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JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.

Anno Vigesimo Nono Victoriae Reginae.

His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.



First Session of the Ninth General Assembly.

St. John's, Newfoundland.

JAMES SEATON, PRINTER.

MDCCCLXVI.

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "NEWFOUNDLAND EXPRESS."

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PROCLAMATION.

A. MUSGRAVE.
(L. S.)

*VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of
the United Kingdom of Great Bri-
tain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of
the Faith.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS 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 the 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
ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire, Our
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
in and over Our said Island and its
Dependencies, at St. John's, in Our
said Island, the Second day of May,
1865, and in the Twenty-eight Year
of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's command,

JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

A. MUSGRAVE.
[L. S.]

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Council, I have appointed a GENERAL ELECTION of Persons to serve as Members in the House of Assembly of this Island, to be holden in the month of NOVEMBER next,—the Nomination of Candidates to take place on MONDAY the SIXTH, and the Polls to be taken on SATURDAY the ELEVENTH day of the said month of NOVEMBER; and it is therefore necessary that the lists of persons entitled to vote at such Elections, in the several Districts and Divisions of Districts, should be taken and revised in manner provided by Law.

KNOW YE. that, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Council, I do, in compliance with the provisions of an Act passed in the 13th Year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, entitled 'An Act for Registering the Names of Persons entitled to vote at Elections'"—hereby direct that the lists of Persons entitled to vote at such Elections shall be taken and revised in manner provided in and by the said Act, passed in the Fourth Year of his late Majesty's Reign: Provided always, that it shall not be necessary to hold any Court of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace in any District, for the purpose of instituting such Registration and Revision; but the Justices and Conservators of the Peace shall undertake such Registration and Revision in such Sub-divisions of Districts as have heretofore usually been assigned to them, or as may be assigned to them by directions for that purpose, from the Colonial Secretary of this Island: And provided further, that instead of the times appointed by the said Act for the exhibiting of lists of Voters, and for giving the notices prescribed by the said Act, and for holding Courts of Revision, the Justices and Conservators of the Peace shall appoint and publicly notify, in their respective Districts and Sub-divisions of Districts, such times for the purpose aforesaid as circumstances may require, and as such Justices and Conservators shall respectively deem expedient.

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 Fifth day of July, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, and in the Twenty-ninth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN BEMISTER, *Colonial Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

A. MUSGRAVE,
Governor.
(L. S.)

*VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of
the United Kingdom of Great Bri-
tain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of
the Faith.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the Second day of May last, We did Dissolve the General Assembly of Our Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies : And it is Our Will and Pleasure to summon and call a General Assembly of the Freeholders and Household-ers within the said Island and its Dependencies, in compliance with the provisions of an Act passed in the Eighteenth year of Our Reign, by the General Assembly of Our said Island, entitled " An Act to Increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to Regulate the Representation thereof : " And it is further Our will and pleasure that the Writs to be issued for a General Election of Members to serve in the said General Assembly shall be delivered to the respective Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts and Divisions of Districts of Our said Island, in the said Act mentioned and described, on the Sixth day of November next ensuing the date of these Presents : We do therefore by these Presents declare and make known to all Our loving subject within Our said Island that the said Election of Members of the said General Assembly shall, for the greater convenience of the Electors of the same, be held at the several places herein named, within the said Districts respectively, as follows :

The Election of SIX Members of the said Assembly for the District of SAINT JOHN'S, (that is to say,) the Election of Three Members for the Division of the said District called the Division of SAINT JOHN'S EAST, shall be holden at Saint John's, Torbay, Portugal Cove, and Pouch Cove : And the Election of Three Members for the Division of the said District, called the Division of SAINT JOHN'S WEST, shall be holden at Saint John's, Petty Harbcur, and Broad Cove.

The Election of SEVEN Members for the District of CONCEPTION BAY, (that is to say,) the Election of Two Members for the SOUTHERN DIVISION of the said District shall be holden at Harbour Main, Kelle-grews, Cat's Cove, Holyrood, Topsail, Lance Cove, Salmon Cove, and Colliers : The Election of one Member for the PORT-DE-GRAVE DIVISION of the said District shall be holden at Brigus, Port-de-Grave, Cupids, and Bareneed : The Election of Two Members for the HARBOR GRACE DIVISION of the said District shall be holden at Harbor Grace, Upper Island Cove, Bryant's Cove, Spaniard's Bay, and Bay Roberts : The

Election of One Member for the CARBONEAR DIVISION of the said District shall be holden at Carbonear; and the Election of One Member for the BAY-DE-VERDS DIVISION of the said District shall be holden at Western Bay, Broad Cove, Lower Island Cove, Bay-de-Verds, Freshwater and Northern Bay.

The Election of TWO Members of the said Assembly for the District of TWILLINGATE and FOGO shall be holden at Twillingate, Fogo, Tilton Harbour, and Exploits Burnt Island.

The Election of THREE Members of the said Assembly for the District of BONAVIDA shall be holden at Bonavista, King's Cove, Keels, Tickle Cove, Greenspond, Pincher's Island, and Salvage.

The Election of THREE Members of the said Assembly for the District of TRINITY BAY shall be holden at Trinity, Catalina, Heart's Content, Hant's Harbor, Old Perlican, Bird Island Cove, and Old Bonaventure.

The Election of TWO Members of the said Assembly for the District of FERRYLAND shall be holden at Ferryland, Cape Broyle, Toad's Cove, Witless Bay, Bay Bulls, and Renewes.

The Election of THREE Members of the said Assembly for the District of PLACENTIA and ST. MARY'S shall be holden at St. Mary's, Little Placentia, Sound Island, Isle of Valen, and Harbor Buffet in Long Island.

The Election of TWO Members of the said Assembly for the District of BURIN shall be holden at Burin, Great St. Lawrence, Lamaline, Grand Bank, Beau Bois, and Fortune.

The Election of ONE Member of the said Assembly for the District of FORTUNE BAY shall be holden at Harbor Breton, Bellorem, and Gaultois.

The Election of ONE Member of the said Assembly for the District of BURGEO and LAPOILE, shall be holden at Burgeo, LaPoile, and Channel.

And it is Our will and pleasure, and We do by these presents further order and direct, that the Elections to be holden as aforesaid, within the before-mentioned several Districts, and Divisions of Districts, shall be respectively opened, and the Candidates for Election respectively first nominated and declared, at St. John's, Harbor Main, Brigus, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Western Bay, Trinity, Bonavista, Twillingate, Ferryland, Little Placentia, Burin, Harbor Breton, and LaPoile, respectively; and at which places respectively the final results of the Polls taken, and the Return of the respective Member or Members who shall have been duly Elected, shall be publicly declared.

And for the conducting of the said Elections, and the due return of the Members so to be Elected at the said General Election, it is Our will and pleasure that the following further regulations and directions be duly observed and kept, that is to say :

That all the said Elections shall be simultaneous, and shall be completed within the period of Ten complete days from the day of the receipt, by the Returning Officer of each District, or Division of District, of Our Writ authorizing such Election ; and that the Polling at every such Election shall be completed within Eight successive hours next immediately following the commencement of each Polling.

That the Returning Officer of each respective District, or Division of District, upon receipt of Our Writ to him directed, shall immediately endorse upon it the day of his receiving it ; and upon the same day the Returning Officer shall, at the principal place herein-before nominated and appointed for opening the Election and nominating the Candidates for Election within the District or Division specified in the Writ to him directed, at or about the hour of Ten o'clock of the forenoon of the said day, at the Polling Station of the place, make Proclamation and read the Writ openly, and thereupon forthwith call upon the Electors to nominate the Candidates for Election.

That every Candidate proposed or offering himself for Election, and before he shall be put in nomination, shall produce or cause to be produced and delivered to the Returning Officer, a declaration on Oath, signed by the person proposed as a Candidate, and sworn before and duly attested by the Returning Officer, if the proposed Candidate shall be present at the nomination of Candidates, and which declaration shall be according to one of the forms set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, respectively marked A and B, as either of the said forms may be found most applicable to the proposed Candidate's qualification, according as the same may be founded on income or property.

And every such Candidate, not being present at the nomination of Candidates as aforesaid, shall, before he shall be put in nomination for Election, cause to be produced and delivered to the Returning Officer of the District or Division of District for which he shall be proposed as a Candidate, a declaration on Oath, signed by such proposed Candidate, and duly sworn before and attested by any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, and which declaration shall be made in one of the forms set forth in the Schedule hereunto subjoined, and respectively marked C and D, as either of the said forms may be found most applicable to the proposed Candidate's qualification in respect to his income or property. And every such Candidate last mentioned, before being put in nomination, shall also cause to be produced and delivered to the Returning Officer a certificate signed by two Electors, who shall be present at the nomination of such Candidate at the place of Election, which Certificate shall be in the form E, set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

That if after Proclamation shall have been made and the Writ read, on the day of nomination as aforesaid, there shall not be, before the hour of four o'clock of the afternoon of the same day, any greater number of Candidates proposed and duly nominated than the one or more Representative Members or Member prescribed in the writ to be elected, then the Returning Officer shall, at or immediately after that hour, proclaim or return such one or more Candidate or Candidates (as the case may be) so duly nominated, as being duly Elected.

That if, on the day of nomination of Candidates, and before the hour of Four o'clock of the afternoon of the same day, it shall be found that a greater number of Candidates are proposed and duly put in nomination, than the number of Representatives Members prescribed in the writ to be elected, the Returning Officer shall, at the said hour of Four o'clock, publicly declare the names of the Candidates so nominated, and then make proclamation that the Polls at such Election will be taken at all the Polling Stations of the District on Saturday the 11th day of November next ensuing the date of these presents.

And the Returning Officer shall forthwith appoint his Deputies for taking the Polls at all the respective polling stations of the District, except the one at which he himself shall preside, and also, without delay, transmit to every such station a notice, written or printed, to be set up at every such station, notifying the Electors that the Polls will be taken on the day appointed for that purpose; and for the convenience of taking the Polls, the Returning Officer shall at every polling station obtain the use of a house, or other convenient building, (not being a place of Public Worship,) or provide, where necessary, suitable booths for such purpose.

That the Returning Officer and his Deputies shall, before they proceed to the election, take and subscribe the oath as the same is in form set forth in the Schedule hereunto subjoined, before a Justice of the Peace, in the presence of two Electors of the District, who shall subscribe their names thereto. Provided nevertheless, that in such cases wherein there shall not be within convenient distance any Justice of the Peace for the said Officers to resort unto for administration of the said oath, then the Returning Officer, or any one of the Poll Clerks shall be authorized, and they are hereby respectively empowered, to administer the said oath to the said Deputies, and in like manner any one of the said Deputies is also empowered to administer the said oath to the Returning Officer, in the presence of two Electors as aforesaid.

That the Returning Officer shall appoint a Poll Clerk for each of the Polling Stations, who shall, before proceeding to take the Poll, take and subscribe the oath as the same is in form set forth in the Schedule hereunto subjoined; and which oath the Returning Officer and his Deputies are hereby respectively authorized to administer.

That the Returning Officer shall provide Polling Books wherein to register the names of Candidates and the names and places of abode of the Electors or Voters, in the form by Law prescribed.

That the Returning Officer shall give public notices within the District or Division of District, of all places where the Polling Stations will be established, and the number of Booths or Places at such Stations, where more than one shall be appointed for taking the Polls; and he shall, in such notice, specify the particular section, division or portion of Voters for the district that will be assigned and entitled to vote at each particular Booth, Place or Station; and upon, against, or near to every such Booth, Place or Station, he shall also affix a notice specifying the section, division or portion of Voters that will be entitled to give their votes there.

That no Elector shall be permitted to vote out of the District wherein the dwelling-house of his occupation, which gives him a qualification to vote, is situated; nor shall his vote be received at any other Station, Place or Booth, than that which shall be assigned and appointed for that section, division or portion of Electors in which such Voter shall be included in the division or classing of Voters to be hereafter by our Proclamation appointed and established; *Provided nevertheless*, that the Electors for the districts of TWILLINGATE and FOGO, BONAVISTA, PLACENTIA and ST. MARY'S, BURIN, FORTUNE BAY, BURGEO and LAPOILE, BAY-DE-VERDS, and TRINITY BAY, shall give their votes respectively at such Polling Station as may to them be most convenient.

That the Returning Officer or his Deputy may enter apart on the Poll Book, the name of any person claiming to vote for any Candidate on the ground of his two years' occupancy having been completed between the revising last Registry of Voters and the day of election; and the said Officers respectively shall and may in any such cases decide on the validity of all such votes, after the polling has ended, and before the enclosure and ensealing of the Poll Book.

That every Elector, on tendering his vote, and before his vote shall be received, shall declare to the Returning Officer or his Deputy his true name, and the place where the dwelling-house of his occupancy within the District for which he tenders his vote is situate, which particulars shall be duly entered in the Poll Book; and any Voter, before his vote shall be received and entered on the Poll Book, shall, if so required, by or on behalf of any Candidate, or for any just cause that the Returning Officer or his Deputy shall deem fit, be duly sworn by the Returning Officer or his Deputy, and answer on Oath the questions following, or either of them, as may be required:

1st.—Are you the same person whose name and residence (as A. B. of, &c.) are entered on the Book of Registry of Voters for this District, for the Year 1865, and do you now continue in possession of the same household qualification as in the said Registry is mentioned?

2nd.—Have you already voted in this or any other polling place, upon this present Election ?

3rd.—(If the elector claims to vote on the ground of his two years' occupancy having been completed between the time of revising the last Registry of Voters and the day of Election: Have you, as owner or tenant, and in which character, if in either, occupied within this District of (*naming the District*) a dwelling house for and during the period of two whole years immediately preceding this day of Election, and when did your occupancy actually commence ?

That in pursuance of the Proclamation of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1832, the vote of any Elector, being duly qualified, and whose name shall be duly registered in the Book of Registration of qualified voters at Elections, and whose dwelling house shall be situate at a distance of more than fifteen miles from the nearest place of Election, within the District for which his vote is valid and may be tendered, may, without attending the Poll in person, give his vote by a written notice made and subscribed in the form which is set forth in the Schedule hereunto subjoined, and which notice shall be delivered to the Returning Officer or his Deputy at such polling place as the said Elector would be required to repair to if he gave his vote by personal attendance ; but such elector shall not, under the said privilege of voting by such notice as aforesaid, be exempt thereby from lawful exceptions being taken to the validity of his vote, in the same manner as such exceptions might be taken if such elector appeared and voted in person.

That on the day appointed to take the Polls at all the Polling Stations the Booths or places of Poll shall be opened at seven o'clock in the morning, and the Returning Officer or his Deputy shall then make proclamation thereof ; and at the hour of eight o'clock the said Officers respectively shall commence taking the Polls, keeping them open for the space of Eight hours and no longer, and finally closing at Four o'clock on the same day, unless before that hour the election be duly determined, or Polling cease by consent of all the Candidates : Provided that if by reason of obstruction or other cause, such Returning Officer or his Deputy shall be prevented or hindered from duly proceeding in taking the Polls, he shall and may adjourn the Poll to the next day, not being Sunday, and to the next succeeding day also, if necessary, in order to complete the taking of the Polls.

That the said Officers respectively shall, at the close of the Poll at their respective stations, publicly proclaim the number of votes polled for each Candidate, and the said Officers and Poll Clerks respectively shall certify and sign the Poll Books and then enclose and seal them in presence of the Electors. That the Deputy Returning Officers shall then forthwith deliver or safely transmit the Poll Books so sealed to the Returning Offices, who shall, on the day next ensuing the polling day,

such day not being Sunday, but being Sunday, then on the Monday next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, at the principal polling station, at which the Returning Officer himself shall preside, appoint a convenient time, and without unnecessary delay, when he shall, in presence of the Candidates and Electors, or such of them as choose to attend, publicly break open the seals of the Poll Books, and sum up the whole of the Polls, and declare the true number of votes given for each Candidate, and proclaim the name or names of the Candidates who shall have been duly elected.

That the Returning Officers and their Deputies respectively are hereby authorized and empowered to administer all such Oaths as are prescribed by Law to be taken by the Electors and Witnesses in Election of Members of the General Assembly. The Fees by law established shall be paid to the Returning Officers by the Respective Candidates on the day of nomination.

That the Returning Officers respectively shall, immediately after the due execution of the Writs, transmit the Poll Books, together with all affidavits, certificates and other documents incident to such Elections as aforesaid, putting the same securely under cover and seal, directed to Our Colonial Secretary at his Office in St. John's.

Given under the Great Seal of our said Island of Newfoundland, at St. John's, in our said Island, the Nineteenth day of August, in the Twentieth Year of Our Reign, Anno Domini, 1865.

Witness Our trusty and well-beloved ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

By His Excellency's command,

JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Oath of Returning Officer and his Deputy.

I (*name of Returning Officer or Deputy*) do swear that I will honestly, impartially, and without favor to any Candidate, take the Polls at this Election; and that I have not directly or indirectly received, nor will I hereafter directly or indirectly receive any money, gift or reward, promise, contract or security for money or other reward, for or in respect

of the conduct which I shall observe during the ensuing Election of a Member (*or Membere, as the case may be,*) of the General Assembly for the District of

or the return which I shall make at the close thereof, save and except such salary or other lawful compensation as I shall be entitled to receive in virtue of my appointment to, and the just and faithful execution of my duty as Returning Officer (*or Deputy Returning Officer, as the case may be*) at this Election.

(Signed, Deponent's name.)

Sworn at the day of 186 . in the presence of (*signatures of two Electors*) before me, (*Signature of a Justice of the Peace, or other duly empowered authority.*)

Form of Poll Clerk's Oath.

I (*name of Deponent*) do swear that I will honestly, impartially, and without favour to any Candidate, take the Polls at this Election for a Member (*or Members, as the case may be*) of the General Assembly for the District of (*name of district:*) And that I have not directly or indirectly received, nor will I hereafter directly or indirectly receive, any money, gift, reward, promise, contract or security for money, or other reward, for or in respect of the conduct I shall observe during the ensuing Poll, save and except such salary or other lawful compensation as I shall be entitled to receive in virtue of my appointment to, and the faithful and just execution of my duty as Poll Clerk at the Election. And I do further swear that I will make a fair and true entry of all such persons as shall tender their votes before me to be by me taken, and return the same truly to the Returning Officer by whom I am appointed, whenever and so often as I shall be thereunto required of him.

(Signed by the Deponent.)

Sworn before me at the day of 186 . In presence of
(Returning Officer's name.)

A

Affidavit of Candidate, relating to Qualification of Income of £100.

I, A.B., of &c., (*name and addition of the Candidate*) do swear that I have occupied a dwelling-house as (*owner or tenant*) thereof, at (*name of place where the dwelling-house is situate*) in the Island of Newfoundland, for and during the period of two years next immediately preceding the day of this Election of a Member (*or Members*) of the Assembly for the dis-

trict of (*naming the district*). And that I truly and *bona fide* am possessed of a net annual Income of One Hundred Pounds Sterling, according to the tenor and true meaning of Her Majesty's Royal Instructions, and of the Law of this Island, declaring the qualification in respect of Income or Property, for persons to be elected to serve as Members of the Assembly of Newfoundland; and that my said Income arises from and consists of (*here specify the source from which the Income is derived.*)

(Signature of Candidate.)

Sworn before me, at &c., 186 .

B

Affidavit of Candidate, if his Qualification consists in Property being of £500 in amount or value, clear of all incumbrances.

I, A. B., of &c., (*name and addition of Candidate*) do swear that I have occupied a dwelling-house as (*owner or tenant*) thereof, at (*name of place where the dwelling-house is situate*) in the Island of Newfoundland, for and during the period of two years next immediately preceding the day of this election of a Member or Members of Assembly for the District of

And that I truly and *bona fide* am possessed of property, clear of all incumbrances, of Five Hundred Pounds in amount or value, according to the tenor and true meaning of Her Majesty's Royal Instructions, and of the Law of this Island, declaring the qualification in respect of Income or Property for persons to be elected to serve as Members of the Assembly of Newfoundland; and that my said property consists of (*here specify the character and description of the property, and where situate.*)

(Signature of Candidate.)

Sworn before me at &c., 186 .

C

Affidavit of Candidate, if he shall not be present at the nomination of Candidates, relating to qualification of Income of £100.

I, A. B., of &c., (*name and addition of Candidate*) do swear that I truly and *bona fide* am possessed of a net annual Income of One Hundred Pounds Sterling, according to the tenor and true meaning of Her Majesty's Royal Instruction, and of the Law of this Island, declaring the qualification in respect of Income or Property, for persons to be elected to serve as Members of the Assembly of Newfoundland; and that my said Income arises from and consists of (*here specify the source from which the Income is derived.*)

(Signature of Candidate.)

Sworn before me at, &c., 186 .

D

Affidavit of Candidate (when he shall not be present at the nomination of the Candidates) if his Qualification consists in property, being of £500, in amount or value, clear of all incumbrances.

I, A. B., of &c., (*name and addition of Candidate*) do swear that I truly and *bona fide* am possessed of property clear of all incumbrances, of Five Hundred Pounds in amount or value, according to the tenor and true meaning of Her Majesty's Royal Instructions, and of the Law of this Island, declaring the qualification in respect of income or property for Persons to be elected to serve as Members of the Assembly of Newfoundland, and that my said property consists of (*here specify the character and description of the property, and where situate.*)

(Signature of Candidate.)

Sworn before me at, &c., 186 .

E

Form of Candidate's Certificate.

We, (names and places of abode of two Electors of the District) do certify that we have good knowledge that (name of the Candidate) who is proposed to be put in nomination to be Elected a Member of the General Assembly of Newfoundland for the District of (name of District) has occupied a dwelling-house as (owner or tenant) thereof at (place where dwelling-house is situated) in the Island of Newfoundland, for and during the period of Two Years next immediately preceding the day of this Election.

(to be signed by two Electors.)

Dated at (place of nomination) this day of 186 .

Form of Notice of Voter privileged to vote by such Notice, when his abode shall be more than fifteen miles distant from the place of Election.

To the Returning Officer for the District of

I, (name and place of abode of Elector) in the District of (name of District), in the Island of Newfoundland, (occupation of Elector) having occupied a dwelling-house, within the said District, for a period of two whole years next preceding the day of this Election of a Member (or Members as the case may be) of the General Assembly for the said Dis-

trict, and being otherwise duly qualified as an Elector, and duly registered as a Voter, according to Law, I do hereby give my vote for the election of (state the name of the Candidate or Candidates voted for) to be such Member (or Members as the case may be)

Dated at (Voter's place of abode) the
 day of 106 .

(Signed by the Elector.)

Witness to the Signature of the above named Elector,

(Names of two Witnesses and places of abode.)

Which two Witnesses must sign a Certificate at the foot of the above notice, in the following form :

We do certify that we verily believe that the matters set forth in the foregoing notice are true.

(Signatures of the above described two Witnesses.)



PROCLAMATION.

A. MUSGRAVE.
(L. S.)

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of
the United Kingdom of Great Bri-
tain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of
the Faith.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, made and issued under the Great Seal of our Island of Newfoundland, and bearing date the Nineteenth day of August inst., We have appointed and made known to Our loving Subjects, the several Stations which we have established within the respective Districts of our said Island, for the purpose of holding the Elections, and receiving the Votes of Electors duly qualified to vote at the next ensuing General Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly of our said Island : And whereas We deem it requisite and necessary to appoint and establish the number of Places or Booths that shall be opened and held by the respective Returning Officers, or their Deputies, for receiving the Votes of the said Electors, and taking the Polls at every such Station or place of Election. We do, therefore, by these presents further order and direct as follows, that is to say :

That in the District of SAINT JOHN'S there shall be, for the Division of SAINT JOHN'S EAST, at *St. John's*, Five Booths or Polling Places ; at *Torbay*, Two Booths or Polling Places ; and at *Portugal Cove* and *Pouch Cove* respectively, one Booth or Polling Place.

And for the greater convenience of taking the polls at the said respective Stations, the said Division of ST. JOHN'S EAST shall be sub-divided into four sections, which shall, for this purpose, be respectively denominated the *St. John's*, the *Torbay*, the *Pouch Cove*, and the *Portugal Cove* Sections ; and the division and limitation of the said Sections shall be as follows, that is to say :

That the *St. John's* Section shall be bounded by a line commencing at the centre of *Sugar Loaf*, on the South side of *Logy Bay*, thence running in a straight line Westerly to the South West angle of a lot of land granted to the late *John Hatchet*, and where the said angle abuts on the road to *Outer Cove*, thence following the said road Northerly to a cross road which divides a lot of land granted to *Henry Emerson, Esq.*, and known as "*Virginia Cottage*," from a lot of land granted to *Patrick Butler* ; thence following the said cross road Northerly and Westerly to

a lot of land granted to Ann Haly; thence following the Eastern and Northern boundary lines of the said Ann Haly's lot, to the Torbay road, and thence in a straight line Northwestly to the Northeastern end of New-found-pond, thence along the shore of the said pond to the South West end thereof, thence Southerly along the Western boundary line of a lot of land granted to James Whelan, until the same strikes the Portugal Cove road—thence in the same direction to Windsor Lake—thence Southeasterly along the said Lake to the Eastern end thereof—thence Westerly following the windings of the shore of the said Lake to the most South Western point of the same—thence in a straight line to the Northern extremity of the Broad Cove settlement (but excluding the same) on the South Shore of Conception Bay—thence from the Northern extremity of the settlement aforesaid, in a straight line to the West end of the "Fresh water road"—thence following the direction of the said Fresh-water road to the "Cook's Town road," and the centre of Carter's Lane and Hill, Easterly to "Play House Hill"—thence round the West side of the said Play House Hill—across Duckworth Street, and through the centre of Beck's Cove to the shore of the harbor of St. John's—and thence following the windings of the shore aforesaid Northerly to Sugar Loaf aforesaid.

That the POUCH COVE Section shall be bounded by a line commencing at a point on the shore Three miles North of Flat Rock; thence bounding by a line running West to the shore of Conception Bay, and thence following the windings of the said shore Northwardly to Cape St Francis, and thence Southeastwardly to the place of commencement. And the Electors dwelling within the said Section shall deliver their votes at Pouch Cove.

That the TORBAY Section shall be bounded by the Northern boundary line of the St. John's Section above described, from Sugar Loaf to the Northeastern end of New-found pond; thence in a straight line to Balaine Head inclusive, on the Southeastern shore of Conception Bay, and thence following the windings of the said shore Northerly to the Southern boundary line of the Pouch Cove Section hereinbefore described; thence following the said Southern boundary line Easterly to the sea shore, three miles North of Flat Rock, and thence following the windings of the shore Southeastwardly to Sugar Loaf aforesaid. And the Electors dwelling within the said Section shall deliver their votes at Torbay.

That the PORTUGAL COVE Section shall be bounded by a line commencing at Balaine Head on the Southeastern shore of Conception Bay; thence running in a straight line to the Northeast end of New-found-pond, thence along the shore of the said pond to the South West end thereof; thence Southerly along the Western boundary line of a lot of land granted to James Whelan, until the same strikes the Portugal Cove Road; thence in the same direction to Windsor Lake; thence South-

easterly along the said Lake to the Eastern end thereof; thence Westerly, following the windings of the shore of the said Lake to the most South Western point of the same, and thence running in a straight line Westerly, to the Northern extremity of the Broad Cove settlement, in Conception Bay; and thence following the windings of the said shore Northerly to Baleine aforesaid, and also including in the said section the Island of Belle Isle, And the Electors dwelling within the said section shall deliver their votes at Portugal Cove.

And we do further order and direct that all Electors duly qualified to vote at the Election Members for the Division of St. JOHN'S EAST, and dwelling within the boundaries of the St. John's Section, as above described, shall give their votes at St. John's; at which Station there shall be Five Booths opened for taking the Polls, and which Booths shall be arranged so that the Electors may vote in alphabetical divisions, according to the initial letters of their respective surnames, in the following order, that is to say:

That No. 1 Booth shall be opened for and limited to the Polling of such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter A B C or D.

No. 2 Booth, for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter E F G or H.

No. 3 Booth, for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter I J K L or M.

No. 4 Booth, for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter N O P Q or R.

No. 5 Booth, for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter S T U V W X Y or Z.

And for the Division of St. JOHN'S WEST, there shall be, at St. John's five Booths, and at Petty Harbor and Broad Cove respectively one Booth. And for the greater convenience of taking the Polls at the said respective Stations, the said Division of St. John's West shall be sub-divided into two Sections, to be respectively denominated the *St. John's and Petty Harbor* Sections; and the division and limitation of the said sections shall be as follows, that is to say;

That the Section of St. JOHN'S WEST shall be bounded by a line commencing at the centre of Beck's Cove, and thence following the shore of the Harbor to the head and along the South side thereof, and the various windings of the shore to Cape Spear; thence by a straight line Westerly through the six mile mark on the Petty Harbor road to the St. John's District line; thence following the said District line Northerly to its Western termination on the South shore of Conception Bay, near the settlement of Broad Cove—thence by the shore Northerly to the Northern extremity of the said settlement—thence following the Southern

boundary of the Division of ST. JOHN'S EAST, to the shore of St. John's Harbour at Beck's Cove.

The Petty Harbour Section shall be bounded by a line commencing at the Flag Staff near the Light House on Cape Spear—thence running in a straight line Westerly to the sixth mile mark on the Petty Harbour road, and thence, still preserving the same straight line, to the District line running from the Northern Gould's Bridge to Broad Cove—thence following the said District line South Westerly to the said Bridge—and thence Eastwardly to and including Petty Harbour—thence following the windings of the shore from Petty Harbor to Cape Spear.

And We do further order and direct that all Electors duly qualified to vote at the Election of Members for the Division of ST. JOHN'S West, and dwelling within the boundaries of the *St. John's Section* as above described, (excepting those dwelling at the Broad Cove settlement, who shall give their votes at Broad Cove aforesaid) shall give their votes at St. John's ; at which Station there shall be five Booths opened for taking the Polls, and which Booths shall be arranged so that the Electors may vote in alphabetical divisions, according to the initial letters of their respective surnames, in the following order, that is to say :

That No. 1 Booth shall be opened for and limited to the Polling of such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter A B C or D.

No. 2 Booth, for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter E F G or H.

No. 3 Booth, for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter I J K L M or N.

No. 4 Booth, for such electors only whose respective names begin with the letter O P Q or R.

No. 5 Booth, for such Electors only whose respective names begin with the letter S T U V W X Y or Z.

And the Electors dwelling within the said *Petty Harbor Section* as above described, shall give their votes at Petty Harbcur.

And the Returning Officers shall, to every of the said Booths at St. John's, affix thereupon, in conspicuous characters, the number of the Booth and the initial letters of the names of such Electors as are assigned to vote at each Booth respectively, in conformity with the foregoing rules and orders.

And we do further order and direct that, for the Elections for the DISTRICT OF CONCEPTION BAY, there shall be, for the Election of Two Members for the SOUTHERN DIVISION thereof, at *Topsail* one Booth, at which Electors dwelling there and between Horse Cove and Maruels, inclusive,

shall deliver their Votes ; at *Kellegrews* one Booth, at which Electors dwelling there and at Long Pond, Fox Trap, Middle Bight and Lower Gullies, inclusive, shall deliver their Votes ; at *Lance Cove* one Booth, at which Electors dwelling there and at Upper Gullies, Seal's Cove, Indian Pond, Yellow Point and Flood's Ferry, inclusive, shall deliver their Votes ; at *Holyrood* two Booths, that is to say : one Booth at the South Side thereof, at which Electors dwelling four miles thereout towards Kellegrews, and to the Schoolhouse on the Main Beach of Holyrood inclusive, shall deliver their Votes ; and another Booth on the North side of Holyrood, at which Electors dwelling there and between the said Schoolhouse and the Northern Boundary of Holyrood, including the Northern Arm thereof, shall deliver their votes ; at *Harbor Main* one Booth, at which Electors dwelling there and Chapel's Cove, inclusive, shall deliver their Votes ; at *Salmon Cove* one Booth, at which Electors dwelling there and at Broad Cove, and between Harbor Main and to the River Head of Cat's Cove shall deliver their Votes ; at *Cat's Cove* one Booth, at which Electors dwelling there and at the River Head thereof to Bacon's Cove, inclusive, shall deliver their Votes ; at *Collie's* one Booth, at which Electors dwelling there and from and between there and Turk's Cove, inclusive, shall deliver their Votes.

For the Election of One Member for the PORT-DE-GRAVE DIVISION thereof, there shall be at *Brigus* one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Turk's Gut and Cupids, exclusive, shall deliver their votes. At *Cupids* one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Northern Gut Bridge and Cupids, including the latter place, and also at which Electors dwelling between Cupids and Burnt Head, inclusive, shall deliver their votes. At *Bareneed* one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Hall's Town and Bareneed, both places inclusive, shall deliver their votes. At *Port-de-Grave* one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Bareneed (exclusive of the latter place) and Bay Roberts Point, including Port-de-Grave, shall deliver their votes.

For the Election of Two Members for the HARBOR GRACE DIVISION thereof, there shall be at *Bay Roberts* three Booths, at which Electors dwelling between Port-de-Grave and the South side of Spaniard's Bay Gut, shall deliver their votes ; which Booths shall respectively be numbered 1, 2, and 3, and be so arranged that

At No. 1 Booth shall be received the Votes of those Electors only who reside from the brook at the Cosh to the South-side of Spaniard's Bay Gut, inclusive, and thence in an Eastwardly direction to a line North and South from the West end of the Episcopal Church—save and except such Electors as reside to the Westward of the Main Line of Road round the Bay, whose Votes shall be received at Booth No. 3.

At No. 2 Booth, the Votes of those Electors only who reside to the Eastward of the said North and South Line from the West end of the Episcopal Church.

At No. 3 Booth, the Votes of those Electors only who reside between the North side of Long Beach Pond, to the Brook at the Cosh, inclusive, and of those who reside to the Westward of the Main Line of Road around the Bay, included in the Bay Roberts Division.

At *Spaniard's Bay* one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Spaniard's Bay Gut and Bishop's Cove, exclusive, shall deliver their votes : At *Upper Ieland Cove* one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Bishop's Cove inclusive, and Bryan's Cove exclusive, shall deliver their votes : At *Bryant's Cove* one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Island Cove and Feather Point shall deliver their votes. And at HARBOR GRACE there shall be four Booths for receiving the votes of all Electors dwelling between Feather Point and Harbor Grace, inclusive ; which Booths shall respectively be numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and be so arranged that

At No. 1 Booth shall be received the Votes of those Electors only who reside to the Eastward of Cochrane-street and Stratton's Hill, and from thence in a Northwardly direction.

At No. 2 Booth, the Votes of those Electors only to the West of the boundary of No. 1 Booth, and to the Eastward of Noad-street, and from thence in a Northwardly direction.

At No. 3 Booth, the Votes of those Electors only between the Southern Brook at River-head and the Western line of Booth No. 2.

At No. 4 Booth, the Votes of those Electors only between the Southern Brook at River-head and Feather Point.

For the Election of One Member for the CARBONEAR DIVISION thereof, there shall be at *Carbonear* four Booths, at which the Electors dwelling within the said Division, namely, between Harbor Grace, exclusive, and Freshwater, exclusive, shall deliver their votes.

At No. 1 Booth shall be received the Votes of those Electors only whose names begin with the letter A B C D or E.

At No. 2 Booth, the Votes of those Electors whose names begin with the letter F G H I J K or L.

At No. 3 Booth, the Votes of those Electors only whose names begin with the letter M N O P or Q.

At No. 4 Booth, the Votes of those Electors only whose names begin with the letter R S T U V W X Y or Z.

For the Election of One Member for the BAY-DE-VERDS DIVISION thereof, there shall be opened at Freshwater one Booth : At Broadj Cove, near Western Bay, one Booth : At Lower Island Cove, one Booth : At Bay-de-Verds, one Booth : And at Northern Bay, one Booth. At any

one of which the Electors dwelling within the said District may deliver their votes.

And We do further order and direct that for the Election of Two Members for the District of TWILLINGATE and FOGO, there shall be opened at Fogo one Booth: At Tilton Harbor one Booth: At Twillingate two Booths; And at Exploits Burnt Island one Booth. At any one of which the Electors dwelling within the said District may deliver their votes.

And that for the Election of Three Members for the District of BONAVISTA, there shall be opened at Bonavista one Booth: At King's Cove one Booth: At Keels one Booth: At Tickle Cove one Booth: At Salvage one Booth: At Greenspond one Booth: And at Pincher's Island one Booth. At any one of which the Electors dwelling within the said District may deliver their votes.

And that for the Election of Three Members for the District of TRINITY, there shall be opened at Trinity one Booth: At Old Bonaventure one Booth: At Catalina one Booth: At Bird Island Cove one Booth: At Heart's Content one Booth: At Hant's Harbor one Booth: And at Old Perlican one Booth. At any one of which the Electors dwelling within the said District may deliver their votes.

And that for the Election of Two Members for the District of FERRYLAND, there shall be opened at Ferryland one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Cape Broyle and Aquaforte, including the latter place, shall deliver their votes: Also at Cape Broyle one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between LaManche and Cape Broyle, including the latter place, shall deliver their votes: Also at Toad's Cove one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between the South Head of Witless Bay and La Manche, including the latter place, shall deliver their votes; Also at Witless Bay one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between the North Head and the South Head of the said Bay shall deliver their votes: Also at Bay Bull's one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Petty Harbor and the North Head of Witless Bay, shall deliver their votes: And also at Renews one Booth, at which Electors dwelling between Aquaforte and Cape Race, shall deliver their votes.

And that for the Election of Three Members for the District of PLACENTIA and ST. MARY'S, there shall be one Booth opened at each of the following places, namely, at St. Mary's, Little Placentia, Sound Island, Isle of Valen, and Harbor Buffet in Long Island; at any one of which Booths the Electors dwelling within the said District may deliver their votes.

And that for the Election of Two Members for the District of BURIN, there shall be one Booth opened at each of the following places, namely, at Burin, Great St. Lawrence, Lamaline, Grand Bank, Beau Bois, and

Fortune ; at any one of which Booths the Electors dwelling within the said District may deliver their votes.

And that for the Election of One Member for the District of FORTUNE Bay, there shall be one Booth opened at each of the following places, namely, at Harbor Breton, Bellorum. and Gaultois. ; at any one of which Booths the Electors dwelling within the said District may deliver their votes.

And that for the Election of one Member for the District of BURGeo and LAPOILE, there shall be one Booth opened at each of the following places, namely, at Burgeo, LaPoile, and Chunnel ; at any one of which Booths the Electors dwelling within the said District may deliver their votes.

And We do further order and direct that the several Returning Officers, Deputy Returning Officers, and Poll Clerks, appointed and employed in their several offices at the said General Election, and being duly qualified to vote, shall and may be allowed to deliver their votes at their respective Polling Stations, without reference to any local or alphabetical rule or arrangement above made to the contrary, in respect to certain Voters in any of the Electoral Districts.

Given under the Great Seal of our
Island of Newfoundland, at St.
John's, in our said Island, the Twen-
first day of August, 1865, in the
Twenty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

Witness Our trusty and well-beloved
ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire, Our
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
in and over Our said Island of
Newfoundland and its Dependencies,
&c., &c.

By His Excellency's command,
JOHN BEMISTER, *Colonial Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

A. MUSGRAVE.
(L. S.)

*VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of
the United Kingdom of Great Bri-
tain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of
the Faith.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS by Our Proclamation, made and issued under the Great Seal of Our Island of Newfoundland, and bearing date the 19th day of the Month of August last past, We have, among other things, directed and appointed the places within the several Electoral Districts of our aforesaid Island, at which the Elections to be holden within the said Districts of Members to serve in the General Assembly of Our said Island, shall be respectively opened: And Whereas, by Our Proclamation, made and issued under the Great Seal of Our said Island, and bearing date the Twenty-first day of August last past, We have appointed and established the number of places or Booths that shall be opened and held for receiving the Votes of Electors, and taking the Polls at every such Station or place of Election. And Whereas We deem it expedient to direct and appoint that some alterations and additional Polling Places shall be made in and for the several Districts and Divisions of Districts of TRINITY, CARBONEAR, HARBOR GRACE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF CONCEPTION BAY and BURGEO and LAPOILE, respectively.

We do, therefore hereby declare and make known to all Our loving subjects that it is Our will, and We do hereby direct and appoint, that for the Election of THREE Members for the District of TRINITY, there shall be opened at Trinity two Booths; at Grate's Cove, one Booth; at Heart's Ease, one Booth; and at New Harbor, one Booth.

And that for the Election of ONE Member for the CARBONEAR Division of Conception Bay, there shall be substituted the following arrangement for receiving the Votes of Electors, for that made and declared in our said Proclamation of the 21st August aforesaid, viz :

Booth No. 1.—In that part of the said District lying between Captain Francis Taylor's lane, up Burden's Hill, to its junction with the Heart's Content Road, to Little Beaver Pond Brook, the extent of the District Eastward, on both sides of the Street.

Booth No. 2.—On that part of the said District lying West of said Lane, to the East of Bemister's Hill, from the Main Street thence both sides of Heart's Content Road near and inside Beaver Pond Brook Bridge, on both sides of the Street.

Booth No. 3.—In that part of the said District lying West of Bemister's Hill, Northwards, to the East of Grammar School Lane, from Main Street, up Michael Doyle's Hill to Bowman's, on both sides of the Street.

4.—In that part of the said District West of the Grammar School Lane, from Main Street, Michael Doyle's Hill to Bowman's, including all in a North West, West, and Southwardly direction to the Main Brook North Side and North of the Gut Bridge.

Booth No. 5.—All that part of the said District lying South and Eastwards of Main Brook to Musquito North Point.

Booth No. 6.—A Booth in Musquito.

And that for the Election of TWO Members for the HARBOR GRACE Division of Conception Bay, there shall be opened at Bishop's Cove, one Booth, at which Electors residing at Bishop's Cove aforesaid shall deliver their Votes.

And that for the Election of TWO Members for the SOUTHERN DIVISION of the District of Conception Bay, the following arrangement shall be substituted, with respect to the Booths at Lance Cove and at the South side of Holyrood, and for Electors dwelling at Gasters, Salmon Cove, for that made and declared in Our said Proclamation of the 21st August aforesaid,

At Lance Cove, one Booth, at which Electors dwelling there, and at and from the Upper Gullies to the Brook that runs through Indian Pond, shall deliver their votes; and those residing from the said Brook to the South side of Holyrood, inclusive, to deliver their Votes at the Booth at the said South side of Holyrood. And that Electors dwelling at Gasters, Salmon Cove, shall deliver their Votes at Harbor Main, instead of at Salmon Cove.

And that for the Election of One Member for the District of BURGEO and LAPOILE there shall be opened, at Rose Blanch, one Booth; at Petites, one Booth; at Garia, one Booth; and at Burnt Island, one Booth.

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, the 30th day of September, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, and in the Twenty-ninth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's command,

JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

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

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS Her Majesty, by certain Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the TWENTY NINTH day of AUGUST, 1864, in the Twenty-eight Year of Her Majesty's Reign, hath given and granted unto me full Power and Authority to summon and call GENERAL ASSEMBLIES of the Freeholders and Householders within this Island : And Whereas Writs, in due form, have been issued for a General Election of Members of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Island, under which Members have been Elected and Returned to serve in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY :

I do, therefore, by these Presents, further summon and call the Members of the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY, so Elected, to assemble and meet at the Town of St. John's, in the said Island, for *the despatch of business*, on TUESDAY, the THIRTIETH day of JANUARY, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, and of which all Persons concerned therein are hereby required due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland, at the Government House, at St. John's, in the said Island, this Eighteenth day of December, 1865, and in the Twenty-ninth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's command,

JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Tuesday, 30th January, 1866.

BEGUN and holden at St. John's, on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Six, and in the 29th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

His Excellency, ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esq., Governor, having by his Proclamation, bearing date the 2nd day of May last, dissolved the last General Assembly, and having by his Proclamation, bearing date the 19th day of August last, called a new one, and by his Proclamation, bearing date the 18th day of December last, appointed Tuesday, the 30th day of January instant, for the meeting of the said General Assembly for the dispatch of business.

The following are the names of Members returned by the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts, to represent the said Districts in the General Assembly, viz. :—

District of St. John's East,—

John Kavanagh, Esq.,
Hon. John Kent,
Robert John Parsons, Esq.



District of St. John's West,

Henry Renouf, Esq.,
John Casey, Esq.,
Thomas Talbot, Esq.

District of Harbor Grace,—

Hon. John Hayward,
William S. Green, Esq.

District of Brigus and Port de Grave,—

John Leamon, Esq.

District of Harbor Main,—

George J. Hogsett, Esq.,
Charles Fury, Esq.

District of Carbonear,—

John Rorke, Esq.

District of Bay de Verds,—

Hon. John Bemister.

District of Trinity,—

Stephen Rendell, Esq.,
Stephen March, Esq.,
Frederick J. Wyatt, Esq.

District of Bonavista,—

John H. Warren, Esq.,
John T. Burton, Esq.,
John T. Oakley, Esq.

District of Twillingate and Fogo,—

William V. Whiteway, Esq.,
Thomas Knight, Esq.

District of Ferryland,—

Thomas Glen, Esq.,
Michael Kearney, Esq.

District of Placentia and St. Mary's,—

Hon. Ambrose Shea,
P. M. Barron, Esq.,
Thomas O'Rielly, Esq.

District of Burin,—

Frederick B. T. Carter, Esq.,
Edward Evans, Esq.

District of Fortune Bay,—

Thomas R. Bennett, Esq.

District of Burgeo and LaPoile,—

Daniel W. Prowse, Esq.

By virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, to the Honorables L. O'Brien, Nicholas Stabb and John Bemister, which is as follows:—

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

(L.S.)

A. MUSGRAVE.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

KNOW YE that we have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint the Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President of our Legislative Council of our Island of Newfoundland, and the Honorables JOHN BEMISTER and NICHOLAS STABB, Members of the Executive Council of our said Island, to be Commissioners, they or either of them, jointly or severally, to administer the Oath of Allegiance to the Honorable JOHN WINTER, and also to EDWARD DALTON SHEA, appointed by Commission of our Governor of our said Island to be a Member (provisionally) of our Legislative Council of our aforesaid Island, and also to the undermentioned persons elected to serve in the General Assembly of our said Island, for the several Districts and divisions of Districts set opposite their names respectively, and appointed by Proclamation of our said Governor of our said Island, to be holden at St. John's, on the thirtieth day of this instant month, viz:—

John Kavanagh, Esq., Hon. John Kent, and Robert J. Parsons, Esq.,	} St. John's, (Eastern Division.)
John Casey, Thomas Talbot, and Henry Renouf, Esquires,	} St. John's, (Western Division.)
Hon'ble John Hayward, and William S. Green, Esquire,	} Conception Bay, (Harbor Grace Division.)
George J. Hogsett, and Charles Furey, Esquires,	} Conception Bay, (Southern Divi- sion.)
Hon'ble John Bemister,	Bay de Verds Division.

John Rorke, Esquire,	Carbonear Division.
John Leamon, Esquire,	Port de Grave Division.
Stephen Rendell, Frederick J. Wyatt, and Stephen March, Esquires,	} Trinity District.
John H. Warren, John T. Oakley, and John T. Burton, Esquires,	} Bonavista District.
Thomas Knight, and William V. Whiteway, Esq'rs,	} Twillingate and Fogo District.
Hon Ambrose Shea, Pierce M. Barron, and Thomas O'Rielley, Esquires,	} Placentia and St. Mary's District.
Thomas Glen, and Michael Kearney, Esquires,	} Ferryland District.
Edward Evans, Esquire, and Hon'ble F. B. T. Carter,	} Burin District.
Thomas R. Bennett, Esquire,	Fortune Bay District.
Daniel W. Prowse, Esquire,	Burgeo and LaPoile District.

