from past year .....	513 12 7
	£4,240 2 1

## DISBURSEMENTS.

	Currency.
Paid in Teachers' Salaries .....	£2,949 3 3
Spent on School Houses .....	217 18 3
Paid School Rents .....	84 11 0
“ for School requisites .....	136 18 11
“ for Fuel .....	26 4 9
“ to Secretaries .....	67 13 1
Incidental Expenses .....	7 14 11
Balances on hand .....	749 17 11
	£4,240 2 1

£3,490 4s 2d is the amount that has been expended by these eighteen Boards furnishing returns, and according to the following proportions of one pound:—

	s.	d.
Teachers' Salaries .....	16	10 3-4
School Rooms .....	1	3
School Rents .....	0	5 3-4
School Requisites, (books, &c.) .....	0	9 3-4
Fuel .....	0	1 3-4
Secretaries .....	0	4 1-2
Incidental Expenses .....	0	0 1-2
	£1	0 0

It is thus satisfactory to see that on the whole the Masters' Salaries bear such a large proportion. The sum paid for School Rents requires to be diminished, and that expended in Requisites increased. It will be observed that

only about £4 more than the ordinary grants have been expended, and that the amount of the special grants and old balances go to increase the balance on hand this year, which, is altogether, a considerable sum. Perhaps the accumulation of this balance is in a great measure owing to the prevailing uncertainty respecting the issue of the proposed sub-division of the Protestant Grant.

### INACCURACY OF SCHOOL RETURNS.

Many of the Returns of Schools which I receive, although filled out by the Teacher and signed by the Chairman, are not sufficiently accurate; and I have felt obliged to check them from my own notes of inspection in preparing them for the Annual Report. Generally, the error is in excess; but a few Teachers are so modest that they have understated the number of their Schools, and the progress of their Scholars. As it is of the greatest importance that these returns should be reliable, in order that useful deductions may be made from them, I trust that in future more care will be taken to have them correctly made out. If every School was supplied with a suitable book wherein to keep the daily register of attendance, there would be no difficulty in procuring accurate returns, and in the Inspector's proving their accuracy or otherwise.

Uniformity has been established in the Quarterly Returns required by the Boards from their Teachers; at the request of some of the Chairmen, I procured approved printed forms, and distributed them throughout the Districts.

### PUPIL TEACHERS.

This is the first year that I have been able to report progress in the training of Teachers; the beginning is small, but there is little doubt that ere long the whole of the grant for this purpose will be availed of. It is to be regretted that there is no suitable institution belonging to the Government for the training of Masters. The Central School of the Newfoundland School Society offers the best opportunity of acquiring a good method of conducting an Elementary School; and I am happy to state that Government Pupil Teachers may attend that school free of any charge.

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The following are some particulars relative to the Teachers in training :

District.	Male.	female	Where Training.
Harbor Grace	2		Nfld. School Society's School, Har. Grace
Brigus		1	St. John's Central School
Bonavista	1		Ditto
Trinity	1		Ditto
Bay de Verds	1		Wesleyan Academy
Burin		1	Ditto

The two young men training at Harbor Grace were submitted to my examination in reading, arithmetic, grammar and geography. Their enunciation in reading was particularly good; in English grammar alone one was somewhat backward. Their Master speaks favorably of their teaching ability, and gives them a good character. They will be competent to take charge of a School next fall.

The Protestant portion of the grant for training Masters is £400 per annum; by next June it will amount to £1200, less about £200 expended. This would be a handsome sum to devote to the general improvement of the Government Schools, if the Government should think it still due to education.

#### WESLEYAN SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

Not being in a position to furnish a full tabular statement of these Schools, I would state from my own observation, that the Society retains the following nine stations, viz:—Blackhead, Carbonear, Catalina, Old Perlican, Cupids, Pouch Cove, Sound Island, Flat Island and Port-de-Grave. All the Schools, but that in Port-de-Grave, have been in operation the past year. The numbers attending these Schools are about 669. The annual Government Grants in aid are the following:—To the Wesleyan School Society, £288 9s 3d cy. Special Grant to Cupids, £23 1s 6d. Ditto to Old Perlican, £23 1s 6d. Vote of Placentia Board to Sound Island, £17 1s 8d. Vote of St. John's Board to Pouch Cove, £27. Altogether £378 13s 11d, or at the rate of £43 each School when all are in operation. They are, therefore, aided at about the same cost to the Government as the Board Schools are sustained. Excepting the Schools of Pouch Cove and Catalina, the Wesleyan Schools are well conducted and effecting much good.

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**GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.**

In the two former Reports which I had the honor to submit, I fully pointed out the defects of our educational institutions, and suggested the most practical measures for their improvement that occurred to my mind, after a complete inspection of them all; and seeing no reason to change my opinions, I would rather now reiterate those recommendations than offer any new ones. As far as I can discover, not one of these recommendations has been adopted, or indeed any other adequate means to accomplish the same purpose; and I feel bold to say, that if our common schools remain stationary, and below the public demand, it is not for want of knowing how to elevate them, or because the Education Act offers any impediment, but for want of some power to initiate the certain means that are well understood. There has been good reason for hesitation. During the past two years, at least, the agitation of the question of the sub-division of the Protestant Education Grant gave such a feeling of uncertainty respecting all the actions of the Boards that would be affected thereby, that they were discouraged from attempting improvements within their power; and much loss to the cause of education has been the consequence. Therefore, until this question was set at rest, it would, perhaps, be premature to initiate any change in the schools by carrying out the suggestions contained in the Report, or any other plan, lest they should not accord with the new organizations that would ensue. Nor could it be expected that any recommendations proposed in these Reports would be immediately acted upon without some evidence of the general approbation of the Boards.

By address of the House of Assembly, last winter, the Government was moved to send circulars to the several Education Boards requesting to be informed of their opinions of the Inspectors' Reports, as well as their decisions relative to sub-division; and should the replies received discourage the further entertainment of the question and speak approvingly of the Reports, as I have some reason to hope, then I can see no cause why the recommendations should not be begun to be acted upon. I would beg here to propose this question, Whether the Inspectors' Reports, however accurate in description, and wise in pointing out that which is wanting in the schools to their advancement, will be effective of themselves to correct what is wrong and initiate what is needful within reasonable time? I believe not. The inspection of the schools doubtless has a beneficial influence in many ways, but it is slow in its operations; and, as with a physician in visiting a patient, it is not enough that he make

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examination, that he understand his disease, and that he even prescribe the proper remedy ; the prescription must be administered to secure the full benefit of the physician's call ; so neither will the Inspectors' Reports produce their legitimate results unless their recommendations be acted upon. Therefore, I would most respectfully call the attention of the Government to the consideration of the expediency of creating some authority to order or initiate such improvements as seem to be called for, and are consistent with the present Act.

I have recommended the establishment of a depot of School supplies ; forasmuch as the needful books, maps, cards, and apparatus are not to be purchased in this country. If the Newfoundland School Society, maintaining 25 Schools, finds it necessary to keep a book depository, how much more so must it be for the Government or Boards with over 100 Schools. The ample supply of suitable books is a chief cause of the superiority of the Society's Schools ; and the want of such suitable supplies is an incalculable hindrance to the Board Schools. The establishment of a well stocked depot of School supplies is, I consider, the *first* thing that should be attended to.

The proper organization of the Schools, with the introduction of a uniform system of instruction, I look upon as the next improvement that should be commenced ; and in this matter, too, we may safely copy the same exemplar. The Newfoundland School Society would not certainly expend its funds, raised as they are by small contributions, for a useless purpose ; yet, the Committee have sent to this country an organizing Master for the above purpose of increasing the efficiency of their 25 Schools. Are the Government Schools in less need of organizing, or cannot the Government afford to support an organizing Master as well as the Society ?

By raising the character of the schools and thus causing them to become more worthy of public esteem, doubtless the indifference to education that is now felt will be gradually lessening, but I think that it would be well to make some more direct attempt to overcome this greatest of all obstacles to the prosperity of education. I believe that if a public lecture were delivered in every harbor where there is a school, during the season when all the fishermen are at home, plainly pointing out the blessings and advantages of education, and the duty of parents to secure this rich and necessary endowment for their



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children, it would be most thankfully received, and would be likely to produce much good, for there is no perversity on the part of the people only a want of information, in this respect.

Not unfrequently I observe incorrect spelling in the copy lines set by the masters, in which cases I have thought it proper to advise them never to pen a word, if they have any doubt of its orthography, until they have referred to a dictionary; but the misfortune is they do not all possess dictionaries, and are generally too poor to purchase them. I would therefore beg to propose that each of the elementary schools be supplied with a dictionary.

Before closing this Report I desire thus publicly to acknowledge the long and valuable services of two Board Teachers who have this year fallen out from the ranks, Mr. G. W. Hierlihy, resigned, and Mr. Walker, deceased. The former was, I believe, one of the first teachers engaged under the first Education Act, and was a teacher of about 28 years standing. A year or so before he resigned he was appointed a Customs Preventive Officer for Bay Roberts, and the duties of this office, together with other duties which had grown out of his general usefulness to the people, interfering with school engagements, he felt compelled to resign the charge of his school. He was an intelligent, kind, and faithful teacher, and ever ready to promote the welfare of the inhabitants amongst whom he labored. At the time of his giving up Coley's Point School it had attained a most prosperous condition; the fees were comparatively large, the necessary firewood was cheerfully supplied, and the parents were in the habit of gratuitously assisting to plant and dig his gardens.

Mr. Walker was also an old servant of the Board. Being a cooper by trade he added to his small salary by working in his cooperage before and after school hours. He set a worthy example of fidelity to his public trust, as well as of industry in his other business. The last time I had the pleasure of examining his School it was in an admirable condition. Mr. W. died suddenly whilst in the act of hoisting his school flag; he leaves a young family, who, I suppose, are unprovided for.

It was my intention to add some interesting particulars of certain Schools beyond the notice that falls within my province as Government Inspector;

## APPENDIX, No. 20.

but fearing that I already have passed the limits of an ordinary Report, reluctantly I omit them, and hope that this Report, which I now most respectfully submit, will afford all the information desired by His Excellency and His Excellency's Government.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

**JOHN HADDON,**

*Inspector of Protestant Schools.*

**To Hon. John Kent, Col. Secretary.**

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SCHOOLS

Established by										1859		1860	
										Number of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	Number of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.
<b>Government Elementary Schools</b>										92	4340	99	4573
<b>“ Commercial Schools</b>										6	172	5	154
<b>Colonial Church and School Society</b>										25	2468	24	2434
<b>Wesleyan School Society</b>										11	793	8	669
<b>Church of England</b>										1	64	2	157
<b>Presbyterian Church</b>										1	75	1	86
<b>Total</b>										<b>136</b>	<b>7912</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>8073</b>

**Financial Return of Elementary Board Schools for the Year ending 30th June, 1860.**

No.	Educational District.	Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year.			Paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in building or repairing School Houses.	School Rents.			Expended in School requisites.			Fuel.			Paid to Secretary of Board.			Incidental.			Deficit.			Balance on hand.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
1	Moreton's Harbor																																				
2	Twillingate	178	11	2				47	15	3	150	0	0				8	9	3				Nil.									47	15	3			
3	Fogo																																				
4	Bonavista, North																																				
5	Bonavista, West	130	15	2				151	14	10	100	0	0				0	15	0				5	0	0							176	15	0			
6	Bonavista, South																																				
7	Trinity Bay, East	90	6	4				3	9	6	85	0	0				6	0	0	0	10	6	10	0	0							3	9	6			
8	Trinity Bay, North	195	5	9	37	15	9				150	18	0	35	3	7	1	0	0	2	9	0				8	13	1				34	17	10			
9	Trinity Bay, West	161	11	2	10	19	8	45	11	3	150	0	0	11	19	8				6	0	0				Nil.											
10	Trinity Bay, South	192	10	4				19	13	5	153	0	0	0	11	10				16	15	4				5	0	0				36	16	7			
11	Bay-de-Verds]	264	0	0	11	10	0				225	0	0	30	5	0	8	0	0	11	15	0				Nil.						0	15	0			
12	Carbonéar	250	10	0				2	15	0	215	0	0				13	0	0				11	10	0												
13	Harbor Grace	347	0	8				55	15	9	303	10	0				15	0	0	8	19	10				7	10	0				67	16	7			
14	Bay Roberts	247	13	4	19	2	9	76	12	8	184	8	0	9	1	7	2	0	0	9	13	4				Nil.						138	5	5			
15	Brigus	208	6	8				43	17	4	135	0	0				13	19	0	9	15	0				15	0	0				88	10	0			

**Inspector's Remarks upon Table of Financial Returns.**

1.—No return received.

2.—The sum set down as balance from past year does not correspond with the amount then stated to be on hand; and by the figures here returned the balance now on hand should be £67 17 2.

3.—No regular return received.

4.—No return received.

5.—Correct. The Board intends spending a part of this balance in aiding to erect a School-room at Keels.

6.—No return. This is the third return wanting, owing to the removal of the late Rev. Chairman of these Boards.

7.—The balance from past year should be £6 7 9, and according to the expenditure stated, the amount on hand should be £1 6 4. The £10 under head of "paid to Secretary" includes £5 paid to the Treasurer. This amount contrasts strongly with the sum paid for school requisites. A special grant towards the school-house at Little Catalina will be accounted for, I presume, in the next year's return.

8.—Correct, or within five shillings.

9.—No balance given, but according to the expenditure the balance on hand would be £50 2 5.

10.—A most satisfactory return, accompanied with a detailed account of disbursements.

11.—Correct.

12.—Nothing spent for school requisites last year also. Balance should be £13 15.

13.—Correct. The amount paid to Teachers includes £17 10 given for the encouragement of private schools in the District.

14.—Correct.

15.—Correct. This abstract was accompanied with a clear and satisfactory detailed account of expenditure.

*Financial Return of Elementary Board Schools for the Year ending 30th June, 1860.—(Continued.)*

No.	Educational District.	Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year.			Paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Building or repairing School Houses.			School Rents.			Expended in School Requisites.			Fuel.			Paid to Secretary of Board.			Incidental.			Deficit			Balance on hand.							
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.								
16	Saint John's	717	5	8	91	3	9				635	13	0	82	10	0	25	12	0	23	18	5	26	4	9	15	0	0	6	13	7	11	5	1								
17	Ferryland	10	19	9							10	19	9													Nil.																
18	Placentia Bay	102	10	0				6	9	6	103	19	6							5	0	0				Nil.																
19	Burin																																									
20	Lamaline																																									
21	Grand Bank	81	3	5	26	10	8	12	4	9½	74	7	6	21	17	7				10	14	0				Nil.							12	19	9½							
22	Fortune Bay																																									
23	Burgeo	149	10	9	28	16	11				110	0	0	10	9	0				19	11	0				Nil.	1	1	4				37	6	4							
24	La Poile	68	6	1	14	8	5				82	14	6													Nil.																
25	Port-au-Basque	80	15	4				47	13	4	79	13	0	16	0	0				2	13	3				Nil.							30	2	5							
		3486	1	7	240	7	11	513	12	7	2949	3	3	217	18	3	84	11	0	136	18	11	26	4	9	67	13	1	7	14	11	11	5	1	675	9	8					
																																						True Balance	.....	£749	17	11

*Return received since Report was completed.*

Fortune Bay	188	12	0	13	5	9	57	9	3	145	0	0	5	0	0	Nil.	0	19	0	Nil.										108	8	0
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Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in operation during Year ending 30th June, 1860.