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

Given under the Great Seal of our aforesaid Island.

WITNESS our trusty and well beloved ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over our said Island and its Dependencies, at St. John's, in our said Island, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1866, and in the twenty-ninth year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

The Honorables Laurence O'Brien,
John Bemister, and
Nicholas Stabb,

Dedimus Potestatem.

Examined,
F. B. T. CARTER,
H. M. Attorney General.

The said Commissioners came between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon of the said 30th day of January, into the Council Chamber, John Stuart, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly, attending, and the names of the Members returned, as before set forth, for the several Districts throughout the Island, having been called over by the Clerk, they all appeared and took and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance, in presence of the said Commissioners.

At two o'clock, a Message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by F. W. Rennie, Esq., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

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

Accordingly the Members attended his Excellency in the Council Chamber, when the Honorable the President of the Legislative Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor, said—

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

I am commanded by His Excellency to inform you that His Excellency does not think fit to declare the cause for which he has summoned this General Assembly, until there be a Speaker of this Assembly. It is, therefore, His Excellency's pleasure that you, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, do retire and proceed to the choice of some proper person as your Speaker, and that you present him for His Excellency's approbation.

And the Members having returned, the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, addressing himself to the Clerk, who standing up, pointed to him, and then sat down, moved, seconded by Mr. WYATT,

That WILLIAM VALLANCE WHITEWAY Esq., do take the Chair as Speaker of this House,

When Mr. RENOUF, addressing himself to the Clerk, who, standing up pointed to him, and then sat down, and moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. KAVANAGH,

That THOMAS GLEN, Esq., do take the Chair as Speaker of this House.

And the question the original motion being then put by the Clerk, the House divided, when there appeared,—

For the Motion—17.

Hon. Colonial Secretary,
 Hon. Attorney General,
 The Solicitor General,
 The Surveyor General,
 Mr. Leamon,
 “ Wyatt,
 “ Green,
 “ Bennett,
 “ Rendell,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Evans,
 “ Burton,
 “ March,
 “ Knight,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Whiteway.

Against the Motion—13.

Hon. Receiver General,
 A. Shea,
 The Chairman Board of Works,
 Mr. Hogsett,
 “ Parsons,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Fury,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Kearney,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Rielley,
 “ Barron,
 “ Glen.

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered,—That WILLIAM VALLANCE WHITEWAY, Esq., take the Chair as Speaker of this House.

Mr. WHITEWAY was then conducted to and placed in the Chair by the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and Mr. WYATT, when he addressed the House as follows :—

Gentlemen,—

I thank you sincerely for the high honor you have conferred upon me. I am sensible of the duties incumbent upon me as your Speaker, and I beg to assure you of my determination to act impartially in maintaining at all times inviolate the privileges of this House.

Mr. Speaker elect and the House then went to attend His Excellency the Governor, when Mr. Speaker elect was presented to His Excellency by the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, who addressed His Excellency, as follows :—

The House of Assembly, agreeably to Your Excellency's command, proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, and have elected WILLIAM VALLANCE WHITEWAY, Esq., one of the Members for the District of Twillingate and Fogo, and by their direction, I beg leave to present him for your Excellency's approbation.

Whereupon—

The Hon. the President of the Legislative Council, addressing himself to the Speaker, said—

WILLIAM VALLANCE WHITEWAY, Esq.--I am commanded by his Excellency the Governor, to inform you that His Excellency approves of the choice which the House of Assembly have made of you to be their Speaker.

Mr. Speaker then addressed His Excellency to the following effect:—

May it please your Excellency,—

Your Excellency having been pleased to approve of the choice the House of Assembly have made of me to be their Speaker, it has now become my duty, in the name of the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the Commons of Newfoundland, respectfully to demand all their accustomed rights and privileges, that they may have freedom of speech in their debates; that they may be free from arrest during their attendance in Parliament, and that I, as their Speaker, may have free access to your Excellency's person.

Whereupon,—

The Hon. the President of the Legislative Council, by command of his Excellency, said—

Mr. Speaker,—

I am directed by His Excellency to assure you, that he will extend to you and the House of Assembly the amplest and fullest privileges that have been accorded to your predecessors.

The House being returned, and Mr. Speaker having taken the Chair, he reported that, when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency had been pleased to make a Speech to both Branches of the Legislature, of which Mr. SPEAKER said, to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy, and which he read to the House, as follows:—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council:

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

It is with great pleasure that I again meet you on your assembling for another Annual Session, and, on this occasion, I specially tender my cordial greeting to the Members of the Elective Branch of the Legislature, who by the voices of the people have recently been associated with me in the administration of the public affairs for a new term of the Colonial Parliament.

I have remarked, with much gratification, the order and propriety with which the constituencies have exercised their elective franchise, thus

presenting, as we may hope, evidence of their growing appreciation of the solemn trust reposed in them by the Constitution which it is the privilege of the Community to possess.

On taking leave of the Council and Assembly at the termination of the last session, I expressed the hope that when we should again meet, it might be under circumstances more favourable than those of the commencement of the last year. And with humble gratitude for the bounty of Providence, we may thankfully acknowledge that a large measure of prosperity has, upon the whole, been granted to the Colony during the past season. The Fisheries, except in a few unfortunate localities, have yielded an average production. Agricultural operations have been unusually successful. The value of our staple products has been maintained. And the public health has been undisturbed by the visitation of epidemic disease.

The circumstances of the poorer classes during the last winter were such as to render apparently unavoidable very large expenditure for their relief. But you will be glad to learn that, in consequence of the improved condition of the people, from the causes I have mentioned, and by the watchful supervision of the Government, the disbursements for this purpose have been subsequently restricted to comparatively narrow limits.

The time is favorable for some dispassionate dealing with a question which is to this Colony one of vital and primary importance; and I urge upon you the importance of curative measures for an evil which dominates all struggle after social improvement, and overshadows every subject of interest to the common wealth. I have no hesitation in expressing my own deliberate conviction that no effective remedy for that which all admit to need correction, will or can be applied so long as the expenditure for the relief of the class known as the "able-bodied poor" is drawn, without distinction, from the General Revenue or common fund for public purposes,

Measures which were adopted by the Legislature, during the last Session, for the promotion and encouragement of industry in new directions have proved so far successful as to induce me to recommend their continuance and improvement by auxiliary steps. The application of the grant made for encouragement to resume the Cod Fishery on the Banks, has produced results sufficient to justify the proposal that you should make renewed provision for this purpose. The breeding and rearing of Sheep has already been so much protected by the salutary amended Act to provide against their destruction by Dogs, that I am sure you would now act wisely to afford the Agricultural Society further assistance for the improvement of the breed of sheep by the importation of stock for this purpose. The Act to which I have referred has operated more beneficially

than even its promoters had predicted ; and in the action of the third Section, providing for the levy of a rate on the owners of Dogs to indemnify the proprietors of animals destroyed by them has shewn that it is by no means impossible to establish checks to injuries which are often too easily assumed to be irremediable, and has demonstrated the benefit of creating a mutual interest in the suppression of evils which require joint action for their removal.

The inadequacy of the merely nominal protection at present accorded to the Salmon fishery, has engaged the attention of the Government, in accordance with an address from the late Assembly on this subject; and measures will be submitted for your approval by which it is hoped that some good will be effected ; though great difficulty is experienced in accomplishing all that is desired.

A Bill will be laid before you, having for its object to render effective the provisions of the Act of 1863, amending the Act for the establishment of a Board of Works, and to facilitate the functions of that Board. Experience has shewn that it is expedient that the office of Chairman of the Board of Works should be separated from that of the Surveyor General, and reference to you is necessary for the purpose of providing remuneration for the officer appointed.

The laws regulating Quarantine, in those cases where it may be unfortunately necessary to impose that restriction upon Commerce, are defective, and require amendment. A Bill for this purpose will be submitted to you, with several other measures which the practical usefulness of their design will commend to your consideration. But among them I may specially notice one which is suggested to you at the request of His Excellency the Vice-Admiral commanding on this Station, for compelling Fishing Boats and Vessels to carry Lights and adopt other precautions for preventing collision at night, and in thick weather. A lamentable occurrence during the past summer, in which several lives were lost, has indicated the importance of some measure for this purpose.

The Act passed during the last Session, entitled " An Act to continue the punishment of Banishment in certain cases," has been disallowed by Her Majesty, for the reasons stated in a Despatch from the Secretary of State which I shall cause to be communicated to you.

I am gratified to be able to acquaint you that the labors of the Commissioners whom I have appointed for the compilation and consolidation of the Colonial Statutes, have nearly been brought to a satisfactory conclusion ; and when the final steps shall have been completed, the Colony will possess that which has long been wanted, a compendious collection accessible to all, of the Laws by which the community is governed.

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

The Public Accounts for 1865 and the Estimates for the present year,

will be immediately furnished to you. I regret to state that the Revenue has fallen considerably short of the Public requirements ; but raised as it is exclusively from the duties upon importations, of which the amount will always depend upon the general prosperity, it is not surprising that after several years of comparative failure in the Fisheries, the productiveness of that source of Income should be perceptibly diminished. There appears to be good reason, however, to look for much improvement during the present year, springing from the successful operations of the last.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council :

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

The proposed Union of the British Provinces in North America continues to engage the anxious solicitude and friendly interest of Her Majesty's Government. Despatches from the Secretary of State upon this subject will be laid before you. Believing, as I do, that the abstract advantages of union, upon general principles, must be so obvious as to be almost necessarily acknowledged, it would appear that any questions which may be raised can only affect the terms upon which it may be possible equitably to accomplish such a union as would be desirable. I am satisfied that Her Majesty's Imperial Government, as well as the Governments of the other Provinces, will receive and consider with courteous attention any proposals that you may think fit to offer on this subject. That the completion of the Union between the other Provinces is certain, and will only be a matter of time and arrangement, most thoughtful persons are convinced. It may become an affair of vital consequence to this community not to fall into an isolated position in the final settlement, which cannot fail to exercise the greatest influence on the future of all the British Possessions in North America.

This is the first occasion afforded to me of acquainting you that the Government of the United States have formally communicated to Her Majesty's Government their intention to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty between the two Nations in twelve months after the communication of such notice, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty.

Negotiations are in progress for its renewal for a further term ; but I have been informed by the Secretary of State, that in the opinion of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, the necessity of having to submit a Treaty of Commerce to the separate action of the various Provincial Legislatures would be a serious difficulty in his way, and that the Union of the Provinces would afford the best hope of obtaining such a Treaty.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs having suggested that much embarrassment, delay and difficulty would be avoided if the faculty of giving an opinion to Her Majesty's Government in the negoti-

ation of Commercial Treaties were vested in a Confederate Council, chosen by all the North American Provinces and presided over by the Governor General of Canada. I was acquainted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that he had addressed the necessary instructions to the Governor General, and I was directed to co-operate with him accordingly.

For this purpose I appointed the Honorable Ambrose Shea, a Member of the Council of Government, as a Delegate for this Colony to the Confederate Council of Trade which met at Quebec in October last. His Report of the proceedings of the Council shall be furnished, in due time, for your information. One result of their consultations has been a mission to Mexico, Brazil, and the British and Foreign West Indian Colonies, for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner the traffic of the Provinces with these countries can be extended and rendered more advantageous. Invitation was given to the Government of this Colony to send a representative, but it was not thought necessary to make a special appointment, as it was believed that the purposes of this community would be fully served by the result of the enquiry on behalf of the larger Provinces. So soon as I have been acquainted with the report of this mission, it shall be communicated to you.

I have to request your consideration of the Act passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, "to make better provision for the Naval defence of the Colonies." The Despatch, and other documents which I have received from the Secretary of State, relating to this important measure, shall be furnished to you. The object of this enactment is to enable the Colonial Possessions of Her Majesty to render their fair proportion of assistance towards their own defence, and for this purpose, to raise Volunteer Forces to form part of the Naval Reserve established under the Imperial Statute of 1859, and also, if it should be thought desirable, to provide and man Vessels of War. I am confident that if only the necessary funds are furnished for such allowances as are made by the Imperial Act to Naval Volunteers duly enrolled, there would be no difficulty in organizing a Colonial Brigade very creditable to this community. The Secretary of State has justly said that he need not enlarge upon the importance of the object which Parliament has had in view in passing this enactment, and he trusts that the advantages which will result from its adoption will be fully appreciated. The Parent State has ceased to be content to assume the whole cost and responsibility of the defence of the Colonies and their special interests. On the completion of the Colonial Confederation, the expenditure, for the purpose under consideration, would be among the charges resting upon the Federal Administration, but, under other circumstances, it will be incumbent upon each Colony, separately to make provision for a duty which will become unavoidable.

I am glad to inform you that the organization of the Military Volun-

teer Corps, which have already been established, has not only been maintained, but improved, and is growing in efficiency, while the numbers of the force are increasing. A small grant will be proposed to you for the purpose of providing a suitable Drill Shed and Armoury, the want of which has been much felt, as the only accommodation which can at present be obtained is not altogether suitable to the requirements of the service. I hope you will agree with me that encouragement should be afforded to the members of a force which, to a great extent, stands in the place, and avoids the full expense of ordinary Militia.

I have been furnished by the Secretary of State with a communication from the Lords of the Committee of the Council on Education, on the subject of the Representation of the British Colonies in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867; and I am instructed to take such measures as appear to me most calculated to further this object, as it is on every account to be desired that Her Majesty's Colonies may be well represented in the approaching Exhibition. The papers on the subject shall be submitted to you for your information; and I ask you to provide the means required for carrying the purpose into effect with regard to Newfoundland. The opportunity may be favourable for displaying the mineral as well as other resources of the Colony, and thus tend to attract both capital and new enterprise for their utilization.

I shall cause you to be furnished with a preliminary Report which has been made to me by Mr. Murray, the Geological Surveyor, who has recently traversed the body of the Island from Hall's Bay to St. George's, from which it would appear that large fields for the profitable application of industry may be proved to be at our command.

Another Report from the Surveyor of Customs, who was recently employed on a tour of inspection on the Southern and Western coasts, contains striking evidence of the substantial prosperity which is enjoyed by residents at Codroy and other places in that neighbourhood, and equal success may readily be achieved by other persons displaying the like enterprise.

The subjects which I have thought it proper to present for your consideration, are many and important. I will not detain you longer from deliberation upon them. I believe that you will be convinced of my anxiety that any functions with which I may be entrusted shall neither be neglected nor misused; and I trust that the favor of Providence may rest upon our joint labors for the common good.

On motion of Mr. BENNETT, seconded by Mr. O'RIELLEY,

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

Ordered.—That Mr. Bennett, Mr. O'Rielley, Mr. Prowse, Mr. Hogsett and Mr. Barron do form the Committee.

Ordered.—That the house, at its rising, do adjourn till Thursday next at 3 o'clock.

Then the house adjourned till Thursday next, at 3 of the clock.

Thursday, 1st February, 1866.

The following Petitions were severally presented, received and read, praying to be appointed to the situation of Messenger of the House of Assembly:—

By Mr. RENOUF, from John Walsh, of St. John's.

By Mr. HOGSETT, from Michael Rice, of St. John's.

By Mr. RENOUF, from Stephen French, of St. John's.

By Mr. PARSONS, from Thomas Walsh, of St. John's.

By the Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL, from John B. Cox, of St. John's.

By the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, from Patrick Kennedy, of St. John's.
From Samuel Shaw, of St. John's.

By Mr. TALBOT, from John Kennedy, of St. John's.

By Mr. RENDELL, from Martin Bowdridge, of St. John's.

Ordered.—That the said petitions do lie on the table.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a petition from Thomas McGilvray, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying to be appointed Doorkeeper of the House of Assembly.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented the following petitions, which were severally received and read:—

From Joseph Squires and others of Broad Cove, praying for a grant to open a branch road from thence to the main line.

From Catherine Ferguson, widow of the late William Ferguson, Sergeant of Police, praying for a grant in consideration of her late husband's services.

From James Boyle and others, of St. John's, praying for employment on public works.

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Premier to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of the names of all widows, orphans and infirm people receiving permanent

poor relief in the several Electoral Districts. with their place of residence, number of family, means of support. whether paid by cards or otherwise, amount, shewing the amount of disallowance, reduction of amount, &c.

Also. that on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay on the table of the House a detailed return of the expenditure of Road Grant for St. John's West, for 1865; also the number of barrels of potatoes purchased out of said grant, from whom purchased, the price paid, and to whom delivered.

Also, that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Premier to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement of the quantity and character of provisions sent to Outports for poor relief, for the year 1865. and to date, shewing from whom purchased, the price paid, and to whom disbursed in each District; also by whom freighted, and the rates paid.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that the House do proceed to the election of officers.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow, at 3 of the clock.

Friday, 2nd February, 1866.

The following petitions, praying to be appointed Messenger of the House of Assembly, were severally presented, received and read:—

By Mr. PROWSE, from Thomas O'Bryan, of St. John's; Thomas Murray, of St. John's; and from William English, of St. John's.

By the SURVEYOR GENERAL, from Thomas Mails, of St. John's.

By Mr. RENOUF, from John Rawlins, of St. John's.

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

Mr. GLEN presented a petition from Thomas Nowlan, and others, of Mobile, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road on the Eastern side of the harbor.

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

Mr. HOGSETT presented the following petition from James E. Croucher, of Placentia, which was received and read, setting forth, that in the month of November last a writ was directed to Francis L. Bradshaw, Esquire, Returning Officer, to cause an election to be made by the Electors of the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, of three Members to serve in the General Assembly of Newfoundland for that District.

That on the 6th day of the said month, your petitioner, Ambrose Shea, Pierce M. Barron, Thomas Rielley, (under the name of Thomas O'Rielley) and John English were duly put in nomination.

That on the Eleventh day of the said month of November the Polls

were taken at the various polling places appointed by the Royal Proclamation throughout the said District, and which resulted in Shea polling 628 votes. Barron 568. Rielley 453, petitioner 384, and English 217; and the said Shea, Barron, and Rielly were declared, by the said Returning Officer, to be duly elected, and were returned by him as the Members to serve in the said General Assembly for the said District.

That Petitioner humbly submits that the said return, so far as the said Thomas Rielley is concerned, is wholly void, upon the following grounds :

First,—Because the said Thomas Rielley does not occupy a dwelling-house as owner or tenant thereof, within the meaning of the said Proclamation or the local Act declaring the qualification of Members to serve in the said Assembly.

Second.—Because the said Thomas Rielley is not truly and *bona fide* possessed of a net annual income of one hundred pounds, sterling, according to the tenor and true meaning of Her Majesty's Royal Instructions and of the law of this Island, declaring the qualification in respect of income or property of persons to be elected to serve as Members of the Assembly of Newfoundland.

Third,—The said Thomas Rielley, when so put in nomination, was the holder of an office of profit and emolument, under a Board appointed by the Government, being the Teacher of a School at Little Placentia, under the Roman Catholic Board of Education for that locality, and was thereby disqualified from being elected a Member of the said Assembly under the provisions of the local Act.

Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will cause the said matter to be enquired into, under the provisions of the Act 23 Vic, cap. 11, entitled "An Act to regulate the trial of Controverted Elections, or Returns of Members to serve in the House of Assembly," and that the said election and return of the said Thomas Rielley be declared void, and that his seat may be vacated, and that your Petitioner may be declared to be the member duly elected to serve in the said Assembly for the said District, and be permitted by your Honorable House to take his seat accordingly; and that your Petitioner may have such further or other relief in the premises as the circumstances of the case may require.

And, as in duty bound, he will ever pray, &c.

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

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

Resolved,—That the officers and servants of the last House of Assembly be appointed to the same offices in the present Assembly, with the exception of the situation of Messenger, vacant by the death of the late Edward Kennedy.

Mr. HOGSETT moved, seconded by Mr. CASEY, that Michael Rice be appointed Messenger of this House.

And the question being put thereon, the motion passed in the negative, on division, and

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. PARSONS moved, seconded by the hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL,

That Thomas Walsh be appointed Messenger of this House.

And the question being put thereon, it passed in the negative, on division, and

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. RENDELL moved, seconded by Mr. GREEN,

That Christopher Vey be appointed Messenger of this House.

And the question being put thereon, it passed in the negative, on division, and

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. RENOUF moved, seconded by Mr. GLEN,

That Stephen French be appointed Messenger of this House.

And the question being put thereon, it passed in the negative, on division, and

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. RENOUF moved, seconded by Mr. CASEY,

That John Rawlins be appointed Messenger of this House.

And the question being put thereon, it passed in the negative, on division, and

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. TALBOT moved, seconded by the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL,

That John Kennedy be appointed Messenger of this House.

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

Ordered accordingly.

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

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to report upon the best means of reporting and publishing the Debates and proceedings of the House of Assembly.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Solicitor General, Mr. Burton, Mr. Prowse, Mr. Parsons and Mr. Kavanagh do form the Committee.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that a day and hour be appointed for the consideration of the petition of James E. Croucher, complaining of the undue election of Thomas

O'Rielley, and praying that the said Croucher's petition be referred to a Committee of this House, and also that the said Croucher do take his seat in this House, as Member for Placentia, in the place of the said O'Rielley.

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

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at 3 of the clock.

Monday, 5th February, 1866.

Mr. BENNETT, from the Select Committee to prepare the address of Thanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor on opening of the present Session of the Legislature, presented the Report which he handed in at the Clerk's table, when it was read a first time.

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

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

Mr. PROWSE, from the Select Committee appointed to report upon the subject of Reporting, Printing and Publishing of the Debates of the Assembly, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's table when it was read a first time, as follows :

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly.
5th February, 1866.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the subject of Reporting, Printing and Publishing of the Assembly, beg to report,—

That there be five Reporters appointed for the Reporting of the Debates of the Assembly—a Chief Reporter, and four Assistants.

The Chief Reporter to have the charge and management of the Reporting and Publishing. The order of the second, third, fourth and fifth Reporters respectively, to be decided by lot between them.

That the Reporter take his place in the box on each meeting of the House, immediately after the minutes are read, and that throughout the Session, each Reporter shall take his turn in the box consecutively, for half an hour, and immediately on retiring from the box, shall transcribe his notes and send them off to the Publisher, before returning again to his post. That the salaries for the said Reporters be as follows,—for the Chief Reporter, Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and for each of the Assistants, Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars. That it shall not be necessary to report in full petitions or other documents presented to the

House, but only the subject matter of such documents, and the observations of members thereon. That if any Reporter fails to take his place in the box at the appointed time, he shall be fined two dollars for every such time he fails to attend; and the Chief Reporter four dollars, unless sufficient cause be shewn to the House to account for their absence.

That the Reports be published in one daily paper, and be copied into two other papers, and a synopsis of the Reports, as usual, in some local newspapers not published in the Capital.

That the Debates be published every lawful day, the Debates of each day to be published on the next, when practicable, nor in any case to be more than two days in arrear, nor in any case shall there be less than six columns of Debate, in bourgoise type, published in one issue, unless when finished up to the latest sitting; a fine of five dollars shall be imposed when less than the said six columns are published, and a fine of ten dollars for every day that the Debates are more than two days in arrear.

That the Printing of the Journals, the Binding of the Journals, and the Miscellaneous Printing of the Assembly shall be done by Tender and Contract, and the Chairman be authorised to advertise for Tenders, and that such advertisement specify that the Committee are not bound to accept the lowest Tender.

All which is respectfully submitted,

D. W. PROWSE,

Chairman,

JOHN T. BURTON,

R. J. PARSONS,

I agree to the Report, with the exception of that portion of it which inflicts fines and penalties.

J. HAYWARD.

Ordered,—That the House do on to-morrow proceed to the consideration of the said Report, with its view to its adoption.

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

Resolved,—That on Wednesday next, at the hour of half-past three o'clock; the House do consider the petition of James E. Croucher, Esq., and do proceed to the enquiry therein, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 23 Vic., cap. 11, entitled "An Act to regulate the trial of Controverted Elections, or return of Members to serve in the House of Assembly," and that the Speaker do forthwith notify, in writing, all parties concerned.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow, at 3 of the clock.

Tuesday, 6th February, 1865.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Address of Thanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor on the opening of the present Session of the Assembly was read a second time.

Ordered.—That the House do, on to-morrow, resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the said Address.

Mr. PROWSE moved, seconded by Mr. BURTON,

That the Report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Reporting, Printing and Publishing of the Assembly be adopted.

Whereupon,—

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

That the arrangement for the Reporting be limited to the present Session of the Legislature.

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

For the Amendment—6.

Mr. Hogsett,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Benouf,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Kearney,
 “ Purye,

Against the Amendment—16.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Solicitor General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ A. Shea,
 The Surveyor General,
 The Chairman Board of Works.
 Mr. Leamon,
 “ Knight,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Barron,
 “ Green,
 “ O’Rielley,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Burton.

So it passed in the negative.

And the House having sat till 12 of the clock,

Wednesday, 7th February, 1866.

Ordered.—That the Debate be adjourned till this day.

Then the house adjourned till this day, at 3 of the clock.

Wednesday, 7th February, 1866.

The House met at 3 o'clock, according to adjournment.

The order of the day being read,

That the House do consider the petition of James E. Croucher, Esq., and do proceed to the enquiry therein, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 23 Vic., cap. 11, entitled "An Act to regulate the trial of controverted Elections, or return of Members to serve in the House of Assembly.

The names of Members present were called over by the Clerk, when there appeared,—

Hon. Attorney General,	Mr. Knight,
“ Solicitor General,	“ Furey,
“ Receiver General,	“ March,
“ A. Shea,	“ Rorke,
The Surveyor General,	“ Barron,
The Chairman Board of Works,	“ Green,
Mr. Wyatt,	“ O'Rielley,
“ Leamon,	“ Burton,
“ Oakley,	“ Hogsett,
“ Bennett,	“ Kavanagh,
“ Glen,	“ Talbot.
“ Renouf,	

And there being no less than twenty Members present,

Ordered,—That the House do now proceed to consider the petition of James E. Croucher, praying that he may be allowed to take his seat in this House, as one of the Members for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's. in the place of Thomas O'Rielley,

The doors being locked,

The names of Members present, written upon pieces of paper, were placed, by the Clerk, in the ballot boxes, and the first eleven names ultimately drawn from each box, were handed by him to the Speaker, who informed the House that the following were the first eleven names drawn,—

Mr. Kavanagh,	Mr. Rorke,
“ Talbot,	“ Burton,
Hon. Solicitor General,	“ March,
“ Colonial Secretary,	“ Surveyor General,
Mr. Furey,	“ Renouf.
“ Oakley,	

Mr. HOGSETT being named as nominee for the Petitioner, James E.

Croucher, and the Hon. A. Shea as nominee for Thomas O'Rielley, the sitting Member.

The doors were then unlocked,

And the Clerk then delivered to the Agent of James E. Croucher, and to Thomas O'Rielley separate lists of the Committee balloted for.

The Clerk of Assembly, accompanied by Thomas O'Rielley and the Agent for James E. Croucher, retired to the Committee Room, and being returned,

The Clerk handed in to the Speaker the list of names remaining, after each party had stricken off three names from the Committee, as originally balloted for, which list is as follows:—

Mr. Kavanagh,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Burton,
 “ March,
 The Surveyor General.

The said Members and Nominees were then sworn by the Clerk, well and truly to try the matters of the petition referred to them, and true judgment give, according to the evidence.

Ordered,—That the foregoing Members, including the Nominees, Mr. Hogsett and the Hon. A. Shea, do form the Committee to consider the petition of James E. Croucher, praying that he may be allowed to take his seat as Member of this House for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's.

Ordered,—That the Committee do meet on to-morrow at 12 o'clock, noon, in the Committee Room.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion that the Report of the Select Committee on Reporting, printing and publishing the Debates of the Assembly be adopted.

Whereupon,—

Mr. TALBOT moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. FUREY,

That the Tenders for printing and binding the Journals, and Miscellaneous Printing of the Assembly shall be notified by the Speaker, and that the Tenders to be received by him be opened in the presence of the whole House, and the decision had on the said Tenders to be by the majority of the Members present.

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

For the Amendment—6.

Mr. Hogsett,
 “ Parsons,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Furey.

Against the Amendment—13.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Solicitor General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ A. Shea,
 The Surveyor General,
 The Chairman Board of Works,
 Mr. Rendell,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Knight,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Green,
 “ Oakley.

So it passed in the negative.

And the question on the original motion being then put,

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

That the following words be expunged from the Report, after “ daily paper,” “ and be copied into two other papers.”

And the question being put thereon, it passed in the negative, on a similar division to the foregoing.

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

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. PROWSE moved, seconded by Mr. RENDELL,

That James Seaton be Chief Reporter, and that Prescott Emerson, Robert J. Kent, A. J. W. McNeilly and John Rochford be Assistant Reporters; and that the Reports be published daily in the *Express*, and copied into the *Newfoundlander* and *Courier* newspapers.

Whereupon—

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

That the publication of the Debates of the House in the *Newfoundlander* is contrary to the principles of a free Government, as it confers on the proprietor a plurality of offices.

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

For the Amendment—5.

Mr. Hogsett,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Furey.

Against the Amendment—13.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ Solicitor General,
 “ A. Shea,
 The Chairman Board of Works,
 Mr. Rendell,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Knight,
 “ Evans,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Parsons.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Address of Thanks in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor on the opening of the Session.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow, at 3 of the clock.

Thursday, 8th February, 1866.

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The **SPEAKER** resumed the Chair.

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

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

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at 3 of the clock.

Friday, 9th February, 1866.

Mr. **PARSONS** presented the following petitions, which were severally received and read,—from Philip Grouchy, Thomas Moulton, John Justusville and Morgan Toole, of Torbay, praying for grants to open Roads there.

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

Mr. **PARSONS** also presented a petition from Thomas and Nathan Churchill, of Portugal Cove, which was received and read, praying for compensation for damage sustained by them from the construction of the Breakwater there.

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

Mr. **WYATT** presented a petition from Robert Lawler and others, of Trinity, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road from thence to Plate Cove.

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

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

The **SPEAKER** left the Chair.

Mr. **KNIGHT** took the chair of the Committee.

The **SPEAKER** resumed the Chair.

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

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

Mr. **RENOUF** gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. Leader of the Government to lay on the table of the house a return of

the vessels engaged in the Bank Fishery last season, giving their names, tonnage, masters' names, and number of crew to each vessel; by whom and where fitted out; the number of voyages made by each vessel; the time of departure and return of each vessel on each trip; the quantity of fish taken during each trip, for each vessel, and where caught; the amount of bounty claimed by each vessel, and to whom paid: Also, for a similar return in regard to vessels employed in the Mackerel Fishery.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on Monday next, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a Return of the number of Dogs destroyed in each District of the Colony, under the provisions of the amended Nuisance Act, and the amount paid to each Constable or Policeman for the destruction of each dog.

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at 3 of the clock.

Monday, 12th February, 1856.

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow, at 3 of the clock.

Tuesday, 13th February, 1856.

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Mr. PROWSE, from the Select Committee on Printing, Reporting and Publishing of the Debates of the Assembly, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read, as follows:—

The Committee appointed by the House of Assembly, on the Printing, Reporting and Publishing of the Assembly, beg to report—

That on Monday, the 12th February, the Committee met at one o'clock, in the Committee Room, to receive Tenders for the Printing and Publishing of the Journals, the Binding of the Journals, and the Miscellaneous Printing of the House. The various Tenders received by the Committee having been opened by the Chairman, in presence of the Committee, it was therefore moved by Mr. BURTON and seconded by Mr. KAVANAGH, that the Tender of Mr. Seaton, for printing of the Journals, be accepted. Mr. KAVANAGH thereupon proposed, seconded by Mr. BURTON, that the Tender of Mr. Robert Winton, for the Miscellaneous Printing, be accepted. It was also moved by Mr. BURTON and seconded by Mr. KAVANAGH, that Mr. Robert Dicks's Tender for the Binding of the Journals, be accepted, which was carried.

Your Committee, therefore, beg to report that they have accordingly accepted the Tenders of Mr. Seaton, for Printing the Journals, Mr. Dicks, for Binding the Journals, and of Mr. Robert Winton, for the Miscellaneous Printing—theirs being the lowest Tenders.

D. W. PROWSE,
Chairman,
JOHN KAVANAGH,
JOHN. T. BURTON.

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

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

Then the House adjourned till Thursday next, at 3 of the clock.

Thursday, 15th February, 1866.

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the adoption of the Report of the Select Committee on the Printing, Reporting and Publishing of this House.

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

Friday, 16th February, 1866.

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the inhabitants of Newfoundland, beg to thank Your Excellency for the gracious

Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present session of the Legislature, and for the cordial greeting with which you have received us on this our first meeting with Your Excellency as a new Parliament. It is indeed gratifying to us that we have been freely selected by the people as their chosen Representatives without any of those disturbing influences which, in some cases on former occasions, have operated against the full and free exercise of the electoral franchise.

In common with Your Excellency, we feel humbly grateful to Divine Providence, which has caused our land to yield its increase in plentiful store, that has preserved us from contagion and epidemic diseases, and has also caused the labours of our fishermen, except in a few localities, to be moderately successful throughout the Island.

We shall anxiously and carefully deliberate upon the all important subject of relief to the able-bodied poor; and shall give the fullest consideration to the views so ably stated by Your Excellency on this difficult question.

It is gratifying to us to be informed that the measures taken last Session for the encouragement of the Mackerel fishery and of the Cod-fishery on the Banks, were so far successful as to warrant us in again assisting to develop those most valuable branches of industry.

We are also pleased to be informed that the Act to provide against the destruction of sheep by dogs has been so beneficial to the owners of this valuable stock; and we fully concur with Your Excellency that every assistance in our power should be given to the improvement of the breed of sheep, and in encouraging our agricultural population to provide themselves with those valuable adjuncts to their material prosperity.

We shall give our best attention to any measure that may be submitted to us respecting the protection of the Salmon fishery; and we trust that some beneficial results will flow from our practical legislation on this important branch of our fisheries.

We consider the suggestion of the Vice Admiral commanding on this station, for compelling fishing boats and vessels to carry lights, and to adopt other precautions for preventing collision at night and in thick weather, to be highly necessary regulations to be observed on our coast, especially in the neighbourhood of those most frequented fishing grounds where a large number of steamers and other vessels are constantly passing, and where human life and valuable property are so often endangered by reckless negligence.

We shall give our attention to the framing of a practical measure for the regulation of Quarantine.

We are grateful to hear that the labors of the Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency for the consolidation of the local laws, are being brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and we feel assured that their

work, when completed, will supply a defect in this respect which has long been felt to exist.

We thank Your Excellency for the promise that the Public Accounts for the past year and the Estimates for the present year will be immediately furnished to us. We regret to learn that the Revenue has decreased during the year 1865 ; but we look forward, with confident hope, to an increased income and larger resources during the annual period on which we have just entered. We shall make such suitable provision for the public service as the exigencies of the case require.

On the important question of Confederation, in recognising the solicitude of Her Majesty's Government for the welfare of this Colony, we concur in the view of Your Excellency, that the abstract advantages of union are so obvious as to be almost necessarily acknowledged, whilst, with regard to this Colony, and on the details of so grave a measure, it is natural that much diversity of opinion should prevail. This is a matter which shall engage our serious attention.

The termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which Your Excellency leads us to expect, will receive from us all the consideration which so great a change in our trade and fiscal arrangements demands.

The faculty of expressing an opinion on the operation of Commercial Treaties by the several British North American Provinces, will, we trust, prove beneficial to this Colony ; and we shall thank your Excellency for the Report of the Hon. Ambrose Shea, Delegate from this Government on the mission in which he was engaged.

The request of Her Majesty's Government for the inhabitants of this Colony to form a Brigade of the Naval Reserve, for local defence, shall receive our best consideration.

The military ardour and patriotic motives which have produced the Volunteer movement amongst us, should, we consider, be fostered by the Legislature ; and all the necessary requisites should be provided for maintaining the force in its present high state of discipline and efficiency.

We thank your Excellency for the promise to furnish us with the Despatches relative to the representation of the British Colonies at the Paris Universal Exhibition for 1867 ; and on receiving the necessary information on the subject, we shall make such suitable provision for the display of our products on that occasion as will, we trust, be alike creditable to the Colony and beneficial to its interests.

We are gratified to learn from the Reports of Mr. Murray, Geological Surveyor, and of the Surveyor of Customs, that so much mineral wealth and material prosperity exist in the several localities visited by these gentlemen.

We cordially unite with Your Excellency in the prayer that the blessing of Providence may rest upon our labours, and that all our joint exertions may be for the common good.

On motion that the Address, as amended, be adopted,

Mr. GLEN moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT, that the 11th section of the Address be expunged, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

Resolved,—That as the Representatives of the people of Newfoundland, and as guardians of the welfare of its inhabitants, we could not think for a moment (as proposed by the Quebec Convention) the giving up the advantages we have so long enjoyed, of a separate Government, so graciously conceded by Imperial authority to the people of Newfoundland.

And whereas, by the Report of the Quebec Convention, various extensive and costly works, both Civil and Military, are intended to be prosecuted in the other Provinces, by the General Government of the proposed Confederation, which would necessarily impose great taxation on the people of Newfoundland, without their being benefited (from their isolated position) one farthing by all that vast expenditure.

And Whereas the amount proposed to be paid Newfoundland in full settlement of all future demands, is a very inadequate compensation for the surrender of our separate Government, and of our revenue from import duties, the surrender of all our ungranted lands, our mines and minerals, the power the General Government would have of taxing our exports of fish and oil, the power of levying local taxes in our Colony, and also the power of raising money in Newfoundland, by all or any other modes and systems of taxation.

Resolved,—That the Report of the Quebec Convention, however well adapted in any of its principles to the state and circumstances of the Continental Provinces, is in no respect suitable to Newfoundland, and would, if accepted, prove inimical to the prosperity, happiness and well-being of its inhabitants.

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

For the Amendment—6.

Mr. Glen,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Kearney,
 “ Furey.

Against the Amendment—18.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ Solicitor General,
 “ A. Shea,
 Mr. Rendell,
 “ Wyatt,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Knight,
 “ March,
 “ Evans,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Barron,
 “ Green,
 “ O’Rielley,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Burton,
 “ Bennett.

So it passed in the negative.

And the question on the original motion being then put,

Mr. TALBOT moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. KAVANAGH,

That the 11th section be expunged, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

On the important question of Confederation, in recognising the solicitude of Her Majesty’s Government for the welfare of the Colony, we concur in the views of your Excellency, that the abstract advantages of union are in some cases so obvious as to be almost necessarily acknowledged, while with reference to this Colony, the great preponderance of opinion is decidedly adverse to our entering into the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces, on the basis of the Quebec Resolutions.

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

For the Amendment—6.

Mr. Glen,
 “ Furey,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Kearney.

Against the Amendment—18.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ Solicitor General,
 “ A. Shea,
 Mr. Rendell,
 “ Wyatt,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Knight,
 “ March,
 “ Evans,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Barron,
 “ Green,
 “ O’Rielly,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Burton,
 “ Bennett.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered,—Accordingly.

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

And the said Address, being engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Address do pass.

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. the Premier for a detailed statement of the amount of Poor Relief to able-bodied poor, St. John’s West, chargeable to Road Grant, 1866, showing names of parties relieved, number in family, place of residence, character and quantity of relief to each family, and from whom provisions were purchased and prices paid for same.

Mr. KAVANAGH gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary for a detailed statement, showing the amount of relief given to able-bodied poor, for St. John’s East, for 1866, to be charged to Road Grant, with names of recipients, No. in family, where they

reside, with the quality and quantity of provisions given to each recipient, from whom such provisions were purchased, and the price paid for said provisions.

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at 3 of the clock.

Monday, 19th February, 1866.

Mr. BENNETT presented a petition from William J. Gallop and others, of Gaultois and Hermitage Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road round the harbor of Gaultois.

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

He also presented a petition from George Thomas Snelgrove and others, of Garnish, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the Breakwater there.

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

Mr. BENNETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the subject of the petition from the inhabitants of Garnish, praying for a grant to complete the Breakwater there.

Mr. O'RIELLEY presented a petition from James Murphy and others, of Oderin, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete roads there.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a petition from William King and others, of Bauline, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from thence to the Torbay main line.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a petition from Robert Mundy and others, of Pouch Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from thence to Cape St. Francis; also a petition from Michael Wade, of Flat Rock, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road to his farm.

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

Mr. FUREY presented a petition from James Crawley and others, of Harbor Main, South Side, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road to connect that locality with Chapel's Cove Beach.

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

He also presented a petition from Nicholas Couran and others, of the

South Side of Harbor Main, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road from Chapel's Cove to Red Cliff,

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

The CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from James Brennan and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road near Kilbride, in the District of St. John's West.

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

He also presented a petition from Thomas Kelly and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road on the South Side, from Renouf's Bridge.

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

Mr. WYATT presented the following petitions, which were severally received and read,—

From Charles Granger and others, praying for a grant to complete the roads to Catalina, King's Cove, Bonaventure and British Harbor, through South Side of Trinity to Cockold's Cove, and from English Harbor to Green Bay.

From Joshua Hendry and others, of Scilly Cove; from John Handlon and others, of Ship Cove, Trinity North; and from Joseph Antle and others, of Turk's Gut, Trinity Bay, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and complete roads in these settlements.

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

Mr. LEAMON presented a petition from George Smith and others, of Capids, South Side, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road from thence towards Whelan's.

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

The EGR. COLONIAL Secretary presented petitions from Timothy Kinshella and others, of Fox Cove; Jabez Pike and others, of Blackhead; Andrew Fairy and others, of Western Bay; and from James Jacobs and others, of Northern Bay, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to complete roads in those localities.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented a petition from Thomas Mills and others, of Thoroughfare, Trinity Bay; Azariah Sparks and others, of Sibley's Cove; from Edward Hiscock and others, of Trinity, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair roads in those localities.

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

He also presented a petition from John March and others, of Old

Perlican, which was received and read, praying for a grant to construct a Breakwater there.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL informed the House that His Excellency the Governor would receive Mr. Speaker and the House with the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's Speech, to-morrow, at half-past 12 o'clock.

Ordered,—That the House, at its rising, do adjourn till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

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

Tuesday, 20th February, 1866.

It being the hour appointed by His Excellency the Governor to receive Mr. SPEAKER and the House with the Address of Thanks, in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session,

MR. SPEAKER and the House went up to Government House, and being returned,

MR. SPEAKER informed the House that, when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, he had presented the Address of Thanks, to which his Excellency had been pleased to make a reply, which he would read to the House, as follows :—

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

I thank you for your Address, and for the assurance it contains, that you will carefully deliberate upon the subjects which will be submitted to you by the Government, and especially with regard to the important question respecting the relief of the able-bodied poor.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies will be glad to receive the expression of your opinion, that the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces is a matter which should engage your serious attention. It is the avowed policy of the Imperial Government to carry the Union into effect; and minor objections on the part of detached colonies must of necessity give way before the pressure of the more weighty motives of national interest. But Her Majesty's Government will be most ready to afford their aid in so adjusting the details of the measure as to render the arrangement equitable to all parties concerned. It is for this reason that I am anxious that this Colony should not, by unnecessary delay, place itself in a position unfavorable to negotiations. And I, therefore, as Her Majesty's Representative, immediate-

ly responsible to Her Majesty's Ministers, in respect of all questions of Imperial policy, recommend you, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, to consider this question, and to decide upon the terms under which, in your opinion, the Colony may, with advantage, join in the proposed Union.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea, on the Coasts of this Island; also for a Bill to amend and continue the Nuisance Act.

The Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. Attorney General to lay on the table of the House the Report of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, for 1865.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at three of the o'clock.

Wednesday, 21st February, 1866.

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

Receiver General's Account of Treasury Department, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Colony of Newfoundland, on the 31st day of December, 1865.

Statement of the Public Debt of the Colony, on the 31st day of December, 1865.

Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1866.

Detailed Statement of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers in Outports, for the year 1866.

Estimate for Defraying part of the Public Expenditure of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1866.

Customs' Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and Payments, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Return of Shipping, for the year 1865.

Return showing amount received at the respective Ports in the Island of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the expenses paid at each Port for

collection, also increase or decrease of Duties and Lights in 1865, compared with 1864.

(For which see Appendix.)

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

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

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure of the Colony, for the year 1865.

Financial Secretary's Detailed Statement of Expenditure for certain services, for the year 1865.

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure for Relief of the Poor, for the year 1865.

(For which see Appendix.)

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

Mr. HOGSETT present a petition from George Kelly and others, of Lance Cove, Joseph Walsh and others, of White Cliff, and from James Costello and others, of Kitchens, which were severally received and praying for grants to open and repair roads in those localities.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented a petition from Charles Randall, Constable of Heart's Content, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from John Prince and others, of Seal Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to erect a Bridge over the river there.

Also from J. & L. Norman and others, of Greenspond, which was received and read, praying for a grant to erect a Bridge from thence to Ship Island.

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

Mr. OAKLEY presented a petition from William John Milner and others, of Greenspond, which was received and read, praying for the erection of a Landing place there, for the convenience of persons residing on Ship Island.

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

The Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a petition from James Drover, of Upper Island Cove, which was received and read, praying that he may be granted a salary for acting as Constable there.

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

Mr. HOGSETT presented a petition from Thomas Murphy, Keeper of the half-way house, Salmonier Road, which was received and read, praying for a grant to enable him to repair the building.

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

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the petition of Thomas Murphy.

Mr. WYATT presented the following petition from Archibald Emerson, Esq., Barrister at Law, which was received and read, setting forth,

That in the month of November last a Writ was directed to David Candow, Esq., Returning Officer, to cause an election to be made by the Electors of the District of Bonavista, of three members, to serve in the General Assembly of Newfoundland for that District.

That on the sixth day of said month of November your petitioner, John H. Warren, John T. Burton and John T. Oakley were duly put in nomination. That on the 11th day of the said month of November the polls were taken at the several polling places appointed by the Royal Proclamation throughout said District, and which resulted in John H. Warren polling four hundred and twelve votes, John T. Burton three hundred and fifty-two, John T. Oakley, three hundred and ninety-eight, and your petitioner two hundred and eighty-three votes; and the said John H. Warren, John T. Burton, and John T. Oakley were declared by the said Returning Officer to be duly elected, and were returned by him as the Members to serve in the said General Assembly for the said District. That your Petitioner humbly submits that the said Return, so far as the said John T. Oakley is concerned, is wholly void, upon the following grounds:—

Because that the said John T. Oakley, when so put in nomination, was the holder of several offices of profit and emolument under the Government, being Chairman of the Road Board for Greenspond, and Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands, and Commissioner of Wrecked Property for the same place, and thereby disqualified from being elected a Member of the said Assembly, under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic., cap. 9, entitled “An Act for the better securing the Independence of the House of Assembly of this Colony, by disabling certain persons from being elected thereto, or sitting or voting therein as members,”

Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your honorable House will cause the said matter to be enquired into under the provisions of 23 Vic., cap. 11, entitled “An Act to regulate the trial of Controverted Elections, or Returns of Members to serve in the House of Assembly,” and that the said election and return of the said John T. Oakley be declared void, and that his seat may be vacated, and that your petitioner may be declared to be the Member duly elected to serve in the said General Assembly, for the said District, and may be permitted by your honorable House to take his seat accordingly, and that your petitioner

may have such further and other relief in the premises as the circumstances of the case may require.

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

Mr. WYATT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that a day and hour be appointed for the consideration of the petition of Archibald Emerson, complaining of the undue election of John Thomas Oakley, and praying that the said petition be referred to a Committee of this House, and also that the said Archibald Emerson do take his seat in this House, as member for Bonavista, in place of the said J. T. Oakley.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from John Whiteway and others, of Deer's Marsh and neighbourhood, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair that road.

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

Mr. BARRON presented a petition from Thomas Stephens and others, of Haystack and Spencer's Cove, Placentia Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road between those settlements.

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

Mr. FUREY presented petitions from John Murphy and others, of Colliers; Philip Ezekial and others, of Harbor Main; James Walsh and others, of Beacon Cove; John Shea and others, of River Head, Colliers; and from Timothy McGrath, of Colliers, Northern Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair roads in those localities.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented petitions from Michael Byrne and others, of Torbay, North-Side, and from James Justusville and others, of Poucha Cove, which were received and read, praying for grants to complete roads in those settlements.

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

Mr. GLEN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the House into Committee of the whole on the following Resolutions:—

Whereas, A Bill entitled "An Act for the Regulation of the Currency," passed 25th March, 1863, directing all public accounts to be kept in Dollars and Cents, and the Mercantile community not having adopted the aforesaid system of Decimal Currency,

Resolved,—That until the Decimal system of Dollars and Cents is made compulsory in Newfoundland, it may be optional with the Government to issue an order that all public accounts shall be kept "all public monies paid and received, all verdicts recovered and judgments entered

and other legal proceedings taken" in the currency of pounds, shillings and pence, so as to assimilate them with the accounts kept, and monies paid and received by the Mercantile community.

Resolved,—That a Bill be introduced embodying the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that, on the 27th instant, he will move the House into Committee of the whole to consider the applicability, both in principle and detail, of the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies, to this Colony; also that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. the Premier to lay on the table of the House the correspondence had by the Government with John Wilcox, Esq., J. P., and other parties, on the subject of parties qualified to vote within that part of the District of Harbor Main called Cat's Cove and Turk's Gut.

Also, for a copy of all Despatches received by His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies.

Also, that he will ask the hon. Attorney General to lay on the table of the House a copy of the Commission issued to Edward Brine, as Constable, a resident of Broad Cove, and filling the position of Constable for the District of Harbor Main, and, in the absence of a Commission, the day, month and year of his being sworn in as such Constable.

Mr. RENDELL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the petition of Charles Randall, of Heart's Content, for an increase of salary.

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

Resolved,—That the Report of the Select Committee on Printing, Reporting and Publishing be adopted.

On motion of Mr. BENNETT, seconded by Mr. WYATT,

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition from the inhabitants of Garnish, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

Ordered,—That the Address be engrossed, and be presented to His

Excellency the Governor by such members of this House as are of the honorable Executive Council.

The HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to notice and on leave granted, presented the following Bills, which were severally read a first time:—

A Bill for preventing Collisions at Sea on, the coasts within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Colony.

A Bill to revive the Act 23 Vic., cap. 6, and to amend the Law for the prevention of Nuisances.

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the petition of Widow Ferguson; also that he will ask the hon. the Leader of the Government for a detailed return of the expenditure of £1059 in 1865, on so-called Breakwater at Portugal Cove, showing the amounts paid to each family, number in family, rates of wages per day, whether paid in cash or provisions, and from whom the provisions were purchased.

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Law of Homestead.

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

Thursday, 22nd February, 1866.

The HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following Documents:—

Circular respecting the Rules laid down by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as to the Flag to be borne by vessels maintained in any Colony under Colonial Naval Defence Act.

Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State, with papers relating to Conferences which have taken place between Her Majesty's Government and a Deputation from the Executive Council of Canada, appointed to confer with H. M. Government on subjects of importance to the Provinces.

Copy of Letter from H. M. Minister at Washington, enclosing reply from Acting Secretary of State for the United States, in reply to Address of Condolence from the Executive Council of Newfoundland, called forth by the assassination of President Lincoln.

Copy of Despatches from the Lieutenant Governors of New Bruns-

wick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, conveying the refusal of their Governments to contribute towards the erection of a Light-house in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray.

Copy of Despatch from Governor General of Canada, transmitting copy of an approved Minute of Council of that Province, in reference to the erection of a Light-house on Cape Ray.

Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State, acquainting His Excellency the Governor, that the Committee of Privy Council for Trade decline to recommend a grant for a Light house on Point Enragé.

Correspondence between Colonial Secretary, G. F. Baillarge, Engineer, on behalf of the Canadian Government, and Robert Oke, Esq., Inspector of Light-houses, respecting the proposed Light-house near Cape Ray.

Copy of Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies, disallowing the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, 28 Vic., cap. 9, to continue the punishment of Banishment in certain cases.

Copy of Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying Earl Russell's recommendation for appointment of a Confederate Council, chosen by all the North American Colonies, in reference to Commercial Treaties.

Copy of Despatch from Governor General of Canada, enclosing correspondence recommending appointment of a Confederate Council, chosen by all the B. N. A. Colonies, on the subject of Commercial Treaties.

Papers relating to Regulations, &c., of Paris Universal Exhibition, for 1867.

Report of Judge Sweetland, at the Labrador, for 1865.

Report of General Superintendent of Fisheries, at Labrador and Belle Isle, for 1865.

Report of Officer protecting the Fisheries at Belle Isle, for 1865.

Extracts from Logs of schooners *Excel*, *Prince of Wales* and *Phoca*, engaged in the Bank Fishery, in 1865.

Extract from Log of schooner *Eunice & Mary*, engaged in the Mackerel Fishery, in 1865.

Report of A. Murray, Esq., Geological Surveyor, for 1865.

Report of Medical Commission appointed to enquire into the sanitary condition of the St. John's Hospital, &c.

Report of the Postmaster General, and Returns No. 1 to 8, for 1865.

General Account of Expenditure for Newfoundland Volunteers, for 1865,

Circular from Secretary of State for the Colonies enclosing copy of Colonial Naval Defence Act, with Regulations for Royal Naval Reserve.

Reports of Inspectors of Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools for 1865.

Report of St. John's Floating Dock Company, for 1865.

Reports of the Union, Commercial, and Savings' Banks, for 1865.

Report of Vail's Joint Stock Baking Company, for 1865.

(For which see Appendix.)

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

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

The Bill for preventing Collisions at Sea, on the coasts of this Colony.

The Bill to revive the Act 23. Vic., cap. 6, and to amend the Law for the Prevention of Nuisances.

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

Ordered,—That the following Notice of Motion do take precedence of all orders of the day and notices of motion, on Monday the 26th inst.,—

Whereas, A Bill entitled “ An Act for the Regulation of the Currency,” passed 25th March, 1863, directing all public accounts to be kept in Dollars and Cents, and the Mercantile community not having adopted the aforesaid system of Decimal Currency,

Resolved,—That until the Decimal system of Dollars and Cents is made compulsory in Newfoundland, it may be optional with the Government to issue an order that all public accounts shall be kept “ all public monies paid and received, all verdicts recovered and judgments entered, and other legal proceedings taken” in the currency of pounds, shillings and pence, so as to assimilate them with the accounts kept, and monies paid and received by the Mercantile community.

Resolved,—That a Bill be introduced embodying the foregoing resolutions.

On motion of Mr. HOGSETT, seconded by the Hon. A SHEA,

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accom-

panying petition of Thomas Murphy, Keeper of the half-way house, Salmonier Road, praying for assistance to repair the said house, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Charles Randall, of Heart's Content, praying for an increase of salary, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Catherine Ferguson, (widow of William Ferguson, late Sergeant of Police,) respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

Mr. PROUSE, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to establish a Homestead Law in this Colony, which was read a first time.

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

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, move an Address

to the Governor, on the petition of John Whiteway and others, praying for a grant to complete the Road to the Limestone Quarry at Topsail.

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a petition from Patrick Caul and others, of Coady's Well, which were received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from Torbay to the Portugal Cove road.

Also, from Henry Snow and others, of Quidi Vidi, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from thence to St. John's.

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

Mr. HOGSETT presented a petition from John Whiteway and others, of St. John's and Topsail, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road to the Limestone Quarry, at Topsail.

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

He also presented a petition from Patrick Holden & Brothers, of Harbor Main, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road leading to their farm.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented a petition from John Anderson and others, of Western Point, Indian Harbor and Little Poole, which was received and read, praying for a grant in support of the School there.

Also, from William LeGallais and others, of Codroy, which was received and read, praying for a grant in support of the School there.

Also, from George Quilton Hart and others, of Burgeo, which was received and read, praying for a grant to construct a Tank there.

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

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the petitions from the inhabitants of Codroy and of Western Point.

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

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at 3 of the clock.

Monday, 26th February, 1866.

Mr. WYATT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Attorney General for a Return showing the amount of Expenditure for

Poor Relief in the different settlements of Bonavista and Trinity Bays, for the year 1865.

Also, that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. Colonial Secretary what action has been taken on the Address to His Excellency the Governor, passed last Session, on the subject of the petition of George Bridle; and also if any measures have been adopted towards the erection of a Beacon or Harbor Light at the entrance of Greenspound, Bonavista Bay.

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a return of the number of Sheep imported by the Agricultural Society for breeding purposes, where the same have been located, and under whose charge in each locality, and under what conditions, and also how many of the said Sheep are now actually alive.

Mr. KAVANAGH presented petitions from John Kelly and others, of Pouch Cove, and from Martin Keough and others, of Quidi Vidi, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair roads in those localities.

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

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from Samuel Ruby and others, of Bay Bulls Road, from Edward Heasy and others, of Freshwater Road, and from Richard Cahil and others, of Waterford Bridge and neighbourhood, which were severally received and read, praying for a grant to repair roads in those localities.

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

Mr. TALBOT presented a petition from Richard Cahil and others, of the South Side of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from Vail's Bridge, on the South Side, to Waterford Bridge.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented a petition from Patrick Walsh and others, of old Placentia Road, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the said road.

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

Mr. FUREY presented a petition from Michael Costello and others, of Salmon Cove, in the District of Harbor Main, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a Branch Road from the Main line to their Farms.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from William Kirby and others, of King's Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the Main Street there.

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

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented petitions from William Sinnott and others, of Old Placentia and Bay Bulls Roads, Robert Muggridge and others, of Heavy Tree Road, and from John Burridge and others, of Heavy Tree Road, near Peter Short's, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair roads in these localities.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented a petition from William Ryan and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the Road to Ryan's and Brennan's Farms, between the Petty Harbor and Bay Bulls Roads.

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

Mr. MARCH presented a petition from Charles Granger and others, of Trinity, which was received and read, praying for a grant to erect a Light-House on Skirvink in Trinity Bay.

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

Mr. EVANS presented a petition from Francis Moran and others, of Corbin, which was received and read, praying for a grant to establish a Ferry there.

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

THE HON. RECEIVER GENERAL presented petitions from George Neary and others, of Protestant Town, Portugal Cove Road, William Goss and others, of Manning's Hill, Torbay, Thomas Goss and others, of Torbay, and from Alfred Goss and others of Tapper's Cove, Torbay Bay, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to complete roads in those localities.

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

Mr. EVANS presented a petition from James Moran and others, of Parley's Island, District of Burin, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road there, and also for a grant to encourage education there.

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

Mr. LEAMON presented a petition from Samuel Wilcox and others, of Brigus, South Side, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road from thence to the main line at Bull Cove.

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

Mr. GLEN presented a petition from Richard Cashin and others, of Cape Broyle, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make

a road through the harbor, and construct a Bridge over the South West Gut.

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

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY presented a petition from Stephen Jillars and others, of Western Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road from the main line to their houses and farms.

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

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

Report of J. Winter, Esq., on collection of Revenue at Labrador, for 1865.

Report of James S. Hayward, on a visit on Revenue service to the Western portions of Newfoundland.

Report of M. T. Knight, Esq., Sub-Collector, Straits of Belle Isle, for 1865.

(For which see Appendix.)

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

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

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on consideration of the following Resolutions:—

Whereas,—A Bill entitled an Act for the Regulation of the Currency, passed 25th March, 1853, directing all Public Accounts to be kept in Dollars and Cents, and the Mercantile community not having adopted the aforesaid system of Decimal Currency,—

Resolved,—That until the decimal system of Dollars and Cents is made compulsory in Newfoundland, it may be optional with the Government to issue an order that all Public Accounts shall be kept, all Public Moneys paid and received, all Verdicts received and Judgements entered, and other legal proceedings taken, in the Currency of Pounds, Shillings and Pence, so as to assimilate them with the Accounts kept, and Moneys paid and received by the Mercantile community.

Resolved,—That a Bill be introduced embodying the foregoing Resolutions.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. LEAMON took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Mr. GLEN moved, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT, that the Committee resume for the purpose of considering the following Resolutions:—

Whereas,—A Bill entitled an Act for the Regulation of the Currency, passed 25th March, 1853, directing all Public Accounts to be kept in Dollars and Cents, and the Mercantile community not having adopted the aforesaid system of Decimal Currency,—

Resolved,—That until the Decimal system of Dollars and Cents is made compulsory in Newfoundland, it may be optional with the Government to issue an order that all Public Accounts shall be kept, all Public Moneys paid and received, all Verdicts received and Judgements entered, and other legal proceedings taken, in the Currency of Pounds, Shillings and Pence, so as to assimilate them with the Accounts kept, and Moneys paid and received by the Mercantile community.

Resolved,—That the Governor-in-Council may at any time suspend the 11th section of the Act, 26 Vic. Cap. 18, by giving one Month's notice thereof in the *Royal Gazette*.

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

For the Motion—7.

Mr. Glen,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Hogsett,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Kearney,
 “ Furey.

Against the Motion—13.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ Solicitor General,
 “ A. Shea,
 Mr. Rendell,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Knight,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Barron,
 “ Evans,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Bennett.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. KAVANAGH gave notice that on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Attorney General, if it is the intention of the Government to take any action to prevent Bait being supplied to the French by our Fishermen.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. Leader of the Government to lay on the table of the House, a detailed statement of the sum of £3017 11 9 currency, which appears in the Poor Expen-

diture for 1865, for Road Work, District of St. John's, showing the character of the work, the localities, and when carried out, and whether by tender or day's works, and wages paid.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at three of the o'clock.

Tuesday, 27th February, 1866.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a petition from J. T. Parsons, of Flat Islands, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make roads there.

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

MR. EVANS presented a petition from George Goddard & others, of Spoon Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete roads there.

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

MR. BURTON presented a petition from Joseph Goodland, Constable, Bonavista, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary.

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

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a petition from George Lake, senior and others, of Fortune, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the Breakwater there.

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

He also presented a petition from Richard Dunphy and others, of St. Lawrence, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from thence to Great Lawn.

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

MR. BENNETT presented a petition from Wm. Kepple White and others, of Harbor Breton, Fortune Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the wall of the Cemetery there.

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

He also presented a petition from Charles S. Bremner and others, of Sagona, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road there.

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

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from James Baird and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from Mount Ken to the Topsail road.

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

Mr. FURY presented a petition from Matthew Waugh and others, of South Shore, Conception Bay, Horse Cove, Lance Cove, Belle Isle and Portugal Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the Public Wharf at Topsail.

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

He also presented petitions from Patrick Grace and others, of Salmon Cove, Gasters, James Hearn and others, of Colliers, and from John Sullivan and others, of Chapel's Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to complete roads in those localities.

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

Mr. OAKLEY presented a petition from Joseph Todhunter and others, of Greenspond, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road leading to the Wesleyan Chapel there.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented petitions from David Doody and others, of Torbay, Samuel Noseworthy and others, of Pouch Cove, and from Wm. Burke and others of Flat Rock, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair and make roads in those localities.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented a petition from Joseph Perry and others, of Catalina, which was received and read, praying that a law may be passed, by which vessels can be compelled not to sail on the Seal Fishery before the 10th of March.

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

Mr. BURTON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the Petition of Joseph Goodland, Constable, of Bonavista.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on Tuesday the 6th of March next, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means, and that this notice take precedence of the Orders of the day.

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

of the Whole, upon the Bill for Preventing Collisions at sea, on the coast of this Island.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. GREEN took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

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

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying petition of John Whiteway and others, praying for the opening of a road to the Limestone Quarry at Topsail, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

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

Resolved,—That the following Addresses be severally presented to his Excellency the Governor.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c., &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accom-

panying petition of W. W. LeGallais and others, inhabitants of Cod Roy, on the French Shore, on the subject of Education, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying petition of John Anderson and others, inhabitants of Western Point, Indian Harbour and Little Poile, on the subject of Education, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee of the Whole on the Confederation of the B. N. A. Provinces stand first on the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. FUREY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the subject of the Public Wharf at Topsail.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the performance of Quarantine and to establish Boards of Health.

Also, for a Bill to amend the Act for the establishment of a Board of Works.

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

Wednesday, 28th February, 1866.

Mr. PROWSE presented a petition from John Cunningham and others, of Burgeo, which was received and read, praying for a grant to erect and maintain a Lock-up House or Gaol there.

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

He also presented a petition from Philip LeMotte and others, of

Burgeo, which was received and read, praying for a grant to enable them to cut a canal through the Broad Marsh at Grandy's Brook.

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

Mr. HOGSETT presented a petition from William James LeDrew and others, of Kelligrews, and from Joseph Kelly and others, of Lance Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to complete roads there.

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

He also presented a petition from Robert Reader, late Stipendiary Magistrate of Old Perlican, which were received and read, setting forth that he had been dismissed from that office on the 24th April 1861, by the late Governor, Sir Alexander Bannerman, without having been furnished with the charges preferred against him, and praying that an investigation may be made into the matter, with a view to compensating him for the loss sustained, should the grounds of his dismissal be proved wrong.

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

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the Petition of Robert Reader, late Stipendiary Magistrate of Old Perlican, and to report thereon to the House.

Mr. KNIGHT presented a petition from James Winsor and others, of Exploits Island, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road from thence to Thomas Wall's Cove.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from Joseph Ackerman, Constable, of Bonavista, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the foregoing petition of Joseph Ackerman.

Mr. FURRY presented a petition from Peter Quinlan and others, of the North Side of Holyrood, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from thence to Harbor Main.

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

Mr. GLEN presented a petition from John Driscoll and others, of Toad's Cove, which was received and read, praying that a law may be passed to prevent the use of Bultows in carrying on the Fishery of this Colony.

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

The Hon. A. SHEA presented a petition from James Murphy and others, of St. Mary's, Salmonier and John's Pond, in St. Mary's Bay, which was received and read, praying for the passage of an Act to prevent the use of bultows in the fisheries of this Colony.

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

The Hon. A. SHEA gave notice that, on Thursday next, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the state of the Colony as respects its present means for the support of the people, with a view to such measures as may tend to a further development of our resources.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that, on Monday, the fifth day of March, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit, in certain cases, the use of bultows and cod nets in the codfishery of this Colony.

Mr. WYATT gave notice that, on Monday next, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Seal fishery.

(A Message from His Excellency the Governor.)

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

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Newfoundland, 28th February, 1866.

A. MUSGRAVE.

The Governor submits for the information of the Honorable House of Assembly, a communication from the Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the advantages to this Colony which might be anticipated from the appointment of a British Consular Officer at St. Pierre.

2.—The Governor would readily make known the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce to Her Majesty's Imperial Government, with whom alone the power resides of making such an appointment; but he is persuaded that Her Majesty's Government would be averse to any officer being appointed for whom suitable remuneration is not provided, and that it would not be regarded as proper that any such expense should be defrayed from the Imperial funds, when the purposes in view appertain entirely to the Colony.

3.—The Governor, therefore, recommends the Assembly to consider the propriety of assigning a sufficient salary to any officer so to be appointed, and the Governor will then be happy to bring the wishes of the Legislature to the notice of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Newfoundland, 28th February, 1866.

A. MUSGRAVE.

The Governor forwards for the information of the Honorable House of Assembly, a Report from Mr. Birkett, the Magistrate in Harbor Breton, which contains strong representations of the injury done to the Herring Fishery on the South Coast, by disregard of the provisions of the Act of 1862, for the better protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries. Repeated communications have been made on this subject from residents on the South Coast, and the matter was also brought prominently to the notice of the Government, in a letter from the Chamber of Commerce, of the 5th of April last; but it is believed to be impossible effectually to enforce the law without the services of an officer specially charged with the superintendence of its provisions; and it is necessary that he should be provided with a steamer for the purpose of moving from place to place on the coast during the season when the action of the law is most required.

2. The Governor, therefore, submits to the Assembly the propriety of providing the necessary funds for carrying out this service.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a petition from William Ryan and others, of Torbay, and from Patrick Stamp and others, of Flat Rock, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to complete roads in those localities.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the Herring Fishery on the South Coast of this Island.

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

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Joseph Goodland, praying for increase of salary, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

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

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying petition from Patrick Dealy and others, inhabitants of the South Shore, Topsail, Lance Cove, Belle Isle, Horse Cove and Portugal Cove, praying for repairs to the Public Wharf at Topsail, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented the following Bills, which were severally received and read.

A Bill to amend the Quarantine Act, and for the establishment of a Board of Health.

A Bill to amend the Act for the Establishment of a Board of Works.

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill for Preventing Collisions at Sea, on the Coast of this Island, was read a third time time, as engrossed.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act for Preventing Collisions at Sea, on the Coasts, within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Colony.”

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Bill to amend the Nuisance Act.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RENDELL took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Ordered,—That the Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow
Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 3 of the clock.

Thursday, 1st March, 1866.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from James Morgan and others, residents near the Black Marsh, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from Pokenham Path to the Topsail Road through the said Marsh.

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

MR. BARRON presented a petition from John McGrath, of St. John's, which were received and read, praying that he may be paid a balance of wages due him since 1860, when employed by some members of the Government of that time in superintending the bringing of emigrants to this country.

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

MR. BARRON gave notice that on to-morrow he would move an address to His Excellency the Governor, on the foregoing petition of John McGrath.

MR. KNIGHT presented a petition from John Ludlow, Constable, of Fogo, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary.

He also presented a petition from Richard Hamilton and others, of Exploits, which were received and read, praying the appointment of a letter carrier from Twillingate to Ward's Harbor.

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

MR. BARRON presented a petition from Michael Christopher and others, of Mal Bay, Admiral's Beech and Mosquito Island, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open and complete roads in those localities.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented a petition from Richard White and others, of Petty Harbour, which was received and read, praying that the Act for the destruction of Dogs in this Colony, may be discontinued in that settlement.

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

Mr. OAKLEY presented a petition from George Bridle, Constable, of Greenspond, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented petitions from Andrew Malone and others, of Freshwater, and from William Martin and others, of Torbay Road, which were severally received and read, praying for road grants in those localities.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from William Tilley and others, of Indian Arm, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from thence to Plate Cove.

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

The hon COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following documents :—

Letter from the Hon. A. Shea to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of a tour of Inspection, with a view to ascertain localities suitable for Agricultural settlement in this Colony.

Report of Mr. Inspector Oke, in reference to situation on North Side of Bonavista Bay for a Lighthouse.

(For which see Appendix.)

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to amend the Nuisance Act, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled Act to revive an Act passed in the 23rd year of the Reign of Her Present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the Prevention of Nuisances in the Towns of St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Brigus, and to amend the Laws for the Prevention of Nuisances."

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

Mr. PROWSE moved, seconded by the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL,

That the Bill to establish a Homestead Law in this Colony, be now read a second time.

After debate,

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

The Hon ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following document:—

Copies of communications received from the Hon. E. M. Archibald, C. B., British Consul at New York, with reference to negotiations for renewal of Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

(For which see Appendix.)

Ordered that the document lie on the table.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the leader of the Government if it is the intention of the Government to take any action on the petition from St. George's Bay, of last session, in favour of appointing a Magistrate, Preventive Officer, &c.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow, at 3 of the clock.

Friday, 2nd March, 1866.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion, that the Bill to establish the Homestead Law in this Colony, be now read a second time.

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

For the Motion—6.

Mr. Prowse,
 “ Barron,
 “ Casey,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Furey,
 “ Talbot,

Against the Motion—17.

Hon Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ Solicitor General,
 “ A. Shea,
 The Surveyor General,
 Mr. Rendell,
 “ Wyatt,
 “ Knight,
 “ Evans,
 “ Green,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Burton,
 “ Bennett,
 “ Hogsett,
 “ Renouf.

So it passed in the negative, and ordered accordingly.

Mr. HOGSETT moved, seconded by Mr. RENOUF,

That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the petition of Robert Reader, praying for inquiry into the cause of his dismissal from the office of Stipendiary Magistrate of Old Perlican, in the year 1861.

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

For the Motion—7.

Mr. Hogsett,
 “ Glen,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Kearney,
 “ Furey.

Against the Motion—17.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ Solicitor General,
 “ A. Shea,
 The Surveyor General,
 Mr. Rendell,
 “ Wyatt,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Knight,
 “ Evans,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Barron,
 “ Green,
 “ Casey,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Burton.

So it passed in the negative, and ordered accordingly.

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

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
 Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over
 the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
 encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Joseph Ackerman, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

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

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration a message from Your Excellency respecting the Protection of the Herring Fishery, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to adopt measures to enforce the Laws affecting the same, as suggested by Your Excellency, and for which this House will indemnify Your Excellency in the Bill of Supply.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented a petition from George Quinton Stuart and others, of Burgeo, which was received and read, praying for a grant to extend the main road to Upper Burgeo.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from Richard Tilly and others, of Bonavista, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from Church street round old Day's Pond.

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

Mr. KNIGHT presented a petition from Thomas Roberts and others, of Twillingate, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete and open roads from thence to Little Harbor, Parson's Harbor, Lowland Cove and Burt's Cove.

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

The CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from Patrick Neil and others, of Freshwater, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from St. John's.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a petition from Philip You and others, of Torbay and Portugal Cove, from Philip Kinshella and others, of Freshwater, and from Patrick Ryan and others, of Torbay, which were severally received and read, praying for road grants in those localities.

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

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

Monday, 5th March, 1866.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY presented a petition from John G. Ward, of Long Beach, North Shore Conception Bay, and from Nathaniel Follet, of Western Bay, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair roads in these localities.

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

Mr. KNIGHT presented a petition from G. H. Hooper and others, of Moreton's Harbor, Tizzard's Harbor and Western Head, and from John Taylor and others, of the same settlements, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to complete roads there.

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

Mr. RORKE presented a petition from Peter McBay and others, Constables, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary.

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

He also presented a petition from W. J. Hoyles and others, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for a grant for the erection of a Police Station there.

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

He also presented a petition from Patrick Hyde and others, of the South Side of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for a grant to extend the road from thence to the main road.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a petition from John Harvey and others, of Portugal Cove, and from Morgan Toole and others, of Pouch Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair roads there.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented petitions from Michael Fennessy and others, of Middle Cove, Thomas Kelly and others, of Middle Cove, and from Robert Finn and others, of Torbay, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to complete roads in those localities.

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

Mr. RORKE presented a petition from John Moran, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying compensation for land taken from him in 1861, to widen the public street there.

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

Mr. TALBOT presented a petition from Laurence Mackey, of Carbonear

which was received and read, praying that his salary, as teacher of the Grammar School there, since the 30th January, 1865, may be paid him.

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

Mr. GLEN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Honorable Colonial Secretary for a return of all monies paid for election expenses in the different Districts of the Colony, particularizing the amount paid to each Returning Officer, Deputy Returning Officer, Poll Clerk, and for each Booth.

Mr. OAKLEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to cause to be laid on the table of the House, a return of the late Election Expenses of Bonavista, as furnished by the Returning Officer of that District.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor presented to the House the following documents.

Report of Captain Hood, of H. M. S. *Pylades*, of his Cruize on the South and West Coasts of Newfoundland and Straits of Belle Isle, in 1865.

Report of Captain Hood, of H. M. S. *Pylades*, of his Cruize on the North Coast of Labrador, in 1865.

Report and General Account of the Harbor Grace Water Company, for 1865.

Replies to Circular from Colonial Secretary, on the operation of the Act 28 Vic. Cap. 7, in the several districts of this Colony.

Report of Major Mesham, upon the present state of the Volunteer Force.

Return of voyages made by the Steamer *Ariel*, to the North and West, for the year 1865.

Return of Sheep imported by the Agricultural Society, where located, and in whose care placed, in 1865.

(For which see Appendix.)

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the subject of Confederation of the British North American Colonies.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had made some

progress in the business to them referred, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit to sit again, on the further consideration thereof.

Ordered,—That the Committee stand first on the order of the day for Wednesday next.

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

Tuesday, 6th March, 1866.

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Committee of Audit on the Poor Expenditure for the years 1860 to 1865 inclusive.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 3 of the clock.

Wednesday, 7th March, 1866.

Mr. PARSONS presented petitions from Thomas Sinnot and others, of Torbay, Patrick Hoolahan and others, of Freshwater, Joseph Shea and others, of Pouch Cove, and from John Brian and others, of Outer Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair roads in those localities.

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

Mr. PARSONS also presented a petition from Joseph Bacon, school-master, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for compensation for loss sustained by him as a private teacher, from the establishment of endowed schools.

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

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the petition of Joseph Bacon.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following documents :

Board of Works accounts for the year 1865.

Report of T. S. Dwyer, Esq., Inspector of Weights and Measures, for 1865.

Reports on the Salmon Fisheries at Labrador, Fogo, Grand Bank, and Fortune.

[For which see Appendix.]

Ordered.—That the said documents do lie upon the table.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Confederation of the B. N. A. Colonies.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Usher of the Black Rod being at the door,

The CHAIRMAN left the Chair of the Committee,

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master in Chancery brought down the following Message.

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bill sent up for concurrence, entitled “An Act for preventing collisions at sea on the coasts within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Colony,” with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
March 7th, 1866. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

The amendments by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, intituled, “an Act for preventing collisions at

Sea, on the coasts within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Colony," were read a first time, and are as follows :

Expunge the whole of the second section.

At the commencement of the third section, before the word " Fishing," insert the words " Coasting vessels," and in the first line of same section, after the word " when," insert the words " under sail. At the end of same section, after the word " light," insert the words " at the mast head, when practicable, or in the most conspicuous place the circumstances will admit of: Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to vessels carrying lights as provided by Imperial Legislation."

Let the third section so amended stand for the second.

The fourth for the third.

The fifth for the fourth.

The sixth for the fifth.

The seventh for the sixth, and

The eighth for the seventh.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
March 6th, 1866. }

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave sit again, and stand first on the order of the day for to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 3 of the clock.

Thursday, 8th March, 1866.

Mr. KAVANAGH presented petitions from Michael Rorke and others, of Outer Cove, David Bulger and others, of Portugal Cove, Andrew Devereux and others, of Logy Bay, and from Jonathan Bradburry and

others, of Torbay, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to make and repair roads roads in those localities.

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

Mr. LEAMON presented a petition from James Burke and others, of River Head and South Side, Brigus, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from Thomas Antle's to the main line.

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

The HON RECEIVER GENERAL presented a petition from Patrick Barry and others, of Major's Path, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete that road.

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

Mr. RORKE presented a petition from Kennedy Thomey, of Mosquitto, Conception Bay, which was received and read, praying for compensation for the loss of twenty-three sheep destroyed on his farm by dogs last year.

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

Mr. RORKE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the petition of Kennedy Thomey.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the Confederation of the B. N. A. Provinces.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee that they had considered the question to them referred, and had come to a certain resolution thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the resolution in at the Clerk's table, where it was read as follows:

WHEREAS this House has recently, in reply to the Speech of his Excellency the Governor, on opening the present Session, abstained from pronouncing any decision on the proposal for a Union of the Colonies, or on the details of that measure as regards this Colony, and considering the present uncertain state of public sentiment on this grave question, and being unadvised of the action thereon that may be taken or contemplated by the other Provinces, it is

RESOLVED,—That whilst duly regardful of the momentous character of this subject, and of the promise to His Excellency to give it attention, yet, as no information has been received demanding its immediate reconsideration, this House does not deem it expedient to enter upon its discussion with a view to any decision thereon.

On motion that the Report be adopted, Mr. HOGSETT moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. TALBOT,

That the Report be not received, and that the following resolutions be substituted in lieu thereof.

WHEREAS the question of Confederation has been brought before the people of this Colony and the Legislature thereof by a Despatch of the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date "Downing Street, 3rd December, 1864," and by Resolutions adopted by the Quebec Conference, accompanying the same.

RESOLVED,—That the circumstances of this Colony present insuperable difficulties to the adoption by its people of the proposed Confederation; and that the almost universal opinion of the inhabitants of Newfoundland is opposed to an union with Canada.

RESOLVED,—That under the constitution at present enjoyed by the people of Newfoundland, the principle of self-government has been fully conceded and recognised by the Parent State; and therefore this House cannot assent to the proposition contained in his Excellency's Reply to the Address of this House,—that "the minor objections of this Colony should, of necessity, give way before the pressure of the more weighty motives of national interest," without the assent of the people of this Colony being first had thereto.

RESOLVED,—That under any circumstances the conditions of the Quebec Resolutions as regards this Colony, are for the most part inapplicable to its necessities, and are not calculated to carry out the objects proposed to be subserved by the said Resolutions.

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

For the Amendment—7.

Mr. Hogsett,
 " Glen,
 " Kavanagh,
 " Renouf,
 " Talbot,
 " Kearney,
 " Furey.

Against the Amendment—18.

Hon Attorney General,
 " Colonial Secretary,
 " Receiver General,
 " Solicitor General,
 " A. Shea,
 The Surveyor General,
 Chairman Board Works,
 Mr. Leamon,
 " Knight,
 " March,
 " Evans,
 " Prowse,
 " Rorke,
 " Barron,
 " Green,
 " Oakley,
 " Burton,
 " Bennett.

So it passed in the negative.

And the question on the original motion being then put, the House again divided, when there appeared—

For the Motion—17.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ Solicitor General,
 “ A. Shea,
 The Surveyor General,
 Chairman Board Works,
 Mr. Leamon,
 “ Knight,
 “ March,
 “ Evans,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Barton,
 “ Gann,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Barton.

Against the Motion—7.

Mr. Hogsett,
 “ Glen,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Kearney,
 “ Furey.

So it passed in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly.

At Ten o'clock, the names of members present being taken down, as follows:—

Hon. Attorney General, Mr. Glen, Mr. Hogsett, Mr. Renouf, Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. Furey, Mr. Kearney, and Mr. Talbot,

Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House for want of a quorum.

Friday, 9th March, 1866.

Mr. RENOUF presented a petition from Robert Moggridge and others of the Heavy Tree Road and neighbourhood, and from James Neil and others, of Freshwater Road, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and complete roads in those localities.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from James Saint and others, of Bonavista, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road from Lance Cove to Bayley's Cove.

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

He also presented a petition from James Bindon and others, of Salvage, Bonavista Bay, which was received and read, praying that a Way office may be established there.

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

Mr. HOGSEY presented a petition from John Veitch and others, of Holyrood, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the roads there.

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

Mr. WYATT presented a petition from George Vernan and others, of Cat Cove and New Bonaventure, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road between these settlements.

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

Mr. RORKE presented a petition from John F. Apsey and others, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for a grant to construct a Breakwater there.

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

The CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from John Furlong and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road to Gregory Griffin's on the Petty Harbor road.

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

Mr. GLEN gave notice that, in Committee of the whole on Ways and Means, he would propose the following Resolution :

That Fishing Tackle, viz. Lines, Twines, Nets, Seines &c , and Salt be admitted free of duty into Newfoundland.

Mr. HOGSEY gave notice, that he will move in Committee on Ways and Means, that the duties on manufactured goods be raised to twenty per cent., *ad valorem*.

Mr. KNIGHT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the subject of the petition of J. Hamilton and others, on the subject of Postal Communication.

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had made

some progress in the business to them referred, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

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

Mr. HOGSETT, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to Prevent the use of Bultows, Spillers, &c. in the Fisheries of this Colony, which was read a first time.

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

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

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the Poor Expenditure, for the years 1860 to 1865 inclusive.

Ordered,—That Mr. Hogsett, Mr. Renouf, Mr. Barton, Mr. Leamon and Mr. Rorke do form the Committee.

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

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Kennedy Thoomey, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee of the whole on the state of the Colony stand first on the order of the day for Monday next.

(A Message from His Excellency the Governor.)

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

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Newfoundland, 9th March, 1866.

A. MUSGRAVE.

The Governor forwards for the information of the Honorable House

of Assembly a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, repeating the expression of the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces contained in his former Despatch, No. 31, of the 24th June, 1865. The Despatch now enclosed was intended by the Governor to accompany that former communication when laid before the Legislature, but he finds that through some inadvertence it has not yet been submitted to their notice.

(For Copy of Despatch see Appendix.)

Ordered,—That the said documents lie on the table.

The HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House Report of J. Hayward, under date 30th Dec., 1865, on visit to St. George's Bay, on Government service.

(For which see Appendix.)

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

The hon COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following documents :—

Surveyor General's Returns of Grants issued, and Licenses for Mines, for 1865.

(For which see Appendix.)

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

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at three of the clock.

Monday, 12th March, 1866.

Mr. KNIGHT presented a petition from Jacob Jones and others, of Shoe Cove, which was received and read, praying that the use of Bultows in the fishery of this Colony may be discontinued.

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

Mr. MARCH presented petitions from Peter Mansfield, of Indian Point, Trinity Bay South, and from Moses Butler and others, of Russell's Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair roads there.

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

Mr. BARRON presented a petition from James Murphy and others, of Salmonier, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road on the South Side of the Arm.

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

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from Thomas Traverse and others, of Horse Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from Broad Cove Bridge to the Topsail road.

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

He also presented a petition from John Walker and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair Walker's Bridge.

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the State of the Colony.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BARRON took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Tuesday, 13th March, 1866.

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a petition from Kyran Phillan and others, of Torbay, and from John Sankey and others, of Seal's Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to complete roads in those localities.

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

Mr. FURY presented a petition from John Haddon and others, of Long Pond, Wm. Butler and others, of Kelligrews, and from Isaac Ledrew and others, of the same place, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to complete roads in those settlements.

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the further consideration of the state of the Colony.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BARRON took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair,

The Black Rod being at the door.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master in Chancery brought down the following Message.

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bill sent up entitled, “An Act for the prevention of Nuisances in the towns of Saint John’s, Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Brigus, and to amend the laws for the prevention of nuisances,” without amendment.

LAURENCE O’BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
March 13th, 1866. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN resumed the Chair of the Committee,

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee stand first on the order of the day for Thursday next.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to continue the Act 28 Vic., entitled “An Act to make further provision against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and injuries to the person by Dogs.”

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

Wednesday, 14th March, 1866.

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee stand first on the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. TALBOT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. Attorney General, if any sum of money has been paid by the Government to Mr. Wells, lately a teacher at Carbonear, on account of the Carbonear Grammar School, or any other School.

Mr. BENNETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 27th Vic., entitled "An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company's Act, and also of the Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company."

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

Thursday, 15th March, 1866.

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

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of Privilege.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Mr. PROWSE, from the Select Committee on Printing, Reporting and Publishing the Debates of the House, presented the report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read as follows:—

The Committee appointed by the House of Assembly to report on the Publishing, Reporting, and Printing of the House, beg to report as follows:—

That having made a full and searching enquiry into the complaints that have been made, from time to time, by various members, respecting the publication of the Reports, and the non-publication of some of the members' speeches therein.

In the course of their investigation, they have examined all the Reporters and the Foreman of the "Express" Office, and they find that Mr. Seaton's mismanagement is the sole cause of the nonpublication of the debates daily, and within at least two days after the speeches have been delivered in the Assembly.

That as Mr. Seaton has promised to comply with the terms contained in the first Report of this Committee, and to have the Reports which are now so long in arrear, finished up to the day preceding their publication in the "Express," by Wednesday next, we recommend that he should be allowed this time to complete his undertaking, and that if his engagement be not fulfilled by that day, we consider that the publication of the Debates in the so-called Daily "Express" should be discontinued. As regards the suppression of Mr. A. Shea's speech, we are of opinion that the fault lies wholly with the honorable member himself, and that as regards the Attorney General's speech on the petition of Robert Reader, the fault appears to us to lie with one of the Assistant Reporters, who, as it appears by the evidence, has, under a mistaken view of his duty, assumed a wholly unauthorized authority and responsibility in suppressing it.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. PROWSE,

Chairman,

JOHN KAVANAGH,

ROBERT J. PARSONS,

JOHN T. BURTON.

Committee Room, House of Assembly,

March 14th, 1866.

Ordered.—That the said report do lie upon the table.

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

Friday, 16th March, 1866.

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

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

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

TABLE OF DUTIES FOR 1866.

Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry, the gallon.....	\$0 08
Apples, the barrel.....	0 30
Bacon and Hams, Smoked Beef and Sausages, the cwt.....	1 00
Beef, Salted and Cured, the barrel of 200lb.....	0 50
Biscuit or Bread, the cwt.....	0 06
Butter	0 70
Cheese	1 25
Chocolate and Cocoa, the lb.....	0 02
Cigars, the M.....	2 64
Coffee, the lb.....	0 02
Coal, imported or brought into the port of St. John's, the ton....	0 25
Confectionery, the cwt.....	3 30
Feathers and Feather Beds, the lb.....	0 02
Fish, Salted, Dried and Pickled, being of Foreign catch and cure, for every cwt imported.....	1 32

Flour, the barrel.....	0 36
Fruit, dried, the lb.....	0 02
“ other descriptions, except Apples, the \$100.....	5 00
Lumber, the M.—.....	0 60
Molasses, the gall.....	0 05
Oatmeal and Indian Meal, the barrel.....	0 12
Pork, the barrel of 200lb.....	0 70
Salt, the ton.....	0 12
Shingles, the M.....	0 20
Shooks and Staves, manufactured and dressed, the \$100.....	11 00
Spirits, viz.,—Brandy or other Spirits, not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes’s Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof the gallon	1 20
All other Spirits of greater strength than forty-three over proof, shall be deemed to be undefined spirits, and subject to duty accordingly.	
Gin and Rum—Not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes’s Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon.....	0 60
Whiskey—Not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes’s Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon.....	0 80
Cordials, Shrub, and other Spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid	0 50
Sugar—Loaf and Refined, the cwt.....	3 20
Unrefined, the cwt.....	1 98
Bastard, the cwt.....	2 40
Tea—Souchong, Congou and Bohea, the lb.....	0 08
All other Sorts, the lb.....	0 10
Tobacco—Manufactured and Leaf, the lb.....	0 07
Stems, the cwt.....	0 50
Timber, the ton.....	0 30
Vinegar, per gallon.....	0 06
Wines—Viz., Port, Madeira, Hock, Burgundy and Champagne, per gallon.....	1 00
Sherry, 12 and a half per cent. ad valorem, and the gallon	0 72
Spanish Red, Sicilian, Figueira Red, Lisbon Common, Manzanilla, Sweet Malaga, Cape, and Claret, the gallon	0 24
All other Wines, 12 and a half per cent ad valorem, and the gallon.....	0 60
Anchors and Chain Cables. Copper and Composition Metal for Ships, Viz., Bar, Bolt and Sheathing, Nails, Iron, viz., Bar, Bolt, Sheathing and Sheet, Wrought Nails, Cordage and Hemp Cables, Oakum, Canvas, Corks and Corkwood, Fishing Tackle, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Raw Turpen-	

pentine, Staves, undressed, Masts, and Spars, Barley, Oats, Rice, Indian Corn, Pease, Bran, per \$100.....	5 50
Medicine.....	5 50
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not otherwise enumerated, described or charged with Duty in this Act, and not otherwise exempt, the \$100.....	11 00
Packages in which Dry Goods are imported, the \$100.....	11 00

LOCAL DISTILLATION.

Rum—Not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon.....	0 40
Brandy, Gin, or other Spirits, not herein defined or enumerated, not exceeding the strength of Proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon.....	0 48

Section II.—All Articles in the following Table shall be exempt from any Duty, viz :—

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Printing Presses, Printing Paper (Royal and Demy). Types and all other Printing Materials. Printed Books, Pamphlets, Maps and Charts. Coin and Bullion, Hemp, Flax, Tow. Plants, Trees and Shrubs, Limestone. Specimens illustrative of Natural History.
Works of Art, viz.,—Engravings, Painting and Statuary, not intended for sale.
Articles imported for religious purposes, and not intended for sale.
Manures of all kinds.
Arms, Clothing and Provisions for Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces.
Passengers' Baggage, Household Furniture, and Working Tools and Implements; used and in use of any person arriving in the Island.
Refuse Rice, Seeds for Agricultural purposes.
Vegetables of all sorts, Hides or pieces of Hides, not tanned, curried or dressed.
Animals of all kinds. Coals (except when imported or brought into St. John's.)
Poultry and Fresh Meats.
Articles of every description, imported for the use of the Governor.
Donations of Clothing, specially imported for distribution by any Charitable Society.
Cotton Yarn, Pig Iron, Coke, Bark for tanning Leather.
Sulphuric Acid, when used for the manufacture of Manure.
Materials for sheathing the bottoms of Vessels, such as Zinc, Copper, and composition Metal, together with Nails, Paper or Felt, which may be used under the same, shall be free and exempt from Duty

when imported in Vessels on which they are intended to be used, and entered as Ship's Stores ; such Sheathing and Materials to be so used before the ship again leaves port, or the same shall be entered for Duty in the ordinary way.

Fish, British caught and cured.

Twines required for manufacturing Nets in this Colony. Dye Stuffs.

DRAWBACK.

20 cents per cwt. on Bread manufactured in this Colony, from Flour on which duty has been paid.

BOUNTY.

One Dollar per ton on Vessels built in this Colony after the passing of this Act.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the foregoing table of Duties upon Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into Newfoundland, and exemptions, bounties and drawbacks be adopted, and be substituted for the table of Duties contained in the present Revenue Act.

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to bring in a Revenue Bill in accordance with the preceding Resolutions, and with the usual and proper clauses to give effect thereto.

On motion that the report be adopted, Mr. HOGSETT moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. RENOUF.

That the Duty on Flour be reduced to twenty cents per barrel, and that the difference between that tax and the one proposed by the Government be made up by increased duties on manufactured goods, viz., Silks, Satins, &c., and on Wines.

That the duties on Bread and Flour imported, be so regulated as to preserve the same amount of protection as that proposed by the Government on Biscuit manufactured in this Colony, and by this means save the drawback proposed by the Government of \$10,000 per annum.

That so much of the Resolutions as imposes a duty on coals be expunged, and that the following words be substituted in lieu thereof.

That an import duty of one half per cent., be levied upon all dutiable Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Port of St. John's, to be applied to the purposes of the General Water Company.

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

For the Amendment—6.

Mr. Hogsett,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Kearney,
 “ Furey.

Against the Amendment—14.

Hon Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ A. Shea,
 The Surveyor General,
 Mr. Leamon,
 “ Knight,
 “ Evans,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Barron,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Burton,
 “ Bennett.

So it passed in the negative.

And the question on the original motion being then put,

Mr. RENOUF moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. HOGSETT,

That whereas the Financial statements laid on the table of the House show, that on the 31st. Dec. next there will be a balance against the Colony of £12,117 stg. unprovided for, and that it is the intention of the Government to increase the public taxes; and whereas such a state of affairs is at variance with all recognized principles of Finance in the conduct of Governments, and is fraught with danger to the best interests of the Colony, which is unable to bear further taxation therefore.

Resolved.—That it is the duty of the Government, instead of levying new taxes on the necessaries of life of the people, that they should revise the estimates of expenditure, economise the public revenue, and not create new offices; and so modify the financial arrangements as to bring the public expenditure within the available means of the Colony.