Educational District.	No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established	Teachers' Names	Amount of Teachers' Salary.		Amount of fees collected		Weeks of Summer Vacation.			No. on Books	Ages of Pupils			Average attendance	No. of days in which day school was in operation last year	Reading		Writing		Arithmetic		School-rooms							
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Boys		Girls	Total	Under 7 years			Between 7 and 12	Over 12 years	Letters and Monosyllables	Easy Lessons	Holy Scriptures	On Slates	On Paper	First four Rules	Compound Rules	Rule of Three, &c	Geography	Grammar	Good or fair	Bad
Moreton's Harbor	1	Exploits, Burnt Is.	1842	Andw. Pearce	35	0	0	1	5	0	4	21	14	35	17	15	3	25	230	11	13	11	9	7	8	1	1			1	
	2	Moreton's Harbor	1842	John Pike	35	0	0	1	15	0	4	9	13	22	6	12	4	17	230	2	6	14	6	5	6	4			1		
	3	Tizzard's Harbor	1844	— Avery	35	0	0				4	12	7	19	7	10	2	15	100	12	3	4	5	2	3	0				1	
Twillingate	4	Twillingate	1847	John Moss	50	0	0	3	5	0	0	57	22	79	35	39	5	45	271	39	27	13	40	15	40	15	5	2	2	1	
	5	Herring Neck East	1854	Andrew Miles	50	0	0	1	5	0	2	14	15	29	8	20	1	27	250	4	17	8	4	2	1	2			1		
Fogo	6	Herring Neck West	1856	James Pride	50	0	0	2	0	0	2	10	13	23	11	9	3	18	230	5	8	10	8	6	7	5				1	
	7	Change Islands	1856	John Jeans	35	0	0	6	0	0	4	25	29	54	20	25	9	30	250	7	15	32	13	27	4	10	11			1	
	8	Fogo		Martin Stone	69	4	7	9	0	0	4	43	30	73	16	43	14	50	265	9	13	51	15	22	7	9	12	12		1	
Greenspond	9	Barr'd Island	1838	Isaac Haggett	34	12	3	3	0	0	6	16	22	38	9	18	11	30	157	9	18	11	8	7	8	5	4		1		
	10	Cape Freels	1845	Ths. F. Parker	35	0	0	2	10	0	6	20	18	38	11	18	9	21	238	11	11	16	11	12	12	9			1		
	11	Pinchard's Island	1844	John Hann	35	0	0	4	0	0	6	44	28	72	31	22	19	35	220	27	14	31	9	13	7	7	2	13	11	1	
	12	Flat Island	1846	Joseph Harris	35	0	0	4	16	6	6	22	33	55	18	26	11	34	230	9	10	36	18	23	22	4	2	12	12	1	
Bonavista West	13	Tickle Cove	1843	Jn. Skiffington	30	0	0	2	6	6	4	22	11	33	19	14	25	265	9	15	9	10	12	7	8				1		
	14	Open Hall	1856	Wm. Shears	35	0	0				4	8	4	12	4	8	10				4	8	4	4	2	2	1	1			



Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in operation Year ending 30th June, 1860—Continued

Educational District.	No.	Locality of School.	When Established	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salary.			Amount of Fees collected.			Weeks of Summer Vacation.	No. on Books.			Ages of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	No. of days in which school was in operation.	Reading.		Writing.	Arith-metic.			School Rooms.								
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.		Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three.	Geography.	Grammar.	Good or fair.	Bad	Wanted.	Building.
Bonavista W.	15	King's Cove	1853	John Coffin	35	0	0	2	8	8	4	18	14	32	9	20	3	25	275	6	9	17	5	8	3	4	3	2	1					
Bonavista S.	16	Newman's Cove	1848	Joseph Tilly																														
	17	Bonavista, Canaille	1858	Eliz'th Robins																														
	18	Bonavista, Central	1854	Saml. Rowsell																														
	19	Bonavista, B. Cove	1858	Abram. Abbot																														
Trinity Bay E.	20	Bird Island Cove	1853	William Minty	25	0	0	2	1	4	6	11	9	20	6	10	4	18	220	4	8	8	6	2									1	
	21	Little Catalina	1855	John Way	25	0	0	0	2	8	6	22	11	33	11	22	28	277	9	13	11	10	4	5	2								1	
	22	Great Catalina	1843	Miss Netten	35	0	0	5	1	6		50	28	78	16	54	8	40		20	28	30	38	32	45	9	9					1	1	
Trinity Bay N.	23	Trinity North Side	1848	Mrs. Holden	34	12	3	3	11	3	6	43	29	72	22	40	10	45	250	15	31	26	15	17	8	1	1						1	
	24	Trouty Cove	1843	John Gover	34	12	3	0	19	4	6	14	13	27	5	22	19	201	5	8	14	5	9	9	3	1							1	
	25	Old Bonaventure	1855	James Pitcher	30	0	0	1	15	9	6	12	8	20	8	12	17	270	8	5	7	7	5	5	4	2							1	
	26	New Bonaventure	1857	Vacant																														
	27	British Harbor	1854	Thos. Gawlor	30	0	0	2	7	0	6	14	10	24	5	12	7	15	268	2	7	15	2	12	3	10							1	
	28	Ireland's Eye	1854	Wilm. Wotton	25	0	0	1	10	0	6	17	12	29	7	14	8	19	275	3	9	17	2	9	5	2	3							1







Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in operation Year ending 30th June, 1860—Continued

Educational District.	No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salary.			Amount of Fees collected.			Weeks of Summer Vacation.	No. on Books.			Ages of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	No. of days in which school was in operation.	Reading.		Writing.	Arithmetic.		School Rooms.									
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.		Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three.	Geography.	Grammar.	Good or fair.	Bad	Wanted.	Building.
Placentia Bay	71	Harbor Buffett	1853	James Burton	30	0	0	3	10	0	4	19	15	34	14	18	2	28	219	7	16	11	8	14	12	4	4			1				
	72	Spencer's Cove	1845	James Slade	10	0	0					18	9	27	6	11	10	15			9	10	8	8	7					1				
	73	Woody Island	1848	Thos. Stevens	15	0	0	2	15	0	6	16	15	31	8	11	12	22	219	10	6	15	16	11	7	5			1					
	74	Oderin	1850	Nelson Baley	30	0	0				6	11	9	20	2	10	8	14			5	4	11	7	11	4	2	3		1				
Burin	75	Great Burin	1844	John Churchill	35	0	0	8	0	0	3	20	22	42	16	25	1	35	230	10	13	19	5	10	5	3	2		1					
	76	Shalloway	1860	Mrs. Moulton	5	0	0																											
	77	Foot's Cove	1860	Miss Percy	20	0	0																											
	78	Burin Bay		Miss Darley	20	0	0																											
Grand Bank	79	Spoon Cove	1859	Miss Goddard	20	0	0	3	0	0		6	14	20	9	11		18			4	8	8	4	5	3			1	1				
	80	Path End	1860	Miss Gaulton	20	0	0	3	13	0		27	22	49	24	20	5	40			18	19	12	6	12	6	6				1			
	81	Mortier Bay	1859	Mrs. Hodder	10	0	0																											
	82	Rock Harbor	1860	Mrs. Hooper	10	0	0																											
	83	Fortune		Alex. McKay	35	0	0	35	0	0	6	41	34	75	32	40	3	70	270	22	13	40	10	28	14	14	1	1		1				
	84	Grand Bank		John Prior	35	0	0	35	0	0	6	43	28	71	21	40	10	60	270	11	15	45	15	30	17	20	12		1	1				



Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in operation Year ending 30th June, 1860.—Continued.

Educational District.	No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salary.			Amount of Fees collected.			Weeks of summer vacation.	No. on Books.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which school was in operation.	Reading.			Writing.	Arithmetic.			School Rooms.								
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and monosyllables.	Easy lessons.	Holy Scriptures.		On Slates.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three.	Geography.	Grammar.	Good or fair.	Bad.	Wanted.	Building.	
Channel	99	Channel	1855	John Jordan	46	3	0	30	0	0		44	28	72	17	42	13	43	223	25	25	22	7	20	7	19	1			1					
	100	French's Cove		Miss Beasant	30	0	0	1	0	0	2	14	17	31	14	15		22	216	12	7	12	4	4	6				1	1					
	101	Mully's Cove		Mrs. Howell	20	0	0					12	22	34	13	20		128	230	10	14	10	6	6	6				1						
Approximate estimate of those schools in operation from which no returns have been received					120	0	0	6	0	0		142	132	274	94	150	30			109	76	89	36	33	34	16	4	3	3	2	7	1			
Totals of Elementary Schools for 1860					3494	6	10	349	6	9		2453	2120	4573	1471	2465	637			1394	1397	1782	983	1200	757	485	235	140	118	74	3	17	6		
Ditto for 1859					3491	7	0	359	6	4		4340	1431	1471	2311	2465	598			1549	1222	1397	1569	983	1040	1200	723	365	169	97	82	68	3	13	8

Return of Commercial Board Schools in operation Year ending 30th June, 1860.

Educational District.	No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Grant in currency.			Amount of Fees collected.			Weeks of Summer Vacation.	No. on Books.			Ages of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	No. of days in which school was in operation.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		School Rooms.								
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures and Books of general information.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three.	Geography.	Grammar.	Good or fair.	Bad	Wanted.	Building.	
Fogo		Muddy Hole	1851	Charles Harris	34	12	3	2	16	0	6	17	8	25	2	18	5	13	237	5	5	15	9	6	11	4						1		
Bonavista		Bonavista	1857	Sm. Rowsell	57	13	10	2	0	0	21	14	35	5	21	9	20	157	3	9	23	6	22	9	6	3	8	2				1		
Trinity North		Trinity		Vacant																														
Bay-de-Verds		Broad Cove	1860	James Brettle	57	13	10	12	16	8	27	16	43		8	35	30	219	7	8	28	20	15	12	8	5	1	8	1					
Brigus		Brigus		J. Nightingale	86	10	9	24	0	0	4	13	13		6	7	12	220			13	13	2	1	10	12	11	1					1	
Burin		Burin (Wesleyan)		Miss Darby	23	1	6	6	0	0	18	20	38	13	19	6	30			16	10	12	6	9	13	2							1	
Fortune Bay		Harbor Briton		Vacant																														
<b>Total</b>					<b>259</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>62</b>			<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>			



Return of *Episcopalian and Presbyterian Schools in operation Year ending 30th June, 1860.*

Educational District.	No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established	Teachers' Names	Amount of Grant in currency.			Amount of fees collected			Weeks of Summer Vacation.			No. on Books		Ages of Pupils			Average attendance	No. of days in which school was in operation	Reading			Writing		Arithmetic			School-rooms				
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Boys	Girls	Total	Under 7 years	Between 7 and 12	Over 12 years	Letters and Monosyllables	Easy Lessons			Holy Scriptures	On Slates	On Paper	First four Rules	Compound Rules	Rule of Three, &c	Geography	Grammar	Good or fair	Bad	Wanted	Building	
Saint John's		St. John's (Presbyterian)		Js. N. Neilson	46	3	0	100	0	0	6	64	22	86	8	64	14	66	224	17	14	55	75	20	28	13	53	34	1				
North of Cape Ray	}	Pouch Cove (Episcopalian)	1855	John V. Vile	30	0	0	8	15	0		40	31	71	24	33	14	53	234	20	14	37	41	18	28	17	14	8	8	1			
		Cod Roy (Episcopalian)	1860	Joseph Gaessii									21	15	37	4	26	7	29	53	27	10								1			
Total					£76	3	0	108	15	0		125	69	194	36	123	35																

Return of Colonial Church and School Society's Schools in Newfoundland, 1860.

No.	School Stations.	Teachers' Names.	No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.					Grammar.	Geography.	English History	Average Age.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Holy Scriptures	Easy Narrative	Monosyllables	Alphabet	Copy Books	Cyphering Books	Diction on Slates	Copies on Slates	Fractions	Practice	Reduction	Division	Subtraction					
1	Twillingate	Mr. and Miss Wills	67	69	136	60	45	45	21	25	22	7	28	13		3	2	10	20	5				8
2	Fogo	Miss Winter	10	15	25	20	12	5	4	4														7.7
3	Greenspond	Mr. and Miss Wills	102	152	254	140	35	56	74	89	12	4	20	90		1	1	11	10					7
4	Swain's Island	Mr. Bishop	18	20	38	30	18	10	6	4	8	8	6	7			6	18	10					8
5	Salvage	Mr. and Mrs. Shurman	23	37	60	30	18	22	12	8	18		18	22		4	10	4	12		18			11
6	Bonavista	Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence	111	86	197	73	86	38	33	40	60	30	15	38	3	15	23	28	46	4	6			8.7
7	English Harbor	Mr. Moore	26	16	42	30	5	2	14	21	14			28					5					10
8	Trinity.	Mr. Collis and Miss Lock'r	54	45	99	63	63	12	8	16	48	16	48	23		13	12	21	16	1	10			10
9	Hearts Content	Mr. Thompson	49	61	110	69	44	40	26		24	11	12	24	2	5	10	4	20					7.5
10	Harbor Grace	Mr. and Mrs. Gardner	84	82	166	113	74	47	26	19	74		72	94	4	6	35	38	42	17	37			8
11	Bishop's Cove	Mr. Dobie	29	42	71	48	46	12	13		9		7	22			9	10	5					9.7
12	Spaniard's Bay	Mr. and Mrs. Earle	86	82	168	56	43	56	50	19	43		43	88			19	29	13					9.1
13	Bareneed	Mr. Payne	64	40	104	72	48	15	21	16	21	8	16	25	2	7	8	9	10	5	6			8
14	Port de Grave	M. and Mrs. Maddock	117	85	202	125	115	30	35	22	39	30	32	159	2	8	16	21	51	15	22	3		7.5

Return of Colonial Church and School Society's Schools in Newfoundland, 1860.—Continued.