And the question being put thereon, the House divided, when it passed in the negative, on a similar division as the foregoing.

And the question on the original motion being then put,

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

That if it is the object of the Government, by increased taxation, to sustain and open up the industrial resources of the country, it is the opinion of this Committee that on the following imported articles, viz., oak puncheons under merchandize, prepared puncheons, Brazil and other packs, herring barrels and all other casks intended to be used in the fishery, wooden and iron blocks for vessels, grapnels, anchors of two

hundred and under, manufactured bedsteads, doors and sashes of wood, prepared lumber and frames of houses, ready made oil clothes, and all ready made clothing of whatever description, an *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent be imposed.

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

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

Ordered accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Bennett, be a select Committee to bring in a Revenue Bill, in accordance with the Resolutions reported from Committee on Ways and Means.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the Report of the Board of Works for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

(For which see Appendix.)

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

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the Report of Henry Knight on Protection of Fisheries at Cape John, 1865.

(For which see Appendix.)

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

Mr. RORKE gave notice that, on Monday next, he will move an Address to the Governor on the petition for a Breakwater at Carbonear.

Mr. BENNETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the protection of the Herring Fishery.

The Hon RECEIVER GENERAL, from the Select Committee to bring in a Revenue Bill, presented a Bill for Granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies, which, on leave granted, was read a first time.

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

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at three of the clock.

Monday, 19th March, 1866.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the further consideration of Privilege.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The hon COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House statement of the accounts of the General Water Company, for the year 1865.

(For which see Appendix.)

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies, was read a second time.

On motion of the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, pursuant to notice, seconded by the Hon COLONIAL SECRETARY,

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

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

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

On motion, that the report be adopted,

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

That Salt be admitted free of duty, and that Fishing Tackle, viz., Lines, Twines, Nets and Seines, be also admitted free of duty.

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

For the Amendment—7.

Mr. Hogsett,
 “ Glen,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Kearney,
 “ Furey.

Against the Amendment—12.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ A. Shea,
 The Surveyor General,
 Mr. Leamon,
 “ Knight,
 “ Frowse,
 “ Barron,
 “ O’Rielly,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Burton.

So it passed in the negative, and the question on the original motion being then put,

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

Whereas, by the Tariff imposed by the Government, increase of taxation is insisted upon, and whereas the minority of the House has no means of resisting the carrying of such a proposition.

Resolved,—That in any amendments put forward by the minority, the object is to modify the said Tariff, and make it less onerous upon the poor man.

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

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

Ordered accordingly.

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

And the Bill being engrossed was read a third time accordingly.

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

Ordered,—That the Hon. Receiver General and the Hon. Colonial Secretary do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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

Tuesday, 20th March. 1865.

The Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL presented to the House a petition from John Munn and others, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying for a grant to extend the Public Wharf there.

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

The Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the foregoing petition of John Munn and others, of Harbor Grace.

Mr. RORKE presented a petition from B. Gould and others, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for a grant to extend the Public Wharf there.

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

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD WORKS presented a petition from John Top and others, of Broad Cove, and from James Neil and others, of Freshwater road, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair roads there.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented petitions from James Goss and others, of Tapper's Cove, and Watson's Cove, John Savage and others, of Logy Bay, and from Daniel McCarthy and others, of Outer Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair roads in those localities.

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

Mr. RORKE presented a petition of Wm. Hoyles and others, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from thence to Heart's Content at the point known as Bennet's Hill.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a petition from Thomas Byrne and others, owners of property in St. John's, which was received and read, praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to recover claims against tenants in a more summary manner than at present.

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

Mr. BENNETT presented a petition from Martin O'Connor, Stone Mason, which was received and read, setting forth that he had been employed in the year 1864 by William O'Grady, Contractor for erecting the Light House at Brunette Island, and had not been paid the sum of £70 balance of Wages due him by the said William O'Grady, who had become insolvent, and praying, that the House would take his case into consideration, and

award him the said amount, in consequence of the public benefit derived from the erection of the said Light House.

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

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee, upon the working of An “ Act for the establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coals, and other articles.”

Mr. BENNETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the petition of Martin O'Connor.

Mr. KEARNEY presented a petition from Nicholas Hearn and others, of Renew's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to deepen the Bar at the entrance of the Harbor.

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

The Hon. A. SHEA presented a petition from George M. Johnston, Chairman of the Protestant Board of Education, which was received and read, praying that the General Protestant Academy may be authorised to receive and educate Protestant pupil teachers.

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

Mr. LEAMON presented petitions from Matthew Norman and others, of Brigus, Patrick Flynn and others, of Brigus South Side, and from John Hearn and others, of Port-de-Grave, Salmon Cove and Southern Gut, and Juniper Stump, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair and extend roads in those localities.

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

Mr. HOGSETT presented a petition from John Mercer and others, of Chamberlain's, which was received and read, praying a grant to open roads in that locality.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented petitions from John Duff and others, of Le-Marchant Road and neighbourhood, and from James King and others, of Broad Cove and Goat Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to complete roads there.

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

Mr. FUREY presented petitions from James Brian and others of Holyrood, Charles Coates and others, of Upper Gullies, and from Patrick Hickey and others, of South Side, Holyrood, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to complete roads there,

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

The Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL presented petitions from W. F. Meck and others, of Bishop's Cove, and from Joseph Doran and others, of Upper Island Cove and Bryant's Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair roads there.

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

The Hon RECEIVER GENERAL presented a petition from John Keating Waterman, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a remuneration for loss sustained by him in his business of Watering Ships, from the establishment of the General Water Company.

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

Mr. KNIGHT presented a petition from James Burn and others, of Tilton Harbor, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road to Joe Batt's Arm, also to provide wells there.

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

Mr. KEARNEY presented a petition from Wm. Madigan and others, of Fernalse, which was received and read, praying that some relief may be extended to them, for which they are willing to give work on roads or other public works.

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

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY presented petitions from Robert Baggs and others, of Adams Cove, Edward Moore and others of Bay-de-Verds, and from John Woodford and others, of Long Beach, which were severally received and read, praying for road Grants in those localities.

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

Mr. O'REILLY presented a petition from John Corbin and others, of Point Verds, and from Nicholas Furlong and others, of Point Mall, which was severally received and read, praying for Road Grants there.

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

Mr. GREEN presented a petition from Robert Goss and others, of Spaniard's of Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road from the sea shore to Birch Cove Beach.

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

On Motion of the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY,

Resolved,—That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

On motion of SURVEYOR GENERAL, seconded by Mr LEAMON,

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of C. R. West and others, Inhabitants of Salvage, on the subject of the Postal Service, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon, as may appear reasonable.

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

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

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having under consideration the accompanying petition of Richard Hamilton and others, on the subject of the Postal Service, respectfully request, that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

On motion of Mr. Rorke, seconded Mr. GREEN,

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accom-

panying petition of John F. Apsey and other inhabitants of Carbonear, urging the necessity of a Breakwater for the Port of Carbonear, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the matter of the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

Mr. BENNETT, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented the following Bills, which were severally received and read a first time.

A Bill to amend the Act “for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts, and also of the Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company.”

A Bill to amend the Act “for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island, and for other purposes.”

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

Mr. KEARNEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of the inhabitants of Renew, in reference to dredging the Bar there.

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

Then the House adjourned till Thursday next, at three of the clock.

Thursday, 22nd March, 1866.

The Hon A. SHEA presented petitions from John Ryan and others, of Mosquitto Island, St. Mary's Bay, praying for a grant to make a road to Admiral's Beach; from John Rudley and others, of Little Placentia, and from John Murphy and others, of Red Island, Ram's Island, and Fox Harbour, praying for grants to make landing places in those Harbours.

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

Mr. BURTON presented a petition from Cornelius Cook and others, of Middle Bill Cove, Cape Freels, which was received and read, praying for a grant to rebuild the Bridge over Arthur's Gut, on the road to Cat Harbour.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from John Templeman and others, of Bayley's Cove, which was received and read, praying for a

grant to continue the road from the West to the East side of the Cape Shore.

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

Mr. FUREY presented a petition from George Kelly and others, of Lance Cove and Seal Cove, which was received and read, praying for the establishment of an Elementary School at Seal Cove.

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

Mr. KEARNEY presented a petition from Thomas Carew and others, of Cape Broyle, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road from the Maine Line of road to Shore's Cove.

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

Mr. HOGSETT presented a petition from Abraham Daw and others, of Lower Gully, South Shore, Conception Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a branch road on the Western side of the river.

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

Mr. O'RIELLY presented a petition from Jeremiah Bona and others, of John's Pond and North Harbour, St. Mary's Bay, which was received and read, praying that a Ferry may be established at North Harbour.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from Thomas Vincent and others, of Logy Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grants to open a road from the Main line Westward.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented petitions from James Walsh and others, of Torbay, and from Michael Allen and others, of Long Pond Road, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair roads there

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a petition from William Kent and others, of Belle Isle, Horse Cove, South Shore, Conception Bay, Topsail Road, and Portugal Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the Public Wharf at Topsail.

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

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on the Mineral Resources of the Colony, with a view to an enquiry into the proceedings had thereon by Alexander Murray, Esq.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Commit-

tee of the Whole upon the further consideration of the state of the Colony.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair,

The Blackrod being at the door.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill entitled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its dependencies,” without amendment.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
March 22nd, 1866. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN resumed the Chair of the Committee.

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

Resolved,—That the condition of the people of this Colony, for some years past, shows that the present means of support are not sufficient to provide for their wants, and that this state of facts demands the most serious consideration of the Legislature.

Resolved,—That the heavy drain from the Public Treasury for the relief of the able-bodied poor, has engendered idleness and improvidence—that it unjustly taxes every man who lives by his honest industry,—that it absorbs the funds that should be devoted to the improvement of the country, and threatens the evils of an insolvent Exchequer.

Resolved,—That this Colony has resources that are ample for the immediate maintenance of its people, and the further development of these

resources is the natural and legitimate remedy for the evils at present existing.

Resolved,—That in most parts of the Island, agriculture may be carried on in combination with the fishery, and experience shows that where these joint pursuits are prosecuted with energy, the people enjoy comfort and independence.

Resolved,—That in the extended cultivation of the soil lies the best means of adding to the present sources of our industry.

Resolved,—That while valuable tracts of cultivatable land abound in this colony, and are at present lying waste, a large number of people reside on the barren coast, and are thereby entirely dependent on the small boat fishery, which, of late years, as a general rule, has proved a failure.

Resolved,—That the removal of these people, so unfavorably circumstanced, to the nearest agricultural districts, would tend to the permanent improvement of their present condition of life.

Resolved,—That in order to stimulate a movement in this direction, it is the opinion of this Committee that, in view of the present exigency, and having regard to the fixed and reliable wealth that would be created, and the consequent diminution of pauper relief, a bonus \$6 per acre be given to *bona fide* cultivators of the soil, for every acre of land cleared and brought into cultivation, for four years after the passing of an Act for this purpose in the present session,—the amount in one year not to exceed twenty thousand dollars.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Government should cause Surveys to be made of the best agricultural land in the various Districts, allotting them in tracts of not more than 50 acres each, in accordance with the Act of 1860.

Resolved,—That the grant to the Agricultural Society be increased, for the purpose of procuring a stock of breeding Sheep, of an approved kind, to be given to the cultivators under certain conditions, for the promotion of this valuable branch of production, for which this Colony offers marked facilities.

Resolved,—That any voter in this Colony, who, on any two occasions within the four years preceding any General or Special Election, shall have become the recipient of poor relief, shall be thereby rendered ineligible to vote at either of such elections.

On motion that the report be adopted,

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

That the Report of the Committee be to the following effect:—

Resolved,—That the plan proposed by the Government, of giving six

dollars per acre to persons clearing land in this Colony, it is not suitable to the condition of our people, and is a waste of the means of the Colony.

Resolved,—That the best mode of encouraging Agriculture, is by the building of main and cross roads throughout the Colony, and the encouragement of the breed of sheep and other live stock.

Resolved,—That this House cannot recognize the right of any Government to remove from their respective locations, any of the inhabitants of this Colony to any other portion thereof.

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

For the Amendment—6.

Mr. Hogsett,
 “ Glen,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Kearney,
 “ Furey.

Against the Amendment—16.

Hon Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ A. Shea,
 The Surveyor General,
 Chairman Board of Works,
 Mr. Rendell,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Knight,
 “ March,
 “ Evans,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Barron,
 “ O’Rielley,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Burton.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered accordingly.

Ordered,—That a message be sent to the Hon. the Legislative Council, requesting their concurrence in the foregoing resolutions.

Ordered,—That the Hon. A. Shea and Mr. Rendell do take the message to the Legislative Council.

Mr. FURY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the subject of a Public School at Lance Cove.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS gave notice that, on Monday next, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on Roads and Bridges.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL informed the House that he was commanded by His Excellency the Governor to state that His Excellency would give his assent to the Revenue Bill, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, in the Council Chamber.

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

Friday, 23rd March, 1866.

A message from His Excellency the Governor, by W. F. Rennie Esq., the gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

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

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

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber, and being returned, Mr. Speaker informed the House that, when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency had been pleased to give his assent to a Bill entitled, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies."

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented petitions from James Reddy and others, of Flat Rock, and from Michael Allen and others, of Long Pond road, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair roads in those localities.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a petition from T. Walker, Colonel Commanding the Troops, and from the Officers and others, of the Volunteer Corps, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road to the Sand Pits ground, used for Rifle practice by the Military and Volunteers.

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

Mr. WYATT presented petitions from James Lockyer and others, of Trinity, and from Alexander Bremner and others, of Catalina, which was received and read, praying that in any arrangement for the Confederation of the British North American Provinces this Colony may not be included.

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

Mr. TALBOT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works, if John Rielley, Keeper of St. Mary's Light-house,

had received leave of the Government to absent himself from the said Light-house, for the purpose of coming to St. John's.

Mr. GREEN presented a petition from Isaac Bartlett and others, of Bay Roberts, which was received and read, praying that a School of a Superior character to those at present established there, may be granted them.

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

Mr. GREEN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the subject of the foregoing petition.

Mr. BENNETT presented a petition from Robert Brennan and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Fortune Bay, which was received and read, praying for an increased grant for Education in that District.

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

Mr. BENNETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor, on the foregoing petition from the inhabitants of Fortune Bay.

Mr. EVANS presented a petition from John S. Phinney and others, of Grand Bank, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from thence to Admiral's Cove.

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

He also presented a petition from John Weare and others, of Burin Bay, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary to the Ferryman there.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from Joseph White and others, of South Side of Torbay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open branch roads there.

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

Mr. KNIGHT presented a petition from William Hamond and others, of Tizzard's Harbor, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road from thence to Beach Cove.

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

Mr. MARCH gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the petition of the inhabitants of Trinity, respecting a Harbour Light.

On motion of the HON RECEIVER GENERAL, seconded by the HON COLONIAL SECRETARY,

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

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Attorney General if any applications have been made for Mineral Licenses of search or occupation over the tract of country surveyed by Alexander Murray, Esq., Geological Surveyor; and if so, by whom the applications were made, and the extent of country covered by such licenses.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the petition of the Churchills of Portugal Cove.

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at three of the clock.

Monday, 26th March, 1866.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from Thomas Grinning and others, of Musgrave Town, Bonavista Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make roads there.

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

Mr. O'RIELLEY presented petitions from Thomas Young and others, of Cape Shore, and from John Ryan and others, of St. Mary's and Salmonear, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to complete roads in these localities.

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

The CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from William Brazil and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the Lazy Bank Road.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented a petition from John Whelan and others, of Petty Harbor, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road to Maddox Cove by the sea shore.

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

He also presented a petition from Richard Cuddihy, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for compensation for loss sustained by the erection of a public tank on his property in Duckworth Street.

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

Mr. BARRON presented a petition from Mathew Carew and others, of Salmonier, North Side, which was received and read, praying for a grant to extend the road there.

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

He also presented a petition from John Ryan and others of St. Mary's, Salmonier, and adjacent settlements, which was received and read, praying that a Ferry may be established from the South to the North side of Salmonier Arm.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented a petition from David Bayley and others, of Cat's Cove and Old Bonaventure, Trinity Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open roads in those settlements.

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

Mr. KEARNEY presented a petition from Nicholas Power and others, of Brigus South, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a Bridge over the Gut there.

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

He also presented a petition from John Green and others, of Cape Broyle, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from thence to the main line.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented petitions from Jacob Bradbury and others, of Torbay, John Pounder and others, of Torbay North side, Nicholas Roach and others, of Middle Cove, and from Dennis Conway and others, of Outer Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and complete roads there.

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

The Hon. A. SHEA presented a petition from Rodger Dinn and others, of Salmonier, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road on the North side of the Arm.

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor, on the petition of Richard Cuddihy.

Mr. TALBOT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the leader of the Government, what was the cause of the military operations carried on in the town on yesterday (Sunday) and whether any sudden intelligence had been received by the Government of an intended hostile attack on the town from any quarter, and as to whether any Telegraphic or other communication has been recently, or at any time received from any quarter, with reference to any intended attack by any hostile persons upon this Island, and if so, that such communication or communications be laid upon the table of the House.

The Hon ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to order of the day, moved, seconded by the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY,

That the Bill to amend the "Act for the establishment of the Board of Works," be now read a second time.

And the House having sat till twelve o'clock,

Tuesday, 27th March, 1866.

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

For the Motion—11.

Hon. Attorney General,
 " Colonial Secretary,
 " Solicitor General,
 The Chairman of Board of Works,
 Mr. Bennett,
 " Rorke,
 " Evans,
 " Burton,
 " Green,
 " Prowse,
 " O'Rielly.

Against the Motion—5.

Mr. Hogsett,
 " Kavanagh,
 " Talbot,
 " Kearney,
 " Renouf.

So it passed in the affirmative, and the said Bill was read a second time accordingly.

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

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

The Bill to amend the Act for the Regulation of Quarantine.

The Bill for preventing the use of Bultows in the Fishery of this Colony.

The amendments of the Legislative Council upon the Bill for Prevention of Collisions at Sea.

The Bill to amend the General Water Company Acts.

The Bill to amend the Act for the regulation of the Herring Fishery.

Ordered,—That the House do, on to-morrow, resolve itself into Committee of the whole, on the said several Bills.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the further consideration of supply.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

And the Committee having sat till 12 o'clock,

Wednesday, 28th March, 1866.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Then the House adjourned till Tuesday next, at three of the clock.

Tuesday, 3rd April, 1866.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair,

The Black Rod being at the door.

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

In reply to the Message of the House of Assembly, accompanying the annexed Resolutions, the Legislative Council have passed the following Resolution :—

“ *Resolved*,—That the Legislative Council fully concurs in the Resolutions upon the state of the Colony, sent up by the House of Assembly ; and recommend that, in any Act to be passed for the purpose of giving effect to those Resolutions, provision may be made for enabling the Executive to assist the settler in cases of necessity in removing to, and establishing himself and his family, in the more favoured parts of the Colony.”

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
March 27th, 1866. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN resumed the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House Report of J. Corde, Esq., on the subject of the contemplated Breakwater at Portugal Cove.

(For which see Appendix.)

Ordered that the said document do lie upon the table.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, in Committee of Supply, he will move a reply to the message from His Excellency the Governor respecting an allowance to a Consular Agent at St. Pierre.

Mr. KNIGHT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the petitions of Thomas Ludlow and Lawrence Dwyer.

Mr. TALBOT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the petition of Laurence Mackey, of Carbonear.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the consolidation of part of the Public Debt of the Colony.

Also, for a Bill to indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain sums of money advanced by him out of the Colonial Treasury for the use of the Colony.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. leader of the Government for copy of tenders and agreements for the protection of the Fisheries in the year 1865; also, for a return, (if any), of freight by schooner *Brilliant*, engaged in protecting the Fisheries, to and from Belle Isle, for the year 1865; also, for a return of Insane Paupers supported by the Government out of the Lunatic Asylum, where lodged, and under whose medical care said patients are placed; also, for a detailed statement of paying inmates of Lunatic Asylum for the years 1860 to 1865, both inclusive; also, for a return of name, occupation, and salaries of servants of Asylum, Poor House, Hospital, and Penitentiary; also, for a detailed expenditure of \$925.31 incidental expenses, Breakwater, Portugal Cove; also, for vouchers for hire of steamer in connection with Lighthouses or other services for 1865; also, for names of Insurance Offices in which public property is insured, the amount of risk held by each Office, premium paid, &c.; also, for a return of all provisions and monies advanced to outports out of the Road Grant for 1866.

Ordered,—That the House, at its rising, do adjourn until Wednesday next.

Then the House adjourned till Wednesday next, at three of the clock.

Wednesday, 4th April, 1866.

The Hon COLONIAL SECRETARY presented a petition from John Waterhouse and others, of Blackhead, North Shore, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a branch road from the Main road to the Church now in progress of building there.

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

The CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from Charles Rielly and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the roads in the neighbourhood of Monday's Pond, and on the road leading from the Cock Pit road to the Black Marsh.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from Thomas Ford, of Smart's Island, near Greenspond, which was received and read, praying that some remuneration may be made him for cost and trouble incurred in conveying travellers from thence to Greenspond.

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

Mr. BARRON presented petitions from Pelagius Nowlan and others, of Little Placentia, and from Edward Lee and others, of St. Mary's, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair roads there.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from Elizabeth Wills, of Barren Harbour, which was received and read, praying for compensation for cost sustained by her in relieving shipwrecked seamen in 1862.

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

Mr. BARRON presented a Petition from Thomas Freeman, Packet Master at Little Placentia, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from the Main line to the Packet station.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented petitions from John Coffin and others, of King's Cove, Michael Murphy and others, of Broad Cove, and from David Candow and others, of Night's Cove and Stock Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to complete roads in those localities.

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

Mr. TALBOT presented a petition from Wm. Howlin, Usher of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented petitions from Patrick Droohan and others, of Torbay road, Thomas Kelly and others, of Middle Cove, Charles Tapper, and others, of Torbay, Wm. Martin and others, of same place, and from Wm. Dwyer and others, of Logy Bay, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to complete roads those localities.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented a petition from William Rielley and others, of the Goulds, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the Forest Pond Road.

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

The HON ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to continue the Act for the prevention of the destruction of sheep and cattle by dogs, which was read a first time.

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

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

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the working of the Act for the regulation of Weights and Measures.

Ordered,—That Mr. Hogsett, Mr. Renouf, Mr. Rendell, Mr. Rorke, and Mr. Oakley do form the Committee.

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

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Martin O'Connor, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the subject matter of the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

Ordered,—That the address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor by such members of this House as are of the Honorable Executive Council.

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of Nicholas Heran, Bernard McCarthy and others, inhabitants of Renew's, requiring assistance to deepen the Channel leading to Renew's Harbor, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the subject matter of the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had consideration the accompanying

Petition of George Kelly and others, inhabitants of Lance Cove, on the subject of Education, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of Alexander Bremner and others, inhabitants of Trinity, on the subject of a Harbor Light for Trinity, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of the Rev. Robert Brennan and others, Roman Catholic inhabitants of Fortune Bay, on the subject of Education, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of John Ludlow, Constable at Fogo, asking for a retiring allowance, respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into Your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompa-

nying Petition of James Brown, Laurence Dwyer and others, inhabitants of Tilton Harbor, on the subject of Wells and Pumps, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

Ordered,—That the said several addresses be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor, by such members of this House as are of the Honorable Executive Council.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented the following Bills, which were severally read a first time :

A Bill to authorize the consolidation of a portion of the Public Debt.

A Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain sums advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the service of the Colony.

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

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

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of Laurence Mackey, of Carbonear, Teacher of the Commercial School, respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the petition of Elizabeth Wills of Barren Harbor, and on the petition of Thomas Ford, of Smart's Island.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act "To Consolidate the Laws of the Customs."

Mr. KEARNEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of the inhabitants of Brigus, for a Bridge there.

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

Thursday, 5th April, 1866.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from J. Whiteway and others, Farmers of St. John's West, which was received and read, praying for a grant to erect a public Lime Kiln in that District.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a petition from Robert John Pinsent, President, and W. F. Rennie, Secretary of the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, which was received and read, setting forth.

That this Society has been in operation since the year 1842 to the present time, and during this period its usefulness has been recognised by the Government and the Legislature, by granting to the Society annually, sums of money in aid of its funds.

By the means of this aid, and the private subscriptions of the members of the Society, it has been enabled to extend its benefits to nearly every settlement in the Colony, by the distribution of seeds, suited to the soil and climate, and by placing in the hands of careful persons, horned cattle and sheep of the most approved breeds.

That this distribution of seeds and live stock has been, in a great measure gratuitous, thereby making the operations of the Society contingent upon an Annual Grant from the Legislature, and the subscriptions of its Members.

That the grants of money, made by the Legislature at its last Session, and placed at the disposal of the Society, have been faithfully devoted to the purposes intended, the sole aim of the Society being the extension and advancement of Agriculture in all its branches, without seeking or in any way receiving personal advantages for its Members.

That during the past season the attention of the Society has been chiefly directed to the encouragement of sheep raising throughout the Colony, and with this object in view, the money placed at its disposal by the Government for that purpose, has been expended in the importation from Prince Edward's Island, of sheep of improved breed, which have been located in the several settlements, as shown in the return annexed.

That the number of sheep thus imported is far too limited to meet the

requirements of the Colony, and your Memorialists, convinced of the paramount importance of this branch of husbandry, earnestly solicit such further aid towards its developement as Your Honorable House may deem fit.

That the improvement so evident of late years in our dairy stock, is due to the careful selection of the cattle imported from time to time from Great Britain, and that this improvement cannot be maintained without the occasional introduction into the Colony of fresh stock of pure breed.

That the breeding of horses suitable for the general work of the country, has now become an important branch of husbandry, and with the view of encouraging those engaged in it, Your Memorialists have recently ordered from Canada a well bred stud horse, which they expect to arrive here early in the spring.

Impressed with the belief that in many of the extern districts, facilities exist for raising Pork to a greater extent, and with profit to those engaged in it, your Memorialists have ordered from Great Britain a few Pigs of the most approved breed, with the intention of placing them in the most available localities.

These operations, in addition to the usual importation of seeds, involve an outlay of money far beyond the present means of the Society: Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray, that Your Honorable House will be pleased to grant such a sum of money in aid of the Society's funds, and an increase of former grants for the general purposes of the Society, and certain sums in the form of special grants for the purposes of sheep raising, the growth and manufacture of flax, and the importation of stud horses and an improved breed of Pigs, all which are special objects. And, as in duty bound, Your Memorialists will ever pray.

ROBERT J. PINSENT, JR.,
President.

W. F. RENNIE,
Secretary.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented a petition from Henry J. B. Wood, Clerk in the Office of the Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court, which was received and read, praying for compensation for the onerous duties imposed upon him.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from Wm. Martin and others, of Torbay, which was received and read, praying that an Act may be passed to prevent the use of codnets and bultows in the fishery.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from Wm. Hewardine and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a drain along the Military Road.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from James Goss and others, of Torbay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to erect a Pump there.

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole upon the Bill to amend the Act for the establishment of a Board of Works.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BURTON took the chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

The Hon. Mr. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would ask leave to bring in a Bill for the reduction of Pauperism, by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act, 23rd Vic., Cap. 3.

The Hon ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee, to meet a Committee of the Hon. Legislative Council, on the subject of the Despatch from the Secretary of State on the Naval Defences of the Colony, and further that he will move that a Message be sent to the Hon. Executive Council, requesting there concurrence thereon.

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

Friday, 6th April, 1866.

Mr. OAKLEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the erection of a Lighthouse on Puffin Island.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a petition from Charles Kickham and others, of Saint John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road running West of the King's Road.

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General for a detailed statement of amount of rents received from Telegraph Company, for Offices in Market-house building, for years 1860 to 1865, both inclusive.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the leader of the Government, if any and what action has been taken by the Executive, to carry out the suggestions contained in the report of Capt. Hood, of *H. M. S. Pylades*, to erect Beacons at the entrance of Trepassy Harbour and on Bar Island, Burgeo.

Mr. RORKE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the petition of the inhabitants of Carbonear for a public wharf.

Then the House adjourned Monday next, at three of the clock.

Monday, 9th April, 1866.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved, seconded by the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, that the Bill to amend the Act for the establishment of a Board of Works, be now read a third time.

Whereupon Mr. HOGSETT moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. RENOUF,

Resolved,—That the financial difficulties of the Colony are such as not to justify the separation of the office of Chairman of the Board of Works

from the office of Surveyor General, and that it is the opinion of this House, that the salary proposed to be given to the Chairman of the Board of Works, and the payment to members of the said Board, is a useless expenditure, and not warranted by the circumstances of the Colony,

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

For the Amendment—7.

Mr. Hogsett,
 “ Glen,
 “ Kearney,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Furey.

Against the Amendment—13.

Hon Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ Solicitor General,
 The Surveyor General,
 Chairman Board of Works,
 Mr. Wyatt,
 “ Knight,
 “ O’Rielley,
 “ Burton,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Oakley.

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

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

And the said Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “ An Act to amend the Acts for the establishment of a Board of Works.”

Ordered,—That the Hon. Attorney General and the Surveyor General do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to amend the Act for the establishment of a Quarantine.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. OAKLEY took the Chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Commit-

tee of the Whole upon the amendments of the Council upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for Preventing Collisions at Sea, on the coast within the limits of the Jurisdiction of this Colony.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. LEAMON took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee, that they had considered the amendments to them referred, and had passed the same, without amendment.

On motion that the report be adopted, the House divided, when there appeared.

For the motion—13

Against the motion—12

So it passed in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly.

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

The HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the suspension of the Rules as regards the passing of Bills during the Session.

Also for the appointment of a Committee on Contingencies.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow, at 3 of the clock.

Tuesday, 10th April, 1866.

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

The HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in the following Bills:

A Bill to amend the Act to regulate the granting of Licenses for the wholesale of wines, spirituous and malt liquors.

A Bill to prevent the introduction or spreading of Cattle Disease in this Colony.

A Bill for the establishment of a Marine Court.

A Bill to amend the Education Act.

Mr. RESOY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend and continue the Act for establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Coals, Bread, and other articles.

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

Wednesday, 11th April, 1866.

Mr. KEARNEY presented a petition from John White and others, of Ferryland, which was received and read, praying for a grant to erect a public wharf there.

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

He also presented a petition from Peter Winsor and others, of Aquaforte, which was received and read, praying for a grant to provide the Ferryman there with a New Boat.

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

Mr. LEAMON presented a petition from B. G. Gardner, of Brigus, Conception Bay, which was received and read, praying that the House would grant him some encouragement in carrying on the business of smoking herring.

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

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY presented a petition from Thomas Fox and others, of Redland, Lower Island Cove, which were received and read, praying for a grant to make a road from thence to the main line.

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

Hon. Mr. SHER presented a petition from John Keefe and others, of Great Barrisway, near Distress, which was received and read, praying for the establishment of a Ferry there.

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

He also presented a petition from Patrick Furlong and others, of Odein, which was received and read, praying that the House would

adopt measures to prevent the employment of the bultow in the fishery of this Colony.

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

Petitions on the same subject were severally presented by Mr. GLEN, from Philip Williams and others, of Bay Bulls, by Mr. BARRON from Patrick Murphy and others, of Ram's Island.

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

Mr. BURTON presented a petition from Samual Collins, of New Harbor, which was received and read, praying for compensation for relief afforded travellers by him for many years past.

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

Mr. MARCH presented petitions from Charles Newhook and others, of New Harbor, and from Oliver Rouse and others, of Red Head and Bay-de-Verds, which were severally received and read, praying for Road Grants.

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

Mr. KNIGHT presented a petition from Wm. Lethbridge and others, of Twillingate, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a Light-house at the entrance of the Harbor.

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

Mr. BARRON presented a petition from Edward Hennessey and others, Fishermen, of Placentia Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to erect a Light-house on Merasheen Head.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from Joseph Guy and others, of Bonavista, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build the Breakwater there.

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

He also presented a petition from Thomas Grinnings and others, of Musgrave Town, Bonavista Bay, which was received and read, praying that Education may be extended to that rising settlement.

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

Mr. O'RIELLEY presented a petition from James Collins and others, of Paradise, which was received and read, praying for a grant for local roads there.

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

Mr. BARRON presented a petition from John Ryan and others, of St.

Mary's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the main road from thence to Salmonier.

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

Mr. KNIGHT presented a petition from George LeMessurier and others, of Back Harbour, Twillingate, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road from thence to Davis Cove.

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

The CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from James Power and others, of Petty Harbor, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open the road from the bridge to the water side, on the North side of that settlement.

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

He also presented a petition from Henry Edstrom and others, of Blackhead, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a breakwater there.

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

He also presented a petition from Job, Brothers & Co. and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair and extend the road on the South Side.

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

Mr. EVANS presented a petition from John Hooper and others, of Burin, which was received and read, setting forth :—

That petitioners, residents of Mortier Bay and vicinity, being fully convinced by sad experience, that the use of Bultows, Cod Nets, and Cod Seines, on the hook-and-line fishing grounds on their shore, is very injurious to the hock-and-line fishery, which is the only mode of fishing which the greater number of fishermen in that locality can employ. Petitioners most earnestly appeal to your Honorable House to pass some law that will put a stop to such modes of fishing; which are adopted by a few, compared with the many who cannot provide themselves with such fishing appliances, and have only the hook-and-line to depend upon for their voyage, otherwise hook-and-line fishermen will not be able to support their families. In the event of your Honorable House taking this humble petition under your humane consideration, and also the prevention of early bait being taken to the French. Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

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

Mr. KNIGHT presented a petition from Samuel Clarke and others, of

Butrick Island, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a Bridge from thence to Twillingate Island.

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

Mr. TALBOT presented a petition from M. J. Kelly and John Haddon, School Inspectors, which was received and read, praying for a yearly allowance to defray their travelling expenses.

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

Mr. BURTON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the petition of Samuel Collins.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor, upon the petition from the Inhabitants of Blackhead, for a landing place.

Mr. LEAMON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the subject of the petition of Mr. B. G. Gardner.

Mr. RENOUF presented a petition from Gilbert Browning, and James McDonald, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that the material used in this country, in the manufacture of Lines, Twines and Nets, may be imported free of duty.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented petitions from Charles Kelly and others, of Outer Cove, Thomas Cadigan and others, of Logy Bay, Patrick Ryan and others, of Logy Bay, Philip Cahil and others, of Outer Cove, and from James Larkin and others, of Torbay, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to repair roads in those localities.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented a petition from Thomas Butler, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for compensation for loss sustained by being obliged to remove a house by order of the Government, which he had built on his own private property.

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to his Excellency the Governor, on the petition of Thomas Butler, and the petition of James McDonald and Gilbert Browning.

Ordered,—That the following addresses be presented to his Excellency the Governor :

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompa-

nying petition of Isaac Bartlett and others, inhabitants of Bay Roberts, on the subject of Education, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take said petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Thomas Churchill and Nathaniel Churchill, of Portugal Cove, claiming compensation for damage occasioned them by the erection of a Breakwater at Portugal Cove, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of John Munn and others, inhabitants of Harbor Grace, on the subject of repairs and extension of the Public Wharf at Harbor Grace, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Elizabeth Wells, of Barrow Harbor, on the subject of compensation, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accom-

panying petition of Nicholas Power, John Battcock and others, inhabitants of Brigus South, requesting the erection of a Bridge across Brigus Gut, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of B. T. H. Gould and others, inhabitants of Carbonear, on the subject of a Public Wharf at Carbonear, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

Ordered,—That the said Addresses be severally engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor, by such members of this House as are of the Honorable Executive Council.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, pursuant to notice and on leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the Act for the Management of Customs, which was read a first time.

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

The Hon. Mr. SHEA, pursuant to notice, presented a Bill to provide for the Reduction of Pauperism, by the encouragement of Agriculture, which was read a first time.

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

Mr. OAKLEY, pursuant to notice and on leave granted, presented a Bill to provide for the erection of a Light-house on Puffin Island, which was read first time.

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

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

Resolved,—That a Select Committee of five be appointed to meet a Committee of the Legislative Council, on the subject of the Circular Despatches from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, of 19th May and 22nd Dec., 1865, on the subject of the Imperial Acts relating to the Colonial Naval Defences and Regulations for a Royal Naval Reserve.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting their concurrence therein.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Mr. Shea, Mr. Rendell, Mr. Renouf, the Hon. Solicitor General, and Mr. Hogsett, do form the Committee.

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

Resolved,—That the Rules of the House be suspended in reference to Bills, for the remainder of the Session.

On motion of the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, seconded by Mr. BURTON,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed on Contingencies.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Shea, Mr. Glen, Mr. Kavanagh, and Mr. Burton do form the Committee.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented the following Bills, which were severally read a first time.

A Bill to amend the Act for the wholesale of Ale, Wines, and Spirituous Liquors.

A Bill to prevent the spreading or introduction of diseases among Cattle.

A Bill to establish a Marine Court.

A Bill to amend the Act for the encouragement of Education.

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

Mr. RENOUF, pursuant to notice and on leave granted, presented a Bill to continue and amend the Act to establish the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coals, and other articles, which was read a first time.

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

On motion of the CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, seconded by the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL,

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

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee stand second on the order of the day, for to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Bill to amend the "Acts for the establishment of the General Water Company, and the Harbour Grace Water Company."

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KAVANAGH took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Ordered,—That the Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and read a third time this day.

And the said Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty Seventh year of the Reign of Her Present Majesty entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts, and also of the Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company.'"

Ordered,—That Mr. WYATT and Mr. BURTON, do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Bill to amend the Act for the protection of the Salmon and Herring Fisheries of this Island.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

The HON SOLICITOR GENERAL took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass and be entitled "An Act to amend an Act, passed in the 25th year of the Reign of Her Present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island, and for other purposes.'"

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the amendments of the Legislative Council upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “ An Act for the Prevention of Collisions at sea, on the coast within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Colony ” were read a third time.

Ordered,—That the amendments do pass, and that a message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, acquainting them that this House concurs therein.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency, praying that he will be pleased to cause a Survey to be made of the most suitable place in Bonavista to construct a Breakwater, prior to the expenditure of the grant made for that purpose.

Mr. KEARNEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the petition of the inhabitants of Ferryland, for a Public Wharf; and on the petition of the inhabitants of Aquaforte for a Ferry boat.

Mr. BARRON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of a Breakwater at Little Placentia.

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

Thursday, 12th April, 1866.

Mr. BARRON presented a petition from Edward Hennessy and others, of Placentia Bay, which was received and read, praying that a law may be enacted to prevent the use of bultows in the fishery of this Colony, and also to prevent the Cod roe being made an article of traffic.

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

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

Resolved,—That the following message be sent to the Legislative Council:

Mr. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Resolution, to which they request the consent of the Honorable the Legislative Council:

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to act, in conjunc-

tion with a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, on the subject of the Despatches from the Right Honorable Secretary of State for the Colonies, on 19th May and 22nd December, 1865, transmitting the Imperial Acts relating to Colonial Naval Defences, and regulations for a Royal Naval Reserve, and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council communicating this Resolution, and requesting their concurrence therein.

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and the Hon. Mr. SHEA do take the message to the Legislative Council.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon consideration of the Bill to prevent the use of Bul-tows and Cod nets in the fisheries on the coasts of this Colony and its dependencies.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BURTON took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

And the said amendments having been read throughout a first and second time.

On motion that the Report be adopted,

Mr. SHEA moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. O'RIELLEY,

That the Report be amended by striking out the 3rd and 4th sections restricting the use of Codnets.

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

For the Amendment—8.

Hon. Mr. Shea,
 “ Hon. Receiver General,
 Chairman Board of Works,
 Mr. O'Rielley,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Burton,
 “ Barron.

Against the Amendment—14.

Hon Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 The Surveyor General,
 Mr. Leamon,
 “ Knight,
 “ Evans,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Hogsett,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Kearney,
 “ Furey.

So it passed in the negative,

And the question on the original motion being then put,

The **HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL** moved, in amendment, seconded by the **HON. RECEIVER GENERAL**,

That the report be amended by expunging the 5th Section, prohibiting the sale of Cod roe.

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

For the Amendment—7.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Receiver General,
 Mr. Prowse,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Burton,
 “ Knight.

Against the Amendment—14.

Hon Colonial Secretary,
 “ A. Shea,
 Chairman Board of Works,
 Surveyor General,
 Mr. Barron,
 “ O’Rielly,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Evans,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Hogsett,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Kearney,
 “ Furey,
 “ Oakley.

So it passed in the negative,

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

Ordered,—Accordingly.

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “ An Act to prevent the use of Bultows, Spillars, Spillar Lines, and Cod nets, in the prosecution of the Fisheries on the Coast of this Colony and its Dependencies and to prevent the sale of Cod roe or Spawn of Cod fish caught on the Coast of this Colony and its Dependencies.”

Ordered,—That Mr. HOGSETT and Mr. RORKE do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The **HON ATTORNEY GENERAL** gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to make provision for the Management of Public Wharves.

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

Friday, 13th April, 1866.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following message.

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they concur in the Resolutions of the Assembly, of the 11th instant sent up, and have appointed Honorables Messrs. Stabb, Morris, Pinsent, Tessier and Shea, a Committee, to meet the Select Committee of the Assembly on the subject of the Despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 19th of May, and 22nd December, 1865, transmitting the Imperial Acts relating to Colonial Naval Defences, and Regulations for a Royal Naval Reserve.

And the said Committee will meet in the Committee Room of the Legislative Council, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
13th April, 1866. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of a Lock-up for the district of Burgoe and LaPoile.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow, at 3 of the clock.

Saturday, 14th April, 1866.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from Samuel Knight and others, Farmers on the Old Placentia Road, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road past the Lunatic Asylum to Dunscomb's Bridge.

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

Mr. FUREY presented a petition from Michael Keough and others, of English Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road to connect that settlement with the main line of Road at Turk's Gut.

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

Mr. BARRON presented petitions from Thos. Deady and others, of Mosquitto, St. Mary's Bay, and from Edward Lundregan and others, of Peter's River, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair roads there.

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

He also presented a petition from John Ryan and others, of St. Mary's, Mall Bay, Mosquitto Island, in St. Mary's Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to establish a Ferry at the River Head of St. Mary's.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented a petition from John Gallop and others, of Cod Roy, which was received and read, praying that they may be protected in the prosecution of their Fishery, while using the cod-seine for that purpose.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented a petition from Robert Parsons and others, of Cod Roy, which was received and read, praying that a law may be passed to prevent the use of Bultows and Seines in the Codfishery.

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

He also presented a petition from Nicholas Stabb, President, and the Officers of the St. John's Athenæum, which was received and read, setting forth,—

That the Institution and those Societies of which it is the successor, had, to within two years ago, received from the funds of the Colony an annual grant of fifty pounds sterling. That such grant had been allowed for more than twenty years.

In connection with this Institute are a Public Circulating Library, a

Reading Room and an Annual course of Lectures. Besides which the Society has supported and found apartments and care for the Museum, formerly supported and taken charge of by the Government at the Colonial Building. The costs of this Museum to the Society has been over a hundred pounds sterling, and last year a sum of fifty pounds was granted by the Legislature towards that expenditure.

One of the objects of the Atheneum has been to extend as widely as possible the benefits of the Library and Reading Room, and with that view the annual subscriptions are necessarily kept at a low rate, and from the withdrawal of the Legislative grant, the expenses of the Institute have exceeded the income, and friends of the Institute have in consequence been obliged to contribute to the expenses from their private purses, in addition to their annual subscriptions.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to continue the said annual grant of fifty pounds, and also to indemnify the Atheneum, the other half of the expenses incurred about the Museum in manner aforesaid. And as in duty bound, Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

NICHOLAS STABB,

President.

ROBERT J. PINSENT,

Vice-President.

ROBERT J. KENT,

Vice-President.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented petitions from James Farrel and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that compensation may be awarded to Patrick Fitzgerald, for his services as Night Watchman in the District of St. John's West, from Beck's Cove Westward.

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

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY presented petitions from John Penny and others, of Western Bay, and from Wm. Lacy and others, of Mulley's Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for a grant to provide Water for those settlements.

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

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would move an Address to the Governor on the subject of the foregoing petitions from Western Bay and Mulley's Cove.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to furnish the House with the copy of the award to W. T. Parsons, for damage done by bursting of water pipes in 1865,

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on petition of inhabitants of St. John's West on the subject of night watchman.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the further consideration of Roads and Bridges.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee stand first on the order of the day for to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at three of the clock.

Monday, 16th April, 1866.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY presented a petition from John White-way and others, of Muddy Hole and Doting Cove, which was received and read, praying for an amendment in the Education Act.

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

Mr. BARRON presented a petition from F. L. Bradshaw, J. P. of Placentia, which was received and read, praying that his salary may be made equal to that of other Stipendiary Magistrates throughout the Island.

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

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following message.

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed a Bill entitled "An Act to empower the Superior Courts of this Colony to direct certain offenders to remove therefrom, and for other purposes, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
16th April, 1866. }

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, entitled "An Act to empower the Superior Courts of this Colony to direct certain offenders to remove therefrom, and for other purposes," was read a first and second time.

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. the leader of the Government for a detailed statement, showing the names of parties who pay water tax throughout St. John's, and annual amount by each for year 1865; also names of parties who use water for machinery purpose, with size of pipe granted to each establishment, and amount of tax annually paid by each.

Mr. BURTON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon Colonial Secretary to lay upon the Table of the House, the orders given by the Chairman of the Greenspond Road Board for 1864 and 1865, for the labour on roads under the controul of that Board.

Mr. BARRON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the petition of F. L. Bradshaw, for increase of salary.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the further consideration of Roads and Bridges.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Resolved,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, the sum of \$84,651.50 to be expended in making and repairing Main and other Roads and Bridges in this Colony.

Resolved,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, the sum of \$55,484 for making and repairing local Roads and Bridges in this Colony.

Ordered,—That the Report be adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Road Bill, in accordance with the resolutions reported from Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the Bill to amend the Act for the regulation of Quarantine.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

The Bill to amend the Act to prevent the destruction of Sheep in this Colony.

The Bill to consolidate a portion of the Public Debt of this Colony.

The Bill to indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain sums of Money advanced by him for the public service of the Colony.

The Bill to amend the Act for the Management of Customs.

The Bill for the reduction of Pauperism, by encouraging settlement on the Waste Lands.

The Bill to amend the Act for the wholesale of Ale, Wines and Spirituous Liquors.

The Bill for the prevention of the spread of disease in Cattle in this Island.

The Bill for the establishment of Marine Courts in this Island.

The Bill to amend the Act for the Regulation of Weights and Measures.

Ordered,—That the House do, on to-morrow, resolve itself into Committee of the whole, on the said several Bills.