No.	School Stations.	Teachers' Names.	No. on Books.				Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.				Grammar.	Geography.	English History.	Average Age.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average attendance.	Holy Scriptures	Easy Narrative	Monosyllables	Alphabet	Copy Books	Cyphering Books	Diction on Slates	Copies on Slates	Fractions	Practice	Reduction	Division					Subtraction
15	Salmon Cove	Mr. Kelligrew	27	23	50	20	28	12	8	2						9	7	3	5	2			8
16	Brigus	Mr. and Mrs Mills	82	75	157	68	60	30	27	40	49		32	33	4	17	7	23	3	3	1		9.5
17	Portugal Cove	Mr. Ward	42	51	93	40	25	19	18	31	31	6	25	37	2	6	6	15	8	5	25		7.5
18	Torbay	Mr. Webber	18	11	29	23	10	9	3	7	6		6	10		6	1	7					8.5
19	St. John's Central	Mr. Major	94		94	56	64	28	2		49	3	31	63	3	4	14	8	34	30	30	13	9.7
20	Ditto	Mrs: Burke		85	85	34	55	13	14	3	48		48	35		5	17	32	10	29			10.2
21	Ditto	Miss Marrett	50	42	92	37	23	15	25	29				75									5.5
22	StJohn'sSouthside	Mr. and Mrs. Crosby	32	28	60	28	18	20	15	7	10	1	5	17		1	9	4	6	18	18		
23	Petty Harbor	Mr. and Mrs. Bishop	31	29	60	38	21	15	16	8	16		21	36		4	8	11	6				8
24	Belloram	Mr. and Mrs. Marshall	20	26	46	42	32	7	6	1	22	10	16	7		1	4	8	6				7
Totals for 1860			1232	1202	2434	1315	988	558	477	411	673	134	501	896	18	82	229	281	285	118	205	17	8.4
Totals for 1859			1226	1242	2468	1606	970	536	506	456	697									124	200		8.5

## APPENDIX, No. 21.

## REPORT

*Upon the Inspection of Catholic Schools in Newfoundland for the Year 1860.*

## DISTRICTS OF FORTUNE BAY AND BURIN.

I commenced my Inspection of the Catholic Schools, for the year 1860, in the same District that I did in the previous year.

Since I visited these Districts last year a School has been established at Great Gervois. The School had opened a short time previous to my visit to the District. The Teacher receives £30 a year salary. In my Report of last year, in noticing the building of this School-house, I stated, through mistake, that it was at Gaultois.

The School at Harbor Briton continues to be conducted by Miss Hearn, with the same care and attention as mentioned in last year's Report. The School-house has been thoroughly finished and provided with desks and forms.

There is no alteration in the Lamaline School since last Report. In Lawn a School was opened this Spring, conducted by a Miss Sparrow. It was held in the Chapel, and there were 19 pupils present on the day I visited it, all of whom were in their letters and monosyllables.

The St. Lawrence School is well conducted. I noticed a very great improvement since last year, particularly in the reading and writing. The attendance of pupils to this School is very good.

Fox Cove School was not in operation at the time I visited the District, but the Chairman, the Rev J. Cullen, intends having the School-house finished, and a trained female teacher from the Presentation Convent of St. John's appointed to conduct it.

Beau Bois School is at present conducted by a trained female teacher from the above institution, and one who appears to be in every way a most desirable person to have charge of a School. She took charge of it six months previous to my visit. There is a good attendance of pupils at this School, and the children appear to be progressing.

## APPENDIX, No. 21.

Oderin School continues to be held in the same miserable building, and with the same deficiency of School furniture, as mentioned in former Report. I am sorry to be compelled to say that the School is quite in keeping with the School-house—a very poor one, no Register kept, and an entire absence of anything like system or regularity in teaching. Of course there was no improvement, and none to be expected while so conducted.

The Commercial School of Burin was, at the time of my visit to it, conducted by Mr. Finn, the former teacher, Mr. Harney, having resigned. I regretted Mr. Harney's resignation, as the School was well conducted while he had charge of it; besides which, his successor was not at all fit to have charge of it. The school was in consequence almost deserted. I have since been informed that Mr. Finn has been discharged, and Mr. Harney has resumed his former position as teacher.

In the District of Fortune Bay there are two Catholic Schools established; and in each locality, where they are situated, a School-house has been erected, and, I am happy to be able to add, by the unaided exertions of the inhabitants thereof—one completely finished, and the other expected to be so this fall.

In the District of Burin there are seven Schools at present in operation, but there are but three School-houses erected. This is a matter to which I respectfully call the attention of the Board in Burin, and would suggest to them the desirability of expending the annual balance of School-money accruing, after the Teachers are paid, in erecting, or aiding the inhabitants to erect, suitable School-houses where Schools are already established, and that no additional schools be opened until this has been accomplished.

The Rev. Chairman of the District had purchased a supply of books and stationery for his Schools.



*Form of Return of Monies received from the Government, and expended by the several Boards of Education ; to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector of the Schools.*

**BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE DISTRICTS OF FORTUNE BAY AND BURIN, UP TO  
30th JUNE, 1860.**

Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year			Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Repairing or Building School-houses.			School Rents.			Expended in School Requisites.			Fuel.			Amount paid to Secretary of Board.			Whole amount received			Whole amt. expended.			Balance on hand.					
Sterling.			Stg.			Currency			Currency			Currency			Currency			Currency			Currency			Currency			Currency			Currency			Currency					
£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
272	7	4	30	0	0	15	6	3	278	19	0	5	0	0	Nil.			24	16	6	Nil.			Nil.			364	3	10	308	15	6	55	8	4			

**JOHN CULLEN, Chairman.**







*Form of Return of Monies received from the Government, and expended by the several Boards of Education ; to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector of the Schools.*

**BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA WAST, UP TO THE  
30th JUNE, 1860.**

Ordinary appropriation for the District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past year	Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in Repairing or Building School- houses.	School Rents.	Expended in School Requisites.	Fuel.	Amount paid to Secre- tary of Board.	Whole amount received.	Whole amt. expended.	Balance on hand.
Currency											
£ s d		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d					£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
146 0 0	Nil.	22 10 0	116 0 0	36 4 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	168 10 0	152 4 0	16 6 0

**JAMES WALSH, Chairman.**

LITTLE PLACENTIA DISTRICT.

There are three Schools in this District. The little Placentia School is a very good one. The Teacher, Mr. Boyle, conducts it very creditably ; and the children are improving very much under his tuition. The School-room has been supplied with desks, forms, and a stove. The Chairman, the Rev. P. Nowlan, has also furnished it with a time-piece—a gift from himself. There is no School-house either at Red Island or Fox Harbor. The School in the latter place is held in a miserable hut, wanting in every article of School furniture. School is held, during the winter, at the Teacher's house. The School itself is a very poor one. I have not seen the Red Island School in operation, but I believe the Teacher to be a competent person to have charge of it.

*Form of School Return to be filled by the Teacher and certified by the Chairman of the Board, for transmission to the Colonial Secretary, through the Inspectors of Schools.*

Educational District.	Locality of School.	Character of School.	When Established	Teachers' Name.	Amount of Teachers' Salary.			Amount of Fees collected past year.			No. of weeks allowed Teacher for Fishing.	No. on Books.			Ages of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	Present at Examination.	No. of days in which day-school was in operation past year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arith-metic.			No. learning Books used.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.				Letters and monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	Reading with fluency and expression.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three.	Geography.	Grammar.
Little Placentia	Little Placentia	Board School	1836	Mr. Boyle	60	0	0					50	38	88	30	38	20	50	32	142	15	64	9	4	30	6	2	6	4	3	1
	Fox Harbor	"	1848	Mr. Clooney	25	0	0					19	16	35	8	21	6	18	17	280	8	27		7	8	6		1			
	Red Island	"	1852	Mr. Keefe	25	0	0				6	15	25	40	14	10	16	30		300	14	18	8	6	8	5	9	5			
					110	0	0				6	84	79	163	52	69	42	98	49	722	37	109	17	17	46	17	11	12	4	3	1

*Form of Return of Monies received from the Government, and expended by the several Boards of Education ; to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector of the Schools.*

**BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF LITTLE PLACENTIA, UP TO THE  
30th JUNE, 1860.**

Ordinary appropriation for the District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past year	Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in Repairing or Building School- houses.	School Rents.	Expended in School Requisites.	Fuel.	Amount paid to Secre- tary of Board.	Whole amount received.	Whole amt. expended.	Balance on hand.
£ s d		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		£ s d			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
93 10 0	Nil.	42 15 3	69 1 8	52 0 9	Nil.	4 9 0	Nil.	Nil.	136 5 11	125 11	510 4 6

**THOMAS FREEMAN, Secretary.**



*Form of School Return to be filled by the Teacher and certified by the Chairman of the Board, for transmission to the Colonial Secretary, through the Inspectors of Schools.*

Educational District.	Locality of School.	Character of School.	When Established	Teachers' Name.	Amount of Teachers' Salary.	Amount of Fees collected past year.	No. of weeks allowed Teacher for Fishing.			Ages of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	Present at Examination.	No. of days in which day-school was in operation past year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			No. learning.			
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.				Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	Reading with fluency and expression.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.	Books used.
Great Placentia	Great Placentia	Com'l. School	1845	Mr. Rielly	£ 70 s. 0 d. 0	£ Nil. s. 0 d. 0	Nil.	40	30	70	33	29	8	60	58	265	30	23	17		30	15	3	15	16	18	
	N. E. Arm	Board School	1859	Mr. Hanlon	18 0 0	1 0 0	8	12	10	22	10	9	8	10	15	247	12	8	2	6	6	3	1	3			
	Distress	"		Mr. Cummins	25 0 0	Nil.	5	12	15	27	12	9	6	18		260	10	10	7	7	5						
	Branch	"		No Return.																							
					113 0 0	1 0 0	13	64	55	119	55	47	17	88	73	772	52	41	26		13	41	18	4	18	16	18

*Form of Return of Monies received from the Government, and expended by the several Boards of Education ; to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector of the Schools.*

**BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF GREAT PLACENTIA, JULY, 1860.**

Ordinary appropriation for the District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past year	Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in Repairing or Building School-houses.	School Rents.	Expended in School Requisites.	Fuel.	Amount paid to Secretary of Board.	Whole amount received	Whole amt. expended.	Balance on hand.
Currency.											
£ s d			£ s d								
*140 0 0		Nil.	138 0 0	No account kept this year.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.			Nil.
Total amount received per annum.											

**E. CONDON, Chairman.**

\*The total amount received in this District is £146 Currency.



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**DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S.**

There are four Schools in this District: two of which are in Salmonier. The one on the South-side, of which a Mr. Curtis has charge as Teacher, is a well-conducted School. Mr. Curtis spent some time at the Training School at St. John's, and teaches Navigation.

The School-house, which was built by the inhabitants, is as yet in an unfinished state.

Commercial School, St. Mary's. This was the first time I was enabled to see this School in operation, as the Teacher was in St. John's each time I visited it before. There were 32 boys present. Their spelling and reading were fair, but they did not acquit themselves as well as I expected they would in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, in which the boys said to be learning these branches were very deficient. Mr. Walsh, who I believe to be a competent Teacher, promised to bestow more of his attention to these branches in future.

The Holyrood School is a fairly conducted one. The School at the North side of Salmonier was closed at the time of my visit, as the Teacher was taking the vacation allowed him for fishing.

I did not go to Trepassey, as I was aware that the Teacher of the Trepassey School had left in the Spring, and that the Chairman, the Rev. J. O'Neil, was unable to procure the services of a Teacher, on his visit to St. John's in the early part of last Summer. He has informed me that, on his return to Trepassey, he employed two females to take charge of the School; but in consequence of the measles breaking out among the children, he was compelled to close it for the Summer. The only other School in the District is a small one at Portugal Cove, attended by about 15 pupils. The amount received by this District, for Educational purposes, is so small that a second School can scarcely be continuously sustained from it.



*Form of Return of Monies received from the Government, and expended by the several Boards of Education ; to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector of the Schools.*

**BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF SAINT MARY'S, UP TO THE  
30th JUNE, 1860.**

Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year			Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Repairing or Building School-houses.			School Rents.			Expended in School Requisites.			Fuel.			Amount paid to Secretary of Board.			Whole amount received.			Whole amt. expended.			Balance on hand.					
£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
126	15	0	46	3	0	10	15	3	164	3	0	6	0	0	Nil.	6	1	0	Nil.	Nil.	183	13	9	176	4	0	7	9	9									

**JOHN RYAN, Chairman.**

**JAMES MURPHY, Secretary.**



*Form of School Return to be filled by the Teacher and certified by the Chairman of the Board, for transmission to the Colonial Secretary, through the Inspectors of Schools.*

Educational District.	Locality of School.	Character of School.	When Established	Teachers' Name	Amount of Teachers' Salary.			Amount of fees collected past year.			No. of weeks allowed Teacher for Fishing.	No. on Books			Ages of Pupils			Average attendance	Present at examination.	No. of days in which day-school was in operation past year	Reading			Writing		Arith-metic		No. learning				
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		Male	Female	Total	Under 7 years	Between 7 and 12	Over 12 years				Letters and Monosyllables	Easy Lessons	Reading with ease	Reading with fluency and expression	On Slates	On Paper	First four Rules	Compound Rules	Rule of Three, &c	Geography	Grammar	Navigation
Bay Bulls	Bay Bulls	Com. School	1859	Mr. Morrissey	40	0	0	3	0	0		48	48	10	12	26	53		277	10	24	14		7	16	4	8	28		4	1	
	Ditto	Board School	1860	Mrs. Byrne	20	0	0	0	12	6			56	56	10	15	31	45		96	11	25	20		5	5		2	11			
	Witless Bay	do	1844	Mr. Boyle	40	0	0	5	0	0	4	78	78	15	48	15	40	39		280	15	51	12		12	12	9	5	5			
	Mobile	do	1844	Miss Hanlon	20	0	0	1	0	0		17	17	34	6	24	4	24	24		290	6	23	5		10	7	4	2	1		
	Toad's Cove	do	1844	Mr. Hanlon	25	0	0	1	0	0	5	30	25	55	10	30	15	27	20		276	12	35	8		12	3					
	Caplin Cove	do	1844	Mr. Driscoll	20	0	0	1	0	0		13	20	33	4	20	9	20	10		269	3	27	3		8	4			2		
Total					£165	0	0	11	12	6	9	186	118	304	55	149	100	209	93	1488	57	185	62	34	30	24	17	45	2	4	1	

*Form of Return of Monies received from the Government, and expended by the several Boards of Education ; to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector of the Schools.*

**BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF BAY BULLS.**

Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year			Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Repairing or Building School-houses.			School Rents.			Expended in School Requisites.			Fuel.			Amount paid to Secretary of Board.			Whole amount received			Whole amt. expended.			Balance on hand.		
£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
181	4	3	46	0	0	46	0	0	165	0	0	89	10	0	Nil.	18	5	0	15	0	0	Nil.	273	10	0	273	10	0	Nil.						

**PATRICK CLEARY, Chairman.**

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**DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND.**

There are 9 Schools in this District that are open the entire year, and 6 that are in operation only during the Winter months. The whole amount paid to Teachers last year, for the Elementary Schools, was £216, while the sum voted for the District for that purpose is only £211. As the grant is thus exceeded, some of those small Schools must be discontinued; and, indeed, until the principal Schools in a District are provided with comfortable School-houses—furnished with the necessary amount of School furniture—and supplied with books and stationery, I question the propriety of expending the entire amount of the School money in the establishment of those small Schools, that, I am afraid, after all, give but very little return for the outlay.

There are 3 Schools in Renews; two of which—the Male and Female Schools at the South side—are well conducted. The Female School at the North-side was closed, in consequence of the illness of the Teacher. There are two good School-houses at the South-side, one of which was not completely finished at the time of my visit; but I am informed by the Revd. Chairman that it has been completed since that time. The School at Kingsman's Cove, and the one at Aquaforte, were closed in consequence of the amount of sickness among the children of their neighbourhood. These Schools are, I believe, fairly conducted. There is no improvement in the Fermeuse School, and the School-house is a very bad one. The Chairman intends having one built this Winter. A Mr. Dalton has been engaged to conduct the Commercial School at Ferryland. It was in operation but a few days previous to my visit; but from my previous knowledge of Mr. Dalton, I feel satisfied that the School will be well conducted. The Cape Broyle Male School is conducted by a Mr. Kelly, at a salary of £40. There were 6 children present; only one copy book to exhibit, although 16 were stated to be writing; and no register kept. These are not the results one would wish to see from a School where the Teacher receives £40 a-year. The Female School was closed at the time of my visit. There is no alteration in the Brigus School, which continues to be efficiently conducted by Miss Doyle.

The Revd. Chairman has provided some books and stationery for the Schools in this District.

*Form of School Return to be filled by the Teacher and certified by the Chairman of the Board, for transmission to the Colonial Secretary, through the Inspectors of Schools.*

Educational District.	Locality of School.	Character of School.	When Established	Teachers' Name.	Amount of Teachers' Salary.			Amount of Fees collected past year.			No. of weeks allowed Teacher for Fishing.			No. on Books.			Ages of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	Present at Examination.	No. of days in which day-school was in operation past year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arith-metic.		No. learning				
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.				Reading with fluency and expression.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.	Books used.		
Ferryland	Brigus	Board School	1855	Miss Doyle	15	0	0	3	10	0	23	32	55	12	34	9	40	43	290	10	32	13	4	16	7	2	6							
	Cape Broyle	"	1842	Mr. Kelly	40	0	0				6	32	32	5	10	17	20	6	200	4	18	10	2	16			15		4					
	Caplin Bay	"	1845	Mr. Kehce	12	0	0				4 m	12	16	28	3	12	13	18	160	4	19	5	5	10	6	2								
	Ferryland	Com'l. School	1852	Mr. Dalton	57	0	0				15	15	10	5	9	15		4	3	10	2		3	1										
	Aquafort	Board School	1852	Miss Oliphant	15	0	0				6	14	20	3	13	4	17		280	4	6	10	9	8	1	1	1	2	2					
	Kingsmans Cove	"	1859	Miss Coady	12	0	0	1	10	0	6	18	12	30	5	25	12		230	3	27		1											
	Fermeuse	"	1838	Mr. O'Neil	20	0	0	2	9	0	8	40	40	22	14	4	30	25	245	16	18	6	4	4	4	1	6							
	Renews	"	1840	Mr. Sinnott	40	0	0				4	54	54	17	26	11	32	24	240	37	16	1	6	9	4	2	4							
	"	"	1852	Miss Power	18	0	0	3	0	0	7	73	80	25	27	28	50	25	250	35	26	19	14	12	7		1							
					229	0	0	10	9	0	24	207	147	354	92	171	91	228	138	1899	116	172	66	45	78	30	8	33	2	6				



*Form of Return of Monies received from the Government, and expended by the several Boards of Education ; to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector of the Schools.*

**BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND, TO THE 30th  
JUNE, 1860.**

Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year			Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Repairing or Building School- houses.			School Rents.			Expended in School Requisites.			Fuel.			Amount paid to Secre- tary of Board.			Whole amount received			Whole amt. expended.			Balance due to board.					
£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
211	0	0	57	13	10	113	15	0	226	0	0	179	0	0	Nil.	4	0	0	Nil.	Nil.	382	8	0	409	0	0	26	12	0									

**JAMES MURPHY, Chairman.**

DISTRICT OF HARBOUR MAINE.

There are 6 very good School-houses in this District, having a comfortable dwelling attached to each for the teacher. Four of these School-houses are new buildings, having been erected within the last two years; the other two have been repaired, and the dwelling for the teacher added, within the same period. All of these School-rooms are provided with desks and forms, and also a stove.

The only thing necessary now is to have them supplied with books and stationery; and from what has been done already in so short a period, I feel satisfied they will not long lack that very essential item towards making them efficient Schools.

There were but 5 Schools in operation at the time of my visit, and 3 of those are well conducted, namely, the Holyrood, Harbour Maine, and Cat's Cove Schools:

*Form of School Return to be filled by the Teacher and certified by the Chairman of the Board, for transmission to the Colonial Secretary, through the Inspectors of Schools.*

Educational District.	Locality of School.	Character of School.	When Established	Teachers' Name	Amount of Teachers' Salary.			Amount of fees collected past year.			No. of weeks allowed Teacher for Fishing.			Ages of Pupils			Average attendance Present at examination.	No. of days in which day-school was in operation past year	Reading			Writing		Arithmetic		No. learning						
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Male	Female	Total	Under 7 years	Between 7 and 12	Over 12 years			Letters and Monosyllables	Easy Lessons	Reading with ease	Reading with fluency and expression	On Slates	On Paper	First four Rules	Compound Rules	Rule of Three, &c	Geography	Grammar	Navigation	Books used.	
Harbor Maine	Holyrood	Board School	1839	Miss Walsh	25	0	0	1	15	0	38	26	64	16	34	14	40	30	220	23	22	19	7	13	7	13	2	2	2			
	Chapel's Cove	do	1839	Mr. Lawless	25	0	0	1	1	0	2	57	18	75	20	38	17	35	32	270	29	40	6	3	5	1						
	Cat's Cove	do	1839	Mr. Conway	30	0	0				3	50	35	85	50	30	5	70	48	96	40	29	16	5	10	6	4					
	Bacon Cove	do	1839	Mr. Griffin	25	0	0				3	18	20	38	10	20	8	15	15	191	14	20	4	1	3							
	Harbor Maine	Com. School	1859	Mr. Kennedy	50	0	0	4	10	0	2	66	66	15	41	10	45	45	270	20	25	21	13	3	4	5			4			
<b>Total</b>					<b>£155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>		

Form of Return of Monies received from the Government, and expended by the several Boards of Education ; to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector of the Schools.

BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAINE FOR 9 MONTHS ENDING 30th JUNE, 1860.

Ordinary appropriation for the District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past year	Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in Repairing or Building School-houses.	School Rents.	Expended in School Requisites.	Fuel.	Amount paid to Secretary of Board.	Whole amount received.	Whole amt. expended.	Balance on hand.
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
227 3 6	Included in the £227 3 6	20 2 0½	97 10 0	140 2 3	1 0 0	2 7 3	Nil.	Nil.	247 5 6½	240 19 66	6 6 0½

KYRAN WALSH, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM HOLDEN, *Secretary.*

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**DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.**

The 6 Schools in this District were in operation at the time of my visit, the only alteration, as to teachers, being in the Bay Roberts School, which is now conducted by a Mr. Keefe, and very much to the advantage of the School, as was evident from the improvement of the pupils for even the short time he had charge. The attendance—as appeared by a carefully kept register—was very good. The Brigus School continues to be attentively and efficiently conducted by Mr. Power.

The Colliers School is also fairly conducted, and a progressive improvement may be hoped for; but in the Northern Gut, Turk's Gut, and Cupids Schools, there is no improvement, nor not much likelihood of any, so long as the present teachers are retained. The Chairman, the Rev. E. O'Keefe, who is quite aware of their inefficiency, retains their services only until such time as competent Teachers can be procured; which, I am bound to add, is a very difficult matter at present. The four School-houses lately erected in this District are now thoroughly finished in every particular. They have each of them also been supplied with four very fine desks and forms, and all of a uniform character.

The Revd. Chairman informed me that he would supply books and stationery to those three Schools which I have mentioned as well conducted, and to the others as soon as an alteration in the Teachers would warrant him in doing so.

It will be seen, by the return of the expenditure of the School money for this District, that a sum of £103 12s. 5d. has been contributed by the Revd. Chairman and the people of his District in the erection and completion of the four fine School-houses recently erected there; a contribution highly creditable to both, and one which it would be very desirable to see imitated in the other Districts of the Island.

*Form of School Return to be filled by the Teacher and certified by the Chairman of the Board, for transmission to the Colonial Secretary, through the Inspectors of Schools.*

Educational District.	Locality of School.	Character of School.	When Established	Teachers' Name.	Amount of Teachers' Salary.			Amount of Fees collected past year.	No. of weeks allowed Teacher for Fishing.			Ages of Pupils.			Average Attendance. Present at Examination.	No. of days in which day-school was in operation past year. Letters and monosyllables.	Reading.			Writing. On Slates. On Paper.	Arith-metic. First four Rules. Compound Rules. Rule of Three. Geography. Grammar. Navigation.	No. learning Books used.							
					£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	Male.	Female.	Total.			Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.				Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	Reading with fluency and expression.				
Brigus	Bay Roberts	Board School	1836	Mr. Keefe	30	0	0		2	27	28	55	7	30	18	40	40	200	30	15	10	2	19	6	3				
	Cupids	"	1841	Mr. Pendergast	25	0	0	2	0	0	3	26	28	54	2	30	22	36	43	284	14	36	4	6	6	3	2		
	Northern Gut	"	1858	Mr. Phelan	25	0	0	1	10	0		14	16	30	10	17	3	23	20	295	23	5	2	4	4	1	1		
	Brigus	"	1840	Mr. Power	35	0	0				2	26	27	53	8	32	13	35	30	284	8	15	30	11	23	12	10	9	6
	Turk's Gut	"	1844	Mr. Symmonds	12	0	0				2	13	11	24	7	17		16	10	290	9	15		3					
	Colliers	"	1839	Mr. Shea	30	0	0				2	35	23	58	5	36	17	35	22	284	33	14	11	2	10	14	2	2	
<b>Total</b>					157	0	0	3	10	0	11	141	133	274	39	162	73	185	165	1637	117	100	57	25	65	36	12	17	6

Form of Return of Monies received from the Government, and expended by the several Boards of Education ; to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector of the Schools.

BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF BRIGUS, TO THE  
30th JUNE, 1860.

Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year			Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Repairing or Building School-houses.			School Rents.			Expended in School Requisites.			Fuel.			Amount paid to Secretary of Board.			Whole amount received and contributed.			Whole amt. expended.			Balance due to board.		
£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
231	9	2	Nil.			84	3	0	155	7	4	150	5	0	Nil.			Nil.			Nil.			10	0	0	449	4	9	419	4	9	Nil.		
												*103	12	5																					
												253	17	5																					

EDWARD O'KEEFE, *Chairman.*

RD. MANDEVILLE, *Secretary.*

\*This sum contributed by the Chairman and the people of the District.

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**DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE.**

There are, at present, 5 Schools in operation in this District. Spaniard's Bay School-house has been painted, and the School-room papered and supplied with stove and funnel, and also with a large Map of Newfoundland. The School continues to be conducted in the same efficient manner as noticed in former reports.

Island Cove School has been established since my last visit to this District. The School-house is a very superior one, of 36 feet by 16, and 12 feet high, thoroughly ceiled, painted and papered, well lighted with 6 windows, and supplied with desks and forms, and also with a large Map of Newfoundland. Considering that the children must necessarily be somewhat backward, when the School was opened, they acquitted themselves very fairly on examination.

Commercial School, River-head, sustains the favourable report given of it in last year's report ; in fact, it is one of the very few Commercial Schools that deserve the name.

Female School, River-head.—There is no alteration in this School from last year's report. I believe the Teacher to be attentive ; and humble as the School is, I am sure she confers a large amount of benefit on the young females in this neighborhood.

Mosquitto School is precisely the same as it was last year : a very poor one.

Turk's Cove School. There is no improvement in this School ; and I am afraid very little hopes of any from the present Teacher. No register kept, no copy-books to exhibit, and the children very deficient in every thing.

I did not visit the Grates Cove School ; but the Teacher has furnished me with the School Return.





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**DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR AND BAY-DE-VERDS.**

There are eight Schools in this District : six of which were in operation at the time of my visit. The Carbonear School continues in the charge of Mr. Mackey, and is well conducted. An improvement has taken place in the Arithmetic class since last report.

Crocker's Cove School had the same small attendance of pupils, on the day I visited, as last year ; but I was not prepared to see a large attendance, from the statement made to me last year by the Teacher, relative to the attendance of the pupils. I am satisfied that the School is fairly conducted.

In the Northern Bay School there is no improvement, as I have the very same faults to complain of this year that I had last.

There is no alteration in Low Point School from last report. I believe Mr. Lynch, the Teacher, to be competent, but I have some doubts of his attention, from the fact of his never having made an application for his fees, notwithstanding my repeated requests to him to do so, which I fancy he would not refrain so long from doing if he were not conscious of some shortcomings on his part that would fairly debar him from enforcing them.

Western Bay School has very much improved since last report. The Teacher is not only competent, but seems attentive and desirous to advance his pupils, five of whom were as far advanced in Arithmetic as Fellowship and Barter.

The Commercial School, Bay-de-Verds, has been put in operation since my former visit. The School-house has been made very comfortable. The School-room requires a few additional forms. There were 36 pupils present ; and although they were not at all so advanced as I expected to find them, I feel quite satisfied that it was not from any want of attention on the part of the Teacher that they were so backward ; and I have no doubt that I will be able, on my next visit, to give a more favorable report.