Ordered,—That the following Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of Samuel Collins, of New Harbor, praying for compensation for relief afforded destitute travellers, and the certificate thereto attached, respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Henry Edstrom and others, inhabitants of Blackhead, on the subject of a landing wharf for that settlement, and Mr. Oke's certificate of its necessity in connection with Cape Spear Light House, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of B. G. Gardner, of Brigus, Conception Bay, on the subject of Smoke-houses, respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may be reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of James McDonald and Gilbert Browning, asking a remission of duties on machinery and materials necessary for the construction of a Rope-walk, respectively request your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Thomas Butler, respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Samuel Cose and others, inhabitants of Aquaforte, on the subject of a Ferry-boat, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its De-
pendencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of John White and others, inhabitants of Ferryland, on the subject of a Public Wharf there, respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of William Brown, James Saint and others, inhabitants of Bonavista, on the subject of a Breakwater for that Harbour, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to direct a survey to be made, as to the most desirable site, and the appointment of Commissioners in connection therewith, previously to the expenditure of the grant for that purpose.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had brought under their consideration the advisability of constructing a Breakwater at Little Placentia, respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to take the matter into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its De-
pendencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of the Rev. John Cunningham and others, inhabitants Burgeo, on the necessity of a Lock-up for that settlement, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petitions from John Penny and others, of Western Bay, and from William Lacy and others, of Mulley's Cove, in the District of Bay-de-Verds, on the subject of pumps for these settlements, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petitions into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition from James Farrel and others, on the subject of compensation to a nightwatchman for the District of St. John's West, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

Ordered,—That the said severally Addresses be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency the Governor, by such members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted presented a Bill for the Regulation of Public Wharves, which was read a first time.

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

The Hon Mr. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to provide for the construction of Bridges over Colinet and Rocky Rivers.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow, at 3 of the clock.

Tuesday, 17th April, 1866.

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

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that there be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the following Sums of Money, to defray the Civil Expenditure of the Island for the year ending 31st December, 1866 :

The Private Secretary to the Governor, nine hundred and twenty-four dollars.

The First Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, nine hundred and twenty-four dollars.

The Second Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, four hundred and sixty-two dollars.

The Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, nine hundred and twenty-four dollars.

The Civil Engineer in the Surveyor General's Office, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.

The Superintendent of Public Works and Buildings, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.

The sum of seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars to defray the salary of the Surveyor of Roads.

The sum of five hundred and seventy-seven dollars to defray the salary of the Inspector of Roads.

The Keeper of the Colonial Building, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

The Office Keeper and Messenger, Colonial Secretary's Office, three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

The Keeper of Half-way House, Salmonier, one hundred and sixty-two dollars.

The Gate Keeper at Government House Lodge, and Preserver of the Grounds about the same, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

The Clerk in the Financial Secretary's Office, four hundred and sixty two dollars.

The Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court and Central Circuit Court, one thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars; and ninety-three dollars for the purchase of Printed Forms.

The Clerk in the Office of the Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court, three hundred and seventy dollars.

The Sheriff's Bailiff in the Central District, two hundred and thirty-one dollars.

The Crier and Tip-staff of the Supreme Court at St. John's, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

The Crier and Tip-staff of the Northern Circuit Court at Harbor Grace, ninety-three dollars.

The Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Northern Circuit Court, nine hundred and twenty-four dollars.

The Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Southern Circuit Court, nine-hundred and twenty-four dollars.

The sum of one thousand four hundred dollars to defray the expenses of Crown Prosecutions.

The sum of seven hundred dollars to defray the expenses of Coroners.

The sum of one thousand four hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of Judges and Officers on Circuit, and of Crown Prosecutions thereon.

To two Police Magistrates at St. John's, three thousand and one dols.

To the Clerk of the Peace at St. John's, one thousand and sixteen dollars.

To the General Superintendent of Police, five hundred and fifty-four dollars.

The two Sergeants of Police, six hundred and forty-eight dollars.

To nineteen Constables at St. John's, four thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars.

The sum of one thousand four hundred dollars for Clothing for Constables at St. John's, Harbor Grace and Carbonear.

The Gaoler at St. John's, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.

The Turnkey at St. John's, two hundred and thirty dollars.

The Assistants, three hundred ninety-three dollars.

The Keeper of the Court House at St. John's, two hundred and fifty-four dollars.

The Keeper of the Court House at Harbor Grace, forty-seven dollars.

The sum of nine thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars to defray the salaries of the undermentioned Outport Magistrates, as follows:

A Magistrate at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.

A Magistrate at Harbor Grace, nine hundred and twenty-four dollars.
 A Magistrate at Carbonear, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.
 A Magistrate at Old Perlican, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.
 A Magistrate at Trinity, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.
 A Magistrate at Bonavista, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.
 A Magistrate at Twillingate and Fogo, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.

A Magistrate at Bay Bulls, two hundred and thirty-one dollars.
 A Magistrate at Ferryland, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.
 A Magistrate at St. Mary's, two hundred and thirty-one dollars.
 A Magistrate at Placentia, six hundred dollars.
 A Magistrate at Burin, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.
 A Magistrate at Grand Bank, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.
 A Magistrate at Harbor Breton, four hundred and sixty-two dollars.
 A Magistrate at Burgeo and LaPoile, four hundred and sixty-two dollars.
 The sum of two thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars towards defraying the salaries of the undermentioned Clerks of the Peace, as follows :

A Clerk of the Peace at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

A Clerk of the Peace at Harbor Grace, six hundred and ninety-three dollars.

A Clerk of the Peace for Carbonear, five hundred and eight dollars.

A Clerk of the Peace for Trinity, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

A Clerk of the Peace for Bonavista, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

A Clerk of the Peace for Twillingate and Fogo, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

A Clerk of the Peace for Burin, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

A Clerk of the Peace for Harbor Breton, one hundred and sixty-two dollars.

The sum of nine thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars, towards defraying the salaries of the Outport Constables, as follows :

One Constable at Petty Harbor, ninety-three dollars.

One Constable at Torbay, ninety-three dollars.

One Constable at Portugal Cove, ninety-three dollars.

One Constable at South Shore, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Harbor Main, ninety-three dollars.

One Constable at Cat's Cove, ninety-three dollars.

Four Constables at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, five hundred and ninety-four dollars.

Three Constables at Bay Roberts, two hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

Thirteen Constables at Harbor Grace, three thousand and seventy-three dollars.

Eight Constables at Carbonear, one thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars.

One Constable at Bay-de-Verds, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Western Bay, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Hant's Harbor, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Old Perlican, ninety-three dollars.

One Constable at Heart's Content, fifty-six dollars.

Two Constables at Trinity, one hundred and seventy-two dollars.

One Constable at New Harbor, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Catalina, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

Two Constables at Bonavista, one hundred and twelve dollars.

One Constable at Tickle Cove, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Salvage, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Greenspond, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

Three Constables at Twillingate and Fogo, two hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

One Constable at Exploits, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Bay Bulls, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

One Constable at Witless Bay, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Upper Island Cove, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Bishop's Cove, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Lower Island Cove, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Toad's Cove, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Brigus South, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Cape Broyle, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Caplin Bay, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Ferryland, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

One Constable at Aquaforte, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Fermeuse, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Renew's, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at St. Mary's, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

One Constable at Placentia, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

One Constable at Little Placentia, ninety-three dollars.

One Constable at Oderin, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Merasheen, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Burin, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

One Constable at St. Lawrence, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Grand Bank, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Lamaline, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Jersey Harbor, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Harbor Breton, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

Two Constables at Burgeo and LaPoile, one hundred and twelve dollars.

One Constable at Hermitage Bay, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Spaniard's Bay, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Channel, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at Bird Island Cove, fifty-six dollars.

One Constable at King's Cove, ninety-three dollars.

The sum of one thousand two hundred and six dollars towards defraying the salaries of the undermentioned Outport Gaolers, as follows :

A Gaoler at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, forty-seven dollars.

A Gaoler at Harbor Grace, four hundred and sixteen dollars.

A Gaoler at Trinity, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

A Gaoler at Bonavista, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

A Gaoler at Greenspond, seventy dollars.

A Gaoler at Twillingate, ninety-three dollars.

A Gaoler at Ferryland, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

A Gaoler at Placentia, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

A Gaoler at Burin, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

The District Surgeons for St. John's, nine hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The Gaol Surgeon for St. John's, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

The District Surgeon for Conception Bay, four hundred and sixty-two dollars.

The Gaol Surgeon for Conception Bay, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

The Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, one thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For Medical Attendance at St. John's Hospital, seven hundred dollars.

The sum of one thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars towards defraying the salary of the Commissioner of the Poor.

The sum of four hundred and sixteen dollars towards defraying the salary of the Inspector of the Poor.

The sum of two hundred dollars towards defraying the salary of the Assistant Inspector of the Poor.

The sum of two hundred and seventy-seven dollars towards defraying the salary of the Keeper of the Poor Asylum.

The sum of forty-six thousand dollars towards the relief of the Permanent and Casual Poor of St. John's and the Outports.

The sum of fourteen thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses of Servants and Lunatic Paupers at the Lunatic Asylum.

The sum of seven thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses of Servants and Paupers at the St. John's Hospital.

The sum of seven thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses of Servants and Paupers at the Poor Asylum.

The sum of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars towards defraying the salaries of the undermentioned Ferrymen, as follows :

A Ferryman at Great Placentia, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

A Ferryman at Salmonier, North Side, fifty-eight dollars.

A Ferryman at Salmonier, South Side, fifty-eight dollars.

A Ferryman at Malbay, fifty-six dollars.

A Ferryman at Colinet, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

A Ferryman at Portugal Cove, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

A Ferryman at Trinity, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

A Ferryman at Topsail, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

A Ferryman at Harbor Grace, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

A Ferryman at Little St. Lawrence, forty-seven dollars.

Two Ferrymen at Holyrood, one hundred and forty dollars.

A Ferryman from Burin to Mud Cove, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

A Ferryman at Aquaforte, seventy dollars.

A Ferryman at Mortier Bay, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

A Ferryman at Connaigre Bay, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

A Ferryman at Fogo, or Dead Man's Bay, forty-seven dollars.

A Ferryman from King's Cove to Upper Amherst Cove, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

The sum of one thousand four hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the Colonial Building.

The sum of one thousand six hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the Lunatic Asylum.

The sum of four thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the St. John's Hospital.

The sum of four hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the St. John's Factory.

The sum of three hundred and fifty dollars towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the Poor Asylum.

The sum of two thousand four hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of repairs on Court Houses and Gaols at St. John's and the Outports.

The sum of two hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the Custom House at St. John's.

The sum of five hundred dollars for Fuel and Light at the Custom House, St. John's.

The sum of nine hundred and twenty-four dollars for Fuel and Light at Government House.

The sum of nine hundred and twenty-four dollars for Fuel and Light at the Colonial Building.

The sum of five thousand dollars towards defraying the ordinary expenses of Court Houses and Gaols in this Colony.

The sum of one hundred and fifty dollars towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the Block House.

The sum of two hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses attending the firing of Fog Guns.

The sum of one thousand and forty-three dollars and eight cents, towards defraying the expense of lighting St. John's with Gas.

The sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars and fifteen cents, to the Harbor Grace Gas Light Company, towards defraying the expense of Lighting Harbor Grace with Gas.

The sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars towards defraying the expenses of Shipwrecked Crews.

The sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-eight cents, towards the support of the Dorcas Society at Harbor Grace.

The sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-eight cents, towards the support of the Dorcas Society at Carbonear.

The sum of two hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-seven cents, towards support of the Dorcas Society, St. John's.

The sum of one thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty four cents, towards the support of the Agricultural Society of St. John's.

The sum of four hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty-four cents, towards the support of the Agricultural Society in Conception Bay.

The sum of forty-seven dollars to Patrick Burke, St. John's.

The sum of four hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty-four cents, towards the employment of the Poor in the Factory, St. John's.

The sum of one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars towards, the general repairs of Roads and Bridges in this Colony.

The sum of four thousand dollars towards the support of a suitable steamer to ply between the North and South Sides of Conception Bay.

The sum of nineteen thousand two hundred dollars, towards defraying the expense of Steam Communication to the Outports.

The sum of two thousand six hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of the protection of the Fisheries.

The sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of Revenue Cruiser, Labrador.

The sum of three hundred and forty dollars towards defraying the expense of carrying the Crown Lands' Act into operation.

The sum of two hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-seven cents, towards the support of the Industrial Department of the Orphan Asylum School at St. John's.

The sum of four thousand six hundred dollars for Printing and Stationery.

The sum of four hundred dollars towards the expenses of Postages and other incidentals.

The sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars to the widow of the late Lionel T. R. Chancey.

The sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars to the widow of the late William Buckley.

The sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars to the widow of the late Jeremiah Dunn.

The sum of four hundred and sixty-two dollars, Retiring Allowance to John McKie.

The sum of one thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars, towards defraying the expenses of Insuring Public Buildings.

The sum of two thousand three hundred and seven dollars to defray unforeseen contingencies.

The sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and forty three dollars to be appropriated and expended to defray the expenses of the Postal Service of this Colony.

The sum of sixty-nine dollars and twenty-three cents towards defraying the expenses of repairing the Town Clock.

The sum of two thousand five hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses attending a Geological Survey of this Island.

The sum of ninety-two dollars and thirty cents to defray the rent of a Gymnasium for the use of the Volunteers.

The sum of ninety-two dollars and thirty-one cents towards defraying the salary of the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

The sum of four thousand dollars towards the encouragement of the Bank Fishery and Mackerel Fishery.

The sum of two thousand five hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of representing Newfoundland in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867.

The sum of one thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses of erecting a Rifle Shed for the Volunteers.

The sum of one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars towards defraying the expense of cleaning Streets, St. John's.

The sum of two hundred and thirty-one dollars towards defraying the salary of the Teacher of the Roman Catholic Commercial School at Bay-de-Verds.

The sum of two hundred and seventy-seven dollars to be distributed among the several Protestant Schools now established.

The sum of two thousand dollars for the importation of Sheep, to be expended under the control of the Governor in Council.

The sum of one thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-two cents to defray the salary of Consul at St. Pierre.

The sum of four hundred dollars for Wesleyan Cemetry at Harbor Grace.

The sum of five hundred and eight dollars and ninety-two cents to indemnify John Munn, Esquire, for Fire Engine at Harbor Grace.

The sum of four hundred and sixty dollars and eighty cents on account of powder for Fog Guns.

The sum of forty dollars compensation to John Moran, Carbonear, for land taken to widen Street.

The sum of one thousand dollars for clothing Volunteer Companies.

The sum of six hundred dollars on account of Postal communication with Halifax during winter months.

The sum of four hundred and fifty six dollars and thirty cents on account of Night Police at St. John's.

The sum of one thousand two hundred dollars to erect a Court House at Fogo.

The sum of six hundred dollars to enlarge and repair Court House at Brigus.

The sum of four hundred dollars for the protection of Salmon Fishery.

On motion that the report be adopted,

Mr. BURTON moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. EVANS.

That the report be amended by expunging the vote of \$1000 for the Rifle Shed.

And the question being put thereon, it passed in the negative.

And the question on the original motion being again put,

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

Whereas,—In the year 1864, Alexander Murray, Esq., was employed by the Government of this Colony to make a Geological Survey thereof; *And whereas* such Survey up to this time has cost the sum of £1,480, and no satisfactory report has been made to this House by the said Surveyor; and whereas also the secrecy observed by the said Surveyor is cause of just suspicion to this House;

Resolved,—That this House will withhold the expenditure of the amount sought by the Government for this service, until a more satisfactory report shall be furnished this House by the said Alexander Murray.

And the question being put thereon, it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered,—That the said Resolutions be adopted.

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, without amendment, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Acts for the establishment of a Board of Works."

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
April 17th, 1866.

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 25th year of her present Majesty, entitled, 'An Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fishery on the coast of this Island, and for other purposes,'" without amendment.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
17th April, 1866.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill, in accordance with the Resolutions reported from Committee of the Whole on Supply.

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

Wednesday, 18th April, 1866.

Mr. PROWSE presented a petition from Thomas M. Wood, Incumbent, and E. L. Moore, and H.C.B. Thomas, Church Wardens of St. Thomas's Church, which was received and read, praying that a Gas Lamp may be placed at the Western entrance to the Church.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented a petition from Ellen Hooper, Widow of the late Wm. Hooper, Stipendiary Magistrate, of Burin, which was received and read, praying that a pension may be granted her.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a petition from John Shorte and others, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road there.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented a petition from George S. Chamberlain and others, of Rose Blanche, Harbour Le Coo, and Petittes, which was received and read, praying for the appointment of a Constable at Rose Blanche.

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

He also presented a petition from Geo. Seymour Chamberlain and others, of Rose Blanche and Harbour Le Coo, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete roads there.

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

He also presented a petition from Geo. Seymour Chamberlain, of LaPoile, which was received and read, praying for the erection of a Lock-up there.

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

Ordered,—That the following Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its De-
pendencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition from Joseph Bacon, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of F. L. Bradshaw, Magistrate at Placentia, praying an increase of salary, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, pursuant to notice and on leave granted, presented a Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Colony, which was read a first and second time.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the said Bill.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

On motion, that the Report be adopted,

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

Resolved,—That the establishment of a salary for a Consul at St. Pierre, is a violation of the privileges of this House, as the power of appointment rests with the Imperial Government; and also, that this House is not called upon to Act, as no communication for the necessity for such an appointment has been laid before this body by the Imperial Government; and further, under any circumstances, the financial condition of this Colony prohibits such an additional expenditure; Also,

Resolved,—That the sum intended for the salary of the Consul at St. Pierre, should be expended, if the necessities of the country permit, in increasing the Officers of the Revenue on the Western Coast of this Island.

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

For the Amendment—9.

Mr. Hogsett,
 “ Glen,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Kavanagh,
 “ Fury,
 “ Kearney,
 “ Bennett,
 “ Evans.

Against the Amendment—15.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ Solicitor General,
 “ A. Shea,
 The Surveyor General,
 “ Chairman Board Works,
 Mr. Wyatt,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Knight,
 “ March,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Barron,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Burton.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the question on the original motion being then put, the House again divided, when there appeared,

For the Motion.—19.

Hon. Attorney General,
 “ Colonial Secretary,
 “ Receiver General,
 “ Solicitor General,
 “ A. Shea,
 The Chairman Board Works,
 Mr. Wyatt,
 “ Leamon,
 “ Knight,
 “ March,
 “ Evans,
 “ Prowse,
 “ Rorke,
 “ Barron,
 “ Green,
 “ Oakley,
 “ Burton,
 “ Bennett,
 “ Glen.

Against the Motion.—6.

Mr. Hogsett,
 “ Renouf,
 “ Talbot,
 “ Furey,
 “ Kearney,
 “ Kavanagh.

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered,—Accordingly.

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

And the said Bill, being engrossed, was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the 31st day of December, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and for other purposes.”

Ordered,—That the Hon. Colonial Secretary and Mr. Rorke do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence thereon.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for making and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony, which was read a first and second time.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the said Bill.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

The Hon. Mr. SHEA, pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the Act to provide for the erection of Bridges over Colinet and Rocky Rivers, which was read a first and second time.

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

The Hon. Mr. SHEA, from the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly, appointed to consider the subject of certain Despatches from Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to Colonial Naval Defence, presented the report, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read as follows:

The Joint Committee of both Houses of the Legislature, appointed to consider the subject of certain Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to Colonial Naval Defence, respectfully report:

That having taken into consideration the Despatches in question, with a copy of the Act accompanying the same, “to make better provision for

the Naval Defence of the Colonies," they are of opinion, that in the present depressed condition of this Colony, with Revenues correspondingly reduced, and under the necessity, as the Legislature just now has been, of increasing the Tariff for the relief of the Colony from financial difficulties, it would be impossible to assume any such expense as that which would be involved in providing and maintaining the requirements of the Act of the Imperial Parliament above mentioned. At the same time, your Committee recommend that, acting in the same spirit which has induced the Legislature to subsidize—and with such satisfactory results—the organization of a Military Volunteer Force, every endeavor should be made, consistently with the means and appliances at the disposal of the Colony, to promote the policy of the Imperial Government as to formation of a Naval Volunteer Force, so well suited as it would appear to the genius and circumstances of our maritime and fishing population, resident in a dependency of the Crown, whose state of effectiveness in time of war would be of essential importance to Imperial, as well as to all British Colonial interests on this side the Atlantic.

Your Committee therefore suggest, that the Local Government do place itself in communication with the proper Imperial Authorities, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a vessel of war, either from the North American Squadron or otherwise, might not be placed on the Newfoundland Station at certain seasons of the year, for the purpose of training Volunteers, the pay and provision of which Volunteers, during the time of their training, your Committee would recommend should be at the charge of the Colony; or whether, if such a vessel could not be so applied, the ship sent here in the usual course for the protection of the fisheries might not, after the termination of her service, remain at St. John's, either for the winter or some shorter period, for the purpose aforesaid.

Your Committee would further recommend that the Executive of the Colony should ascertain whether the Admiralty would place a Man-of-War Hulk on this station for the training of Naval Volunteers, if the Colony should be in a position, at a future time, to bear the expense of a Naval Training Staff, and what the expense of such Training Staff would be.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Legislative Council,
April 18th, 1866.

(Signed)

N. STABB,
ED. MORRIS,
R. J. PINSENT,
P. G. TESSIER,
A. SHEA,
JOHN HAYWARD,
H. Y. RENOUF.

I agree with this report, except so far as the establishment of a War Hulk.

GEO. J. HOGSETT.

Ordered,—That the report be adopted.

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council has passed the accompanying Address leaving blanks for the title of the Assembly, if it should be adopted by that Honorable House. The Council requests the concurrence of the Assembly to the Address and resolutions it embodies.

The Honorables Messrs. Stabb, Morris, Pinsent, Tessier, and Shea as a deputation to present the said Address, and to join with a deputation of the House of Assembly, should one be appointed by the Assembly for the same object.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
18th April, 1866.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Legislative Council of Newfoundland have received the accompanying Report from a Joint Committee of both Houses appointed to take into consideration the subject matter of certain Despatches from the Right Honorable Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to Colonial Naval Defence.

The Council have passed the following resolutions :

First,—That the Report of the Joint Committee appointed to consider the subject of certain Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to Colonial Naval Defence, be adopted.

Second,—That a respectful Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, conveying the foregoing Resolution.

The Council of Newfoundland therefore respectfully

unite in addressing Your Excellency in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, and request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take such steps as to you may seem meet in the premises.

(Signed,)

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council,
17th April, 1868.

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

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor to appropriate a sum of money for the purchase of seed potatoes.

Mr. OAKLEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to His Excellency the Governor, to cause enquiries to be made as to the eligibility of erecting a Light house on Puffin Island, Bonavista Bay.

Mr. GLEN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on Toad's Cove Breakwater.

Also an address to His Excellency, requesting that he will be pleased to obtain, for the information of Legislation, a copy of the late Professor Stewitz' Report on the Natural History of Newfoundland.

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move addresses to His Excellency the Governor on the following subjects :

On the petition of Hon. N. Stabb, President, and Officers of the St. John's Athenæum.

On the petition of the Rev. T. M. Wood, Incumbent, and Church Wardens of St. Thomas's Church, for a Gas Lamp.

On the petition of P. H. Sorsoliel and others, of Rose Blanche, for a Constable.

On the petition of G. S. Chamberlain and others, of LaPoile, on the subject of a Lock-up.

On the petition of George Hart and others, on the subject of a Pump at Burgeo.

On the petition of the Widow of the late Wm. Hooper, Magistrate at Burin.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow, at 3 of the clock.

Thursday, 19th April, 1866.

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to his Excellency the Governor, to enable the Executive, at any time after the closing of this House, to take efficient measures for improving local steam communication, North, South and West, which, it is the opinion of this House, can only be efficiently done by engaging a second steamer for the service, and also by the connecting of our present line to the Westward with some portion of the neighbouring Provinces; and also to sanction the Executive spending a further sum for the hire of a second steamer, so as to make the service generally useful to the inhabitants of the Colony, North, South and West.

Mr. EVANS presented a petition from George Tibbs and others, of Grand Bank, which was received and read, praying for a grant to build a Breakwater there.

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

Mr. EVANS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor respecting the petitions from the inhabitants of Fortune and Grand Bank, on the subject of a Breakwater.

The Hon Mr. SHEA presented a petition from W. G. Bradshaw and others, of the Jersey side of Great Placentia, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from thence to Little Placentia.

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

Mr. EVANS presented a petition from W. E. Gabriel and others, of Lamaline, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the Breakwater there.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from E. B. Winton, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for compensation for publishing the Debates of the present Session of the Assembly in the *Public Ledger* newspaper.

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill to prevent the Destruction of Sheep in this Colony.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RORKE took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to continue and amend An Act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to make further provision against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle and injuries to the person by Dogs.’”

Ordered,—That the Hon. Receiver General and Mr. Rorke do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence thereon.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole upon the Bill to Consolidate a portion of the Public Debt of the Colony.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. GREEN took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to authorize the consolidation of a part of the Public Debt of the Colony.”

Ordered,—That the Hon. Colonial Secretary and Mr. Rorke do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill to indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain sums of money advanced by him on account of the public service.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled, “An Act to indemnify His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for service the of the Colony.”

Ordered,—That the Hon. Receiver General and Mr. Rorke do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the recovery of Tenements after due determination of the Tenancy.

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

Friday, 20th April, 1866.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill to amend the Act for the Management of Customs.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. OAKLEY took the Chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the said Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to amend An Act, passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to amend and Consolidate the Law of the Customs.’”

Ordered,—That the Hon. Receiver General and Mr. BENNETT, do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence thereon.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

The Master-in-Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following messages;

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, the following Bills sent up for concurrence, without amendment.

A Bill entitled, "An Act to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the service of the Colony."

A Bill entitled, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money, for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the Thirty-first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, and for other purposes."

And A Bill entitled "An Act to authorise the consolidation of part of the Public Debt of the Colony."

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
20th April, 1866.

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act, to amend an Act, passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled, 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws of the Customs', without amendment.'"

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
20th April, 1866.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole upon the Bill for the reduction of Pauperism, by encouraging Agriculture.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

The BURTON took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole upon the Bill to amend the License Act.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BARRON took the Chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill being engrossed, was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend 'An Act passed in the 19th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled, An Act to regulate the Granting of Licenses for the wholesale of wines, spirituous and malt liquors.'"

Ordered,—That the Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL and the SURVEYOR GENERAL do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill to prevent the introduction and spreading of Cattle Disease in this Colony.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KAVANAGH took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the Bill being engrossed, was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to prevent the introduction or spreading of Cattle disease in this Colony."

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole upon the Bill to make provision for the establishment of a Marine Court in this Colony.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BARRON took the Chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee, that they had passed the

Bill to them referred, with some amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Bill and amendments in at the Clerk's table.

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

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

And the said Bill being engrossed, was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to make provision for the constitution of a Marine Court of Enquiry in this Colony."

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to amend the Act for the encouragement of Education, was read a second time.

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill to empower the Superior Courts of this Colony to direct certain offenders to remove therefrom, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BENNETT took the Chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Ordered,—That the Bill, as amended, be read a third time this day.

And the said Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill, as amended, do pass, and that a message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting their concurrence in amendments made by this House.

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

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that a member of the House be appointed on the Contingency Committee, in lieu of the Hon. Ambrose Shea, who has left the Colony.

Also that, on to-morrow, he will move that a message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting that they will be pleased to furnish this House with the amount of their contingent expenses for the present session.

Mr. BENNETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Water Company Acts.

Mr. RORKE gave notice that, in Committee on the Education Bill, he will move that the Act for the establishment of the Carbonear Grammar School, also, so much of the 4th section of the Act 21 Vic., cap. 8, as provides for the support of the said Carbonear Grammar School, shall stand repealed from the 31st Dec., 1864, also, that the sum of each year be appropriated among the several denominations, according to population, in the District of Carbonear, towards the support of Schools, under such Rules and Regulations as the Governor-in-Council shall prescribe therefor: That the building used for such Grammar School, and all land and appurtenances connected therewith shall be the property of the Government, to be appropriated to such public purpose as the Governor-in-Council shall determine on.

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

Saturday, 21st April, 1866.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY presented a petition from Prescott Emerson, R. J. Kent, John Rochfort and J. McNeilly, Assistant Reporters of the House of Assembly, which was received and read, praying that they may be paid for their services during the present session a larger amount than has been recommended by the Committee on Printing and Reporting.

Ordered,—That the said petition be referred to the Committee on Contingencies.

Ordered,—That the following Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompa-

nying petition of John Driscoll and others, inhabitants of Toad's Cove, on the subject of a Breakwater, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its De-
pendencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the great importance to this Colony of the Survey and Report made some years since by Professor Stewitz, to the Norwegian Government, on the Natural History of the Seal and Cod Fish, and other matters relating to the Fisheries, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to adopt measures for procuring a copy of the said Report for the use of the Legislature.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander in-Chief, in an over-
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the propriety of constructing a Light House on Puffin Island, Bonavista Bay, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the matter into your consideration, and give direction for enquiry therein, for the information of the Legislature.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its De-
pendencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the necessity of providing Seed Potatoes for the poor, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the matter into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of the Incumbent and Wardens of St. Thomas's Church,

respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

Mr. PROWSE moved, seconded by Mr. MARCH,

That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor on the petition from the President and officers of the St. John's Athenaeum, for a grant in aid of that Institution.

And the question being put thereon, it passed in the negative, and

Ordered,—Accordingly.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth year of the Reign of Her Present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to make further provision against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and injury to the Person, by dogs.'"

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
21st April, 1866.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled, "An Act to prevent the use of Bultows, Spillers, Spiller Lines and Cod Nets, in the prosecution of the cod fisheries on the coast of this Island and its dependencies, and to prevent the sale of Cod Roe, or of the Spawn of Cod fish caught on the coast of this Colony and its dependencies," with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
20th April, 1866.

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they

have passed the following Bills sent up for concurrence, without amendment.

A Bill entitled "An Act passed in the 19th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to regulate the Granting of Licences, for the Wholesale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors.'"

And a Bill entitled "An Act to prevent the introduction or spreading of Cattle disease in this Colony."

President.

Legislative Council,
21st April 1866.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

The amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled, "An Act to prevent the use of Bultows, Spillers, Spiller Lines, and Cod Nets, in the prosecution of the Cod fisheries on the coast of this colony and its dependencies, and to prevent the sale of Cod Roe or Spawn of Cod fish, caught on the coast of this Colony and its dependencies," were read a first and second time, as follows :

In the 1st section, fifth line, strike out the word "near," and insert in its place the words "within three miles of." In the same section, same line, after the word "coast," insert the words "or within three miles of any headland or the mouth of any Bay." In the same section, sixth line, strike out the words, "on the Coast of," and insert in their place the words "such part of." In the same section, sixth line, after the word "Labrador," insert the words "as may be subject to the Government of this Colony."

In the 2nd section, first line, strike out the word "a," and insert in its place the word "any." Same section, second line, after the word "Peace," strike out the words "resident in any of the Districts of," and insert in their place the words "Constable or other Peace Officer in." In the same section, third line, after the word "and," strike out the words "if necessary," and after the word "destroyed," on the third line, insert the word "any," and change the following word "Bultows" into "Bultow." Same section, fourth line, after the word "moored," strike out to the end of said section, and insert after the said word "moored," the words "within the limits mentioned in the first section."

In the third section, third line, after the word "in," insert the words "or across." In the same section, eighth line, after the word "lines," insert the words "nor shall any person set such nets on any part of the shore during the caplin season, except from the shore seaward."

In the fourth section, second line, after the word "Peace," insert the words "Constable or other Peace Officer," and strike out, on the same line, the word "resident."

In the ninth section, sixth line, after the word "the," strike out the word "inhabitants," and insert in its place the words "resident planters and fishermen." In the same section, same line, strike out the words "assent and," and after the word "request," on same line, insert the words "and desire." In the same section, on seventh and eighth lines, strike out the words "the inhabitants of the settlement," and insert in their place the words "such resident planters and fishermen."

In the 10th section, third line, after the word "of," strike out the word "two," and insert the word "one" in its place; change the following word "years" into "year."

Expunge the whole of the fifth, sixth and seventh sections.

Let the eighth section stand for the fifth.

The ninth, as amended, for the sixth.

The tenth, as amended, for the eighth.

And let the following stand for the seventh :

"Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the construction of any treaty, or any right secured by treaty."

Let the title of the Bill stand amended, as follows :

On the second line, after the word "and," insert the words "to regulate the setting of." Strike out, after the word "dependencies," on fifth line, to the end, and insert after the said word "dependencies" the words "and for other purposes."

And let the preamble stand amended, as follows :

On the second line, after the word "and," insert the words "to regulate the setting of;" and strike out, after the word "dependencies," on the fourth line, to the end of the said preamble.

(Signed)

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
April 20th, 1866.

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

Ordered,—That the following addresses be presented to his Excellency the Governor :

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accom-

panying petition of the Reverend George S. Chamberlain, and others, Inhabitants of Rose Blanche, on the necessity of a Constable for that settlement, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Philip J. Grouchy and others, inhabitants of LaPoile, on the subject of a Gaol for that settlement, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of George Hart and others, inhabitants of Burgeo, on the subject of Pumps, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Ellen Hooper, widow of the late William Hooper, Esq., of Burin, asking a pension, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its De-
pendencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accom-

panying petitions from the inhabitants of Fortune and Grand Bank, on the subject of a Breakwater, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petitions into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

Ordered,—That the said several addresses be engrossed and presented to his Excellency the Governor, by such members of this House as are of the Hon. Executive Council.

Mr. PROWSE moved, seconded by Mr. Wyatt,

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its De-
pendencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the question of Steam Communication to the outports, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased at any time after the closing of this session to take efficient measures for improving Local Steam Communication, North, South and West; which, it is the opinion of this House, can only be efficiently done by engaging a second steamer for the service, and also by connecting our present line to the Westward with some port in the neighbouring Provinces. And the House of Assembly agrees to sanction the appropriation of a further sum by the Executive for the hire of a second steamer, so as to make the service generally useful to the inhabitants of the Colony, both North and South.

Whereupon the Hon. Attorney General moved in amendment, seconded by the Hon. Receiver General.

That the words of the Address from “pleased” in the 3rd line be expunged, and the following substituted, “to cause enquiry to be made into the best means of extending Steam Communication on the Western Coast, in connection with some port of the neighbouring Provinces, with which and this Colony useful trade operations can be carried on, and that your Excellency will be pleased to ascertain the probable expense of establishing such a service for the information of the Legislature at the next session”

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

For the Amendment.—12.

Hon. Attorney General,
“ Receiver General,
“ Solicitor General,
“ Hogsett,
“ Kearney,
“ Kavanagh,
“ Glen,
“ Renouf,
“ Talbot,
“ Rorke,
“ Knight,
“ Furey.

Against the Amendment.—12

Hon. Colonial Secretary,
The Surveyor General,
The Chairman Board Works,
Mr. Wyatt,
“ Barron,
“ Green,
“ Leamon,
“ Oakley,
“ Evans,
“ Burton,
“ Bennett,
“ Prowse.

And the numbers being equal, Mr. SPEAKER gave his casting vote for the amendment.

So it passed in the affirmative,
And ordered accordingly.

Ordered,—That the address be engrossed and presented to his Excellency the Governor, by such members of this House as are of the Hon. Executive Council.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, pursuant to notice and on leave granted, presented a Bill for the ejection of tenants holding over, which was read a first and second time.

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

On motion of the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, seconded by the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL,

Resolved,—That D. W. PROWSE, Esq. be appointed member of the Committee on Contingencies in the room of A. Shea, Esq., absent from the Colony.

On motion of the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, seconded by the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL,

Resolved,—That a message be sent to the Hon. the Legislative Council for the amount of their contingent expenses.

Ordered,—That the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY and Mr. BURTON do take the message to the Legislative Council.

Mr. RORKE, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the petition of James E. Croucher, complaining of the return of Thomas O'Rielly, as member for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read as follows:

COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
April 19th, 1866.

The Committee appointed by your Honorable House to inquire into and report upon the petition of James E. Croucher, of Placentia, complaining of the return of Thomas O'Rielly, Esq., one of the members for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, beg to report, that having heard the evidence brought before them, and Counsel on both sides, upon a mature consideration of the premises, they are of opinion that the said James E. Croucher has failed to support the allegations set forth in his petition, and, accordingly, they consider that the said Thomas O'Rielly, Esquire, is entitled to retain his seat in your Honorable House, as one of the members for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's; all which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN RORKE,
Chairman,

A. SHEA,
J. T. BURTON,
J. H. WARREN,
S. MARCH.

I dissent from the opinion of the majority of this Committee, upon the following grounds—

First,—It was urged by the petitioner, that Mr. O'Rielly did not occupy a dwelling house within the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, as owner or tenant thereof, for two years previous to the election, within the meaning of the law. The evidence upon this point, in my mind, clearly sustains his position. It has been proven that for two years before the election, Mr. O'Rielly was a teacher of a public school at Little Placentia, that he boarded during those two years with a person of the name of Sedwell. It is stated by Mr. O'Rielly that he was tenant of his father of the dwelling house from which he qualified, situate at Great Placentia, a distance of six miles from Little Placentia, and evidence of payment of rent to him was given before Committee. Giving full credit to that evidence, it has a contrary effect upon my mind from that which it appears to have made upon the majority of the Committee. In my judgment it was not such an occupation of a dwelling house as the law requires. In fact it is a cooked qualification, as regards this point of the case, and looking to the importance of sustaining the law as regards members of the Assembly, I could not for a moment give my assent to the sustainment of such an occupation.

Second,—The next objection that was urged by the Petitioner was, that Mr. O'Rielly was not possessed, at the time of the election, of the income required by law. Upon this point the evidence is, that the salary of Mr. O'Rielly as teacher, amounted to sixty pounds per annum, which was alleged to have been abandoned a fortnight before the election.

The true qualification on this point is a shipping paper, of which the following is a copy:—"I have agreed with Thomas Rielly to serve me from first day of this present month, November, until the last day of November following, in the capacity of accountant and general confidential servant, for which service duly performed, according to agreement, I am to pay him as salary one hundred and twenty pounds currency, as witness my hand.

Little Placentia, 1st November, 1865.

WILLIAM PHORAN."

In my judgment a more flagrant piece of imposition could not well be offered as a qualification for a Member of the Assembly.

How an accountant and general confidential servant could be absent from his business for three months, if the character were *bona fide*, I am at a loss to understand, or how an agreement can be looked upon as genuine in the name of Thomas Rielly, who has sworn and subscribed the Roll of members of the Assembly by the name Thomas O'Rielly, surpasses my ideas of the meaning of the laws of the land with reference to this branch of the matter.

Third,—Was Mr. O'Rielly in possession of an office of profit or emolument at the time of the election? On this point I am clearly of opinion he was. Mr. Burke's and Mr. Dalton's evidence leave no doubt on my mind, and that too without any desire on my part to discredit the testimony of Father Nowlan. That gentleman's evidence was not taken on oath, and knowing, as I do, his advanced age and infirmities, I should be loath to take his statement so as to override, in my mind, the testimony of the two gentlemen to whom I have referred, especially when given, as in this instance, under the sanction of an oath.

The School was kept open for Mr. O'Rielly, and had he been defeated in the Election, he would have returned to his occupation of School Teacher.

I am therefore of opinion that upon all the points raised in the petition Mr. Croucher, Mr. O'Rielly is disqualified in law, to hold his seat in the Commons House of Assembly of Newfoundland, and I record my vote accordingly.

G. J. HOGSETT.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
19th April, 1866.

I agree with the opinion hereinbefore expressed by Mr. Hogsett, as regards the third point of disqualification raised by the petition of Mr. Croucher, and I am of opinion that Mr. O'Rielly is disqualified, and should not occupy a seat in the House of Assembly as member thereof.

JOHN KAVANAGH.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
April 19, 1866.

Ordered,—That the Report be adopted.

Mr. RENOUF, from the Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Act, 27th Vic., Cap. 14, presented the report, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read as follows:

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
17th April, 1866.

The Select Committee appointed by your Honorable House to inquire into the operation of the Act, 27 Vic., Cap. 14, beg leave to report that they had taken the evidence of several competent persons in relation thereto, and find that the Act has, on the whole, worked satisfactory. The Committee would recommend that the Act should be general in its application, so as to embrace those outports where it is not at present in

force, and where there is no protection against dealers or casual traders using weights and measures not corresponding to those of the Imperial Standard provided for in the said Act. The Committee would further recommend that the Act be so amended that the Inspector be authorised to condemn all liquid and dry measures requiring repairs. And all Beams, Scales and Weights deteriorated by age. Also that the Inspector shall inspect on the premises, all Beams, Scales, Weights and Measures, and in the event of any of the same requiring to be adjusted, they shall be sent to the office of the Inspector for said adjustment. Also that the fees for inspecting and adjusting Beams and Scales, shall be understood as ten cents in full for Beam and Scales. Also that a fine be levied against any person convicted of counterfeiting the marking or stamping of the Inspector on any Beam, Scales, Weight, measure, &c.

HENRY RENOUF,

Chairman,

JOHN RORKE,
J. T. OAKLEY,
G. J. HOGSETT,
S. RENDELL.

Ordered,—That the Report be adopted.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the petition of John Goss and others, of Torbay, for a Pump.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that a message be sent to the Legislative Council, in reply to their message on the Naval Defence of the Colony.

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

Monday, 23rd April, 1865.

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

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

Mr. HOGSETT presented a petition from James Campbell, Teacher, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for compensation for loss sustained by him from the establishment of endowed Schools.

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

Mr. BARRON presented a petition from E. Condon and others, of Cape Shore, Placentia Bay, which was received and read, praying that the House will pass no Act to prevent the use of Cod-nets in the Fishery of this Colony.

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

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have adopted and passed the amendments made by the Assembly in and upon the Bill sent down, entitled “ An Act to empower the Superior Courts of this Colony to direct certain offenders to remove therefrom, and for other purposes,” without amendment.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
23rd April, 1866.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill to continue and amend the Act for the establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coals and other articles.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BURTON took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow, at 3 of the clock.

Tuesday, 24th April, 1866.

Mr. BURTON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address

to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of appropriating a sum of money for the support of a Library at Bonavista.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a petition from Philip Matthew and others, of Broad Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road from thence to the King's Cove and Keels main line.

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

Mr. HOGSETT presented a petition from Jane and Ann Huie, daughters of the late Sarah Huie, Legatee under the will of the late Richard Reid, Esq., praying compensation for land taken from them for widening the old Portugal Cove road.

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

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the foregoing petition of Jane and Ann Huie.

Mr. RENOUF presented a petition from Samuel Prowse, late Keeper of the St. John's Hospital, which was received and read, praying that some yearly allowance may be made him in his old age, in consideration of his long services in that Institution.

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

He also presented a petition from Neil McDougall, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that the material used in the manufacture of Oil Clothes in this country may imported free of duty.

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill to provide for Quarantine and the establishment of Boards of Health.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL took the Chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee, that they had considered the Bill to them referred, and had passed the same without amendment; and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.

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

And the Bill, being engrossed, was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to provide for Quarantine and the Establishment of Boards of Health."

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

Pursuant to order of the day the Bill for the Regulation of Public Wharves was read a second time.

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

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.
The SPEAKER left the Chair.

The HON SOLICITOR GENERAL took the Chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the said Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to make Provision for the Management of Public Wharves.”

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee the whole, upon the Bill to amend the Act for the Act for the Construction of Bridges over Rocky and Colinet Rivers.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

And the said Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to amend an Act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to provide for the erection of Bridges across Colinet and Rocky River on the Main line of Road from St. John's to Placentia.’”

Ordered,—That Mr. BARRON and the SURVEYOR GENERAL do take the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for making and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony.

The SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair.

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

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture, with a view to prevent pauperism.

The SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. BURTON took the chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair.

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

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

Mr. RORKE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Carbonear Grammar School Act, and for other purposes.

The HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to his Excellency the Governor, on the subject of His Excellency message on the appointment of a Consul at St. Pierre.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the petitions of Neil McDougal and Samuel Prowse.

Also, that on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works for a detailed statement shewing amount expended out of £633 10s. chargeable to present Road Grant, for St. John's West, for relief of able-bodied Poor, on the Le Marchant Road, the names of the persons employed, number in family, amount paid to each, and the character of the payment.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from

the Right Rev. J. T. Mullock, Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that provision may be made in the Road Act, now before the House, for the completion of the Le Marchant Road.

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

Wednesday, 25th April, 1866.

On motion of the hon ATTORNEY GENERAL, seconded by the hon COLONIAL SECRETARY,

Resolved,—That the following Message be sent to the Legislative Council :

MR. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly concur in the Report from the Joint Committee on Colonial Naval Defence, and agree with the Legislative Council on the accompanying address proposed to His Excellency the Governor, to be presented by the members of both Houses who composed the said Committee.

Ordered,—That the HON ATTORNEY GENERAL and the hon COLONIAL SECRETARY, do take the message and address to the Legislative Council.

Ordered,—That the following addresses be severally presented to his Excellency the Governor :

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the necessity of affording to the Inhabitants of Torbay a supply of Pure Water, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take the matter into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompa-

nying petition of James Campbell, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its De-
pendencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Jane Huie and Ann Huie, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

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

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly have taken into consideration the message of your Excellency on the appointment of a Consular Officer at St. Pierre, and have appropriated in the Bill of Supply the sum of thirteen hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-two cents, as a salary for said Officer.

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

Mr. RORKE, pursuant to notice and on leave granted, presented a Bill to repeal the Carbonear Grammar School Act, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time.

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

Ordered,—That the following Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Neil McDougall, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Samuel Prowse, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependen-
cies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the necessity of aiding the Library at Bonavista, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to take the matter into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

MR. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, without amendment, the following Bills sent up for concurrence :

A Bill entitled "An Act to make provision for the Management of Public Wharves;" and a Bill entitled "An Act to amend An Act,

passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the erection of Bridges across Colinet River and Rocky River, on the main line of Road from St. John's to Placentia.' "

LAUREN CE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council,
25th April, 1866.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Ordered.—That the said message do lie upon the table.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on the further consideration of the Bill for the Reduction of Pauperism, by encouraging Agriculture.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BURTON took the Chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

On motion, that the Bill be now read a third time,

Mr. RENOUF moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. TALBOT,

That the last section of the Bill be expunged, and that it be made applicable only to permanent paupers.

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

For the Amendment,—6.

Mr. Glen,
" Parsons,
" Renouf,
" Talbot,
" Kearney,
" Furey.

Against the Amendment,—17.

Hon Attorney General,
" Colonial Secretary,
" Receiver General,
" Solicitor General,
The Surveyor General,
" Chairman Board Works,
Mr. Leamon,
" Wyatt,
" Knight,
" Evans,
" Prowse,
" Rorke,
" Green,
" Oakley,
" Bennett,
" Hogsett,
" Kavanagh.

So it passed in the negative.

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

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

And the said Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled. “An Act for the Reduction of Pauperism, by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the Provisions of the Act 23rd Vic., Cap. 3.

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the further consideration of the Bill for making and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the said Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for making and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony.”

Ordered,—That the HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL and the CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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

Thursday, 26th April, 1866.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they

have passed the following Bills sent up for concurrence, entitled respectively, "An Act to make provision for the Constitution of a Marine Court of Enquiry in this Colony," and "An Act to Provide for Quarantine, and the Establishment of Boards of Health," with some amendments, to which they request the consideration of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,

25th April, 1866.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council upon the Bills sent up from the Assembly entitled, as follows :

"An Act to make Provision for the Constitution of Marine Courts of Enquiry in this Colony," and the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for Quarantine, and the Establishment of Boards of Health," were severally read a first and second time and are as follows :

Second section, second paragraph, first line, strike out the word "mutual" and insert "material."

Fourth paragraph, third line, after the word "witness," insert the words "or witnesses."

Let the fifth paragraph of the second section read as follows :

"Whenever a charge of misconduct or incompetency is brought by any person against a Master, Mate or Engineer of a British ship, it shall be lawful for such Court to have and enquire, and generally to exercise the powers and perform the duties given and prescribed by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, as amended by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1862, or as the same may be hereafter amended, and may also exercise the powers given to Inspectors appointed by the Board of Trade. Provided that the duty of Inspection may be performed by any two or more members of such Court, or by two or more competent persons to be appointed by the said Court."

Let the following stand as the third section :

"Every person wilfully impeding such inspection, or wilfully impeding any person or persons engaged in such inspection, whether on board a ship or elsewhere, shall incur a penalty not exceeding forty dollars, and may be seized and detained by any such person or persons, or others who may be called to assist, until such offender can be conveniently taken before some Justice of the Peace ; and such penalty shall be recovered, and such offender dealt with, by any Justice of the Peace in this Colony, in the same manner as nearly as applicable, as in the case of a person impeding an inspection under part 1st, of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854."

Let the last part of the fifth paragraph of second section, from the word "so," on the eleventh line (with the words "the said Court," inserted after the word Court on the fifteenth line of said paragraph) stand for the fourth section.

Fifth section, after the word "the," on first line, insert the words, "members of the." After the word "Court," on same line, strike out the words, "or some members thereof."

Sixth section, after the word "they," on fourth line, insert the word "may," after the word "to," on the same line, strike out the words "a recommendation to." Alter the next word "cancel" into "cancelling," and the word "suspend" into "suspending." Eleventh line, after the word "they" strike out the word "shall". After the word "to," on the same line, strike out the words "recommend to be." Alter the next word "cancelled" into cancel," and the word "suspended" into "suspend." Thirteenth line, after the word certificate, insert the words "to the Governor for transmission."

Seventh section, second line, after the word "master," strike out the word "or," after next word "Mate," insert the word "or Engineer." After the word "and," on 7th line, strike out to the word "if," on 10th line. After the word "certificate," on 12th line, strike out to the word "shall," on fourteenth line. On fifteenth line strike out the word "forwarded," and insert "transmitted." After the word "trade," on fifteenth line, insert the words "or if such be not their decision, then such certificate shall be returned," and strike out after the said word "trade," the words "to be dealt with as such Board think fit." On fifteenth line, after the word "Master," strike out the word "or." After the word "Mate," on same line, insert the words "or Engineer. At the end of said section, strike out the words "two hundred dollars," and insert "fifty pounds sterling, to be recovered in manner provided in third section."

Let the third section stand for the fifth.

The fourth for the sixth.

The fifth, as amended, for the seventh.

The sixth, as amended, for the eighth.

The seventh, as amended, for the ninth.

The eighth for the eleventh.

And let the following stand for the tenth section.

"At the instance of the Consular officer of any foreign nation, it shall be lawful for any Marine Court of Enquiry, to be constituted under this Act, to exercise, with regard to foreign ships, property and persons, similar powers of enquiry and investigation, (but with the right to report

only) as are conferred by this Act, with the same authority for summoning parties, compelling attendance of witnesses, regulation of proceedings, and the enforcing of penalties, and of obedience to orders of the Court aforesaid. Provided that the expense of the Court in the cases provided for in this section, shall be borne by the foreign Consular Offices."

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Passed the Legislative Council,
23rd April, 1866.

Amendments on the Quarantine Bill.

First section, first line, after the word "Council," strike out to the word "may," on second line.

Fourth section, first line, strike out the words "or Executive," and insert "in Council."

Fifth section, second line, strike out the words "or Executive," and insert "in Council."

Seventh section, fourth line, strike out the words "or Executive," and insert "in Council."

Twelfth section, seventh line, strike out the word "Physician," and insert "Medical Practitioner." On tenth line, strike out the word "Physician," and insert "Medical Practitioner."

Fourteenth section, first line, strike out the words "or Executive," and insert "in Council."

Seventeenth section, third line, strike out the words "or Executive," and insert "in Council."

Let the following stand as the eighteenth section, and eighteenth section, as in Bill, stand for the nineteenth :

" 18.—In the absence of the Governor from the seat of Government, the Executive Council shall have and exercise all the powers vested in the Governor under this Act."

Ordered,—That the House do, on to-morrow, resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the said several amendments.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill to amend the Act for the Encouragement of Education.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RENOUF took the Chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

MR. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have adopted and passed the accompanying Report of the Select Committee, appointed to take into consideration the Contingent expenses of the Council for the present session of the Legislature, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
April 26th, 1866.

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingent expenses of the Legislative Council for the present session, beg leave to report that they have examined the accounts of the Clerk, which amount to \$404.61, and those of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, which amount \$180, which they recommend to be paid, and the Committee further recommend that the Members, Officers, and other Contingent expenses of this House be paid as follows :—

The President of the Legislative Council	\$240.00
Clerk and Master-in-Chancery	1615.40
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	553.83
Reporter	576.91
Doorkeeper	230.76
Assistant Doorkeeper and Messenger	138.45
Messenger	115.38
Fireman	56.00
Proprietor of <i>Times</i> , publishing debates	184.60
“ <i>Newfoundlander</i> copying do	138.45
“ <i>Ledger</i>	138.45
“ <i>Courier</i>	138.45

Miscellaneous printing	460.00
Probable cost printing and binding Journal	800.00
Clerk's Account for Contingencies.....	404.61
Usher Black Rod's dc	180.00
Members of Council, at \$120 per session, less certain non-attendances	1260.00
	\$7231.29

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Passed the Legislative Council,
26th April, 1866.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, from the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly appointed to present the Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of Naval Defences, reported that they had attended to the business to them referred, and had presented the Address, to which His Excellency had been pleased to reply as follows :

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Newfoundland, 26th April, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

I have no doubt that Her Majesty's Government will be gratified to learn the disposition of the Council and Assembly to do what is within the power of the Colony towards its own protection, and to assist in the Naval Protection of the Empire ; and I will readily communicate with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the purpose of obtaining the information you desire, to enable you to take further action in this matter.

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

Mr. RENOEF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, relative to \$400 voted in Road appropriations last Session, to compensate the owners of land on the South Side, through which it is necessary the Blackhead road should run, having been appropriated to other purposes, and not available for the objects contemplated in this Act.

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the leader of the Government to make enquiry into the circumstances connected with the insufficient supply of Water at the fire which occurred this day in Water Street.

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

Friday, 27th April, 1866.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the encouragement of Education having been read,

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

Resolved,—That the said Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BARRON took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the said Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend the Acts for the encouragement of Education."

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

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bill sent up entitled "An Act for the Reduction of Pauperism, by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the Provisions of the Act, 23rd Vic., Cap. 3," without amendment.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
27th April, 1866.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill to facilitate the recovery of Tenements after due determination of the Tenancy.

The SPEAKER left the chair.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS took the chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee, that the Committee had risen.

Ordered,—That the report be received.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, to prevent the use of Bultows, Spillers, Spiller Lines and Cod Nets.

The SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. TALBOT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee, that they had considered the amendments to them referred, and had passed the same with some amendments, and he handed the amendments in at the Clerk's table.

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

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

And the amendments were read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the amendments do pass, and that a message be sent to the Hon. Legislative Council, requesting there concurrence in the amendments made by this House.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Act for the establishment of the standard of Weights and Measures.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

The HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Bill to them referred, with some amendments, and he handed the Bill and amendments in at the Clerk's table.

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

Ordered,—That the Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and read a third time this day.

And the said Bill being engrossed, was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “ An Act to continue and amend the Act passed in the 27th year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled ‘ An Act for establishing the standard weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coals, and other articles.’ ”

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill to repeal the Grammar School Act at Carbonear, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the said Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled, “ An Act to Repeal the Carbonear Grammar School Act, and for other purposes.”

Ordered,—That Mr. RORKE and Mr. BENNETT do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow, at 3 of the clock.

Saturday, 28th April, 1866.

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

Resolved,—That the following Message be sent to the Hon. the Legislative Council :

Mr. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly have had under consideration the amend-

ments made by the Legislative Council, in and upon the Bill sent up from this House, entitled "An Act to prevent the use of Bultows, Spillers, Spiller Lines and Cod Nets, in the prosecution of the Cod Fisheries on the coast of this Colony and its Dependencies, and to prevent the sale of Cod Roe or the spawn of Codfish caught on the coast of this Colony and its Dependencies," to some parts of which they have assented, and made other amendments thereon.

1st.—Whilst assenting to some of the amendments in the first section, the House were compelled to strike out the following words: "Or on or near any of the fishing grounds, banks or ledges, or in any of the bays, creeks or coves of this Island or its Dependencies," as it appeared to the House that the amendments of the Council within three miles of the coast, or "within three miles of any headland or mouth of any bay," as a consequence included fishing grounds, banks and ledges within the jurisdiction of the Government of the Colony.

2nd.—The House of Assembly cannot assent to the powers contained in the second section being vested in a Constable or other Peace officer, as it appears to them, looking at the qualification of those parties in most of the outports of the Colony, it is a power too gravely affecting public and private rights, to be vested in such hands.

3rd.—The reason for dissenting from the amendment, "nor shall any person set such nets on any part of the shore during the Caplin season, except from the shore seaward," is this, that the object of the Bill is, first to prohibit the use of Bultows; to prevent Cod Nets from interfering with the use of Cod Seines; and lastly Cod Nets and Cod Seines from interfering with the use of the hook and line. These objects, in the opinion of the House, are amply provided for without the introduction of the amendment referred to, which amendment, if persisted in, would, in the opinion of the House, be an unnecessary and improper restriction in the use of the Cod Net.

4th.—Amendment in the fourth section is dissented from for the reasons before stated.

5th.—The House cannot assent to the amendments as regards the sixth and seventh sections. They were introduced after much consideration, and their adoption was strongly urged to meet an evil very much complained of in the Northern section of this Colony;—coupled with this, it is a matter of notoriety, that Cod Seines are very often used to the great damage of the hook-and-line fishery, and the desire of the House is to prevent this evil where it is likely to occur, whilst the hook-and-line men are actually engaged in catching fish.

6th.—The reasons for not assenting to the amendments in the 10th section are because the Bill will not come into operation for six months, which virtually will be in the spring of 1867, and the House are of opinion that one year would not be sufficient to test its practical working,

7th.—The principle of the Seventh section introduced by the Council is assented to, but the phraseology was objected to, as giving it too large a scope. A section is therefore submitted for the adoption of the Council.

For these reasons the House of Assembly respectfully request the concurrence of the Legislative Council to the amendments made by the Assembly.

Ordered,—That Mr. HOGSETT and Mr. RORKE, do take the Bill and message to the Council.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

MR. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the following Bills sent up from the Assembly, entitled respectively :

“ An Act to Repeal the Grammar School Act, and for other purposes.”

And “ An Act to amend An Act for the Encouragement of Education in this Colony,” without amendment.

And the Bill sent up entitled “ An Act to continue and amend An Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘ An Act for Establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coals and other articles,’ ” with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
28th April, 1866.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Ordered,—That the message do lie upon the table.

The amendments of the Legislative Council, in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “ An Act to continue an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of her present Majesty, entitled ‘ An Act for establishing the standard weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread and Coals, and other articles,’ ” were read a first and second time, and are as follows:

At the end of the second section, add the following : “ and to efface his, the said Inspector's, marks therefrom.”

Fifth section, after the word "person," on the first line, insert "who shall counterfeit," and after the word "such" on the third line, insert "beam, scale, weight or measure."

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

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

The HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the said amendments were read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the amendments do pass, and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council, acquainting them that this House concurs therein.

Ordered,—That Mr. RENOUF and Mr. RORKE do take the message to the Legislative Council.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the amendments of the Legislative Council upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to make provision for the constitution of Marine Courts of Enquiry in this Colony."

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RENOUF took the Chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported from the Committee, that they had passed the amendments to them referred, with some amendments, and he handed the amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Ordered,—That the amendments, as amended, be now read a third time.

And the amendments were read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the following message be sent to the Legislative Council:

Mr. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly have passed the amendments of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled

“ An Act to make provision for the constitution of a Marine Court of Enquiry in this Colony,” with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Council.

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on the amendments of the Legislative Council, upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “ An Act for the Regulation of Quarantine, and the establishment of Boards of Health.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KAVANAGH took the Chair of Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

And the amendments were read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the amendments do pass, and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council, acquainting them that this House concurs therein.

Ordered,—That the HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL and Mr. RORKE do take the message to the Legislative Council.

The HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY, from the Select Committee on Contingencies, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk’s table, where it was read, as follows :

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the contingent expenses of the present Session of the Legislature, beg leave to report that they have attended to the duty to them referred, and have come to the following resolutions thereon :

Resolved,—That there be paid to the Speaker, Officers, and Servants of the House, for their services, as follows :

The Speaker.....	\$923.00
The Clerk.....	1,269.00
The Assistant Clerk.....	577.00
The Solicitor.....	693.00
The Sergeant-at-Arms.....	577.00
R. B. Holden, engrossing Bills, and attending Select Committees	462.00
“ for extra services, present Session.....	105.50
The Doorkeeper.....	208.00
The Deputy Doorkeeper.....	208.00

The Messenger	185.00
The Under Doorkeeper	162.00
The Assistant Ditto	120.00
The Outer Door Keeper.....	93.00
The Fireman	139.00
The Reporters, viz :—	
James Seaton.....	350.00
Assistants.....	920.00
James Seaton, Publishing Debates.....	693.00
Ditto, Newspapers for Members.....	20.00
Ditto, Estimate Printing Journal.....	1400.00
The Proprietor of <i>Newfoundlander</i> , copying Debates.....	323.00
The Proprietor of the <i>Courier</i> , Publishing Debates.....	323.00
Ditto, ditto, for Newspapers, Census and Almanac.....	134.00
The Proprietor of the <i>Standard</i> , Publishing Debates.....	162.00
Robert Dicks, binding Journals for 1866.....	280.00
Ditto, Extra Work, from 1861 to 1865.....	100.00
The Chairman of Supply.....	231.00
To 29 Members of the Assembly, the Speaker not included, for their services during the present session, viz :—	
9 Members resident in Outports, at £63, and 20 Members resi- dent in St. John's, at £42.....	6493.80
Telegraph Company for Messages.....	237.42
T. McConnan, Stationery.....	254.65
J. T. Burton, ditto,	209.65
J. J. Graham, ditto,	73.05
Mrs. Tillman, ditto,	218.44
The Proprietor of the <i>Daily News</i> , Printing Bills and Miscella- neous papers.....	1775.00
The members of the Select Committee on petition of J. E. Croucher <i>vs.</i> O'Rielly, lost on division in Committee on Bill	461.54
The Officers of the Customs, for preparing Revenue Returns	120.00
The Clerk, to defray the Contingent Expenses of his office	920.25
The Clerk, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Library..	708.54
The Sergeant-at-Arms, to defray the Contingent Expenses of his office	441.00
Estimate for Printing Education Reports	400.00
Mrs. Henry Winton, gratuity for copying Debates in <i>Public Ledger</i>	200.00
The Proprietor of the <i>Chronicle</i> newspaper, Reporting and Pub- lishing Debates, present Session.....	200.00

The Committee beg to report that as Mr. Seaton, the Chief Reporter's agreement with the Printing Committee has not been fulfilled, they leave the matter to be decided by the House.

They also recommend the appointment of a Standing Committee on the reporting and publishing of this House, which in their opinion requires a thorough revision in order to make it efficient.

J. BEMISTER,

Chairman,

Differing with majority of Board as regards the right of this Committee to entertain the payment to Election Committees.

D. W. Prowse, protesting against item for Crouchers Committee and Clerk to the same.

THOMAS GLEN,
JOHN KAVANAGH,
JOHN. T. BURTON.

We agree to this report, excepting to the amount voted for Printing, Reporting and Publishing, unless the Editor of the *Chronicle* Newspaper is paid a reasonable amount for his services for Reporting and Publishing during the present session.

THOMAS GLEN,
JOHN KAVANAGH.

The Committee have also had under consideration a petition from Mrs. Henry Winton, for publishing Debates in the *Public Ledger* newspaper; also an account from the Telegraph Company, both of which they refrain from expressing an opinion on, and leave for consideration of the House.

The Committee have also had before them a claim of Mr. Robert Dicks, for £60 extra work binding Journals of the Assembly since the year 1861, upon which they would recommend the sum of \$100 being paid.

J. BEMISTER,

Chairman of Committee.

Committee Room,
28th April, 1866.

Ordered,—That the report do lie upon the table.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, in accordance with the report of the Select Committee on Contingencies, on leave granted, presented a Bill to provide for the Contingent expenses of the Legislature, which was read a first and second time.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the said Bill.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

The SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee stand first on the order of the day on Monday next.

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

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esquire,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Depend-
encies, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly having had under consideration that the sum of \$400, appropriated by the Road Act of last Session, to compensate the owners of land on the South Side, through which the Black Head Road should run, has been expended in employing the able-bodied poor on the said road, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the matter into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH gave notice that, in the next Session of the Legislature, he will move that in any Road Bills introduced into this House, the principle of division according to population be applied to the district of St. John's, East and West.

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

Monday, 30th April, 1866.

The Hon ATTORNEY GENERAL informed the House that it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor, to close the present session of the Assembly to-morrow, at two o'clock.

Mr. HOGSETT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the following resolution.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this House, no action should be taken upon the subject of Confederation of the North American Provinces, by the Executive Government of this Colony, by way of Delegation or otherwise, without first consulting the Commons House of Assembly thereon.

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

MR. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill sent up entitled “ An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges, within this Colony, without amendment.”

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
28th April, 1866.

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have adopted and passed the amendments made by the House of Assembly, in and upon the amendments made by the Council, in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to make provision for the constitution of a Marine Courts of enquiry in this Colony,” without amendment.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
April 30th, 1866.

MR. SPEAKER,

In reply to the amendments and address of the House of Assembly upon the Council's amendments on the Bill to prevent the use of Bultows, &c., the Legislative Council, regarding the great diversity of opinion that prevails both within and without the Legislature, as to the wisdom of any attempt at legislation upon the subject of the Fisheries, save on the question of Bultows, in favor of the abolition of which there appears to be a great preponderance of both evidence and opinion, would prefer, for the present, to refrain from any Legislative action, except for the prevention of the use of Bultows.

2nd.—The Council, therefore, suggest that all the parts and sections of the Bill, with the exception of those relating to Bultows, be expunged:

3rd.—In this view, with regard to the first section, the Council are pleased to observe that the Assembly have adopted the amendments which defined the distance from the coast to be “ three miles,” instead of

the indefinite term "near." The Council retained the other words expunged by the Assembly, so as to preclude any doubt about the expression "within three miles of any headland or mouth of any Bay, prohibiting "as a consequence" a particular mode of fishing within a line of coast. The Council do not desire, however, to raise any further question on this point, and assent to the amendments made by the Assembly in the first section, with the following amendment.

Strike out the words "spillers or spiller lines," wherever they occur.

4th.—Let the second section stand as amended, omitting the words, "spillers or spiller lines."

Expunge the third, fourth, fifth and sixth sections.

Let the eighth, ninth and tenth sections, (numbered correctly,) stand as amended.

Strike out, in the preamble from "spillers" to "nets" inclusive, and the same in the title of the Bill.

5th.—In the event of any attempt at future legislation upon the matters thus expunged from the Bill, the Council deem it a matter for consideration whether the same reasons which have influenced the Assembly in proposing to prevent the use of cod-nets in and across coves would not also apply, to a certain extent, to any part of the shore to which caplin resort during the bait season.

6th.—The Council would further suggest that the terms of the 5th section, "no cod-seine shall be used or hauled upon any fishing ledge on the coast of this Island or its dependencies, when used for the purposes of the hook-and-line," are very indefinite, and while it would be difficult to say what greater privileges or restrictions than those which the law would now confer or impose were contemplated by it, a false and dangerous impression might gain ground that something that such a law did not introduce, was established by it.

7th.—Upon the present 8th section, which the Council amended by substituting resident "Planters and Fishermen" for "Inhabitants," assented to by the Assembly, the Council would be pleased to receive any amendment which might be more satisfactory in its operation than the use of the term "settlement," as in many cases the inhabitants of such a locality are not the only persons rightfully prosecuting the fishery at or near the same. As any difficulty on this score might, however, be met by a judicious execution of the powers vested in the Executive, the Council do not deem this an insuperable objection to the passing of the measure in so far as it relates to Bultows.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
30th April, 1866.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on the further consideration of the Bill to provide for the Contingent expenses of the Legislature.

The SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the chair of the Committee.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair.

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

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

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

Ordered,—That the House, at its rising, do adjourn till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow, at 12 of the clock.

Tuesday 1st May, 1866.

Mr. TALBOT gave notice that, on an early day next Session, he will ask the leader of the Government to cause to be laid on the table of the House a report of the Expenditure of the money voted for Roads in St. John's West and East, with a statement of the condition of the several Roads on which such expenditure had been made, and the probable amount necessary for their future completion and repair; and also similar reports in reference to the several districts of the Island.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.”

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

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council have passed, without amendment, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature."

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council,
1st May, 1866.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Ordered,—That the message do lie upon the table.

[A message from His Excellency the Governor, by F. W. Rennie, Esq., the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.]

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

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

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker and the House attended his Excellency in the Council Chamber, when his Excellency was pleased to assent to the following Bills :

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws of the Customs."

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

An Act to provide for Quarantine and the establishment of Boards of Health.

An Act for the Reduction of Pauperism, by encouraging Agriculture, and more effectually carrying into operation the provisions of the Act 23 Vic., Cap. 3.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Nineteenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate the granting of Licences for the Wholesale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors."

An Act to revive an Act passed in the 23rd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the prevention of Nuisances in the Towns of St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, and to amend the Laws for the prevention of Nuisances."

An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to make further provision against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and injuries to the Person, by Dogs."

An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the 27th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coal, and other articles."

An Act for preventing Collisions at Sea on the Coast within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Colony.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 25th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island, and for other purposes."

An Act to amend the Acts for the Establishment of a Board of Works.

An Act to make provision for the Constitution of a Marine Court of Enquiry in this Colony.

An Act to empower the Superior Courts of this Colony to direct certain Offerders to remove therefrom, and for other purposes.

An Act to prevent the introduction or spreading of Cattle Disease in this Colony.

An Act to amend the Acts for the encouragement of Education in this Colony.

An Act to repeal the Carbonear Grammar School Act, and for other purposes.

An Act to make provision for the management of Public Wharves.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 28th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of Bridges across Colinet River and Rocky River, on the Main Line of Road from St. John's to Placentia."

An Act to authorise the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony.

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

An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for Defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the 31st day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, and for other purposes.

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

After which his Excellency was pleased to make the following speech:

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

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

After an unusually protracted session, you will be glad that I am now able to release you from your Legislative duties ; and I tender to you my acknowledgment of the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to their discharge. You may retire from them with a well-ground confidence that your labors will be productive, in many important particulars, of substantial advantage to the community.

I have given my cordial assent to several measures from which I anticipate great public utility. That by which you have sought to encourage the extension of Agriculture, will, I trust, in process of time, lead the people to depend less entirely than has hitherto been the case, in many districts, on the always precarious results of the fisheries, and by encouraging the settlement of industrious families on the more fertile localities of new districts, will foster appreciation of the advantage which it is perceptible that persons who live by husbandry have already enjoyed in seasons of distress.

I thank you for the attention you have shown to my suggestion by the continuation of the Act for the protection of Sheep. From the happy effect of the original measure, during the limited time of its operation—already, as I am informed, distinctly manifest.—I am confident that you will find the wisdom of the enactment yet more amply justified. There is no reason why this Colony should not produce and export Wool more successfully than Iceland ; and it is well known that the fleeces produced in Northern climates are of peculiar value.

The fishing population will recognize your continued solicitude for their interests, in the measures which you have adopted for the further protection and preservation of the Herring Fishery.

The Act for the amendment of the Education Act gives evidence that your desire is undiminished to afford, impartially, such aid as can be rendered by the Government towards the moral and mental training of the youth of all religious denominations.

I regard the “ Act to make provision for the constitution of a Marine Court of Enquiry in this Colony,” as likely to prove a most valuable measure ; for the absence of competent jurisdiction in the cases of wrecks, which so frequently happen on portions of our coast, has been severely felt. But as the powers conferred by this enactment are very ample, and its provisions are new in the community, I am glad that you have deferred its operation until the opinion of Her Majesty’s Government upon them shall be known.

I trust that the Act for preventing collisions at sea on the coast within

the limits of the jurisdiction of this Colony, will be the means of effecting much protection of life and property; and I am sure that His Excellency the Admiral commanding on this station will appreciate your attention to his suggestions on this subject.

I observe with gratification the increased provision made for the maintenance and construction of roads, which is a public service of importance inferior to none in a community such as this. I trust that the vigilance of the several local authorities will be directed to the judicious application of the funds so appropriated.

It is with great pleasure that I congratulate you on the success which has attended the seal fishery during the late season, which cannot fail to exercise a favourable influence on the circumstances of a large portion of our population. And we may hope that similar good fortune will accompany the fishermen in the approaching summer, as regards our staple industry.

It is very satisfactory to me to notice the strict limitations which the Government have been able to impose, during the last winter, upon the issues for Poor Relief; and the very salutary provision which you have adopted for withdrawing the electoral franchise from paupers, who, after accepting support from the public, can scarcely be said to have any property to be represented, will, without doubt, do much to encourage a spirit of self-reliance and self-respect among our people, which for some time has been too little displayed.

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

I observe with due appreciation the liberality with which you have augmented the Revenue to uphold the public credit, and the provisions which you have made for the service of the present year. I trust, when next I meet your Honorable House, that the state of the Public Accounts, and the improved condition of the Finances, will show the propriety of the course you have pursued.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

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

The termination of the Treaty of Reciprocal Trade with the United States again restricts the fishery rights of that nation, in the waters of this Colony, to the position which was settled by the Convention of 1818; but it is not anticipated that there will be any interruption to the amity which has always characterised the intercourse between our own people and the fishermen of the United States.

I shall communicate to Her Majesty's Government the Address from your Honorable Houses on the subject of the Colonial Naval Defence Act; and I shall endeavour to obtain such information generally as may be useful to you at your next Session, in taking further proceedings with regard to the important question of Colonial defence.

I have been officially acquainted with the passing of a Resolution by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, authorizing the Governor of that Province to appoint Delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of union which will effectually ensure just provision for the rights and interests of that Province.

From information that I have received, there appears to be reason for expecting that the Legislature of New Brunswick will speedily adopt a like proceeding; and it is not improbable that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island will take the same course during their present session. It will remain for you, when you next meet, to finally consider and decide upon this question, whether Newfoundland is to be disregarded in the consolidation of British interests, and the formation of a State, which, ceasing to be a mere group of Colonial Dependencies, cannot fail to become a great and important portion of the British Empire.

On taking leave of you now, for a time, I ask you to carry with you my best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Districts in which you are severally concerned. I am sure that you will not forget the important duties which still remain for you to discharge, by enforcing, in the neighbourhoods in which you reside, both by precept and example, the effective operation of the laws in the enactment of which you have just taken part.

After which, the Hon. the President of the Legislative Council, by his Excellency's command, said :

GENTLEMEN,

It is the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor, that this General Assembly be prorogued until Tuesday, the 10th day of July next; and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday the tenth day of July next, to be then here holden.

JOHN STUART,
Clerk, General Assembly.

[END OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.]

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Financial Statement of the affairs of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1866.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Governor	.....	.....	\$9,600.00	
“ Private Secretary	.....	.....	924.00	
“ Keeper of Lodge	.....	.....	277.00	
Fuel and Light	.....	.....	924.00	
			<hr/>	\$11,725.00

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Colonial Secretary	.....	.....	2,307.69	
“ First Clerk	.....	.....	924.00	
“ Second Clerk	.....	.....	462.00	
“ Office Keeper	.....	.....	324.00	
			<hr/>	4,017.69

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Receiver General	.....	.....	2,307.69	
“ Clerk	.....	.....	924.00	

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Collector	.....	.....	1,385.00	
“ Landing and Tide Surveyor	.....	.....	1,154.00	
“ Two Landing Waiters	.....	.....	1,848.00	
“ First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper	.....	.....	924.00	
“ Second Clerk	.....	.....	693.00	
“ Third Clerk	.....	.....	693.00	
“ Fourth Clerk	.....	.....	693.00	
“ Assistant, in absence of Second Clerk	.....	.....	231.00	
“ Two Lockers	.....	.....	740.00	
“ Labrador Collector	.....	.....	462.00	
			<hr/>	
Carried forward	.....	.....	\$12,054.69	\$15,742.69
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward	\$12,054.69	\$15,742.69
The Landing Waiter and Clerk, Harbor Grace	577.00	
“ Tidewaiters and Boatmen, including Harbor Grace	8,031.00	
“ Crew of Night Boat	1,385.00	
“ Non-official Members, Board of Revenue	231.00	
“ House Keeper	185.00	
“ Incidentals	693.00	
“ Fuel Light	500.00	
SUB-COLLECTORS.		
Harbor Grace \$739, Trinity \$693	1,432.00	
Carbonear \$577, Greenspond \$577	1,154.00	
LaPoile \$624, Gaultois \$462	1,086.00	
Twillingate \$462, Fogo \$577	1,039.00	
Lamaline \$462, Burin \$462	924.00	
LaManche \$462, Harbor Breton \$462	924.00	
Brigus \$462, Labrador \$231	693.00	
PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.		
Bay Bulls \$231, Ferryland \$231	462.00	
Burgeo \$231, Channel \$231	462.00	
Pussthrough \$231, Little Placentia \$231	462.00	
St. Mary's \$231, St. Lawrence \$231	462.00	
Bay Roberts \$231, Placentia \$231	462.00	
Bay-de-North and English Harbor	370.00	
Catalina	231.00	
Per Centage on Duties, to Outport Officers	2,077.00	
	<hr/>	35,896.69
FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.		
The Financial Secretary	1,384.62	
“ Clerk	462.00	
	<hr/>	1,846.62
BOARD OF WORKS.		
The Chairman	1,154.00	
“ Secretary	923.08	
“ Superintendent of Public Works and Buildings	693.00	
“ Surveyor of Roads	739.00	
“ Inspector of Roads	577.00	
	<hr/>	4,086.00
Carried forward		<hr/> <u>\$57,572.08</u>

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward \$57,572.08

COLONIAL BUILDING.

The Keeper.....	277.00	
Fuel and Light.....	924.00	
	<u> </u>	1,201.00

CROWN LANDS.

The Surveyor General.....	1,816.15	
Repairs of Government House.....	3,000.00	
Civil Engineer.....	693.00	
Deputy Surveyors and Incidentals.....	340.00	
Chainman.....	185.00	
	<u> </u>	6,064.15

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Lunatic Asylum.....	1,600.00	
Poor Asylum.....	350.00	
Saint John's Hospital.....	4,000.00	
Custom House.....	200.00	
Colonial Building.....	1,400.00	
St. John's Factory.....	400.00	
Block House.....	150.00	
	<u> </u>	8,100.00

COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

Supplies.....	5,000.00	
Repairs.....	2,400.00	
	<u> </u>	7,400.00

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Justice.....	3,923.08	
“ Two Assistant Judges	6,000.00	
“ Labrador Judge.....	923.08	
“ Attorney General.....	2,307.70	
“ Solicitor General.....	923.08	
“ Sheriff, Central District.....	1,384.62	
“ Do. Northern Do.	1,384.62	
“ Do. Southern Do.	923.08	
“ Bailiff, Central District.....	231.00	
“ Do. Labrador Court.....	207.69	

Carried forward	\$18,027.95	\$80,337.23
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Estimates and Public Accounts.

	Brought forward	\$18,027.95	\$80,337.23
The Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court			1,616.00	
“ Do Northern Do			924.00	
“ Do Southern Do			924.00	
“ Clerk in Registrar’s Office, Supreme Court			370.00	
“ Stationery Do Do			93.00	
“ Crier and Tipstaff, St. John’s			277.00	
“ Do Do Harbor Grace			93.00	
“ Crown Prosecutions			1,400.00	
“ Coroners			700.00	
“ Circuit of Judges			1,400.00	
			26,004.95	

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Magistrate, St. John’s	1,616.00
“ Junior Do Do	1,385.00
“ Clerk of the Peace Do	1,016.00
“ General Superintendent of Police	554.00
“ Two Sergeants of Police, St. John’s	648.00
“ Fifteen Constables, at \$254	3,810.00
“ Four Ditto \$208	832.00
“ Gaoler, St. John’s	693.00
“ Turnkey Do	231.00
“ Two Assistants Do	393.00
“ Keeper, Court House, St. John’s	254.00
“ Do Do Harbor Grace	47.00
“ Police Clothing, St. John’s, Harbor Grace and Carbonear	1,400.00

OUTPORTS.

15 Stipendiary Magistrates	}	as per de-tailed statement		
8 Clerks of the Peace				
9 Gaolers				22,798.00
83 Constables			35,677.00	

EDUCATION.

Estimated amount under Education Act		54,800.00		
Do. Academy Act		8,077.00		
		62,877.00		
Brought forward	....			\$224,896.18

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward 224,896.18

LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENCIES.

Estimated amount 25,000.00

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

The Commissioner	1,154.00	
“ District Surgeon, St. John’s	925.00	
“ Gaol Surgeon, St. John’s	185.00	
“ Ditto Conception Bay	139.00	
“ District Surgeons, Ditto	462.00	
“ Physician, Lunatic Asylum	1,385.00	
“ Ditto St. John’s Hospital	700.00	
“ Inspector of Poor	416.00	
“ Assistant	200.00	
“ Keeper of Poor Asylum	277.00	
“ Permanent and Casual Poor	46,000.00	
“ Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum . .	14,000.00	
“ Ditto St. John’s Hospital	7,000.00	
“ Ditto Poor Asylum	7,000.00	
		79,843.00

PENSIONS.

James Crowdy, late Colonial Secretary	1,845.15	
E. M. Archibald, “ Attorney General	1,615.38	
Joseph Noad “ Surveyor General	1,315.38	
B. G. Garrett, “ Sheriff	1,269.23	
A. W. DesBarres “ Assistant Judge	1,320.00	
Christopher Ayre, “ Clerk in Secretary’s Office	807.69	
Sir Francis Brady, “ Chief Justice	2,880.00	
Widow Chancey	185.00	
Widow Dunn	139.00	
Widow Buckley	116.00	
John L. McKie, late Magistrate	462.00	
		11,955.83

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Post Master General	1,385.00	
“ First Clerk	600.00	
“ Second Clerk	462.00	
“ Third Clerk	277.00	
“ Two Assistants	324.00	
“ Messenger	278.00	
Carried forward	\$3,326.00	\$321,695.01

Estimates and Public Accounts.

	Brought forward . . .	\$3,326.00	\$321,695.01
The Post Masters and Way Masters.....		2,356.00	
Contracts for carrying Mails		8,861.00	
Ditto Winter Service, Greenspond, Twillingate and Fogo.....		800.00	
Incidentals		800.00	
		16,143.00	

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount of Public Debt, \$911,564.38, Interest payable half-yearly		43,578.00	
Interest on Floating Debt		8,000.00	
		51,578.00	

FERRIES.

Estimated amount for the service.....	1,728.00
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing and Stationery	4,600.00
Postages and Incidentals	400.00
Insurance on Public Buildings.....	1,384.00
Unforseen Contingencies.....	2,307.00
Cost of Fog Guns	200.00
Saint John's Gas Company.....	1,043.08
Harbor Grace Ditto	346.15
Shipwrecked Crews.....	920.00
Dorcas Society, St. John's.....	230.77
Ditto, Harbor Grace	115.38
Ditto, Carbonear	115.38
Saint John's Factory	461.54
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department	230.77
Agricultural Society, St. John's	1,153.84
Ditto Ditto Conception Bay.....	461.54
Allowance to Patrick Burke	47.00
Keeper Halfway House, Salmonier	162.00
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges	1,650.00
Conception Bay Steam Service	4,000.00
Outport Steam Service	19,200.00
Protection of Fisheries	2,600.00
Labrador Revenue Cruiser.....	1,800.00
Repairs of Town Clock	69.23

	Carried forward	\$32,066.68	\$391,144.01
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Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward	\$32,066.68	\$391,144.01
Roads and Bridges	80,000.00	
Bounties on Fisheries	4,000.00	
Geological Survey	2,500.00	
Paris Exhibition	2,500.00	
Volunteer Force	1,200.00	
Rifle Shed	1,000.00	
Rent of Gymnasium	92.30	
Cleaning St. John's Streets	1,320.00	
Salary, Inspector Weights and Measures	46.15	
R. C. Commercial School, Bay-de-Verds	231.00	
Protestant Commercial Schools, now established	277.00	
		<u>136,664.13</u>
		527,808.14
Debt repayable in the year 1866		33,785.47
Balance from the year 1865		250,678.44
		<u>\$811,272.05</u>

ESTIMATED REVENUE

Customs, including Labrador	600,000.00	
Crown Lands	3,300.00	
Postal	4,600.00	
Licences, Fines, Fees, &c.	5,600.00	
Profits of Savings' Bank	8,000.00	
		<u>621,500.00</u>
Balance against the Colony		189,772.05
		<u>\$811,272.05</u>

JOHN KENT,

Receiver General.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

GENERAL LIGHTHOUSES.
ESTIMATED EXPENEITURE.

The Inspector.....		\$924.00	
Fort Amherst, Keeper \$462, Assistant \$324		786.00	
Harbor Grace, " 485 " 324		809.00	
Cape Spear " 462 " 324		786.00	
" Bonavista " 462 " 324		786.00	
Green Island " 462 " 324		786.00	
Offier Wadhiam " 462 " 324		786.00	
Cape Pine " 462 " 324		786.00	
Dodding Head " 462 " 324		786.00	
Baccalieu " 462 " 324		786.00	
Cape St. Mary's " 462 " 324		786.00	
Brunette " 462 " 324		786.00	
Harbor Grace Beacon.....		185.00	
Saint John's Beacon Lights.....		198.00	
		<hr/>	
		9,976.00	
Oil, Fuel, Stores, repairs, &c.....		10,166.00	
		<hr/>	
			\$20,142.00
Balance against Light-houses from the year 1865.....			5,734.44
			<hr/>
			\$25,876.44
			<hr/>

ASSETS:

Estimated amount of Light Dues for the year 1866.....		\$21,400.00
Balance against Light Houses.....		4,476.44
		<hr/>
		\$25,876.44
		<hr/>

JOHN KENT,
Receiver General.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

**ESTIMATE FOR DEFRAYING PART OF THE PUBLIC EXPEN-
DITURE OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1866.**

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES.

The Private Secretary to the Governor.....	\$924.00	
“ First Clerk in Colonial Secretary’s Office.....	924.00	
“ Second Ditto Ditto ..	462.00	
“ Clerk in Receiver General’s Office.....	924.00	
“ Civil Engineer.....	693.00	
“ Superintendent of Public Works and Buildings.....	693.00	
“ Surveyor of Roads.....	739.00	
“ Inspector of Roads.....	577.00	
“ Keeper, Colonial Building.....	277.00	
“ Office Keeper, Colonial Secretary’s Office	324.00	
“ Keeper, Half-way House.....	162.00	
“ Gate Keeper, Government House	277.00	
“ Clerk in Financial Secretary’s Office.....	462.00	
		<u>7,438.00</u>

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court	1,616.00	
“ Clerk in Registrar’s Office.....	370.00	
“ Stationery for Ditto	93.00	
“ Sheriff’s Baliff, St. John’s.....	231.00	
“ Crier and Tipstaff, St. John’s.....	277.00	
“ Ditto Harbor Grace.....	93.00	
“ Chief Clerk and Registrar, Northern Cir- cuit Court	924.00	
“ Chief Clerk and Registrar, Southern Cir- cuit Court	924.00	
		<u>4,528.00</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Prosecutions.....	1,400.00	
Coroners.....	700.00	
Circuit of Judges	1,400.00	
		<u>3,500.00</u>
Carried forward		<u>\$15,466.00</u>

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward \$15,466.00

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Magistrate.....	1,616.00	
“ Junior Ditto	1,385.00	
“ Clerk of the Peace.....	1,016.00	
“ General Superintendent of Police.....	554.00	
“ Two Sergeants of Police.....	648.00	
“ Nineteen Constables, 15 at \$254—4 at \$208	4,642.00	
“ Police Clothing, St. John’s, Harbor Grace and Carbonear.....	1,400.00	
“ Gaoler, St. John’s	693.00	
“ Turnkey, Ditto.....	231.00	
“ Two Assistants, Ditto	393.00	
“ Keeper of Court House, St. John’s.....	254.00	
“ Ditto Ditto Harbor Grace ...	47.00	
		12,879.00

OUTPORTS.

Fifteen Stipendiary Magistrates	} as per de-	{ 9,378.00	
Eight Clerks of the Peace	} tailed	{ 2,748.00	
Eighty-three Constables	} state-	{ 9,466.00	
Nine Gaolers	} ment.	{ 1,206.00	
			22,798.00

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

District Surgeons, St. John’s	925.00	
Gaol Surgeon, Ditto	185.00	
District Surgeon, Conception Bay.....	462.00	
Gaol Ditto Ditto	139.00	
Physician, Lunatic Asylum	1,385.00	
Medical Attendance, St. John’s Hospital.....	700.00	
Commissioner of the Poor.....	1,154.00	
Inspector.....	416.00	
Assistant	200.00	
Keeper of the Poor House.....	277.00	
Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John’s and Outports	46,000.00	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum.....	14,000.00	
Ditto Ditto St. John’s Hospital.....	7,000.00	
Ditto Ditto Poor Asylum.....	7,000.00	
		79,843.00

Carried forward \$130,986.00

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Brought forward \$130,986.00

FERRIES.

Great Placentia	\$139.00
Salmonier	116.00
Mall Bay.....	56.00
Colinet.....	116.60
Portugal Cove.....	116.00
Trinity	139.00
Topsail.....	116.00
Harbor Grace	139.00
Little St. Lawrence.....	47.00
Holyrood.....	140.00
Burin to Mud Hole.....	116.00
Aquaforte.....	70.00
Mortier Bay	116.00
Connaigre Bay	139.00
Fogo	47.00
King's Cove to Upper Amherst Cove.....	116.00

\$1,728.00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs, Colonial Building.....	1,400.00
Lunatic Asylum	1,600.00
Saint John's Hospital.....	4,000.00
Ditto Factory	400.00
Poor Asylum.....	350.00
St. John's and Outport Court Houses and Gaols.....	2,400.00
Custom House	200.00
Fuel and Light, Custom House.....	500.00
Ditto Government House.....	924.00
Ditto Colonial Building.....	924.00
Supplies, Court Houses and Gaols.....	5,000.00
Repairs of Block House.....	150.00

17,848.00

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL

Cost of Fog Guns.....	200.00
St. John's Gas Company.....	1,043.08
Harbor Grace do	346.15

Carried forward \$1,589.23 \$150,562.00

Estimates and Public Accounts.

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL—(Continued.)

Brought forward	\$1,589.23	\$150,562.00
Shipwrecked Crews.....	920.00	
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace.....	115.38	
Ditto Carbonear.....	115.38	
Ditto Saint John's.....	230.77	
Agricultural Society, Saint John's.....	1,153.84	
Ditto Conception Bay.....	461.54	
Allowance to Patrick Burke.....	47.00	
Saint John's Factory.....	461.54	
General repairs, Roads and Bridges.....	1,650.00	
Conception Bay Steam Service.....	4,000.00	
Outport ditto.....	19,200.00	
Protection of Fisheries.....	2,600.00	
Labrador Revenue Cruiser.....	1,800.00	
Carrying out Crown Lands Act.....	340.00	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department....	239.77	
Printing and Stationery.....	4,600.00	
Postages and Incidentals.....	400.00	
Pension to Widow Chancey.....	185.00	
Widow Buckley.....	116.00	
Widow Dunn.....	139.00	
John L. McKie.....	462.00	
Insurance on Public Buildings.....	1,384.00	
Unforeseen Contingencies.....	2,307.00	
Postal Service.....	16,143.00	
Repairing Town Clock.....	69.23	
Geological Survey.....	2,500.00	
Rent of Gymnasium.....	92.30	
Salary of Inspector Weights and Measures..	46.15	
Bounties on Fisheries.....	4,000.00	
Paris Exhibition.....	2,500.00	
Rifle Shed.....	1,000.00	
Cleaning St. John's Streets.....	1,320.00	
R. C. Commercial School, Bay-de-Verds....	231.00	
Protestant Commercial School, now established	277.00	
Chairman Board of Works.....	1,154.00	

73,841.13

\$224,403.13

JOHN KENT,

Receiver General.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES TO STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES,
CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CONSTABLES AND GAOLERS, IN THE UN-
MENTIONED OUTPORTS, FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Outports.	Magistrates' Salary.	Clerks of the Peace Salary.	Constables.		Gaolers. Salary.	Total.
			No.	Salary.		
Petty Harbor.....			1	\$93.00		\$93.00
Torbay.....			1	93.00		93.00
Portugal Cove.....			1	93.00		93.00
South Shore.....			1	56.00		56.00
Harbor Main.....			1	93.00		93.00
Cat's Cove.....			1	93.00		93.00
Brigus and Port- de-Grave }	\$693.00	\$277.00	4	594.00	\$47.00	1,611.00
Bay Roberts.....			3	228.00		228.00
Harbor Grace.....	924.00	693.00	13	3,073.00	416.00	5,106.00
Carbonear.....	693.00	508.00	8	1,595.00		2,796.00
Bay-de-Verds.....			1	56.00		56.00
Western Bay.....			1	56.00		56.00
Hant's Harbor.....			1	56.00		56.00
Old Perlican.....	693.00		1	93.00		186.00
Heart's Content.....			1	56.00		56.00
Trinity.....	693.00	277.00	2	172.00	116.00	1,258.00
New Harbor.....			1	56.00		56.00
Catalina.....			1	116.00		116.00
Bonavista.....	693.00	277.00	2	112.00	116.00	1,198.00
Tickle Cove.....			1	56.00		56.00
Salvage.....			1	56.00		56.00
Greenspond.....			1	116.00	70.00	186.00
Twillingate & Fogo	693.00	277.00	3	228.00	93.00	1,291.00
Exploits Bay.....			1	56.00		56.00
Bay Bulls.....	462.00		1	116.00		578.00
Witless Bay.....			1	56.00		56.00
Upper Island Cove			1	56.00		56.00
Bishop's Cove.....			1	56.00		56.00
Lower Island Cove			1	56.00		56.00
Toad's Cove.....			1	56.00		56.00
Brigus South.....			1	56.00		56.00
Cape Broyle.....			1	56.00		56.00
Carried forward	\$6,544.00	\$2,309.00	60	\$7,814.00	\$858.00	16515.00

Estimates and Public Accounts.

DETAILED STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

Outports.	Magistrates Salary.	Clerk's of the Peace Salary.	Constables.		Gaolers. Salary.	Total.
			No.	Salary.		
Brought...	\$6544.00	\$2309.00	60	\$7814.00	\$858.00	16515.00
Caplin Bay.....			1	56.00		56.00
Ferryland	693.00		1	116.00	116.00	925.00
Aquaforte			1	56.00		56.00
Fermeuse.....			1	56.00		56.00
Renews			1	56.00		56.00
St. Mary's.....	231.00		1	116.00		347.00
Placentia.....	600.00		1	116.00	116.00	832.00
Little Placentia			1	93.00		93.00
Oderin			1	56.00		56.00
Merasheen			1	56.00		56.00
Burin	693.00	277.00	1	116.00	116.00	1202.00
St. Lawrence.....			1	56.00		56.00
Grand Bank.....	693.00		1	56.00		749.00
Lamaline			1	56.00		56.00
Jersey Harbor.....			1	56.00		56.00
Harbor Breton....	462.00	162.00	1	116.00		740.00
Burgeo and LaPoile	462.00		2	112.00		574.00
Hermitage Bay....			1	56.00		56.00
Spaniard's Bay....			1	56.00		56.00
Channel			1	56.00		56.00
Bird Island Cove..			1	56.00		56.00
King's Cove.....			1	93.00		93.00
	\$9378.00	\$2748.00	83	\$9466.00	\$1206.00	22798.00

RECAPITULATION.