*Form of School Return to be filled by the Teacher and certified by the Chairman of the Board, for transmission to the Colonial Secretary, through the Inspectors of Schools.*

Educational District.	Locality of School.	Character of School.	When Established	Teachers' Name	Amount of Teachers' Salary.			Amount of fees collected past year.			No. of weeks allowed Teacher for Fishing.	No. on Books			Ages of Pupils			Average attendance Present at examination.	No. of days in which day-school was in operation past year	Reading			Writing	Arithmetic	No. learning								
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		Male	Female	Total	Under 7 years	Between 7 and 12	Over 12 years			Letters and Monosyllables	Easy Lessons	Reading with ease			Reading with fluency and expression	On Slates	On Paper	First four Rules	Compound Rules	Rule of Three, &c	Geography	Grammar	Navigation
Carbonear and Bay-de-Verds	Carbonear	Board School	1843	Mr. Mackey	£ 70	0	0	£ 7	10	0		140		140	21	100	19	65	70	230	32	90	18			30	16	7	14	8	10		
	"	do	1848	Mis Bransfield	25	0	0	0	10	0	2	53	17	70	5	59	6	40	19	260	12	51	7			7	8	7	8		1		
	Western Bay	do	1843	Mr. Hanrahan	25	0	0	6	0	0	2	11	33	44		28	16	30	24	271		40	4			6	6		5				
	Northern Bay	do	1843	Mr. Tobin	25	0	0	2	0	0	4	20	23	43		9	20	14	25	28	240	20	12	11			4	8		6			
	Low Point	do	1848	Mr. Lynch	25	0	0				8	22	19	41		6	11	24	25	14	210	13	23	5			6	7	2	2	3		
	Bay-de-Verds	Com. School	1859	Mr. Casey	50	0	0	5	0	0	2	38	14	52		7	38	7	30	36	180	8	38	6			6	14	5	4	2	2	
					£220	0	0	£21	0	0	18	284	106	390	48	256	86	215	191	1391	85	254	51			29	73	30	21	30	8	13	
Trinity, South and West	Turk's Cove	Board School	1852	Mr. Brown	£ 20	0	0	£ 1	0	0	3	28	8	36	7	20	9	20	23	260	10	26											
	Grates Cove	do	1843	Mr. Janes	20	0	0	0	14	0		11	14	25		17	8	20		250	4	15	6			8	3	4	1				
					£40	0	0	£1	14	0	3	39	22	61	7	37	17	40	23	510	14	41	6			8	3	4	1				

## A RETURN OF THE EXPENDITURE

*Of the School Money for the Districts of Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Bay-de-Verds, and Trinity South and West, from the 30th June, 1859, to the 1st July, 1860.*

Ordinary appropriation for the Districts	Special Grant.	Balance from past year	Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in Repairing or Building School- houses.	School Rents and Fuel.	Expended in School Requisites.	Amount paid to Secre- tary of Boards.	Over expenditure of Boards.
£ s d	£ s d	Expended last year over Grant £ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
612 10 5	173 16	350 10 0	488 9 0	91 15 9			60 0 0	205 2 10

† J. DALTON, *Chairman.*

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**DISTRICTS OF TRINITY AND BONAVIDA.**

There has been a School established at Trinity Harbor since November 1859; and for an Elementary School, a very good one. The Teacher appears quite competent, and I am satisfied will be attentive and painstaking. The School is held in a room of the Teacher's house, and is very comfortably fitted up, and sufficiently large for the number of pupils attending.

The Ragged Harbor School continues in the charge of Mr. Sainsbury, and is a very well conducted one.

Commercial School, King's Cove.—I was sorry to find, on my visiting this School, that a number of the pupils had been withdrawn from it—and these the more advanced ones—in consequence of some difference that existed between the parents of these children and the Chairman, the Rev. M. Scanlon. Now, whatever cause of complaint the parents may fancy they had, either against the Board or the Chairman thereof, I consider the withdrawing the children from the School a very injudicious mode of showing their displeasure; as I consider the School, as conducted by Mr. Hamilton, a very superior one, and the improvement the children have made since he has charge of it, a sufficient proof of his ability and zeal in conducting it. The School-house has been clap-boarded and painted, and otherwise improved since my former visit.

Sancroix School is a very fairly conducted one, and the children are improving notwithstanding the deficiency they labor under of the want of books and stationery, as well as insufficiency of School room and School furniture. There has been nothing done with respect to the building of a School-house here. The Rev. Chairman informed me that he was unable to get the frame brought out last Winter, as the haul was bad until after the men of the neighbourhood had gone to the ice. A frame of a School-house has been erected at Redcliff Island.

There has been but one School in operation in the District of Fogo since my former visit; and as there would be great difficulty and delay in getting a passage to and from Fogo, and knowing from the character of the School there, there could be no alteration in it since my former visit, I did not go there this year.

The Rev. P. Ward informs me that the School-house at Tilton Harbor has been erected, but is no further advanced than rough-boarded and shingled. He has also sent me a statement of the expenditure of the School money up to the 30th of June, 1859, by which it appears that a balance of £8 2s. 6d. remained on his hands at that date; from which period the money, he states, has been drawn by the Right Rev. Dr. Dalton.

**Form of School Return to be filled by the Teacher and certified by the Chairman of the Board, for transmission to the Colonial Secretary, through the Inspectors of Schools.**

Educational District.	Locality of School.	Character of School.	When Established	Teachers' Name.	Amount of Teachers' Salary.	Amount of Fees collected past year.	No. of weeks allowed Teacher for Fishing.	No. on Books.			Ages of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	Present at Examination.	No. of days in which day-school was in operation past year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.		No. learning			
								Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.				Letters and monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with fluency and expression.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Trinity North	Trinity	Board School	1859	Mr. Egan	£ s. d. 23 0 0	£ s. d. 1 11 3	6	27	11	38	4	13	21	17	19	186	5	14	9	7	23	10	7	9			
	Ragged Harbor	"		Mr. Sainsbury	30 0 0		6	14	16	30	4	20	6	25	25	246	2	16	12	10	10	8	4	5	2	2	
					£53 0 0	£1 11 3	12	41	27	68	8	33	27	42	44	432	7	30	21	17	33	18	11	14	2	2	
Bonavista, South & West	King's Cove	Com. School	1857	Mr. Hamilton	£ s. d. 92 13 10	£ s. d. 11 15 0		30	20	50	17	29	4	43	43	273	20	20	9	1	5	16	7	3	1	1	1
	Sancroix	Board School	1843	Mr. Larkin	25 0 0	2 5 0		23	27	50	16	30	4	28	35	303	13	31	6	4	4	5	2	6			
					£117 13 10	£14 0 0		53	47	100	33	59	8	71	78	576	33	51	15	1	9	20	12	5	7	1	1
Fogo	Fogo	Board School	1844	Mr. Shea	£ s. d. 25 0 0	£ s. d. 0 12 0	6	23	12	35	10	20	5	23		250	12	17	6	15	6	5	3	2			

*Form of Return of Monies received from the Government, and expended by the several Boards of Education ; to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector of the Schools.*

**BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE DISTRICTS OF TRINITY NORTH AND BONAVISTA NORTH, SOUTH, AND WEST.**

Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year			Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Repairing or Building School-houses.			School Rents.			Expended in School Requisites.			Fuel.			Amount paid to Secretary of Board.			Whole amount received.			Whole amt. expended.			Balance on hand.		
£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
209	12	2	57	13	10	72	3	2	180	13	10	36	5	2	Nil.	3	0	0	Nil.	Nil.	339	9	2	219	19	0	119	10	2						

**NOTE.**—The Chairman of this District, the Rev. Mr. Scanlon, has made a small purchase of Books for his District. **M.J.K.**

**M. SCANLON, Chairman.**

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**DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.**

In this District there are 22 Schools, including those of Topsail and Kelligrews; and there are 18 School-houses, all of which, with the exception of the one at River-head, have comfortable dwellings attached for the Teachers. They are all in a good state of repair, with the exception of the Belle Isle School-house; but the latter is about being taken down and re-built in a more central situation. The site was selected on my visit to the Island.

The localities where there are at present no School-houses are Pouch Cove, Middle Long Pond, Blockmaker's Hall and Goulds Bridge.

Middle Long Pond School was closed this last Summer in consequence of the Teacher resigning; and the small number of pupils that attend that School, or that are ever likely to attend a School in that place, would hardly justify the erection of a School-house there.

The same remarks apply, to some extent, to the erection of separate School-houses at Blockmaker's Hall and Goulds Bridge; as one School, placed in a central position, would, I think, meet all the requirements of these two localities. The Teacher of the Goulds Bridge School died a short time previous to my visit to that part of the District. A Teacher has since then been appointed to take charge of the School.

The only other changes that have taken place with respect to Teachers, are in Coady's Well and Quidi Vidi. The former School is now conducted by a young man who, though not a very competent person, is attentive and desirous of improving himself; at all events, I consider him an improvement on the former Teacher, who was too old to have charge of a School.

The Teacher of the Belle Isle School is also a very old man, and a similar change might take place there, with advantage to the School. In the Quidi Vidi School, the late Teacher, Mr. O'Neil, has been superseded, and a Mr. Noonan appointed to take charge of it—a change that was very much required. I visited this School twice since the change took place, and was very much gratified at the favourable change that has taken place in it under the present Teacher.





*Form of School Return to be filled by the Teacher and certified by the Chairman of the Board, for transmission to the Colonial Secretary, through the Inspectors of Schools.*

Educational District.	Locality of School.	Character of School.	When Established	Teachers' Name.	Amount of Teachers' Salary.			Amount of Fees collected past year.	No. of weeks allowed Teacher for Fishing.	No. on Books.			Ages of Pupils.			Average Attendance.	Present at Examination.	No. of days in which day-school was in operation past year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arith-metic.		No. learning					
					£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	Reading with fluency and expression.	On Slates.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three.	Geography.
St. John's	Freshwater	Board School	1853	Mr. Roche	40	0	0	3	17	0	2	21	27	48	8	34	6	28	22	280	8	20	20	3	12	10	1	6	2	2	
	Middle Long Pond	"	closed																												
	Outer Cove	"	1842	Mr. Hand	35	0	0	1	5	6	2	31	23	54	9	39	6	25	4	240	18	21	15	6	24	6	4	6	1	2	
	Logy Bay	"	1843	Miss Roche	25	0	0	4	0	0	2	14	22	36	13	15	8	27	18	277	9	11	12	4	2	13	3	3	9	4	
	Windsor Lake	"	1843	Miss Roche	25	0	0	0	16	3	2	4	11	15	5	10	10	8	265	8	7		2	2	2						
	Coady's Well	"	1847	Mr. Gladney	30	0	0				2	9	12	21	7	12	2	16	10		6	13	2	2	3	1					
	Portugal Cove	"	1843	Mr. Cuddihy	40	0	0	0	14	6		19	16	35	6	21	8	25	18	300	20	9	6		7		1	5		1	
	Belle Isle	"	1843	Mr. Hughes	25	0	0					30	15	45	8	34	3	20	7	254	15	18	12	4	4	4	1	2			
	Torbay	"	1843	Mr. Coady	30	0	0	2	12	6	4	70	30	100	15	57	28	50	14	245	20	68	12		16	4	2	1			
	Flat Rock	"	1843	Mr. Maher	35	0	0				3	23	13	36	7	27	2	17	closed	240	6	30		9	5		2				
	Pouch Cove	"	1843	Mrs. Bassett	30	0	0					26	20	46	14	26	6	15	do		25	17	4	6	2						
	Orphan Asylum	"		1826	Mr. McGrath	120	0	0				442		442	62	256	124	132	130	244	140	197	70	35	120	182	120	40	55	40	40
				Mr. Grace	80	0	0																								

Concluded in next page.

*Form of School Return to be filled by the Teacher and certified by the Chairman of the Board, for transmission to the Colonial Secretary, through the Inspectors of Schools.*

Educational District.	Locality of School.	Character of School.	When Established	Teachers' Name	Amount of Teachers' Salary.		Amount of fees collected past year.	No. of weeks allowed Teacher for Fishing.	No. on Books			Ages of Pupils			Average attendance Present at examination.	No. of days in which day-school was in operation past year	Reading			Writing		Arithmetic		No. learning								
					£	s.			d.	£	s.	d.	Male	Female			Total	Under 7 years	Between 7 and 12	Over 12 years	Letters and Monosyllables	Easy Lessons	Reading with ease	Reading with fluency and expression	On Slates	On Paper	First four Rules	Compound Rules	Rule of Three, &c	Geography	Grammar	Navigation
St. John's, (concluded)	River Head	Board School		Mr. Hewett	50	0	0	3	0	0	2	183		183	21	131	31	75	70	230	58	104	21	11	87	33	21	27	6			
	Springfield	do	1843	Mr. Hacket	35	0	0	4	5	0		90	41	131	36	58	37	45	15	249	33	84	14	6	36	6		9				
	Quidi Vidi	do	1851	Mr. Noonan	40	0	0	1	0	0		45	20	65	8	29	28	49	48	280	11	51	3	9	19	5						
	Blockmaker's Hall	do	1846	Mrs. Connolly	21	0	0	1	15	10		18	19	37	5	8	24	25	closed	240	5	22	10	11	5		2					
	Goold's Bridge	do	1850	Miss Hackett	15	0	0					18	14	32	5	13	14	20	do	235	9	18	5	4	6	6		5				
	Petty Harbor	do	1843	Mr. Barron	50	0	0	3	0	0		60		60	16	34	10	50	40	280	8	40	12	14	20	4	3	9				
	"	do	1859	Miss Walsh	25	0	0	4	0	0	7		40	40	12	20	8	30	12	250	18	13	8	1	10	5	8	1	1			
	Black Head	do	1843	Mr. Murphy	25	0	0	3	0	0	6		27	23	50	9	30	11	37	26	240	10	40		6	9	6	2	2			
	Killigrews	do	1854	Mr. Doyle	25	0	0	2	0	0	6		18	10	28	9	15	4	15	8	260	8	20		3	2	3					
Topsail	do	1856	Miss Murry	25	0	0	2	0	0	4		7	13	20	5	9	6	12	12		9	4	7	5	2	5	2					
<b>Totals</b>					<b>£826</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>£55</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1145</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>1524</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>4609</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4</b>

*Form of Return of Monies received from the Government, and expended by the several Boards of Education ; to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector of the Schools.*

**BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.**

Ordinary appropriation for the Districts	Special Grant.	Balance from past year			Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Repairing or Building School- houses.			School Rents	Expended in School Requisites.			Fuel.			Amount paid to Secre- tary of Boards.			Whole amount received			Whole amt. expended.			Balance on hand.						
		£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d		£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	
1102	9	7	115	7	8	267	2	1	776	18	7	578	19	1	Nil.	26	13	2	17	4	6	30	0	0	1484	19	4	1429	15	4	55	4	0

† J. T. MULLOCK, *Chairman.*

JOHN ROCHE, *Secretary.*

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY, ROMAN CATHOLIC BRANCH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1860.