15 Magistrates.....	\$9,378.00
8 Clerks of the Peace.....	2,748.00
83 Constables.....	9,466.00
9 Gaolers	1,206.00

\$22,798.00

JOHN KENT,
Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office, }
St. John's, Jan. 20, 1866. }

Estimates and Public Accounts.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1865.

Expenditure for the under-mentioned Services, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Balances unexpended, 1st Jan., 1865.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1865.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1865.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec., 1865.
Insurance on Public Buildings	\$230.77	1,384.62	1,447.57	167.82	
St. John's Gas Company	1,043.08	1,043.08	1,043.08	1,043.08	
Repairs of Protestant Commercial Schools	299.62	277.00	277.00	299.62	
Road Act, 25th Victoria	177.04	.....	68.61	108.43	
Volunteer Organization Act	128.29	1,200.00	1,272.31	55.98	
Repairs of Church of England Schools	386.92	.....	.....	386.92	
Breakwater, Twillingate	461.54	.....	.....	461.54	
Damage caused by floods, 1863	196.92	.....	120.00	76.92	
Road Act, 27th Victoria	4,888.71	.....	4,955.10	.....	66.39
Improvements of Quidi Vidi Gut	223.33	.....	48.05	175.28	
Toad's Cove Breakwater	630.62	160.00	783.67	14.95	
Carried forward.....	8,666.84	2,064.70	8,015.39	2,790.54	66.39

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1865.

Expenditure for the under-mentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1865, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Balance unexpended 1st Jan., 1865.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1865.	Credit Balances, 31st Dec., 1865.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec., 1865.
Brought forward..	\$8,666.84	\$2,064.70	\$8,015.39	\$2,790.54	\$66.39
Garnish Breakwater.....	461.54	.....	485.54	.....	24.00
Bonavista Breakwater.....	1,384.62	.....	.....	1,384.62	.....
Public Wharf, Bonavista.....	692.31	.....	.....	692.31	.....
Support of Protestant Board Schools	319.48	.....	106.15	213.33	.....
Lock-up, Riverhead.....	1,384.62	.....	.....	1,384.62	.....
Relief of Poor.....	.....	46,000.00	105,683.75	.....	59,683.75
Printing and Stationery.....	.....	4,600.00	6,456.00	.....	1,856.00
Police Clothing.....	.....	1,385.00	1,437.60	.....	52.60
General Repairs of Roads....	.....	1,650.00	3,961.69	.....	2,311.69
Postal Department.....	.....	15,654.00	16,489.16	.....	835.16
Court Houses and Jails, ordinary expenses.....	.....	5,000.00	6,527.75	.....	1,527.75
Lunatic Paupers.....	.....	14,000.00	14,448.95	.....	448.95
Fuel and repairs Custom House .....	.....	650.00	552.63	.....	.....
Repairs of Colonial Building .....	.....	1,800.00	2,795.26	97.37	995.26

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Saint John's Hospital.....	7,000.00	9,522.57	.....	2,522.57
Poor Asylum.....	7,000.00	9,885.01	.....	2,885.01
Repairs of Lunatic Asylum..	1,600.00	1,594.43	5.57	.....
Sewerage Act	18,560.28	18,560.28	.....	.....
General Light Houses.....	26,615.33	26,615.33	.....	.....
Cape Race Light House	2,292.20	2,292.20	.....	.....
Civil and Criminal Prosecutions	1,400.00	1,809.71	.....	409.71
Unforeseen Contingencies...	2,307.69	1,746.14	561.55	.....
Education Act, 21st Victoria	53,489.99	53,489.99	.....	.....
Coroners	700.00	955.05	.....	255.05
Carrying out Crown Lands Act.....	346.15	1,162.60	.....	816.45
Executive responsibility, for sundry payments.....	.....	3,578.29	.....	3,578.29
Circuit Courts	1,400.00	1,443.91	.....	43.91
Repairs of Court Houses and Jails	1,400.00	2,703.77	.....	1,303.77
Repairs of Block House.....	50.00	235.71	.....	185.71
Fuel and Light, Colonial Building	925.00	890.16	34.84	.....
Repairs of Poor House.....	400.00	228.22	171.78	.....
Repairs of Hospital	1,200.00	409.01	790.99	.....
Public Park	877.86	877.86	.....	.....
Harbor Grace Hospital	71.60	71.60	.....	71.60
Coastal Steam.....	19,200.00	19,200.00	.....	.....
Crown Lands Act, 7th Vic.	3,387.96	3,387.96	.....	.....
Store at Colonial Building	400.00	1,112.92	.....	712.92
Carried forward.....	\$245,356.16	\$330,732.59	\$8,127.52	\$80,586.54

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1865.

Expenditure for the under-mentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1865, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Balance unexpended 1st Jan., 1865.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1865.	Credit Balances, 31st Dec., 1865.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec., 1865.
Brought forward..	\$12,917.41	\$245,356.16	\$330,732.59	\$8,127.52	\$80,586.54
Breakwater at Portugal Cove	4,239.66	.....	4,239.66
Miscellaneous Votes in Supply Act.....	4,184.73	4,184.73	.....	.....
Special Salaries	34,392.13	34,392.13	.....	.....
Retiring Allowances.....	11,388.91	11,388.91	.....	.....
Academy Act.....	7,776.96	7,776.96	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Salaries	22,558.10	22,558.10	.....	.....
Salaries of Jailers and Assistants.....	2,521.19	2,521.19	.....	.....
Salaries of Outport Magistrates	9,204.64	9,204.64	.....	.....
Salaries of Outport Clerks of the Peace	2,748.00	2,748.00	.....	.....
Ferryman	1,758.03	1,758.03	.....	.....
Salaries of Outport Constables	9,364.25	9,364.25	.....	.....
Saint John's Police	5,326.29	5,326.29	.....	.....
Quarantine Act	501.59	509.59	.....	.....

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Poor in Factory .....	.....	461.54	461.54	.....	.....
Legislative Contingencies, 1863, 1864, 1865 .....	.....	68,531.86	69,280.20	.....	748.34
Cleansing St. John's Streets .....	.....	800.00	1,469.64	.....	669.64
Repairs of Town Clock .....	.....	69.23	69.23	.....	.....
Gas Company, Harbor Grace .....	.....	346.15	346.15	.....	.....
Volunteer Rifle Company, clothing .....	.....	5,000.00	4,611.98	388.02	.....
Weights and Measures Act .....	.....	355.05	355.05	.....	.....
Copper Coinage .....	.....	400.00	2,641.73	.....	2,641.73
Postages and Incidentals .....	.....	400.00	205.16	194.84	.....
Fuel and Light, Government House .....	.....	1,100.00	1,543.26	.....	443.26
Saint John's Athenæum .....	.....	200.00	200.00	.....	.....
Labrador Court Act .....	.....	2,753.89	2,753.89	.....	.....
Jury Act .....	.....	63.80	63.80	.....	.....
Shipwrecked Crews .....	.....	920.00	1,231.59	.....	311.59
Road Act, 28th Victoria .....	.....	47,093.36	37,606.13	9,487.23	.....
Firing of Fog Guns .....	.....	200.00	1.80	194.20	.....
Dorcas Society, Saint John's .....	.....	230.77	230.77	.....	.....
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace .....	.....	115.38	115.38	.....	.....
Dorcas Society, Carbonear .....	.....	115.38	115.38	.....	.....
Agricultural Society, Saint John's .....	.....	1,153.84	1,153.84	.....	.....
Agricultural Society, Harbor Grace .....	.....	461.54	461.54	.....	.....
Conception Bay Steam Company .....	.....	3,980.00	2,000.00	1,980.00	.....
Brought forward.....	\$12,917.44	\$401,432.77	\$473,916.19	\$20,317.81	\$80,640.76

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1865.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Expenditure for the under-mentioned Services, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Balances unexpended, 1st Jan., 1865.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1865.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1865.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec., 1861.
Brought forward.....	\$12,917.44	\$491,432.77	\$573,915	\$20,375.81	\$89,640.76
Protection of Fisheries.....	2,600.00	2,432.44	167.56	
Geological Survey of the Island.....	2,500.00	2,994.42	.....	494.00
Encouragement of Sheep breeding.....	600.00	300.00	300.00	
Shipwrecked emigrants, ex "Wm. Nelson".....	1,904.00	.....	1,904.80
Protection of Sheep Act.....	202.50	202.50	.....
Saint John's Rebuilding Act (cash).....	48.48	48.48	.....
Encouragement of Bank Fishery.....	2,000.00	1,112.00	888.00	
Registration of Voters.....	559.39	559.39	.....
Election Expenses.....	3,981.83	3,981.83	.....
Encouragement Mackerel Fishery.....	1,000.00	153.00	847.00	
Public Wharf, Catalina.....	200.00	120.00	80.00	

Estimates and Public Accounts.

Breakwater, Burin.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Breakwater, Grand Bank.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Breakwater, Fortune.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Hauber Breton Cemetery.....	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
Medical attendance at Labrador.....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Purchase of Law Books.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Repairs of Court House at Fogo.....	.....	400.00	.....	400.00
Commercial School (R. C.) Bay-de-Verds.....	.....	231.00	.....	231.00
Public Wharf at Brigus.....	.....	400.00	.....	400.00
	\$12,917.41	\$507,305.97	\$587,423.99	\$24,839.37
				\$92,039.98

N.B.—Hospital Dues collected, viz., at Custom House..... \$406.93
 " " by Board of Works..... 229.34

636.27
 \$456.47

Fees received by Board of Works from Lunatic Asylum.....

N.B.—\$2,100.15 has been paid to the Cr. of the Colony on account Copper Coinage.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

**FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st
DECEMBER, 1865.**

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

Road Act, 25th Victoria .....	.....	.....	\$108.43
Damage caused by Floods, 1863..	.....	.....	76.92
Lock-up, River Head .....	.....	.....	1,384.62
Fuel and Light, Colonial Building	.....	.....	34.84
Repairs of Hospital .....	.....	.....	790.99
Repairs of Poor Asylum ..	.....	.....	171.78
Firing of Fog Guns .. ....	.....	.....	198.20
Protection of Fisheries .....	.....	.....	167.56
Encouragement of Bank Fishery	.....	.....	888.00
Encouragement of Mackerel Fishery	.....	.....	847.00
Medical attendance at Labrador .....	.....	.....	250.00
Fuel and Light, Custom House .....	.....	.....	97.37
Repairs of Lunatic Asylum .....	.....	.....	5.57
			<u>\$5,021.28</u>
Amount to be carried to new account, 1866	.....	.....	19,818.09
			<u>\$24,839.37</u>

Debentures issued 1865, under St. John's Rebuilding Act, \$923.85.

(Signed)

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
30th December, 1865. }

Estimates and Public Accounts.

**STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE
COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND ON THE 30TH DAY
OF DECEMBER, 1865.**

ASSETS.

Customs' Bonds outstanding.....	\$31,649.55
Balance due by Cape Race Light House Account.....	1,721.03
Ditto General Light Houses	5,734.44
Ditto St. John's Sewerage.....	5,974.74
	<hr/>
	45,079.76
Balance against the Colony.....	250,678.44
	<hr/>
	\$295,758.20
	<hr/>

LIABILITIES.

Balance due the Union Bank.....	\$201,336.80
Outstanding Warrants	51,175.10
Outstanding interest.....	23,234.67
Outstanding Treasury Notes	144.00
Sundry Receipts towards Payment of interest on Debentures issued under St. John's Sewerage Act.....	49.54
	<hr/>
	275,940.11
Unexpended Legislative Grants.....	19,818.09
	<hr/>
	\$295,758.20
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JOHN KENT,
Receiver General.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ON THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1865, AND THE YEARS IN WHICH THE SEVERAL PORTIONS OF IT ARE REPAYABLE.

Amount Consolidated under Act 21st Vic.				
	cap. 3	.....	\$5,814.58	
Ditto	ditto	22nd Vic., cap. 16	.....	89,410.71
Ditto	ditto	23rd " " 12	.....	23,076.93
Ditto	ditto	28th " " 18	.....	100,000.00
				218,302.22
Amount of unpaid Debentures issued under				
Act 25th Vic. cap. 3, for compensation for losses sustained by Election Riots in the following Districts, and payable out of the future Road Grants, viz.:—				
Saint John's	.....	.....	281.22	
Harbor Grace	.....	.....	433.98	
Carbonear	.....	.....	194.96	
Harbor Main	.....	.....	675.72	
				1,585.88
Amount repayable in the year	1866	.....	32,785.47	
Ditto	Ditto	1867	.....	10,819.79
Ditto	Ditto	1868	.....	31,630.88
Ditto	Ditto	1869	.....	8,864.43
Ditto	Ditto	1870	.....	4,196.84
Ditto	Ditto	1871	.....	3,732.16
Ditto	Ditto	1872	.....	6,603.40
Ditto	Ditto	1873	.....	317,733.70
Ditto	Ditto	1874	.....	20,540.16
Ditto	Ditto	1875	.....	208,616.49
Ditto	Ditto	1889	.....	23,076.96
Ditto	Ditto	1890	.....	23,076.00
				691,676.28
				\$911,564.38

JOHN KENT,

Receiver General.

Treasury Accounts.

DR. BALANCE SHEET OF THE RECEIVER GENERAL'S

Customs' Bonds, (outstanding)	\$31,649.55
General Light Houses, as per account, page 62	5,734.44
Cape Race Light House, " " " 64	1,721.03
Saint John's sewerage " " " 66	5,974.74
<hr/>	
Assets.....	45,079.76
Public debt (as per contra) per account, page 61	911,564.38
Revenue and Expenditure, being excess of liabilities over assets.....	230.860.35
<hr/>	

Total debtors.....	<u>\$1,187,504.49</u>
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I hereby certify that the foregoing accounts are just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN KENT,
Receiver General.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
20th Jan., 1865.

Treasury Accounts.

ACCOUNTS, ON THE 30TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1865. CR.

Outstanding Warrants	\$51,175.00
Outstanding interest	23,234.67
Treasury Notes (outstanding).....	144.00
Interest on Debentures issued under St. John's Sewerage Act, 26 Vic., Cap. 6.....	49.54
The Union Bank (Balance due)	201,336.80
<hr/>	
Liabilities	<u>\$275,940.11</u>

Debentures issued, viz:—

St. John's Rebuilding Act, 15 Vic. Cap. 4..	\$61,717.38
Carbonear Street Acts, 15 and 24 Vic...	13,082.92
Harbor Grace " " 21 Vic., Cap. 3..	5,814.58
Acts 17 Vic., Cap. 4, general purposes	27,692.38
" 18 & 19 " " 14, " "	207,692.64
" 22 " " 16, Consolidated Stock	89,410.71
" 23 " " 12, Poor Asylum &c.	23,076.93
" 26 " " 6, St. John's Sewerage	46,152.96
" 26 " " 17, Reduction of interest	335,338.00
" 28 " " 18, Consolidated Stock	100,000.00
" 25 " " 3, for compensation for losses sustained by Election riots, in the following districts, viz:—.....	
Saint John's.....	\$281.22
Harbor Main.....	675.72
Carbonear.....	194.96
Harbor Grace.....	439.98
<hr/>	

1,585.88

911,564.38

Total Creditors

\$1,187,504.49

Examined and found correct.

F. L. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

Dr.	THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND	
1864.		
Dec. 31.—	To Balance in Treasury (in Bonds)	\$81,890.28
1865.	CUSTOMS' REVENUE.	
Dec. 30.—	To Amount received from the Customs' Department, on account Revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1865, viz :—	
	In Bonds.....	\$182,974.52
	In Cash	206,252.33
		389,226.85
	POSTAL REVENUE.	
" — "	Amount received from John Delaney, Post-Master General, on account Revenue, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.	
		4,964.99
	SHERIFF'S FEES.	
" — "	Amount received from John V. Nugent, Sheriff of the Central District, on account arrears of Fees of Office due.....	230.76
" — "	Ditto on account the year 1864.	172.00
" — "	Ditto on account the year 1865.	107.00
		509.76
	GAOLERS' FEES.	
" — "	Amount received from David Rogers, Harbor Grace, for fees of Office, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1865.....	19.62
" — "	Amount received from Richard Brace, Saint John's, for fees of Office, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.....	22.13
		41.75
	Carried forward	\$476,633.63

Treasury Accounts.

	IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.	Cr.
1864.		
Dec. 31.—	By balance due the Union Bank.....	\$136,615.72
" — "	Outstanding Warrants.....	51,035.11
" — "	Outstanding Interest	22,082.93
		\$209,733.76
1865.		
Jan. 11—	Wrn't No. 1, Miscellaneous	\$3,812.31
14—	" 4, "	1,680.10
23—	" 5, "	3,785.88
24—	" 1, Roads	1,573.92
Feb. 6 —	" 6, Miscellaneous	2,411.09
8 —	" 11, "	1,853.00
" —	" 2, Roads	1,268.59
18—	" 12, Miscellaneous	5,974.25
March 2—	" 13, "	2,610.94
15—	" 3, Roads	635.77
16—	" 15, Miscellaneous	3,569.17
29—	" 17, "	1,549.93
31—	" 19, "	1,144.68
" —	" 20, Salaries	6,323.10
" —	" 21, "	1,500.02
" —	" 22, Retiring Allowances	2,361.43
" —	" 23, Academy Act	1,788.47
" —	" 24, Education Act	2,474.11
" —	" 25, "	1,238.15
" —	" 26, "	1,782.72
" —	" 27, "	2,569.89
" —	" 28, "	1,523.33
" —	" 29, "	906.17
" —	" 30, "	576.97
" —	" 31, "	288.49
" —	" 32, "	692.40
" —	" 33, "	496.22
" —	" 34, Postal Act	1,063.25
" —	" 35, "	200.00
" —	" 36, "	128.37
" —	" 37, "	789.80
" —	" 38, "	289.62
	Carried forward....	\$58,862.14
		\$209,733.76

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1865.

To amount brought forward.....		\$476,633.63
CLERKS OF THE PEACE FEES.		
Dec. 30.— “ Amount received from John Fennell, Harbor Grace, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1865.....	60.71	
“ — “ Amount received from John Mackey, Carbonear, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 31st December, 1864.....	62.08	
“ — “ Amount received from John C. Nuttall, Brigus, for Fees of Office for the half year ended 31st March 1865.....	38.08	
“ — “ Amount received from James L. Mews, J. P., Old Perlican, for Fees of Office, for the half year ended 30th Sept., 1865.....	6.69	
“ — “ Amount received from Robert Bayly, Trinity, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th September, 1865.....	7.52	
“ — “ Amount received from John Lawrence, Bonavista, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1865.....	23.88	
“ — “ Amount received from Abraham A. Pearce, Twillingate, for fees of office, for the year ended 30th Sept., 1865	30.05	
“ — “ Amount received from Edward Morris, Burin, for fees of office, for the year ended 30th June, 1865	34.60	
“ — “ Amount received from Edmund Hanrahan, J. P., Ferryland, for fees of office, on account the year 1865	6.92	
Carried forward.....	<u>\$270.53</u>	<u>\$476,633.63</u>

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY

Cr.

1865.

		By amount brought forward..	\$58,862.14	\$209,733.76
Mar 31—	“	Wrn't. No. 39 Postal Act	764.82	
“ —	“	40, Salaries	2,027.00	
“ —	“	41, “	1,292.25	
“ —	“	42, “	510.12	
“ —	“	43, “	1,795.03	
“ —	“	44, “	629.24	
“ —	“	45, “	1,790.25	
“ —	“	46, “	438.70	
“ —	“	47, “	687.00	
“ —	“	48, “	283.25	
“ —	“	49, “	147.57	
“ —	“	50, “	739.25	
“ —	“	51, “	439.25	
“ —	“	52, “	403.90	
“ —	“	53, “	207.72	
“ —	“	54, “	266.00	
“ —	“	55, “	266.00	
“ —	“	56, “	1,322.50	
“ —	“	60, Miscellaneous	788.91	
April 6 —	“	61, “	9,633.20	
10 —	“	62, “	2,869.29	
“ —	“	63, “	9,104.00	
“ —	“	64, “	7,208.80	
“ —	“	65, “	6,477.24	
“ —	“	66, “	8,300.00	
“ —	“	67, “	5,037.00	
“ —	“	68, “	6,512.00	
“ —	“	69, } Legislative Contingencies	3,231.00	
“ —	“	70, }	3,120.00	
“ —	“	71, }	1,678.00	
“ —	“	72, }	7,263.05	
“ —	“	73, }	3,875.29	
“ —	“	74, }	1,147.92	
“ —	“	75, }	2,768.00	
12 —	“	4, Roads	585.99	
Carried forward			<u>\$152,471.68</u>	<u>209,733.76</u>

Treasury Accounts.

Dr.	THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND	
1865	To amount brought forward	\$270.53 \$476,633.63
Dec. 30—	To Amount received from F. L. Bradshaw, J. P., Placentia, on account fees of office, for the year 1865	4.00
		<u>274.53</u>
	LICENSES.	
" 31.—	Amount received from Robert R. W. Lilly, Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, on account the year 1865	1,808.00
" —	" Amount received from John Fennell, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, for the year ended 30th June, 1865.....	550.43
" —	" Amount received from John MacKey, Clerk of the Peace, Carboncar, for the year ended 30th June, 1865.....	260.54
" —	" Amount received from John C. Nattall, Clerk of the Peace, Brigus, for half year ended 31st March, 1865.....	126.42
" —	" Amount received from John Laurence, Clerk of the Peace, Bonavista, for the half year ended 31st December, 1864.....	51.92
" —	" Amount received from James Murphy, J. P., St. Mary's, on account the year 1865	23.08
" —	" Amount received from Benjamin Sweetland, J. P., Trinity, on account the year 1864.....	57.70
" —	" Amount received from Jas. L. Mews, J.P., Old Perlican, for the half year ended 30th June, 1865.	10.96
" —	" Amount received from F. L. Bradshaw, J. P., Placentia, on account the year 1865	11.52
	Carried forward.....	<u>\$2,900.62</u> <u>\$476,908.16</u>

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.		Cr.
1865.	By amount brought forward	\$152,471.68 \$209,733.76
April 13—	Wrn't No. 76, Miscellaneous	\$10,239.00
15—	" 77, "	533.96
18—	" 78, "	439.56
" —	" 80, "	1,730.00
20—	" 81, "	8,941.25
22—	" 5, Roads	618.76
25—	" 83, Miscellaneous	6,563.10
27—	" 84, "	4,410.23
29—	" 6, Roads	701.41
May 3—	" 86, Miscellaneous	4,866.79
6—	" 87, "	2,211.65
" —	" 7, Roads	667.20
8—	" 88, Miscellaneous	2,704.00
11—	" 8, Roads	825.23
13—	" 90, Miscellaneous	11,104.25
16—	" 91, "	1,266.93
" —	" 9, Roads	313.30
18—	" 10, "	1,932.12
22—	" 94, Miscellaneous	4,400.28
25—	" 95, "	6,566.35
30—	" 11, Roads	918.84
31—	" 96, Miscellaneous	677.35
" —	" 99, "	1,525.65
June 6—	" 100, "	2,135.83
" —	" 12, Roads	2,179.80
7 —	" 102, Miscellaneous	704.20
" —	" 103, Education	277.00
12—	" 104, Miscellaneous	1,879.55
14—	" 106, "	1,120.54
17—	" 13, Roads	861.28
23—	" 109, Miscellaneous	3,414.86
28—	" 111, "	2,022.23
30—	" 116, Salaries	7,140.43
" —	" 117, "	1,590.02
" —	" 118, Retiring Allowances	3,076.93
	Carried forward....	<u>\$253,031.61</u> <u>\$209,733.76</u>

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1865.

To amount brought forward..... \$2,900.62 \$476,908.16

LICENSES.

Dec. 30.— “ Amount received from Edmund
Hanrahan, J. P., Ferryland, on
account the year 1865..... 10.38
2,911.00

FINES AND FORFEITURES.

“ — “ Amount received from Robert
R. W. Lilly, Clerk of the Peace,
St. John's, on account the year
1865 40.50

“ — “ Amount received from John Fen-
nell, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor
Grace, for the year ended 30th
June, 1865 89.44

“ — “ Amount received from John
Mackey, Clerk of the Peace, Car-
bonear, for the year ended 31st
December, 1864..... 42.69

“ — “ Amount received from James L.
Mews, J.P., Old Perlican, for the
half year ended 30th June, 1865 13.09

“ — “ Amount received from Benjamin
Sweetland J. P., Trinity, on ac-
count the year 1864..... 1.15

“ — “ Amount received from John
Lawrence, Clerk of the Peace,
Bonavista, for the half year end-
ed 30th June, 1865..... 6.60

“ — “ Amount received from Josiah
Blackburn, J. P., Grand Bank,
on account the year 1865..... 14.16
207.63

Carried forward.....

\$480,026.79

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY

CR.

1865.

By amount brought forward.. \$253,031.61 \$209,733.76

June 30—	“	Wm't. No. 119, Academy Act	1,788.47
“	“	120, Education	2,474.11
“	“	121, “	1,238.15
“	“	122, “	1,782.82
“	“	123, “	2,569.89
“	“	124, “	1,523.33
“	“	125, “	906.17
“	“	126, “	576.97
“	“	127, “	288.49
“	“	128, “	692.40
“	“	129, “	496.22
“	“	130, Salaries	2,057.75
“	“	131, “	1,241.25
“	“	132, “	510.12
“	“	133, “	1,795.03
“	“	134, “	630.65
“	“	135, “	1,790.25
“	“	136, “	496.50
“	“	137, “	687.00
“	“	138, “	318.00
“	“	139, “	147.57
“	“	140, Postal Act	1,063.25
“	“	141, “	217.50
“	“	142, “	117.62
“	“	143, “	1,078.26
“	“	144, “	289.62
“	“	145, “	764.82
“	“	146, Salaries	739.25
“	“	147, “	466.88
“	“	148, “	406.00
“	“	149, “	186.00
“	“	150, “	259.00
“	“	151, “	266.00
“	“	152, “	1,304.79
“	“	153, Miscellaneous	2,235.22

Carried forward..... \$286,436.86 \$209,733.76

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1865 To amount brought forward \$480,026.79

CROWN LANDS.

Dec. 30.—To Amount received from the following parties for rent due the Crown, viz:—

Executors of the Estate of the late Geo.

Winter..... \$43.60

John Henneberry..... 13.96

Thomas Power..... 2.00

Estate of the late W. Gill..... 3.23

D. W. Prowse, from Mrs. DeBarres.... 893.07

Ditto " Ellen Bowlan..... 92.30

William Coady 54.77

Saint John's Gas Company..... 9.23

Estate of the late James L. Scaplin.... 118.75

\$1,230.91

" " Amount received from George Webber, Collector of Crown Rents, for the year 1865..... 2,156.39

" " Received from Alexander McKay, for for three years' rent of telegraph offices in Market House, to 31st Dec., 1864.... 800.00

3,687.30

" " Amount received from John H. Warren, Surveyor General, on account sales of Crown Lands, Licenses of Search and Occupation for minerals, and fees of Office, for the year 1865 ... 956.78

4,644.08

" " Less paid the following parties for allowance and services rendered:—

Patrick Doutney (Allowance) 184.60

M T. Knight (Services)..... 27.69

212.29

4,431.79

Carried forward

\$484,458.58

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.

CR.

1865.

By amount brought forward \$286,436.86 \$209,733.76

July	1—	Wrn't No. 154, Miscellaneous	894.07
	3—	" 156, "	6,275.60
	4—	" 157, "	901.37
	5—	" 160, "	5,785.00
	"	" 161, "	1,550.00
	6—	" 162, "	1,047.97
	8—	" 14, Roads,	2,115.18
	10—	" 163, Miscellaneous	2,030.20
	12—	" 164, "	2,321.79
	13—	" 15, Roads	2,834.08
	15—	" 165, Miscellaneous	4,092.00
	19—	" 168, "	1,737.91
	22—	" 171, "	7,923.83
	25—	" 172, "	2,794.84
	28—	" 174, "	1,653.06
Aug.	5—	" 176, "	561.91
	"	" 179, "	1,273.05
	12—	" 180, "	9,397.10
	"	" 16, Roads	2,828.81
	24—	" 181, Miscellaneous	718.64
	28—	" 185, "	463.87
	30—	" 17, Roads	1,787.14
Sept.	1—	" 18, "	848.28
	"	" 19, "	1,273.63
	2—	" 188, Miscellaneous	2,660.95
	4—	" 189, "	2,078.95
	5—	" 191, "	1,009.40
	"	" 193, "	951.70
	6—	" 195, "	740.93
	9—	" 196, "	1,554.90
	13—	" 198, "	983.38
	18—	" 199, "	129.02
	"	" 20, Roads	1,376.84
	20—	" 201, Miscellaneous	1,829.19
	23—	" 202, "	1,938.32

Carried forward.... \$364,799.77 \$209,733.76

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1865.

To amount brought forward..... \$184,458.58

SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

Dec. 30.— “ Amount received from William Gill, being for Hospital dues collected in the Customs Department, for the year ended 31st December, 1865 406.93

CLERK OF THE COURTS FEES.

“ — “ Amount received from Hugh W. Hoyles, Chief Justice, (late Attorney General) for Crown Fees received in the case of Bemister vs. Fruing & Co. 15.61

“ — “ Amount received from Matthew W. Walbank, Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme and Central Circuit Court, for fees of office for the year ended 30th June, 1865 611.92

627.53

SAVINGS' BANK.

“ — “ Amount received from the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, on account surplus profits of that Institution, for the year 1865..... 8,000.00

GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES.

“ — “ Amount received from the Customs' Department, being for Light Dues collected for the year ended 31st Dec., 1865, on account of General Light Houses. 21,412.87

Carried forward..... \$514,905.91

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY

Cr.

1865.

By amount brought forward. . \$364,799.77 \$209,733.76

Sept. 28—“	Wrn't. No. 204,	Miscellaneous	1,243.55
30—“	“ 205,	“	152.12
“ —“	“ 208,	Salaries	7,303.87
“ —“	“ 209,	“	1,615.41
“ —“	“ 210,	Retiring Allowance	2,955.98
“ —“	“ 211,	Academy Act	1,788.47
“ —“	“ 312,	Education	2,474.11
“ —“	“ 213,	“	1,238.15
“ —“	“ 214,	“	1,782.72
“ —“	“ 215,	“	2,569.89
“ —“	“ 216,	“	1,523.33
“ —“	“ 217,	“	906.17
“ —“	“ 218,	“	576.97
“ —“	“ 219,	“	288.49
“ —“	“ 220,	“	692.40
“ —“	“ 221,	“	496.22
“ —“	“ 222,	Salaries	2,057.75
“ —“	“ 223,	“	1,241.25
“ —“	“ 224,	“	510.12
“ —“	“ 225,	“	1,795.03
“ —“	“ 226,	“	630.65
“ —“	“ 227,	“	1,790.25
“ —“	“ 228,	“	496.50
“ —“	“ 229,	“	687.00
“ —“	“ 230,	“	283.25
“ —“	“ 231,	“	147.57
“ —“	“ 232,	Postal Act.	1,063.25
“ —“	“ 233,	“	217.50
“ —“	“ 234,	“	108.25
“ —“	“ 235,	“	1,078.26
“ —“	“ 236,	“	289.62
“ —“	“ 237,	“	784.82
“ —“	“ 238,	Salaries	739.25
“ —“	“ 239,	“	489.25
“ —“	“ 240,	Miscellaneous	406.00

Carried forward \$407,223.19 \$209,733.76

Treasury Accounts.

Dr.	THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND	
1865	To amount brought forward	\$514,905.91
	CAPE RACE LIGHT HOUSE.	
Dec. 30—	To amount received from the Customs' Department, being for Cape Race Light House Tolls, collected for the year ended, 30th June, 1865.....	46.43
" — "	Amount received from the Accountant to the Board of Trade, London, for balance of Cape Race Light House account, for the year, ended 30th June 1865	1,698.36
		<u>1,744.79</u>
	SAINT JOHN'S SEWERAGE.	
	" Amount received from the following parties, on loan to the Colony, for 25 years, at 5 per cent interest, under Act 26th Vic.	
April 19—	P. H. Sorsoliel	800.00
" —	Michael Farrell.....	2,000.00
May 3—	James McLaughlan.....	800.00
8—	Edwin Duder (in trust)	4,414.00
July 1—	The Savings' Bank.....	3,141.54
" —	Edward L. Moore	230.00
" —	Esther Delahunty	800.00
" —	Jane Bemister	400.00
		<u>12,585.54</u>
	GENERAL WATER COMPANY.	
Dec. 30—	" Amount received from the Customs' Department, being for Duty on Coal imported into St. John's, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.....	5,143.67
" — "	" Ditto for Water rates collected from shipping, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.....	3,221.04
		<u>8,364.71</u>
	Carried forward	<u>\$537,600.95</u>

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.		CR.
1865.		
	By amount brought forward.....	\$407,223.19 \$209,733.76
Sept. 30—	" Wm't No. 241, Salaries	186.00
" —	" 242, "	266.00
" —	" 243, "	266.00
" —	" 244, "	1,376.50
" —	" 245, Miscellaneous	1,172.68
" —	" 249, "	788.77
" —	" 250, Education Act	319.00
" —	" 251, Printing & Stationery	1,071.64
Oct. 3 —	" 252, Miscellaneous	€33.49
6 —	" 21, Roads	1,003.75
11 —	" 254, Miscellaneous	920.80
" —	" 255, "	7,408.50
" —	" 256, "	1,157.38
12 —	" 257, "	823.25
16 —	" 259, "	1,990.92
" —	" 261, "	2,181.75
17 —	" 22, Roads	1,224.25
26 —	" 263, Miscellaneous	3,753.43
" —	" 265, "	1,316.18
31 —	" 23, Roads,	1,043.13
Nov. 1 —	" 24, "	600.75
" —	" 267, Miscellaneous	550.87
3 —	" 269, "	3,049.02
" —	" 25, Roads	1,462.74
17 —	" 271, Miscellaneous	6,658.10
" —	" 26, Roads	2,118.38
18 —	" 273, Miscellaneous	436.09
" —	" 276, "	826.74
20 —	" 277, "	1,192.41
22 —	" 27, Roads	734.30
23 —	" 278, Miscellaneous	2,237.71
25 —	" 279, "	132.27
" —	" 28, Roads	476.73
27 —	" 29, "	941.70
28 —	" 30, "	730.02
	Carried forward....	<u>\$458,274.44</u> <u>\$209,733.76</u>

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1865.

To amount brought forward..... \$537,600.95

INTEREST ON ST. JOHN'S SEWERAGE DEBENTURES.

Dec. 30— " Amount of Premium received on \$23,076.00 Debentures issued under Act 26th Vic. Cap. 6, and applied towards payment of Interest viz:—

5 per cent on \$10,490 46, borrowed from the Savings' Bank in 1864	\$524.52	
5 " 9.54 Savings' Bank, 1865..	48	
2 " 3,132.00 Ditto	62.64	
3 " 800.00 P. H. Sorsoliel ..	24.00	
24 " 2,000.00 Michael Farrell	50 00	
4 " 4,414.00 Edwin Duder.....	176.00	
53 " 800.00 James McLaughlan..	46.00	
5 " 800 00 Esther Delahunty....	40.00	
4 " 230 00 Edward L. Moore....	9.00	
3 " 400.00 Jane Bemister	12.00	
\$23,076.00	\$45.40	

" — " Amount of Crown Rents received from the following parties, under 26th Vic. Cap. 6.

The Union Bank.....	\$240.00	
Robert Mackim.....	69 24	
Vail's Joint Stock Company...	24.00	
	\$333.24	1,278.64

MISCELLANEOUS.

" — " Amount received from the Secretary to the General Water Company, being for advances made from the Treasury in the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, on account of the General Water Company, £585 stg.....

2,700.00

Carried forward.....

\$541,579.59

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY

Cr.

1865.

By amount brought forward.. \$458,274.44 \$209,733.76

Nov. 28—	Wrn't. No. 280,	Miscellaneous	3,276.44
" —	" 283,	"	826.09
30—	" 31,	Roads	1,139.43
Dec. 2 —	" 32,	"	950.52
" —	" 284,	Miscellaneous	1,854.22
6 —	" 285,	"	71.94
" —	" 286,	"	563.82
8 —	" 288,	"	773.82
12—	" 289,	"	559.70
" —	" 290,	"	463.77
" —	" 33,	Roads	1,389.43
" —	" 34,	"	753.11
15—	" 292,	Miscellaneous	245.24
" —	" 295,	"	413.43
19—	" 296,	"	1,466.64
" —	" 35,	Roads	743.93
20—	" 297,	Miscellaneous	688.56
" —	" 298,	"	1,371.36
" —	" 299,	"	667.22
" —	" 300,	"	3,071.85
23—	" 301,	"	286.20
" —	" 302,	"	1,435.61
" —	" 36,	Roads	438.97
28—	" 37,	"	526.28
" —	" 304,	Miscellaneous	1,933.45
30 —	" 305,	"	162.70
" —	" 306,	"	352.21
" —	" 307,	Salaries	7,303.87
" —	" 308,	"	1,615.41
" —	" 309,	Retiring Allowance	2,879.18
" —	" 310,	Academy Act	1,788.47
" —	" 311,	Education	2,474.11
" —	" 312,	"	1,238.15
" —	" 313,	"	1,782.72
" —	" 314,	"	2,569.89

Carried forward \$506,352.18 \$209,733.76

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND
1865 To amount brought forward..... \$541,579.59

LOAN UNDER ACT 28th VIC., CAP. 18.

Dec. 30— " Amount received from the following parties, on loan to the Colony at 5 per cent interest :

Thomas Talbot	2,800.00
Robert Kent	2,600.00
Charles Kickham	1,000.00
The Right Rev. Dr. Mullock....	2,800.00
Rev. J. O'Donnell.....	3,200.00
John Bond.....	2,500.00
Estate Charles Ackland.....	3,000.00
Savings' Bank.....	65,070.00
Edmond Moors	800.00
William Templeman.....	500.00
James Power.....	2,000.00
James McLoughlan.....	2,000.00
Elizabeth Moors.....	730.00
Estate of Jabez Nurse.....	400.00
Rev. M. Blackmore	3,000.00
James Ryan	1,600.00
Patrick Strapp.....	1,600.00
George Brown	2,000.00
Harriet Carter.....	400.00
H. E. Hayward.....	400.00
A. Emerson.....	800.00
William V. Whiteway.....	800.00

100,000.00

DOG LICENSE.

" — " Amount received from Francis L. Bradshaw, J. P., Placentia, on account the year 1865..... 8.50

Carried forward..... \$641,588.09

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY. Cr
1865.

By amount brought forward.....\$506,352.18 \$209,733.76

Dec. 30—	Wm't No. 315, Education Act	1,523.33
" —"	" 316, "	906.17
" —"	" 317, "	576.97
" —"	" 318, "	288.49
" —"	" 319, "	692.40
" —"	" 320, "	496.22
" —"	" 321, Salaries	2,057.75
" —"	" 322, "	1,187.25
" —"	" 323, "	510.12
" —"	" 324, "	1,795.23
" —"	" 325, "	630.65
" —"	" 326, "	1,790.25
" —"	" 327, "	496.50
" —"	" 328, "	687.00
" —"	" 329, "	283.25
" —"	" 330, "	147.57
" —"	" 331, Postal Act	1,063.25
" —"	" 332, "	217.50
" —"	" 333, "	227.25
" —"	" 334, "	1,078.26
" —"	" 335, "	289.62
" —"	" 336, "	764.82
" —"	" 337, Salaries	739.25
" —"	" 338, "	489.25
" —"	" 339, "	406.00
" —"	" 340, "	186.00
" —"	" 341, "	266.00
" —"	" 342, "	266.00
" —"	" 343, "	1,322.50
" —"	" 346, Miscellaneous	210.55
" —"	" 347, "	3,903.66
" —"	" 348, "	4,805.91
" —"	" 350, "	408.61
" —"	" 352, "	710.89
" —"	" 353, "	250.23

Carried forward.... \$588,026.96 \$209,733.76

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1865.

To amount brought forward..... \$641,588.09

PREMIUM ON LOAN UNDER ACT 28TH VIC. CAP. 18.

Dec. 30— " Amount received from the following parties, viz:—

Thomas Talbot	4	per cent on \$2,800.00	112.00	
Robert Kent	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 600.00	22.50	
Ditto	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1,000.00	35.00	
Ditto	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 1,000.00	32.50	
Charles Kickham	3	" 1,000.00	30.00	
Rt. Revd. Dr. Mullock	3	" 2,800.00	84.00	
Rev. J. O'Donnell	3	" 3,200.00	96.00	
John Bond	3	" 2,500.00	75.00	
Estate Charles Ackland	3 l-100	" 3,000.00	90.30	
Savings' Bank	4	" 16,000.00	640.00	
Ditto	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 12,000.00	420.00	
Ditto	3	" 4,100.00	123.00	
Edmond Moors	5	" 800.00	40.00	
Wm. Templeman	4	" 500.00	20.00	
James Power	2	" 2,000.00	40.00	
James McLaughlan	3	" 2,000.00	60.00	
Elizabeth Moors	5	" 730.00	36.50	
Estate late Jabez Nurse	3	" 400.00	12.00	
Revd. M. Blackmore	3 3-5	" 3,000.00	108.00	
James Ryan	3	" 1,600.00	48.00	
Patrick Strapp	5	" 1,600.00	80.00	
George Brown	3	" 2,000.00	60.00	
Harriet Carter	3	" 400.00	12.00	
Savings' Bank	4	" 4,000.00	160.00	
Ditto	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 4,000.00	140.00	
Ditto	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 4,000.00	100.00	
Ditto	3	" 4,000.00	120.00	
H. E. Hayward	3	" 400.00	12.00	
A. Emerson	3	" 800.00	24.00	
William V. Whiteway	3	" 800.00	24.00	2,856.80

\$83,030.00

Carried forward.....

\$644,444.89

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY

CR.

1865 By amount brought forward.... \$538,026.96 \$209,733.76

Dec. 30—	" Wrn't. No. 354, Miscellaneous	488.45
" "	" " 355, "	241.24
" "	" " 356, "	933.33
" "	" " 38, Roads	206.20

\$539,896.18

—	" Amounts of Warrants for General Light Houses Expenditure for the year ended 30th Dec., 1865, as per account, page 62..	26,615.33
—	" Amount of Warrants for Cape Light House expenditure for the year ended 30th Dec., 1865, as per account, page 64.....	2,292.20
—	" Amount of Warrants for Saint John's Sewerage expenditure for the year ended 30th Dec., as per account, page 66.....	18,560.28
—	" Total amount of Warrants drawn on the Receiver General	587,363.99

INTEREST ON ST. JOHN'S SEWERAGE DEBENTURES.

Dec. 30—	By Interest to this date on \$45,752.96 Debentures issued under Act 26th Vic., cap. 6, at 5 per cent, viz:	\$45,752.96
	\$23,076.96 for 12 months.....	\$1,153.88
	2,800.00 6 " and 72 days	97.63
	800.00 6 " and 58 "	26.36
	4,414.00 6 " and 53 "	142.42
	14,662.00 6 " "	366.55

45,752.96 \$1,786.84

" Paid the Saving's Bank, 6 months' interest on \$10,490.46, temporary loan, from 31st Dec., 1864, to 30th June, 1865, at 5 per cent. per annum

262.26

2,049.10

Carried forward.....

\$199,146.85

Treasury Accounts.

DR.	THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND		
1865.	To amount brought forward..		\$644,444.89
	CURRENCY ACT, 26TH VIC., CAP. 18.		
Dec. 30—	“ Amount received from the Union Bank of Newfoundland for £160 British half-pence, less expenses on shipping £340 per “Three Sisters” to London	737.70	
	“ Amount received from Messrs. N. Stabb & Sons, being nett proceeds of 17 cases of British half-pence, containing £340 shipped per “Three Sisters” to London, (less 1 case containing £20 exchanged for farthings, and now deposited in the Union Bank..	1,408.60	
	“ Amount received from Messrs. J. & W. Pitts, for 55,648 pieces old copper coin, sold at same price as paid by Government ..	139.12	
		<u>2,285.42</u>	
	ROAD ACT 28th VIC., CAP. 16.		
“ —	“ Amount received from the Secretary to the Board of Works for the following advances made from the Treasury, viz :		
	In constructing the Brewery Bridge	1,273.63	
	Ditto Northern Arm Bridge of Holyrood, Conception Bay ..	311.51	
	Ditto Three Mile Bridge on Salmonier Road.....	258.61	
	Advances on Broad Cove Road..	92.25	
	Cost of building Wall at G. F. Bown's.....	376.18	
	Expenditure on Dunscomb's Bridge.....	192.55	
	Salary of Inspector Coady.....	200.57	
	Advances for labor on Blackhead road	461.63	
		<u>3,166.83</u>	
		<u>\$649,897.14</u>	

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.		Cr.
1865.		
1865.	By amount brought forward.....	\$799,146.85
	INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.	
Dec. 30—	“ 12 months' interest to this date on \$118,302.22, consolidated stock Debentures issued under Acts 21st, 22nd, and 23rd Vic., at 5 per cent.....	5,915.12
	“ 12 months' interest to this date on £335,338.00 Debentures issued under Act 26th Vic., cap. 17, at 5 per cent	16,766.90
	“ 12 months' interest to this date, on \$207,692.64 cents, Debentures issued under Act 18 & 19 Vic. cap. 14, viz :—	
	\$81,461.71 at 5½ per cent, 4,480.40	
	126,230.93 5 “ 6,311.54	
	<u>207,692.64</u>	10,791.94
“ —	“ Interest to this date on \$82,230.00 Debentures issued under Act 28th Vic. Cap. 18 at 5 per cent viz :—	
	\$2,800.00 for 6 months and 35 days \$83.43	
	2,600.00 6 “ 34 “ 77.12	
	1,000.00 6 “ 32 “ 29.38	
	2,800.00 6 “ 28 “ 80.74	
	3,200.00 6 “ 25 “ 90.96	
	2,500.00 6 “ 24 “ 70.72	
	3,000.00 6 “ 21 “ 83.63	
	32,100.00 6 “ 802.50	
	9,830.00 2 “ 81.91	
	1,600.00 46 days 10.08	
	1,600.00 38 “ 8.32	
	2,000.00 32 “ 8.75	
	16,000.00 31 “ 67.96	
	1,200.00 18 “ 2.96	
	<u>82,230.00</u>	1,498.46
	Carried forward....	<u>\$34,972.42</u> <u>\$799,146.85</u>

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1865.

To amount brought forward..... \$649,897.14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dec. 30.— “ Amount received from the Secretary to the Board of Works, being for Bonus on Premium of Insurance on Public Buildings, received from the Alliance Insurance Company..... 58.64

“ — “ Amount received from the Secretary to the Board of Works, being for sum paid by Thomas Byrne, on account of the Northern Mail Route..... 67.92

“ — “ Amount received from Garland C. Gaden, Sheriff of the Northern District, on account Civil and Criminal Prosecutions..... 25.84

“ — “ Amount received from John Stephenson, Sheriff of the Southern District, on account Civil and Criminal Prosecutions..... 10.65

163.05

Carried forward..