Name of Master.	No. of Scholars	Mode of Instruction.	Amount of Contributions.		Expenses of School.
			Government.	Voluntary	
Very Rev. H. Carfagnini, D. D.		<p>The most approved system of modern instruction is followed. The junior classes are instructed on the Irish national system—all on the competition principle.</p> <p>Branches Taught—Theology, Mental and Natural Philosophy, Exequis of Scripture. Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian History, Mathematics, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Elocution, Writing, &amp;c.</p>	£600	Fees of Pupils	<p>Salaries of Masters and Professors, £686 9s. 4d.</p> <p>The other expenses—Diet, Servants, Fuel, Books, &amp;c., are settled annually, and any deficit is paid by the Bishop. The previous year it was about £180.</p>
Rev. Richard O'Donnell				Donations, Gifts, &c., from the Clergy	
E. C. Maclaurin, Esq., M.A.	92				
Mr. Fenelon					
Mr. Comerfod (Spanish)					
Mr. Bennett (Instrumental Music.)					
[A College Band has been recently organized.]					

† JOHN T. MULLOCK.

PRESENTATION CONVENT SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1860.—DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN'S.

Schools, where situate.	Names of Teachers.	No. of Scholars	Mode of Instruction.	Am't. Contributions		Expense of each School.	Remarks.
				Government	Voluntary		
St. John's	16 Nuns of the Presentation Order.	700 summer 2 to 300 winter Average 500	The mode followed is that adopted in the Irish National Schools. The books are those of the Board in some cases, in others those of the Christian Brothers. Maps, &c., of the National Board.	£200 Stg.	The Nuns received no fees of any sort from the pupils; and the Schools are furnished, heated, and provided with maps, frames, &c., at the Nuns' expense.	The expenses of each School are put down as Conventional expenses. Some portion of the School repairs has been borne by the fund allocated by the Government for the general repairs of Schools.	I need not repeat the remarks I made last year as to the efficiency of these Schools, and their small expense to the Colony in comparison with the services rendered. A Drawing Class has been commenced, and many have made a remarkable progress. The Artistic Embroidery taught and executed in the School shows that among the female population a refined taste exists which only requires to be developed.
Do. River Head	5 Do. do.	250 summer 130 winter		100			
Witless Bay	4 Do. do.	92		50			
Ferryland	4 Do. do.	90		50			
Fermeuse	4 Do. do.	50 to 60 summer		75			
Harbor Maine	6 Do. do.	130 to 150		75			
St. Mary's	3 Do. do.	84		50			
Burin	A house has been procured, and will, it is hoped, be ready next Summer.			50			
Placentia	A stone Convent in course of erection; retarded by sickness and the failure of the fishery.			50			
Brigus	A beautiful building—will cost over £1000—in course of erection.—Will, it is expected, be opened in July next.		50				

† JOHN T. MULLOCK,

Chairman Roman Catholic  
Board of Education, St. John's.

## APPENDIX, No. 21.

*Return of the Presentation Convent Schools of this Island.*

Locality of Convents.	No. Pupils on Register	Average attendance	No. of Pupils learning.		
			Reading	Writing	Arithmetic
St. John's	700	500	500	500	500
Ditto, River Head	200	140	100	100	100
Carbonear	150	110	120	80	100
Harbor Maine	180	95	160	120	120
St. Mary's	133	85	119	113	99
Witless Bay	94	64	60	52	44
Ferryland	84	50	60	40	40
Fermeuse	150	46	40	30	30
	1691	1090	1159	1035	1033

The above returns, with which I have been kindly furnished, will show the gratifying fact of the large number of females that attend these Schools; and as these returns can be safely relied on for their accuracy, they will show the no less gratifying fact of the large per centage of the pupils that are reading, writing, and cyphering: there being about 2-3 or 66 per cent. of those reading, and a shade less writing and cyphering. I regret now that I confined my inquiries only to the numbers that were learning the above branches, as I am well aware there are a large number in each of these Schools learning Geography, English Grammar, History, (a thing that is entirely excluded, not alone from the Elementary, but also from the Commercial Schools,) the use of the Globes, &c., &c.; but I will be able to correct that omission next year. But it is not, however, so much the number of branches taught, as the care, atten-

APPENDIX, No. 21.

tion, and skill with which they are taught; and consequently the great proficiency attained by the pupils in them that distinguish these institutions, as instructors of youth, above the other Catholic Schools of the Island.

I had several opportunities the past Summer of witnessing the great proficiency attained, particularly in reading and writing, by the children attending these Schools. And I feel satisfied that a similar testimony would be given, as to the knowledge attained of the above branches by the children attending the Convent Schools, by every person who had the pleasure of witnessing the creditable manner with which the children attending the parent institution sustained the severe scrutiny to which they were subjected at the examination held there the past Summer.

The amount which the children educated at these institutions cost the country is about 10s. per head, while the cost of education in the other Schools is just double—being about 20s. per head.

Year	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885
Number of Pupils	100	110	120	130	140
Cost per head	10s.	10s.	10s.	10s.	10s.
Total Cost	1000s.	1100s.	1200s.	1300s.	1400s.

The above returns will show that the number of pupils attending these Schools is increasing, and that the cost of education is not increasing in proportion to the number of pupils. This is due to the fact that the children attending these Schools are of a higher standard of intelligence than those attending the other Schools, and consequently require less instruction. The cost of education in these Schools is also less than in the other Schools, because the children are of a higher standard of intelligence and require less instruction. The cost of education in these Schools is also less than in the other Schools, because the children are of a higher standard of intelligence and require less instruction.



Districts.	Ordinary Appropriation for each District.	Special Grants.	Balance from past year.	Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in repairing or building School Houses.	School Rents and Fuel.	Expended in School requisites.	Amount paid Secretaries of Boards.	Over Expenditure of Boards.	Balance on hand.
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Fortune Bay and Burin	314 13 10	34 12 4	15 6 3	278 19 0	5 0 0		24 16 6			55 16 10
Placentia West	146 0 0		22 1 0	116 0 0	36 4 0					16 6 0
Little Placentia	93 10 0		42 15 3	69 1 8	52 0 9		4 9 0			10 4 6
Great Placentia	99 16 11	46 3 1		138 0 0						Not given
St. Mary's	126 15 0	46 3 1	10 15 3	164 3 0	6 0 0		6 1 0			7 9 9
Bay Bulls	181 4 3	46 3 1	46 0 0	165 0 0	89 10 0		18 5 0			
Ferryland	211 0 0	57 13 10	113 15 0	226 0 0	179 0 0		4 0 0		26 12 0	
Harbor Maine	173 18 1	43 5 3	20 2 0½	97 10 0	140 2 3	1 0 0	2 7 3			6 6 0½
Brigus	231 9 2		84 3 2	155 7 4	150 5 0			10 0 0		
Harbour Grace, Carbonear, Bay de Verds, and Trinity South	612 10 5	173 1 6	350 10 0 Expended last year over grant	488 9 0	91 15 9			60 0 0	205 2 10	
Trinity North and West Bonavista	209 12 2	57 13 10	72 3 2	180 13 10	36 5 2		3 0 0			119 10 2
St. John's	1102 9 7	115 7 8	267 2 1	776 18 7	578 19 1	17 4 6	26 13 2	30 0 0		55 4 0
	3502 19 5	620 3 8	694 12 2½	2856 2 5	1365 2 0	18 4 6	89 11 11	100 0 0	231 14 10	270 17 3½

Educational Districts.	No. of Schools.			Amount of Teachers' Salary.	Amount of fees collected.	No. on Books			Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils			Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.								
	Established	In operation past year	Average No. of days each school was in operation.			Male.	Female	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Monosyllables	Spelling and reading easy Lessons.	Reading with ease	On Slates	On Paper	First four Rules	Compound Rules	Rule of Three & upwards	Grammar.	Geography.				
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.																						
Fortune Bay and Burin	8	7	231	237	2	4	3	0	0	156	156	312	239	99	145	48	106	146	40	18	57	31	4	8	8	8
Placentia West	6	6	159	116	0	0	0	12	6	92	98	190	153	34	119	37	76	92	22	7	5	4	1	1	2	2
Little Placentia	3	3	240	110	0	0				84	79	163	98	52	69	42	37	109	17	17	46	17	11	12	4	3
Great Placentia	4	4	257	138	0	0				64	55	119	88	55	47	17	52	41	26	13	41	18	4	18	16	18
St. Mary's	4	4	264	126	0	0	2	5	6	98	38	136	90	32	74	30	45	68	23	13	35	19	17	15	10	6
Bay Bulls	6	6	248	165	0	0	11	12	6	186	118	304	209	55	149	100	57	185	62	34	60	24	17	45	2	4
Ferryland	9	9	211	229	0	0	10	9	0	207	147	354	228	92	171	91	116	172	66	45	78	30	8	33	2	6
Harbor Maine	6	5	209	155	0	0	7	6	0	229	99	328	205	111	163	54	126	136	66	16	44	17	17	11	2	6
Brigus	6	6	273	157	0	0	3	10	0	141	133	274	185	39	162	73	117	100	57	25	65	36	12	17		6
Harbor Grace	7	5	235	137	0	0	21	12	6	160	121	281	154	60	143	78	82	152	47	35	105	54	17	21	34	21
Carbonear and Bay-de-Verds	8	6	232	220	0	0	21	0	0	284	106	390	215	48	256	86	85	254	51	29	73	30	21	30	8	13

Educational Districts.	No. of Schools.			Amount of Teachers' Salary.	Amount of fees collected.	No. on Books			Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils			Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.					
	Established	In operation past year	Average No. of days each school was in operation.			Male.	Female	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Monosyllables	Spelling and reading easy Lessons.	Reading with ease	On Slates	On Paper	First four Rules	Compound Rules	Rule of Three & upwards	Grammar.	Geography.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.																			
Trinity North	2	2	216	53 0 0	1 11 3	41	27	68	42	8	33	27	17	30	21	17	33	18	11	14	2	2	
Trinity South and West	2	2	255	40 0 0	1 14 0	39	22	61	40	7	37	17	14	41	6	8	3	4	1				
Bonavista	3	2	288	117 13 10	14 0 0	53	47	100	71	33	59	8	33	51	16	9	20	12	5	7	1	1	
Fogo	3	1	250	25 0 0	0 15 0	23	12	35	23	10	20	5	12	17	6	15	6	5	3	2			
St. John's	22	21	271	826 0 0	55 2 6	1155	369	1524	1155	280	878	366	444	807	273	222	467	231	80	141	50	49	
Trepassey	2	1	No return																				
	101	90	2851	16 2	154 10 9	3012	1627	4639	3195	1015	2525	1079	1419	2401	799	515	1143	549	232	376	141	145	

## APPENDIX, No. 21.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In my report of last year I stated that I was unable to give a general summary of the statistics of the Schools, in consequence of many of the Teachers neglecting to send their School Returns. I am therefore compelled to compare the results of the present year's inspection of the Catholic schools of the Island with that of the year 1858, for the purpose of showing what improvements have been effected within that period.

In my report for the year 1858 I stated that there were 91 Schools established, 83 of which were in operation; and that the 91 Schools were attended by 4,522 pupils. This year shows 101 Schools established, 90 of which were in operation the past year; and these 90 Schools were attended by 4,639 pupils. Presuming that the 11 Schools that were closed would be attended by 35 pupils on an average, each, making 385 for the entire, we have the following results:—

	No. of Schools established.	No. of Schools in operation.	No. of Pupils attending.
For the year 1858	91	83	4522
For the year 1860	101	90	5024
Increase	10	7	502

The return from the eight Convent Schools gives 1691 females attending them; and if the Harbor Grace Convent School be included—from which I have got no return—at about 200 pupils, there will be, in round numbers, 1900 females attending the Convent Schools at present established; to which, if there be added the 100 pupils of the College of St. Bonaventure, it will give about 7,000 Catholic children attending the Public Schools of the Island.

## SCHOOL-HOUSES.

In my report for the year 1858 I stated that “about 2-3 of the localities, where Catholic Schools are established, are provided with School-houses.” The exact number was 60; and a third of those required a large amount of re-

pair to make them comfortable School-houses. Since that time there have been 22 School-houses erected, of which 16 are thoroughly completed, and within the same period there have been 17 School-houses repaired and enlarged, &c., &c.—in some instances at an expense little short of the cost of building one. These improvements have been effected at a cost to the country of £2,900, and contributed by the people—as near as I can estimate it—about £400. There are at present 84 School-houses: 73 of which are thoroughly completed, and, with a few exceptions, they are very fine School-houses. There are 17 localities that are unprovided with School-houses. In 6 of these the School is held in the Teacher's house; and in the remainder in houses rented, or otherwise provided, by the Boards. I trust the coming year will exhibit a similar amount of improvement, in the erection and repairing of School-houses, as that which has characterised the last two years.

#### BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

There has not been much progress made, as yet, in providing the Schools with books and stationery. Only four of the Boards had taken any steps in the matter, up to the time of my visiting the Schools this Summer. The books that these Boards had purchased were not distributed to their Schools at the time of my visiting them. I trust that long ere this they have received them. And I also hope that I will have the pleasure of recording the fact of the remainder of the Catholic Boards having taken similar steps toward providing their Schools with this most essential requisite to their efficient working. I can only repeat the opinion I expressed in my two previous reports, that it is only when the Schools are provided with a suitable description of books—so that something like a proper and uniform system of teaching can be introduced—that a progressive improvement in them can be at all hoped for. The books most needed by the Schools are reading books, in which they are all very deficient. It would not cost more than twenty shillings on an average for each School to have this very great defect removed from them.

#### TEACHERS.

There have been 12 new Teachers added to the corps since my last report, four of whom are females, and three of these trained Teachers; 6 of the 8 male Teachers are persons of very fair attainments.

There are some 18 or 20 of the Teachers, at present employed, that are very unfit persons to have charge of a school; and although a portion of the

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remaining Teachers may not be such as would be desired, yet, considering the difficulty of procuring competent Teachers—as well as the small inducements in the way of salaries that many of the Boards are able to hold out for the purpose of inducing competent persons to undertake the task—they are probably as good as we can reasonably hope for under the circumstances.

Besides, as I have already stated, it is not the low or moderate attainments of the Teachers that we are at present compelled to be satisfied with, that is the greatest obstacle to the efficient working of our Schools; it is the total absence of anything like a proper supply of books, and the want of which reduces the Schools conducted by the efficient and attentive Teacher almost to the same level as that of the incompetent and negligent.

### REGISTERS.

In my two former Reports I called attention to the neglect of Teachers in not keeping a Register of the attendance of their pupils; and although some improvement has taken place in that respect this year, there were still a great many Teachers who neglected to keep one. The usual excuse was, that they were not supplied by the Boards with paper, and could not afford to purchase it themselves. Even many of those who kept a Register did it in so imperfect a manner that no information could be gathered from it, as to the attendance of pupils &c., &c. As it is most desirable, however, not only that a register be kept in every School, but also that the same form, or style of keeping it, be observed in each, it becomes absolutely necessary that printed forms of Registers be supplied to the Teachers, which would for ever after be a guide to follow, no matter what change of Teachers might take place in a School. The sum required would be very small, and would not have to be repeated. If the House of Assembly would be unwilling to vote a special sum for that purpose, it could be taken out of the grant for the repairing of School-houses.

I would most earnestly suggest the adoption of this measure, as I attach the greatest importance to its being put in immediate operation, and which I could have no hopes of seeing done, if left to the action of the Boards to supply it.

With these remarks, I beg leave to submit my Report.

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY.

## APPENDIX, No. 22.

## PETITION.

*To the Honorable the Legislative Council of Newfoundland,  
in Session convened.*

*The Petition of the Wesleyans, and other inhabitants of Burin,*

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That your Petitioners approach your Honorable Council, and humbly pray, that you would take into your serious consideration their wants, and grant them the sum of Fifty Pounds, annually, towards the support of the Commercial School (Wesleyan Branch), in Collin's Cove.

Your Petitioners would beg to say, that the inhabitants of this locality, and others in Burin, who can avail themselves of the advantages of this School are most anxious that their children should receive an education that will fit them for the various occupations in life to which they may be called, and can only secure this to them by employing a competent Master, which they are not able to do, unless your Honorable Council will hear their prayer and grant the above named sum towards his salary.

Your Petitioners have, at considerable expense and sacrifice, erected a large School House, 34 feet by 22 feet, for this purpose, with the assurance that your honorable Council would grant them a sum sufficient to procure the services of a Master qualified to instruct their children in those branches of learning so necessary for them to know.

Your Petitioners would beg to inform your Honorable Council, that a new line of road is now opened and nearly completed, between Burin Bay (a large settlement) and Collin's Cove, which will greatly facilitate the attendance of children from that locality, and your Petitioners feel confident that if once a School is established in Collin's Cove, that it will secure the confidence of the public, a very large number of children would attend the School, and it will confer lasting benefits upon the rising generation in this community.

Your Petitioners would also humbly beg to remind your Honorable Council, that they consider Burin Proper the most important settlement on this side of the Island of Newfoundland, and ought to have the same advan-

tages of Education, that they have in St. John's, Conception Bay, and elsewhere.

Your Petitioners know how great the anxiety of your Honorable Council is, to promote education in this Island, that it is the greatest boon a Parental Government can confer upon the rising generation; and therefore feel confident, that the Petition of your Petitioners, will meet with that consideration from your Honorable Council, that its importance demands.

And, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

J. S. Phinney, W.M.

Thos. Birkett

William Hooper

George Goddard

Joseph Bartlett

Richard Bomnell

John Bayden

George Hambelton

Henry Hambelton

George Moores

Matthew Kerby

Joseph Mitchell

William Mitchell

John Mitchell

Charles Butler

Richard Hodder

George Fowl

Edward Mitchell

James Emberly

Samuel Emberly

Joseph Emberly

George Emberly

Daniel Winter

Owen Pine

Thomas Beazley

Richard Mitchell

George Mitchell

Ambrose Mitchell

James Pitcher

Joseph G. Haddock, M.D.

Edward Brewer

Thomas Goddard

George Inkpen

Robert Riggs

George Bishop

Elias Mayo

John Wircom

William Kerby

Benjamin Kerby

Joseph Kerby, senr.

John Kerby

Richard Kerby

John Bartlett

Thomas Lamb

John Weare

William Clatworthy

Edwin Walsh

Uriah Brown

Robert Paul

George Moulton

Philip Hollett, senr.

John E. Churchwill

Thomas Hollett

Henry Hollett

Samuel Nuport

George Nuport

Thomas Moulton

John Allen



## APPENDIX, No. 23.

Charles Pitcher	Benjamin Hollett
Henry Paul	James Inkpen
James Moulton	Henry Green
Philip Pine	Isaac Hollett
Abraham Street	George Darby
William Moulton	Philip Hollett
Richard Paul	Frederick George
George Moulton	— Welsh
Thomas Beazley, jun.	Samuel Darby
John Beazley, jun.	Thomas Duney
James Moulton, jun.	Edward Hollett
Gabriel Beazley	Philip Hollett
Thomas M. Beazley	Samuel Adams
Thomas B. Moulton, jun.	John Adams
James Brown	Thomas Darby
Joseph Bridle	John Brown
Thomas Brown	Thomas Brown, jun.
Isaac Street	John Beazley, sen.
William Paul	John Paul

## APPENDIX, No. 23.

## PETITION.

*To the Honorable the Legislative Council in Session convened.*

*The Petition of the Corresponding Committee of the Colonial  
Church and School Society, of London.*

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That forty two years have now passed away since the late Samuel Codner, formerly of this Island, founded in Newfoundland, through the instrumentality of the Newfoundland School Society, the several existing Schools of the Society, which have ever since, by the bounty of the Legislature and the Society in England, aided by private subscriptions in the Colony, progressed

very favorably, the most competent and morally conducted Teachers being always engaged to conduct such establishments, both in Saint John's, and in the Outports of this Colony, as the limited means of the institution would afford : which schools have always been superintended by gentlemen sent from England for that purpose, from time to time.

That the said Society has had in full operation in this Island the past year alone, 25 Schools, conducted by 20 male, and 10 female Teachers, wherein have been instructed 1232 boys, 1202 girls, or a total number of 2434 ; which said Schools were supported by a grant from the parent Society of £1260 Sterling, £500 Sterling from the Legislature, small tuition fees, and voluntary subscriptions from the friends of the institution, so that an expenditure arose amounting to £2683 Currency herein for the good purposes of education.

That the usefulness of this institution has long been known in the soundly moral and practical business education which has always been given in this Society's well organized and estimated Schools, both by the male and female Teachers, exemplified in the social and respectable condition in after life to which very many of those instructed therein have attained.

That very many of the School houses of this Society, erected of wood, are now fallen into decay, and will forthwith require extensive repairs, which the funds of this Committee, being exhausted, will not permit them to effect.

That to enable your Committee to continue for another year the operations of their several schools in their integrity ;—fulfil their engagements with their Officers and Teachers ;—repair, uphold and maintain the several buildings, procure stoves and fuel, a considerable sum will, of necessity, be requisite, beyond that which the parent Society may be pleased to bestow, considering their charities in a similar way are extended to many others of the British Possessions abroad.

Petitioners, therefore, most respectfully pray, that Your Honorable House will be pleased to grant such a sum of money as to Your Honorable House shall seem meet, to meet the outlay requisite to support the said Schools in this Island efficiently, for the year 1861.

And, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

CHARLES SIMMS, *Chairman.*

JAMES BAYLY, *Secretary.*

Saint John's, 24th January, 1861.

## APPENDIX, No. 24.

## APPENDIX, No. 24.

## AN ACT

*To Consolidate and Amend the Law of Insolvency, and for other purposes.*

[Brought into the Legislative Council by the Hon. R. J. Pinsent, passed, and sent to the House of Assembly.]

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to Consolidate and Amend the Law of Insolvency.

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

1.—It shall be lawful for every Superior Court of Record in this Colony in term, or any Judge thereof in Chambers, to declare any person insolvent, who may be made to appear, to the satisfaction of such Court or Judge (in manner hereinafter provided) insolvent and unable to pay his creditors twenty shillings in the pound; and in case such person shall have been arrested, and in prison or on bail under mesne or final process, or by virtue of any other proceeding either at Law or in Equity, except for contempt, for any other matter than the non-payment of money, to discharge such person from prison, unless he shall have rendered himself liable to punishment in manner hereinafter provided and to exonerate his bail; and in case a Writ of Attachment shall have issued against such person, the property attached under which shall have been relieved from attachment by security, to discharge such security from further responsibility; and no person declared insolvent under this Act shall be liable thereafter to arrest or imprisonment for any debts or liabilities then due or owing or proveable under the insolvency.

2.—Any debtor desiring to be declared insolvent shall proceed by petition directed to the Court or Judge, as the case may be, setting forth that such debtor is insolvent, and unable to pay his creditors twenty shillings in the pound; and in case of the debtor himself being the petitioner, having attached to the petition a schedule containing a true account of his debts and liabilities, and of his assets; and where the petition is by a creditor, the said petition shall have attached to it a like schedule, or in absence of such schedule, a statement of such facts as may satisfy the Court or Judge that the order hereinafter men-

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tioned should be made upon the petition, or that the case is one for inquiry. The petition shall have attached to it an affidavit of the truth of its contents, and, where a schedule accompanies it, of the contents of such schedule.

3.—The petitioner in person, or by his Counsel or Attorney, shall then move the Court or Judge for a rule or order upon such petition, setting down a day for the hearing, which Court or Judge shall make such rule or order, containing a specified time and place for the hearing upon any day not more distant than a week, except in the cases hereinafter provided, where it shall be deemed necessary to appoint a Commissioner or Examiner, and which rule or order shall, where the application is made in Saint John's, be published in the *Royal Gazette* and two other newspapers of the Colony, at least five days before such hearing,—the petition, schedule and affidavit, having, prior to the publication of the rule or order being filed in the Clerk's Office of the Supreme or Central Circuit Courts.

4.—Where the application is made to declare a debtor insolvent in an Outport, the rule or order for hearing shall be posted up in a conspicuous place at the Court House, or where no Court House, at such place, and for such a length of time, as the Court or Judge may direct.

5.—Where the application is made in Saint John's, the petitioner or the debtor being in an Outport, and it may be deemed, on the application to the Court or Judge for the rule or order, necessary to examine the petitioner or debtor, or to take in an Outport any other evidence touching the alleged insolvency, the Court or Judge shall, if necessary, direct the hearing to be had at such time, more distant than seven days, as may be reasonable, and shall, in the rule or order for hearing, appoint a fitting person as Commissioner or Examiner to take the required evidence in such manner as the Court or Judge may direct, and which rule or order shall be published in manner aforesaid, at least five days before the Commissioner or Examiner shall proceed with the taking of the evidence.

6.—At the hearing of the application to declare any debtor insolvent, or at the taking of evidence before a Commissioner or Examiner, the petitioner, and any person or persons who may appear, or who may be produced in evidence, either for or against the application or for or against the party sought to be declared insolvent, shall be examined upon oath.

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7.—The Court or Judge may, upon motion, or with the consent of the petitioner, adjourn the hearing from time to time, if in the opinion of the Court or Judge it may be necessary or advisable so to do, in order to satisfy such Court or Judge of the insolvency of the party sought to be declared insolvent, or the Court or Judge may dismiss the petition for want of sufficient evidence of insolvency.

8.—When the Court or Judge is satisfied that a party sought to be declared insolvent, is insolvent and unable to pay his creditors twenty shillings in the pound, such Court or Judge shall proceed under the first section of this Act.

9.—The person sought to be declared insolvent, if so declared, shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment in the following cases, for any period not exceeding two years from the time of adjudication: If he have conveyed, charged, mortgaged, or otherwise granted or assigned, his property or effects, or any part or parts thereof, or made any gift, delivery or transfer of any of his goods or chattles, or made any payment in money or otherwise, at a time when he was insolvent, or done any other act with the view or intent of giving an undue preference to any of his creditors, or of diminishing his assets; if he have, at a time when he was insolvent, discharged any debt due from any debtor or debtors; or if he have concealed any part of his property, debts or effects, with the intent of diminishing the sum to be divided amongst his creditors; if he have, with intent to conceal the state of his affairs, kept false books or made false entries, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified, any books, papers or writings; or have destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any books, papers, writings or evidence relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act; or have executed any conveyance, or done any act fraudulent or void at common law or under the statute 13th Elizabeth, Cap. 5.; if he have contracted any of his debts by means of a breach of trust, or by means of false pretences, or without having reasonable or probable expectation, at the time when contracted, of paying the same; or shall be indebted for damages recovered in any action for a malicious prosecution, or for libel or slander, or for criminal conversation, or seduction, or assault and battery, or for damages recovered in any action for malicious injury, or in action of tort where it shall appear that the injury complained of was malicious: Provided always that in the cases aforesaid where the insolvent shall be indebted for damages, he shall be liable to be relieved from punishment in the first place, and from

his imprisonment at any time within the period of such imprisonment, by the consent of the plaintiff, or all the plaintiffs, in any action or actions, for such damages: Provided he may not be otherwise liable to punishment or imprisonment under this section.

10.—For the purpose of carrying into execution the provisions of the foregoing section and of this Act, *Be it Enacted*, that after it shall be made to appear to the Court or Judge that the party sought to be declared insolvent is insolvent, that no petition praying that a debtor be declared insolvent under the provisions of this Act, shall be withdrawn, or proceedings thereon stayed or prevented without leave of the Court or Judge; and for the purpose of securing the person of any debtor not in prison, who may be declared insolvent, it shall be lawful for the Court or Judge, at any time before he may have obtained his certificate and final discharge, to make a rule or order directed to the Sheriff of the District, or any other person, to apprehend the person of such debtor and bring him before such Court or Judge to be examined or to receive punishment; provided that in case such debtor require further time to bring proof, or require other reasonable delay, the Court or Judge may grant such further time or delay, and commit him to prison provisionally, or, upon the debtor providing sufficient bail or security for his appearance, discharge him from custody until the expiry of such further time.

11.—That for the purpose of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Court or Judge, or any two or more Judges either in term or vacation or in chambers, to exercise the like powers, for the summoning and compelling the attendance of witnesses, the taking of evidence, the ordering of examinations, the issuing of commissions to take evidence and for the punishment of persons guilty of contempt, as any Superior Court of Record now exercises in any action or proceeding at law.

12.—Any charge, mortgage, conveyance, grant or assignment, of the property or effects of any insolvent, or of any part thereof, and any gift, delivery, or transfer of any of his goods or chattles, or any payment made by him, in money or otherwise, within three months before the time of the declaration of insolvency, such person being insolvent at the time; or any cognovit, warrant of attorney, judgment, or other security whatsoever, unless for a *bona fide* consideration being an actual payment of money, or being a sale and delivery of any land, goods, or other property, or personal security by indorsement or otherwise, of which the person giving the security had not received the benefit

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and only to the extent to which he may not have received the benefit, paid, given or made at the time of the giving or making of such cognovit, warrant of attorney, or other security or payment ; shall be, and are hereby declared to be void and of no effect, in favor or for the benefit of the person who may have taken the same, or for whom the same may have been taken or received, his executors or administrators, in case the person taking or receiving the same, or for whose benefit the same was taken or received, had notice or was aware of the insolvency : Provided that nothing in this Act contained, shall invalidate any such charge, mortgage, conveyance, grant or assignment, or the gift, delivery or transfer of any goods, or chattles, if the same shall, subsequently to the execution or making thereof, have been assigned to or be in the hands or possession of any *bona fide* holder for valuable consideration ; but the person or persons first entitled, their executors, administrators, and estates, shall be liable to account for the value to the Trustees of the estate of the insolvent, in such case ; and in case they have realized any of the said securities, in an action for money had and received, or otherwise ; and provided also, that all charges, mortgages, conveyances, grants or assignments, gifts, deliveries, payments, transfers, cognovits, warrants of attorney, judgments, and other securities and acts, fraudulently made or given, and which would, irrespective of the provisions of this section, be by law void, shall also be void and of no effect.

13.—At or at any time after the making of the rule or order provided in the third section of this Act, the Court or Judge may make an order which shall be published in the *Royal Gazette* and two other newspapers vesting the estate of the person sought to be declared in a trustee or trustees, whose duty it shall be to discover, collect and receive the estates and effects of such person, and to hold the same subject to the orders and directions of the Court or Judge ; and in the event of the person being declared insolvent to invest, realize and distribute the same under the direction of the Court or Judge, and the provisions of this Act ; and such trustee or trustees shall have power to sue both at Law and in Equity, in his or their own name, for and upon all causes of action for the benefit of the insolvent estate in the same way as the insolvent himself might have done.

14.—The trustee or trustees shall be liable to change or removal at the instance of a majority in number and value of the creditors, and may be removed for any sufficient cause appearing to the Court or Judge, and the Court or Judge may require trustees to find sureties for the faithful execution of their office.

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15.—The trustee or trustees shall be entitled to such compensation not exceeding five per cent. on the realized value of assets, over and above the actual and reasonable expenses and disbursements as the Court or Judge may allow.

16.—Where in case a person sought to be declared insolvent is in prison, it shall be deemed expedient by the Court or Judge that certain matters or things ought to be performed by or on behalf of such person before he be actually discharged from custody, the Court or Judge may remand such person to prison until the performance of such matters or things, or until such further time or times, as the hearing may be adjourned to.

17.—The costs of all writs commenced by *capias* or attachment, or any process by which the body, or any portion of the estate and effects of the insolvent may, have been taken or secured before the declaration of insolvency shall be payable out of the estate, the costs of the petitioning creditors and other costs not herein provided for, shall be in the discretion of the Court or Judge; the costs of creditors proving their debts shall be borne by themselves; provided that if any creditor give frivolous or vexatious opposition to the claim of another creditor, and cause such other creditor extraordinary expense in the proof of his debt, the dividend of such opposing creditor shall be liable, in the distribution of the estate, for such extraordinary expense; costs shall be taxed as nearly as applicable, except the costs of a suit at law, according to the practice on the equity side of the Court.

18.—In case any person declared insolvent, or sought to be declared insolvent, shall wilfully refuse to deliver up to the Court or Judge, or to the trustee or trustees, any property, money or effects, deeds, accounts, books, or other documents, pursuant to any order of such Court or Judge, or shall disobey any other order made in the premises by such Court or Judge, it shall be lawful for such Court or Judge, to remand or commit him from time to time until he shall conform to the order of the said Court or Judge.

19.—It shall be lawful for any Superior Court of Record, or any Judge thereof, to grant to any person declared insolvent a certificate and final discharge from the proveable debts and liabilities due by him at the time of the declaration of insolvency, five days' previous notice of the application having been given in the *Royal Gazette* and two other newspapers, and to the trustee or trustees, provided such insolvent shall not have been guilty of fraud in rela-



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tion to any of his creditors, and shall not have been guilty of such acts as may, or if discovered at the time of the declaration of insolvency, would, have rendered him liable to imprisonment or punishment under this Act; and provided he shall have made a full and true discovery, disclosure, and delivery of his property and effects under his insolvency, and shall have conformed to the orders and directions of the Court or Judge touching the same. And such certificate shall be a bar to any action or suit that may at any time thereafter be brought for any debt or liability discharged by such certificate: provided always, that if the insolvent shall have undergone punishment for any fraudulent or other acts for which he would be punishable under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Court or Judge, in their or his discretion, to grant him his certificate and final discharge in like manner as in other cases.

20.—The estates of persons declared insolvent shall, after the payment of costs and expenses, be distributed rateably amongst the creditors, except in the cases hereinafter provided.

21.—When it shall be made to appear that the hirer or employer of any seaman, fisherman, or other servant, is insolvent or unable to pay his creditors twenty shillings in the pound, such seaman, fisherman, or other servant, actually employed in the catching, curing, or making of fish or oil, and such person as shall have supplied bait to the hirer or employer aforesaid, and who shall be creditors for wages, shares, or bait, for the current season, shall, upon all such fish and oil taken, cured or made by the hirer or employer aforesaid, or out of the produce or value thereof, if the same be in the possession of the hirer or employer, or of any other person aware of or privy to the hiring or employing of any such seaman, fisherman, or other servant, or having notice of the claim of such seaman, fisherman, or other servant, whether the same be accruing or due at or before the time of such other person receiving such fish or oil, or the produce or value thereof, and before paying the hirer or employer for the same, be considered privileged creditors, and shall first be paid twenty shillings in the pound, so far as such fish or oil, or the produce, or value thereof shall go; provided further, that where such fish and oil shall be insufficient for the full payment of the wages or shares of such seaman, fisherman, or other servant, or of the person who shall supply bait as aforesaid, they shall be paid rateably in proportion to their respective claims: And provided further, that no greater number of seamen, fishermen, or other servants, than

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the number originally engaged prior to the commencement of the fishery, unless subsequently engaged with the knowledge and consent of the receiver, shall be privileged creditors in manner aforesaid, in regard to any receiver of the voyage or of any part thereof, not being the hirer or employer himself, nor in regard to the fish or oil, or the produce or value in the hands of such receiver not being the hirer or employer.

22.—Any defence which the hirer or employer could have made if the action had been taken against him by such seaman, fisherman and other servant or supplier of bait, for such wages, share or bait money, shall be equally available for such receiver to make on the trial of any such action that may be brought against him by such seaman, fisherman or other servant or supplier of bait, for such wages, share or bait money, or the value of such fish and oil or any part thereof as aforesaid: Provided always, that the Receiver of the voyage or any part of the produce or value thereof shall not be liable for the payment of such wages or share of such seaman, fisherman or other servant or supplier of bait, unless it be proven on the trial that the receiver was aware of or privy to the hiring or employing of any such seaman, fisherman or other servant, or had notice of any such claim for wages, shares or bait money, at any time before or at the time of receiving the fish and oil or a part of the proceeds of the same, or before the hirer or employer received payment therefor, and then he shall be only liable to such seaman, fisherman or other servant or supplier of bait, for the rateable proportion of such seaman, fisherman or other servant or supplier of bait, according to number and amount in and to the extent of the voyage, or such part of the voyage as such receiver may have received or the produce or value thereof: Provided always that any shareman selling or lawfully disposing of his share of fish or oil or any part thereof, may sue and recover payment therefor from the purchaser thereof, according to the terms of their contract, before any Stipendiary Justice or Court aforesaid; or any shareman, fisherman or other servant may, in like manner, sue for and recover his wages or share from his hirer or employer irrespective of and notwithstanding any of the provisions contained in the foregoing sections.

23.—To enable such seaman, fisherman, or other servant, or such person supplying bait as aforesaid, to receive the amount of his wages, shares, or bait money, from the receiver of such fish and oil, or the produce or value thereof, it shall not be necessary that the hirer or employer should have been formally declared insolvent, but it will be sufficient if it be made to appear on the trial

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of any action which such seaman, fisherman, or other servant or supplier of bait may bring for money had and received, or for wages against the said receiver, before any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, Court of Sessions, or any Superior Court in this Island, that the share, wages, or bait money was due at the time of bringing such action, and that the said hirer or employer was then insolvent or unable to pay his creditors twenty shillings in the pound: Provided always, that if such seaman, fisherman, or other servant or supplier of bait has knowledge of or wilfully colluded with or assisted the hirer or employer in disposing of his voyage otherwise than to his supplying merchant; such supplying merchant not being paid to the extent of his supplies over and above the unpaid wages or bait money at the time of the action being brought, such seaman, fisherman, or other servant or supplier of bait shall not be entitled to recover in any action brought against any receiver being a supplying merchant—provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent such seaman, fisherman, or other servant, from recovering from any person other than the supplying merchant who may have received such voyage or any part thereof.

24.—In the distribution of the estate of any person declared insolvent, all clerks and servants wages for the current year up to the period of the declaration of insolvency, and also, in the event of any receiver or supplying merchant being declared insolvent, any seaman, fisherman, or other servant or supplier of bait as aforesaid, who may be a privileged creditor under the 21st section of this Act, to the extent of his rateable proportion as aforesaid, shall be privileged creditors, and shall be co-equally entitled to recover and receive twenty shillings in the pound, out of the estate and effects of the person declared insolvent.

25.—After the payment of any preferable claimants under the foregoing section of this Act, every creditor for supplies necessarily and *bona fide* furnished for the prosecution of the fishery during the current season, that is to say, at any time after the close of the last preceding season of the fishery, shall be a privileged creditor, and shall be paid twenty shillings in the pound, so far as the insolvent estate will go.

26.—Next after the preferable payments provided for in the two preceding sections of this Act, all debts and claims due to the Crown or to the Government or Revenues of this Colony shall form a prior claim upon the estate and effects of any person declared insolvent, and shall be first paid, so far as such estates and effects will go; and all monies deposited by or on account of the

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Newfoundland Savings' Bank, in any Bank or Banking Company, or received or collected by such Bank or Banking Company, for or on account of the said Savings' Bank, shall constitute a Crown debt and form a prior claim on such Bank or Banking Company, and upon its property, estate and effects, in the case of the insolvency of such Bank or Banking Company, and may be sued for and recovered in the name of Her Majesty, or the Receiver General, or Attorney General of this Island.

27.—When any person, shall die in this Island or elsewhere leaving estates and effects in this Island, or in any place within the Government thereof, and such estates and effects shall not be sufficient to pay and satisfy all his just debts, it shall be lawful for any of the said Superior Courts of Record, or any Judge thereof, either in term time or vacation, on the petition of the executor, administrator, or a creditor of such deceased person, to be made in writing, by and upon the oath of the said executor or administrator, or creditor, and laid before any of the Courts, or any Judge thereof, by which it shall appear to the Court or the said Judge, before whom such statement shall be laid, that the estate and effects of such deceased person are not sufficient to pay all his just debts, to authorize and empower the executor or administrator of such deceased person to distribute the estate and effects amongst his creditors, according to the manner of distribution by law directed to be made in respect to the estates of persons declared insolvent, subject in all cases to the provisions of this Act: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the right of any creditor of such deceased person to recover the full amount of such debts as may have been *bona fide* secured in the life time of such deceased person, by mortgage or other legal conveyance of any portion of the estate or effects of such deceased person; provided also that the like course shall be pursued with the estate and effects of any persons dying insolvent, where no executor or administrator thereof has been appointed, or resides in this island, on the application of any creditor to any of the said Courts, or any Judge thereof, who may appoint trustees or receivers of such estates and effects, to realize and distribute the same as aforesaid, subject to the orders and control of any such Court or Judge thereof.

28.—The trustees or assignees of the estate and effects, or any part thereof, of any debtor under any conveyance or assignment for the benefit of creditors shall be liable and compellable, unless all the creditors shall otherwise agree, to distribute such estate and effects according to the provisions of this Act, in the case of insolvency, anything in such conveyance or assignment

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contained to the contrary notwithstanding ; and all such trustees and assignees shall, in the distribution of such estate and effects, be subject to the order and direction of any Superior Court of Record, or a Judge thereof, as fully and in like manner as the assignees of the estate of any person declared insolvent.

29.—The Court or Judge acting under the provisions of this Act may make any order of reference to the Master or other person, to investigate and report upon accounts and other matters.

30.—Any person feeling himself aggrieved by the decision of a Judge proceeding under the provisions of this Act, either in vacation or Chambers, or in a Court in which one Judge only preside, may, on motion to such Judge appeal from such decision to the Supreme Court, or to one or more other Judges in addition to such Judge, in vacation or in Chambers, upon such terms by way of security or otherwise, as the said Judge may deem reasonable, when the matter may be reheard in such way as the other Judge or Judges, or the Supreme Court may direct ; and it shall be competent on such appeal for such decision to be reversed, altered, amended or confirmed as the case may be ; and such Supreme Court, or one or more Judges, may proceed to the determination of the case in the same manner as provided in the case of one Judge proceeding under the provisions of this Act.

31.—In any case or matter within the provisions of this Act, in which the Court, or one or more Judges, may deem it necessary to make any rule or order, whether hereinbefore provided for or not, for the effectual carrying out of the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for such Court, or one or more Judges, to make such rule or order, and any person disobeying the same, shall be deemed guilty of contempt, and may be proceeded against and punished therefor by the Court, or one or more Judges, either in term, in vacation, or in Chambers.

32.—Any person who, in his examination upon oath or affirmation, or who, in any affidavit in any proceeding under this Act, shall wilfully and corruptly give false evidence, or swear or affirm anything which shall be false, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and be liable to be indicted therefor, and upon conviction shall be liable to the penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury.

33.—For the purpose of trying any question of fact arising under the tenth and twelfth sections of this Act, it shall be competent for the Court or Judge or one or more Judges to empanel a Jury according to the provisions of the

## APPENDIX, No. 24.

Act 19th Vic., Cap. 13—provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Court or Judge or one or more Judges from determining such questions of fact.

34.—From and after the passing of this Act,—the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth sections of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty George the 4th, Cap. 67, entitled “An Act for the better Administration of Justice in Newfoundland, and for other purposes;”—an Act passed in the 4th year of the reign of his Majesty King William the 4th, Cap. 11, entitled “An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors taken in execution;” an Act passed in the 7th year of the reign of her present Majesty, Cap. 2, entitled “An Act to amend an Act passed in the 4th year of His late Majesty’s reign, entitled “An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors taken in execution;” also an Act passed in the 19th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Cap. 14, entitled “An Act to Amend the Law of Insolvency;” and all other existing laws and practice relating to insolvency shall be and the same are hereby repealed without affecting the validity of proceedings had under them heretofore; and provided that all persons declared insolvent before the passing of the Act shall be entitled to their certificate and final discharge.

Passed the Legislative Council, Eighteenth day of February, A.D. 1861.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

*President.*

**I N D E X**

TO THE

**JOURNAL**

OF THE

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

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