\$650,060.19

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY

CR.

1865. By amount brought forward.... \$34,972.42 \$799,146.85

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Dec. 30 —“ Interest to this date on \$63,217.38 Debentures issued under Saint John's Rebuilding Act, 15 Vic., at 5 per cent. viz :—

\$60,793.53 for 12 months	3,039.67
154.70 “ 6 “ & 36 days	4.64
161.80 “ 6 “ “ 31 “	4.74
1,500.00 “ 6 months	37.50
133.35 “ 67 days	1.23
474.00 “ 62 “	4.03

\$63,217.38 3,091.81

“ Interest to date on \$26,538.51 Debentures issued under Lunatic Asylum Act, viz :

\$16,153.88 at 5 per cent. for 6 months.	403.85
5,769.24 at 4 19-20 “ for 6 months and 167 days	273.50
923.08 at “ “ 6 “	22.85
3,692.31 at 4 7-8 “ for 6 months and 27 days	103.32

\$26,538.51 803.52

“ 12 months interest to this date on \$27,692.38 Debentures issued under Act 17th Vic. Cap. 4, viz :

\$12,230.81 at 5 per cent	611.56
8,307.70 at 4 18-20 per cent.	407.08
4,615.40 at 4 7 “ “	225.00
2,538.47 at 4 6-8 “ “	120.68

\$27,692.38 1,364.22

“ 12 months interest to this date, on \$13,082.92 Debentures issued under Carbonar Street Act, at 5 per cent

654.14

\$40,886.11

Carried forward.....

\$840,032.96

Treasury Accounts.

DR.	THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND	
1865.	To amount brought forward.....	<u>\$650,060.19</u>

Carried forward.....

\$650,060.19

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY.	CR.
1865.	

By amount brought forward.....	\$840.032.96
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INTEREST ON FLOATING DEBT.

Dec. 30—	“ Paid the Union Bank of Newfoundland balance of Interest due by the Colony, on overdrawn Accounts with that Institution for the year ended 31st Dec., 1865, at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum	\$4,009.18	
“ —	“ Paid the Newfoundland Savings' Bank for Interest due by the Colony upon the use of the Savings' Bank, money in the Union Bank, at the rate of three per cent per annum, in reduction of Interest at the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.....	2,800.00	
		6,809.18	

UNPAID CUSTOMS' BONDS.

“ —	“ The following overdue Customs' Bonds remaining unpaid, viz :		
	W.M. Barnes due 31st July, 1864..	262.10	
	Ditto “ 11th August, “	810.20	
	Wm. Bulley, “ 6th Sept., “	338.12	
	Ditto “ 9th “ “	100.90	
	Ditto “ 12th “ “	200.00	
	W. M. Barnes “ 16th “ “	3,564.00	
	Wm. Bulley, “ 15th Oct., “	655.38	
	Alex. Mitchell “ 19th Nov., “	365.18	
	W.M. Barnes, “ 9th Dec., “	2,025.00	
	Ditto “ 12th Jan., 1865	1,135.20	
	Ditto —“ 24th “ “	1,091.40	
		\$10,547.48	

Carried forward..

\$857,389.62

Treasury Accounts.

Dr.	THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND	
1865.	To amount brought forward.....	<u>\$650,060.19</u>

Carried forward..... \$650,060.19

Treasury Accounts.

	IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY	Cr.
1865.	By amount brought forward....	<u>\$857,389.62</u>

DEBENTURES PAID OFF.

Dec. 30.— “ The following Debentures under
St John's Rebuilding Act, paid off:

No. 329	due 21st Nov., 1863	\$120.00	
“ 321	“ 26th Aug., “	440.00	
“ 324	“ 26th “ “	200.00	
“ 325	“ 26th “ “	240.00	
“ 327	“ 14th Sept., “	500.00	
		<u>\$1,500.00</u>	

“ The following Debentures under
Lunatic Asylum Act, paid off:

No. 1	due 23rd Aug., 1864	2,307.70	
“ 2	“ 23rd “ “	2,307.70	
“ 3	“ 15th July “	4,615.39	
“ 4	“ 15th “ “	4,615.39	
“ 5	“ 15th “ “	2,307.70	
“ 6	“ 27th “ 1865	3,692.31	
“ 7	“ 27th “ “	923.08	
“ 8	“ 27th “ “	923.08	
“ 9	“ 27th “ “	923.08	
“ 10	“ 27th “ “	1,961.54	
“ 11	“ 27th “ “	1,961.54	
		<u>26,538.51</u>	
		<u>28,038.51</u>	

CURRENCY ACT 26TH VIC., CAP. 18,

“ Amount paid sundry parties for 55,648 pieces of old copper coin	\$139.12	
“ Paid M. T. Knight 18th March, 1865, for services rendered in connexion with the Currency Act, £10 sterling.	46.15	
	<u>185.27</u>	

Carried forward.... \$885,613.40

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1865. To amount brought forward..... \$650,060.19

Dec. 30 — “ Outstanding Warrants \$51,175.10
 “ Outstanding interest..... 23,234.67
 “ Balance due the Union Bank 201,336.80

275,746.57
\$925,806.76

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY. Cr.

1865. By amount brought forward..... \$885,613.40

GENERAL WATER COMPANY.

Dec. 30 —“ Amount paid Pierce M. Barron,
 Secretary to General Water Com-
 pany, being for Water Rates
 collected in the Customs' De-
 partment, for the year ended 31st
 December, 1865 \$3,221.04

“ — “ Ditto, for duty on coal imported
 into St. John's, for the year ended
 31st December, 1865..... 5,143.67

“ — “ Ditto being unexpended grant of
 1863, for insurance on Public
 Buildings..... 179.10

8,543.81
894,157.21

“ — “ Balance in Treasury (in Bonds) 31,649.55

\$925,806.76

Examined and found correct,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

DR.	STATEMENT OF PUBLIC	
1864.		
Dec. 31 — To Balance.....		\$818,133.56
1865.		
Dec. 31 — “ Amount of Debentures issued under St. John’s Rebuilding Act, 15 Vic., Cap. 4, during the year 1865, Nos. 452—455.	\$923.85	
“ “ Amount of Debentures issued under Act 28th Vic., Cap. 18, Nos. 1—59, to sundry parties during the year 1865.....	100,000.00	
“ “ Amount of Debentures issued under St. John’s Sewerage Act, 26 Vic., Cap. 6, Nos. 14—33, to sundry parties during the year 1865	23,076.00	
	133,999.85	
		\$942,133.41

Treasury Accounts.

DEBT ACCOUNT.	CR.
1865.	
Dec. 31 — By amount of Debentures paid off, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1865, as per general account, page 57.....	\$28,038.51
July 15 — “ The following payments made under Road Act, 27 Vic., Cap. 3, on account Debentures issued under Act, 25 Vic., Cap 3, for Election Riots, viz :	
Saint John’s District.....	\$1234.61
Harbor Main “	402.97
Carbonear “	765.48
Harbor Grace “	127.46
	2,530.52
Dec. 31 — “ Balance, as per balance sheet	30,569.93 911,564.38
	\$942,133.41

Examined and found correct.

E. L. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

Dr.	STATEMENT OF GENERAL		Cr.
1864.			
Dec. 31—	To balance.....	\$531.98	
1865.			
Jan. 11—	“ W'rnt. No. 3, favor Board of Works	\$525.00	
	27— “ “ 7, “	4,800.00	
Feb. 8—	“ “ 10, “	389.00	
March 16—	“ “ 16, “	188.00	
	29— “ “ 18, “	336.00	
	31— “ “ 57, Sundries	1,206.30	
	“ “ “ 58, “	624.75	
April 18—	“ “ 79, Board of Works	905.00	
	27— “ “ 85, “	110.00	
May 8—	“ “ 89, “	181.00	
	16— “ “ 93, “	552.00	
	31— “ “ 98, “	316.54	
June 14—	“ “ 108, “	1,020.00	
	23— “ “ 113, “	3481.00	
	30— “ “ 114, Sundries	1,321.70	
	“ “ “ 115, “	486.00	
July 5—	“ “ 158, Board of Works	989.00	
	15— “ “ 166, “	290.00	
	19— “ “ 169, “	804.00	
Aug. 5—	“ “ 177, “	458.00	
Sept. 5—	“ “ 192, “	72.20	
	“ “ “ 194, “	410.00	
	30— “ “ 206, Sundries,	1,321.70	
	“ “ “ 207, “	729.00	
	“ “ “ 246, Owners of Steamer “Diamond,”	160.00	
Oct. 12—	“ “ 258, Board of Works,	396.00	
	17— “ “ 262, “	405.17	
Nov. 18—	“ “ 274, “	246.98	
	28— “ “ 282, “	250.70	
Dec. 5—	“ “ 287, “	73.02	
	16— “ “ 293, “	672.02	
	23— “ “ 303, “	545.30	
	30— “ “ 344, Sundries,	1,321.70	
	“ “ “ 345, “	729.00	
	“ “ “ 349, Board of Works,	199.25	
		26,615.33	
		\$27,147.31	

Treasury Accounts.

LIGHT HOUSES ACCOUNT.

Dr.			Cr.
1865.			
March 31—	By amount of Light Dues collected at the Customs' Department, on account General Light Houses, for the quarter ended 31st March, 1865	\$2,769.92	
June 30—	Ditto Ditto 30th June, “	8,145.00	
Sept. 30—	Ditto Ditto 30th Sept., “	6,439.84	
Dec. 30—	Ditto Ditto 30th Dec., “	4,058.11	
		21,412.87	
	“ Balance, as per balance sheet		5,734.44

Examined and found correct,

E. D. SHEA, *Financial Secretary.*

27,147.31

Treasury Accounts.

Dr.	STATEMENT OF CAPE RACE		
1864.			
Dec. 31—To balance.....			\$1,173.62
1865.			
Feb. 7— “ Wmnt. No. 9, favor Board of Works.....		\$92.00	
March 31— “ “ 59, “		219.25	
July 5— “ “ 159, “		219.25	
19— “ “ 170, “		255.00	
Aug. 19— “ “ 183, “		269.68	
25— “ “ 186, “		426.32	
Sept. 30— “ “ 248, “		382.57	
Oct. 27— “ “ 264, “		208.90	
Dec. 30— “ “ 351, “		219.23	
		2,292.20	
			\$3,465.82

Treasury Accounts.

LIGHT HOUSE ACCOUNT.		Cr.
1865.		
Jan. 17—By amount of Cape Race Light Tolls collected in the Customs Department, for the quarter ended 30th September, 1864.....	\$14.68	
“ “ Ditto Ditto 31st Dec., 1864	14.58	
Aug. 21—“ Ditto Ditto 31st March, 1865	8.62	
“ “ Ditto Ditto 30th June, “	8.55	
	\$46.43	
Jan. 17—“ Amount received from the accountant to the Board of Trade, London, for balance of Cape Race Light House account for the quarter ended 30th September, 1864..	588.92	
“ “ Ditto “ 31st December “	555.44	
Aug. 21—“ Ditto “ 31st March 1865.....	306.88	
“ “ Ditto “ 30th June “	247.12	
	\$1,698.36	
		1,744.79
Dec. 30—“ Balance, as per Balance Sheet....		1,721.03
		\$3,465.82

Examined and found correct.

E. L. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. STATEMENT OF SAINT JOHN'S

1865.

Jan. 11—	To W'nt. No. 2, favor Board of Works.....	\$650.00
Feb. 7—	" 8, "	250.00
21—	" 14, "	800.00
April 21—	" 82, "	1,109.00
May 16—	" 92, "	247.00
31—	" 97, "	464.00
June 6—	" 101, "	3,094.00
10—	" 105, "	340.00
14—	" 107, "	660.00
17—	" 110, "	523.00
23—	" 112, "	320.00
July 1—	" 155, "	97.00
15—	" 167, "	1,719.52
25—	" 173, "	300.00
29—	" 175, "	300.00
August 5—	" 178, "	960.00
18—	" 182, "	300.00
24—	" 184, "	165.10
26—	" 187, "	238.00
Sept. 1—	" 190, "	282.00
9—	" 197, "	475.00
16—	" 200, "	246.00
23—	" 203, "	400.00
30—	" 247, "	142.00
Oct. 7—	" 253, "	140.00
16—	" 260, "	460.00
27—	" 266, "	420.00
" "	" 268, "	600.00
Nov. 3—	" 270, "	450.00
15—	" 272, "	452.00
18—	" 275, "	600.00
28—	" 281, "	420.00
Dec. 12—	" 291, "	465.00
16—	" 294, "	471.10

\$18,560.28

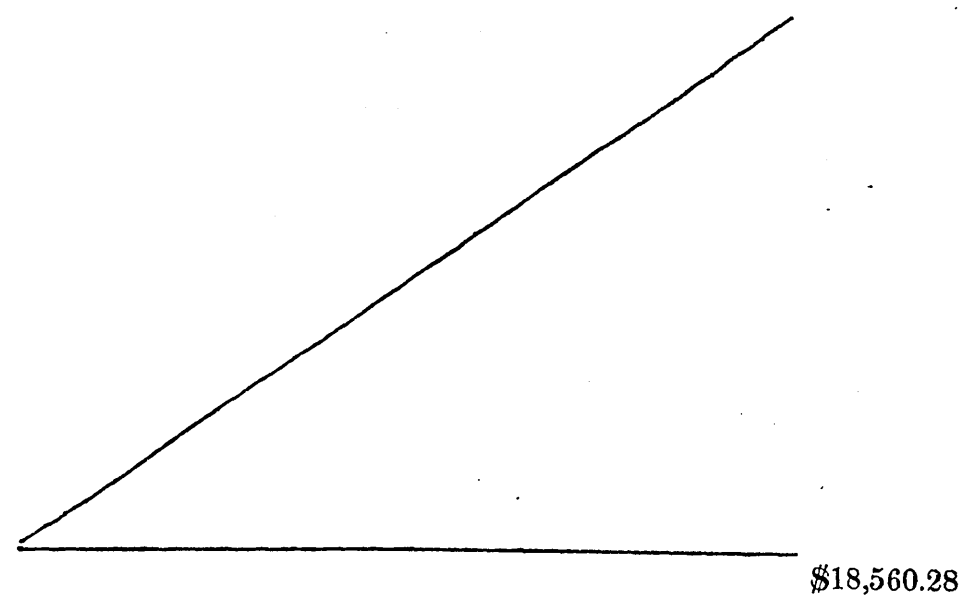
Treasury Accounts.

SEWERAGE ACCOUNT.

Cr.

1865.

" —	By Amount received from the following parties, on Loan to the Colony for 25 years, at 5 per cent Interest, under Act 26th Vic. Cap. 6.	
April 19—	" P. H. Sorsoliel.....	\$800.00
" —	" Michael Farrell.....	2,000.00
May 3—	" James McLaughlan.....	800.00
" 8—	" Edwin Duder (in trust).....	4,414.00
July 1—	" The Savings' Bank.....	3,141.54
" —	" Edward L. Moore.....	230.00
" —	" Esther Delahunty.....	800.00
Dec. 30—	" Jane Bemister.....	400.00
		<u>12,585.54</u>
" —	" Balance, as per Balance Sheet..	5,974.74



\$18,560.28

Examined and found correct,

E. D. SHEA, *Financial Secretary.*

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of General Light-houses, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

General Light-houses.....	\$2,012.19
Fort Amherst.....	1,312.77
Harbor Grace Island.....	1,831.34
Harbor Grace Beacon.....	518.98
Bacalieu.....	1,369.00
Green Island.....	1,244.02
Bonavista.....	1,579.16
Offer Wadhams.....	1,308.95
Cape Spear.....	1,873.92
Cape Pine.....	1,817.08
Cape St. Mary's.....	1,353.17
Dodding Head.....	1,629.31
Brunette Island, erection.....	7,463.44
Brunette Island Light.....	874.69
St. John's Beacon.....	227.31
	<hr/>
	<u>\$26,615.33</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

F. L. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of General Lighthouses, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Robert Oke, Inspector's Salary	\$924.00
“ J. J. Dearin, Varnish	5.40
“ T. McConnan, Stationery.....	3.40
“ P. McPherson, Soap and Candles.....	5.06
“ Customs' Entries and Cartage.....	2.70
“ For Kerosene Oil.....	9.53
“ Freight per <i>Ellen Gisborne</i>	39.25
“ P. McPherson ditto	9.87
“ For Buckets	3.50
“ P. Leary, Carriage Hire, per Inspector ..	6.00
“ Bowring, Brothers	3.20
“ J. Woods, Almanacs.....	3.00
“ R. Peace, Tin Oil Cans	1.80
“ Boat-hire and Wharfage	4.00
“ Cartage and Customs' Entries.....	5.20
“ Brooking & Co., Invoice Paints and Oils..	245.76
“ Freight from Halifax.....	10.56
“ Premium Inspector's Life Policy.....	30.55
“ D. & T. Stevenson Insurance, Burners,&c	384.00
“ J. J. Dearin, Accounts.....	4.24
“ J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	7.62
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , Crew's assistance.....	10.00
“ Cartage and Customs' Entries.....	1.50
“ Making Boxes.....	4.00
“ Cartage and Customs' Entries.....	9.10
“ T. McConnan, Stationery.....	13.68
“ Cartage and Coopering Oil.....	8.70
“ Storage and landing Oil.....	6.40
“ Bowring Brothers, Padlocks, &c.....	2.75
“ Freight, Cartage and Customs' Entries....	14.91
“ Advertising.....	129.84
“ Cartage and Customs' Entries.....	8.30
“ Bowring, Brothers, Turning Lathe	36.30

Carried forward.....\$1,954.12

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board Works, on account of General Lighthouses, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward.....	1,954.12
To paid	Thomas McConnan, Stationery	6.75
"	Cartage and Coopering Oil	6.80
"	Carpenter Work.....	5.50
"	Robert Peace & Co., Funnels	2.00
"	Wm. Coughlan, Cartage to Cove	6.50
"	Cartage.....	5.70
"	Advertising.....	3.00
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	1.96
"	T. McConnan, ditto	13.70
"	Bowring, Brothers, Putty, &c.....	2.16
"	Cartage.....	4.00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$2,012.19</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board Works, on account of Green Island Lighthouse, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid P. Hullohan Keeper, Salary	\$461.52	
“ J. Hullohan, Assistant, do	323.00	
“ P. Hullohan, Keeper, Fuel	129.22	
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids	15.65	
“ Bowering, Brothers, Glass Cloths	42.28	
“ S. Morris, Freight, Oil	22.00	
“ Insurance on Oil	14.40	
“ P. & L. Tessier, Gallons Oil	171.78	
“ P. Hullohan, filling Tank	20.00	
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles	9.57	
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Pails	2.60	
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , Hire, per Inspector	32.00	
		<u>\$1,244.62</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Bonavista Light-house, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid J. White, Keeper, Salary	\$461.60
“ N. White, Assistant, do	324.00
“ J. White, Keeper, Fuel	147.67
“ Expenses per Inspector	8.00
“ P. Kough, for Oil and Paint	6.10
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids	17.26
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths.....	35.01
“ S. Morris, Freight, Oil.....	31.00
“ Insurance, Oil.....	22.00
“ P. & L. Tessier, 600 gallons Oil.....	426.32
“ Bowring, Brothers, Room Paper.....	9.07
“ Cartage Oil.....	18.00
“ Cooking Stove... ..	11.50
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles... ..	13.50
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Pails.....	2.13
“ George Gear, for Stove.....	6.00
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , Hire, per Inspector....	40.00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,579.16</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Harbor Grace Beacon, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To Paid George Brown, Keeper, Salary.....	185.00
“ Gas Company, for Gas for 12 months	230.78
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids.....	1.00
“ Punton & Munn, Coals	27.00
“ P. & L. Tessier, gallons oil.....	47.82
“ Ridley & Sons, oil	18.71
“ Alexander Clift, for ———	8.67
	<hr/>
	<u>\$518.98</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Baccalieu Light-house, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To Paid James Ryan, Keeper, Salary.....	\$461.60
“ William Ryan, Assistant, Salary.....	224.00
“ Inspector's Expenses.....	12.00
“ J. Ryan, Keeper, Fuel.....	129.22
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids.....	19.74
“ Freight.....	12.40
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Clothes....	1.95
“ S. Morris, Freight, Oil.....	25.00
“ Insurance, Oil.....	13.80
“ P & L. Tessier gallons oil.....	323.44
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles.....	11.25
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Pails....	2.60
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , Hire, per Inspector	32.00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,369.00</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board Works, on account of Harbor Grace Lighthouse, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid S. Austin, Keeper, Salary	\$485.00
“ C. Snow, Assistant, do	324.00
“ A. Smith, Masonwork	3.20
“ George Gear, Tinsmith	6.60
“ J. & W. Trapnell, Board	4.96
“ Robert Oke, Inspector, expenses ...	27.00
“ Ridley & Sons, Freight, Timber	70.00
“ Boat-hire for winter	32.50
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids	22.04
“ M. Pine, Wages, Acting Keeper, in absence of Keeper at Brunette	52.00
“ Charles Snow, Assistant, Fuel	60.00
“ Samuel Austin, Keeper, do.	129.21
“ Job, Brothers & Co., Tar	8.00
“ P. & L. Tessier, 600 gallons oil	426.32
“ Wm. McGrath, iron block	6.00
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	46.30
“ Insurance on Oil	4.60
“ Labor at Oil	9.20
“ Rutherford, Brothers, Board & shingles	9.34
“ Robert Peace, Grates	2.80
“ Wm. Antle, freight, timber	21.60
“ for Ring Bolts	6.30
“ P. McPherson, Pails and brooms	2.60
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	11.55
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , freight	16.00
“ Cartage	2.50
“ Samuel Austin, on account wages	41.72

\$1,831.34

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }
Examined,

E. L. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Fort Amherst Light-house, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid John Sheppard, Keeper, Salary.....	\$461.60
“ S. Austin, Assistant, wages to 29th April	19.24
“ Wm. Hingston, Assistant, wages to 23rd June, during absence of Assistant	46.00
“ Austin Oke, Assistant, wages	219.75
“ Boat-hire per Inspector	2.00
“ F. Harley, Mason	101.00
“ Carpenter work	6.50
“ “ “	2.50
“ for a Punt	10.00
“ Robert Peace, Tinsmith	1.80
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids	9.50
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Clothes.....	18.40
“ Passages of A. Sheppard from Cape Pine	4.00
“ James Gleeson, Nails	00.90
“ P. & L. Tessier, 250 gallons oil.....	213.11
“ S. March, Coals	70.20
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	1.20
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	3.62
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles	6.25
“ Wm. Hingston, freight, oil and coals... ..	37.50
“ Cartage	1.00
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles... .. .	15.41
“ Wm. & G. Rendell, oil and turpentine..	3.09
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Pails.....	1.70
“ Bowring, Brothers, Flannel, &c.....	2.94
“ A. Sheppard, wages, 2 months.....	53.56

\$1,312.77

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }
Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Cape Pine Light-house, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Henry Hearder, Keeper, Salary.....	\$461.60
“ Thomas Doran, Assistant, do	324.00
“ Austin Sheppard, Acting Assistant, from to 1st May.....	66.92
“ Henry Hearder, Keeper, Fuel	129.22
“ A. Sheppard, Boat-hire.....	8.33
“ Making Road	10.16
“ George Sutton, Freight	6.30
“ J. Molloy, Labour.....	4.50
“ A. Sheppard, Freight.....	6.00
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids.....	13.45
“ Passage, A Sheppard, Assistant.....	7.00
“ Landing Oil.....	4.00
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths, &c..	24.54
“ Passage, Assistant and Freight.....	36.00
“ Insurance, Oil.....	19.80
“ P. & L. Tessier, 600 gallons Oil	426.32
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , Hire.....	70.00
“ Bowring, Brothers, Putty	3.75
“ J. Waddleton, Freight.....	20.00
“ Henry Hearder, Lamps	7.50
“ T. Doran, Assistant, Coal Money	60.00
“ George Sutton, Carpenter.....	4.20
“ Wm. Molloy ditto	5.40
“ Wm. Devereux, freight.....	28.00
“ R. Peace, & Co., repairing lamps, &c..	4.00
“ J. Waddleton, freight.....	6.00
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles	16.34
“ W. & G. Rendell, oil and turpentine..	11.55
“ W. T. Parsons, repairing lamps.....	14.00
“ Mending lamps	2.00
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Pails	2.60
“ Bowring, Brothers, Putty and glass ...	12.80
“ Geo. Gear, fire bricks.....	00.80

\$1,817.08

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

JOHN H. WARREN, *Chairman.*

JOHN STUART, *Secretary.*

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of the Light-house at Cape St. Mary's,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid John Rielly, Keeper, Salary	\$461.60
“ Wm Colliers, Assistant. do	324.00
“ John Rielly, Keeper, Fuel.....	129.22
“ Wm. Colliers, Assistant do	60.00
“ John Finn, Labour at Road	16.00
“ P. Leary, Waggon-hire, per Inspector	16.00
“ T. Young, Cartage.....	11.00
“ J. Dunphy, Freight	4.00
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids	20.28
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	24.54
“ Insurance on Oil.....	7.30
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , for Freight	10.05
“ John Eagan. ditto	4.00
“ Labour, hauling Oil and Stores.....	12.00
“ Mason work.....	18.20
“ P. & L. Tessier, Gallons Oil.....	322.20
“ J. Lacey, freight	8.00
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	4.00
“ Bowring, Brothers, drugget, &c.....	4.34
“ Freight, oil.....	36.00
“ P. Hogan, soap and candles.....	16.34
“ W. & G. Rendell, turpentine.....	2.85
“ Wm. T. Parsons, repairing lamps.....	3.60
“ P. McPherson, Pails and Brooms	2.60
“ George Gear, for Stove	16.85
“ Cartage oil from Lion's Cove.....	4.00
“ Ditto making road to do.....	6.00
“ Ditto landing oil at Placentia.....	8.20

\$1,553.17

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }
Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board Works, on account of the Offer Wadham Lighthouse, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Charles Prowse, Keeper, Salary.....	461.52
“ Peter Woods, Assistant ditto	323.00
“ Expenses, per Inspector	8.00
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids	19.42
“ Landing and storing Coals, 1864	12.50
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	12.54
“ S. Morris, Freight, Oil and Casks, and Insurance	27.00
“ Ditto, Freight, Oil	34.00
“ A. Shea, for Coals, 50 hhd.	100.00
“ P. & L. Tessier Gallons Oil....	222.92
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	4.96
“ for landing Oil.....	8.00
“ R. Peace & Co., for Solder.....	3.75
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles	13.50
“ P. McPherson, Brooms and Pails	2.60
“ Bowring, Brothers, Lead, &c.....	7.04
“ George Gear, for Stove.....	8.20
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , Hire per ———	40.00
	\$1,308.95

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Cape Spear Light-house, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid S. Cantwell, Keeper, Salary.....	\$461.60
“ D. Cantwell, Assistant, do	324.00
“ S. Cantwell, Keeper, Fuel	129.22
“ D. Cantwell, Assistant do	60.00
“ Samuel Carnel, for Cart.....	32.00
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids... ..	12.00
“ Taking Oil to Light-house	16.00
“ J. Gleeson, for Locks.....	1.50
“ P. & L. Tessier, Gallons Oil	249.64
“ Boat-hire	5.00
“ Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	17.38
“ J. Maher, Ironwork	9.60
“ Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , hire, per Board....	24.00
“ W. & G. Rendell, Turpentine	5.65
“ W. T. Parsons, repairing Lamps	1.00
“ Boathire, per Inspector	6.00
“ J. & T. Southcott, building Wing for Assistant	453.23
“ P. McPherson, Pails and Brooms.....	3.40
“ Bowring, Brothers, Putty and Brown Paper	2.70
“ F. Harley, building Chimney in new Wing.....	60.00
	\$1,873.92

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Dodding Head Lighthouse, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To Paid Austin Oke, Keeper, Salary.....	461.60
“ J. F. Churchill, Assistant, do.....	296.56
“ Austin Oke, Keeper, fuel.....	129.22
“ J. F. Churchill, Assistant do.....	60.00
“ J. J. Dearin, Acids.....	12.20
“ Stephen Walsh, Carpenter.....	10.00
“ Bowring, Brothers, glass clothes.....	7.67
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , passage of Keeper, and freight.....	24.82
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , freight.....	24.00
“ Carpenter work.....	28.00
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , for freight.....	23.20
“ P. & L. Tessier gallons oil.....	225.49
“ Carpenter work.....	48.00
“ Passage, Mason.....	7.00
“ J. Inkpen, yearly Store-hire.....	40.00
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	48.25
“ Muir & Duder, for Rinds.....	3.60
“ Bowring, Brothers, for Locks and Nails.....	14.75
“ Cartage, Oil and Materials.....	22.00
“ Mason Work.....	33.00
“ Storage, Oil.....	10.00
“ Smithwork.....	4.20
“ Cartage, Oil to Lighthouse.....	20.00
“ R. Peace & Co., Cooking Stove.....	22.60
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles.....	11.25
“ W. & G. Rendell, Cement, Paint & Oil.....	27.20
“ Wm. T. Parsons, repairing Lamps.....	2.00
“ P. McPherson, Pails and Brooms.....	10.10
“ Bowring, Brothers, Blanketing.....	2.60

\$1,629.31

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

JOHN H. WARREN, *Chairman.*
JOHN STUART, *Secretary.*

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Brunette Light-house, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To Paid M. Sparrow, Keeper, Salary	\$346.20
“ James Gaulton, Assistant do.....	224.60
“ S. Carnel, for Cart.....	34.00
“ J. & R. Kent, for Coals	85.00
“ Cartage	1.25
“ Passage, Keeper and family	12.00
“ M. Sparrow, Keeper, difference on Coal allowance.....	86.72
“ J. Gaulton, Assistant Ditto.....	17.50
“ Carpenter work	4.80
“ P. Hogan, Soap and Candles... ..	7.92
“ McBride & Kerr, Spy glass.....	7.00
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , Freight	4.30
“ Bowring, Brothers, Blanketing, &c... ..	15.40
“ Geo. Gear, Cooking Stove.....	26.00

\$874.69

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board Works, on account of Brunette Light-house erection, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid D. & T. Stevenson for cost of Apparatus	\$4,858.70
“ Insurance on apparatus	12.00
“ A. Shea, wharfage do.	7.00
“ Clift, Wood & Co., Board.....	9.00
“ Wm. Kitchen, for.....	6.00
“ Carpenter work	177.30
“ Labour, fitting apparatus.....	11.50
“ Cartage, materials.....	21.25
“ Robert Oke, expenses	65.00
“ Insurance, apparatus to Brunette.....	195.20
“ Freight, per <i>Ariel</i>	47.30
“ J. Maher, Iron work.....	90.20
“ Cartage.....	4.00
“ P. McPherson, storage apparatus ...	13.75
“ Ditto Provisions for laborers	71.84
“ S. Morris, Freight, Lumber, &c., to Brunette	150.00
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	24.78
“ Robert Peace & Co., Tinsmiths.....	8.85
“ for Paint and Slates	6.15
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , Freight and Passengers	64.85
“ Wm. Dooley, Sea Stock, per Inspector	10.00
“ Wm. Coughlan, Car-hire, per ditto	18.00
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	33.07
“ Wm. O’Grady, balance Contract, and allowance for Road	981.56
“ Ditto for Sashes and extra work ...	152.02
“ Wm. McGrath, Iron Work	18.74
“ Bowring, Brothers, Lead, Paint, &c.	131.92
“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , Freight	22.80
“ J. Maher, Smithwork.....	42.00
“ for Kitchen Range.....	28.00
“ for Cooking Utensils.....	6.90

 Carried forward

 7,289.68

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Brunette Light-house erection, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

To Brought forward		\$7,289.68
To paid Newman & Co., Provisions.....	81.12	
“ Advertising.....	92.64	173.76
		<hr/>
		\$7,463.44
		<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Saint John's Beacons, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Gas Company, for Gas to 31st Dec., 1864..	\$38.00	
“ Ditto for 12 months, 1865.....	147.36	
“ J. Lawlor, attendant, salary, 12 months	40.00	
“ Robert Peace, Shades... ..	1.00	
“ Bowring, Brothers, Brim	00.95	
		<u>\$227.31</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of repairs of Court-houses and Gaols,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid Samuel Carnel, repairing Wheel-barrows for Gaol.....	\$9.30
“ C. Ellis, Plumber, Court House.....	10.20
“ W. & G. Rendell, Oil and Paint.....	6.40
“ S. Angel, Iron Work for Gaol.....	5.75
“ S. Walsh, Carpenter, ditto.....	1.00
“ F. Harley, Mason Work, Lock-up....	18.40
“ E. Grimstead, painting Court-house..	15.00
“ Cartage.....	50
“ Carpenter Work Court-house.....	10.00
“ Painting Court-house, Ferryland.....	20.00
“ Longers for Gaol.....	5.10
“ F. Harley, Ceiling Cells Police office..	40.20
“ E. Grimstead, Glazing, Gaol.....	4.10
“ C. Martin, Posts for Gaol.....	1.65
“ B. Butler, ditto.....	2.70
“ For Longers.....	11.38
“ Painting and Carpenter Work.....	2.75
“ For Longers.....	4.50
“ Carpenter Work, Lock-up.....	10.75
“ for Longers.....	11.18
“ Carpenterwork, Courthouse.....	53.50
“ Ditto for Gaol.....	3.00
“ G. Mifflin, repairs Courthouse, Bonavista.....	17.64
“ Carpenter Work, for Gaol.....	5.00
“ G. Langmead, Clocks for Courthouse	25.00
“ Robert Peace, Plumber, Courthouse..	7.40
“ S. Angel, repairing Stove.....	7.00
“ Muir & Duder, Iron Spouts, Gaol....	70.16
“ Charles Parsons, Carpenter, Hr. Grace	14.83
“ J. Strathie, Blacksmith ditto	7.80
“ W. McGrath, Smithwork, St. John's G.	9.85
“ Ditto ditto Courthouse	
“ St. John's.....	5.50

Carried forward.....

\$417.54

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Repairs of Court-houses and Gaols,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	To brought forward		\$417.54
To paid	Robert Peace, Ventilators.....	\$45.64	
"	F. Harley, balance Contract for slating Gaul Roof.....	30.00	
"	Carpenter Work for Gaol.....	7.30	
"	Wm. Daymond, repairing Chairs, Court-house.....	3.15	
"	Muir & Duder, Board.....	4.68	
"	J. & W. Boyd, ditto	8.20	
"	Aylward, Glazing Court-house.....	6.00	
"	D. Murphy, repairs, Lock-up.....	9.50	
"	For Ladders for Ferryland.....	4.00	
"	Repairs Lock-up, St. John's.....	19.20	
"	Ditto Police Office.....	10.32	
"	Wm. McGrath, Smithwork Gaol.....	12.21	
"	Ditto for Court-house.....	4.40	
"	P. Hogan, Candles Gaol Servant.....	5.10	
"	I. & W. Boyd, Lumber.....	5.94	
"	J. Strathie, Blacksmith, Harbor Grace Court House	16.70	
"	C. Parsons, Carpenter, ditto	21.40	
"	J. Leamon, on account of Lumber, Shingles, &c., for Brigus Court House	280.00	
"	Robert Peace, Tinware for Gaol.....	4.16	
"	Bowring, Brothers, Brushes.....	1.25	
"	Ditto for Paint	3.20	
"	F. Harley, Mason Work Gaol.....	83.50	
"	Job Brothers & Co., Glass, &c., St. Mary's Court House....	25.32	
"	Crossman, Plumber, St. John's Court House	15.50	
"	C. Ellis, Ditto ditto	1.80	
"	Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , passage Mr. Neville to Fogo.....	6.00	
"	Bowring, Brothers, Oil Cloth, Carpet- ing for Registrar's Office.....	30.14	
	Carried-forward	<u>\$664.51</u>	<u>\$417.54</u>

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Repairs of Court-houses and Gaols,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

To brought forward.....	\$664.51	\$417.54
To paid C. Parsons, Carpenter Work, H. Grace	2.20	
“ J. Strathie Ditto	10.70	
“ Advertising	13.50	
“ J. Gleeson, Nails, Locks and Hinges..	6.74	
“ R. Peace, Plumber, Court House.....	3.70	
“ J. Peyton, for Court House, Twillingate	56.20	
“ Geo. Langmead, Clocks, Court-house and Offices.....	41.54	
“ Whitewashing cellar.....	9.50	
“ Carpenter work.....	3.60	
“ Wm. Grimstead, repairing sashes....	39.67	
“ Carpenter work.....	18.80	
“ Repairing Court-house and Gaol, Car- bonear.....	94.18	
“ M. Condon, Carpenter	16.50	
“ Wm. Grimstead, painting	25.50	
“ Labor, Police Office, Water Closets ..	8.80	
“ For Nails, Ditto.....	00.54	
“ Laborers, Ditto.....	6.90	
“ E. Greenway, repairing windows and painting sashes, St. John's C. H....	112.95	
“ Wm. McGrath, Smithwork, Gaol	27.01	
“ Ditto for Court-house.....	12.70	
“ M. Crossman, Smithwork.....	8.00	
“ Ditto do.....	1.80	
“ Bowring, Brothers, Hinges, &c.....	13.83	
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board	23.68	
“ Ditto do.....	15.44	
“ F. Harley, Plastering Court House..	42.70	
“ Wm. Grimstead, Painting ditto ..	22.40	
“ E. Greenway Do ditto ..	22.80	
“ J. Saint, for Ropes, Bonavista do ..	20.34	
“ Ditto ditto Ditto ..	14.74	
“ Charles Granger, Trinity ditto ..	16.42	
Carried forward.....	\$1,377.89	\$417.54

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Repairs of Court-houses and Gaols,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	To Brought forward....	\$1,377.89	\$417.54
"	M. Condon, Carpenter	28.80	
"	T. McKenzie, Painting Registrar's Office	40.00	
"	Charles Parsons, Carpenter, Harbor Grace Court House	16.65	
"	P. Blandford, Repairs, Bonavista Court House	37.30	
"	F. Harley, Mason Work, Lock-up....	25.60	
"	Wm. Hunt, do Bonavista....	6.40	
"	Wm. Hunt, repairs, Bonavista Court House	17.32	
"	M. Condon, Carpenter work, Water closets	21.60	
"	Ditto, do. at Gaol	6.00	
"	Cartage	00.25	
"	Painting Water Closets	7.30	
"	Plumber Work, Water Closets.....	2.30	
"	repairs, Courthouse, Greenspond	14.55	
"	Ditto St. Mary's, Gaol	12.40	
"	T. Burrige, Lime for Gaol, St. John's	86.34	
"	S. Angel, Repairing Stoves.....	16.60	
"	Labour, Lock-up.....	3.30	
"	T. Burrige, Mason Work, Water Closets.....	20.87	
"	F. Harley, Plastering, ditto	4.00	
"	J. Gleeson, Nails, Hinges, Court House	7.76	
"	Carpenter Work, Water Closets	2.40	
"	Ditto Ditto	3.90	
"	J. Strathie, repairs, Bonavista Court House	51.40	
"	J. Lampin do Harbor Grace..	10.20	
"	Cartage	2.30	
"	Glazing Gaol Windows.....	12.50	
"	for Bricks for Ferryland Court House	2.20	
"	Mason, Lock-up	2.70	
	Carried forward....	\$1,631.31	\$417.54

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of repairs of Court-houses and Gaols,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	\$1,631.31	\$417.54
To brought forward....		
“ George Gear, Stove for Carbonear do	11.75	
“ Bowring, Brothers, do. for Bonavista.	6.56	
“ Wm. Grath, Smithwork for Gaol.....	40.09	
“ Ditto for Court-house.....	12.06	
“ C. F. Bennett, for Furnace.....	10.00	
“ Robert Peace, Stove Pipes	28.05	
“ Wm. McGrath, Window Bars.....	4.00	
“ T. McKenzie, Whitewashing Court- house, St. John's	25.32	
“ M. Crossman, Plumber, do.....	11.70	
“ Ditto do. do.....	12.15	
“ Ditto do. Gaol.....	2.15	
“ Bowring, Brothers, Iron.....	13.25	
“ T. McKenzie, Painting Registrar's office	166.60	
“ D. Selater & Co., paper for Gaol.....	3.74	
“ Geo. Gear, for Stoves.....	68.95	
“ C. Parsons, Carpenter, Harbor Grace..	17.18	
“ J. Strathie, Blacksmith do	18.20	
“ M. Jones, Pump for Harbor Grace....	16.65	
		<u>\$2,726.77</u>
“ Per Financial Secretary....	\$2,703.77	
Received for ———	23.00	
	<u>\$2,726.77</u>	

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }
Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of expenses of Court-houses and Gaols,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

Jan	1—	To paid	Slater & Co., Shirts and Drawers.....	\$91.90
	7—	"	R. Dicks, Stationery.....	4.70
	"	"	Wm. Kitchin, Mattresses for Gaol	60.00
	"	"	Ditto Mattress and Blankets	9.00
	"	"	Ditto Shawl	2.00
	"	"	Gas Co., for Court House, to 31st Dec., 1863.....	48.00
	"	"	Ditto, River Head Lock-up	13.46
	"	"	Job, Brothers & Co., Quilts for Gaol.....	52.60
	"	"	Water Co., to 31st Dec...	20.00
	"	"	J. J. Graham, Stationery..	9.67
	9—	"	C. Molloy, diet, prisoners, lock-up.....	58.11
	14—	"	C. Grainger, expenses, Trinity C. H.....	15.55
	17—	"	J. Garney, expenses to Harbor Breton.....	
	20—	"	J. Peters, expenses, Harbor Grace	20.10
	21—	"	J. Butler, expenses, Brigus	2.30
	28—	"	J. Carter, Freight, Coals ..	15.00
	"	"	J. Carroll, cleaning snow, C. H.....	7.60
	"	"	J. Whelan, Wood for Gaol	5.00
	31—	"	J. L. McNeil, expenses, Carbonear	6.05
Feb.	1—	"	Wood for Gaol.....	2.00
	"	"	Ditto	2.90
	"	"	Ditto	1.00
	"	"	Ditto	5.50
	2—	"	Ditto	9.00
	"	"	Ditto	6.60

Carried forward

\$472.75

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of expenses of Court-houses and Gaols,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

		To brought forward.....	\$472.75
Feb.	4—	To paid E. White, Coals, River Head lock-up	23.20
	"—	" " J. Garney, expenses, Har- bor Breton C. H.....	17.75
	"—	" " For Wood.....	8.40
	"—	" " Do.	1.00
	"—	" " Do.	3.20
	"—	" " Do.	3.60
	"—	" " Do.	2.60
	"—	" " Do.	3.90
Feb.	6—	" " for Wood*	11.50
	7—	" " Do	2.80
	11—	" " Do	36.15
	"—	" " Do	4.80
	"—	" " Do	1.20
	"—	" " Do	00.60
	"—	" " Do	1.20
	16—	" " Do	4.90
	18—	" " Union Bank for	8.60
	25—	" " J. Carroll, clearing Snow	10.00
	"—	" " Do	5.60
	"—	" " for Billets	1.50
	"—	" " Do	1.50
Mar.	11—	" " Do	4.40
	20—	" " Do	2.00
	24—	" " Do	1.84
	"—	" " Do	2.80
	28—	" " Do	4.00
April	1—	" " J. Carrol, clearing snow..	9.50
	"—	" " Swceping Chimneys.....	2.75
	6—	" " Cartage	1.60
	8—	" " Do	00.90
	11—	" " Langmead, repairing Clocks	6.00
	12—	" " P. Hogan, Provisions for Gaol.....	145.13
		Carried forward.....	\$807.70

\$807.70

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of expenses of Court-houses and Gaols,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	To Brought forward	\$807.70
April 12—	To paid P. Hogan, Soap, &c., account, C. H.	11.63
“— “	Wm. Dooley, Beef for Gaol	53.36
“— “	E. Sinnot, Gaol washing	35.16
“— “	J. Phelan, Gaol Barber	13.95
“— “	R. Brace, wages, female servant	34.62
“— “	Ditto, petty accounts	18.50
“— “	D. Rogers, diet, prisoners, Harbor Grace	172.20
“— “	Ditto Allowance, Gaol Servant	63.45
“— “	Do. Allowance to Female Attendant	8.10
“— “	Anty Hayse, washing, Harbor Grace	23.33
“— “	Rutherford, Brothers, Supplies, ditto	42.85
“— “	M. Healy, Matches, C. H. St. John's	14.40
“— “	M. Fennell, Expenses, Gaol Bonavista	5.00
“— “	Jno. R. Jeans, cleaning C. H., St. John's	32.80
Sep. 13—	“ R. Brace, wages of extra attendants during his absence on leave, 1864	48.00
“— “	“ For Billets	3.00
“— “	“ C. Molloy, Diet, Prisoners, Lock-up	47.84
15—	“ F. Geary, ditto Ferryland	26.03
“— “	“ Ditto cleaning Court House, Ferryland, 31st March	2.00
	Carried forward	\$1,463.92

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of expenses of Court-houses and Gaols,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

		To brought forward....	\$1,741.76
May	12—	To paid R. Peace.....	4.60
	22—	“ “ Rope for prisoners’ work..	42.82
	“—	“ “ for Billets.....	2.80
	27—	“ “ Ditto	3.60
June	1—	“ “ Ditto	4.00
	“—	“ “ M. Fennell, Diet, prisoners, Bonavista.....	25.65
	“—	“ “ Ditto Ditto 31st March	12.52
	10—	“ “ Storing Coals, Lock-up....	2.50
July	1—	“ “ Paid	3.65
	3—	“ “ Coals for Placentia.....	18.40
	5—	“ “ J. J. Graham, Stationery, Sheriff’s Office.....	36.00
	“—	“ “ P. Hogan, Gaol Provisions	138.90
	“—	“ “ Gas Co., for Court House, 30th June.....	18.00
	“—	“ “ Ditto Lock-up.....	7.00
	“—	“ “ R. Brace, Wages, Female Servant.....	34.62
	“—	“ “ Ditto, Petty Accounts.	20.15
	“—	“ “ J. Whealan, Gaol Barber	12.00
	“—	“ “ Elmsly, Shaw & Thompson, Clothing for Gaol.....	42.60
	“—	“ “ Wm. Dooley, Beef for Gaol	52.33
	“—	“ “ E. Sinnot, Gaol Washing..	44.39
	“—	“ “ D. Rogers, Diet, Prisoners, Harbor Grace	112.53
	“—	“ “ Do Wages, General Servants	63.47
	“—	“ “ Do Washing, Harbor Grace Gaol	13.86
	“—	“ “ Do Female Attendant....	8.00
	“—	“ “ Rutherford, Brothers, ex- penses, Harbor Grace Court House	45.65
		Carried forward	\$2,421.80

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of expenses of Court-houses and Gaols, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward.....	\$2,421.80
July	5—To paid Wm. Squarey, Advertising	3.20
	“ “ C. Granger, Expenses, Trinity	4.97
	“ “ T. McConnan, Stationery ..	8.54
	“ “ J. R. Jeans, cleansing Court House and offices.....	26.00
	“ “ G. F. Bown, coals, Lock-up River Head.....	12.00
14—	“ P. Hogan, Candles.....	4.50
“—	“ Bowring, Brothers.....	89.44
“—	“ C. Molloy, Diet Lock-up..	69.10
“—	“ D. Carter, $\frac{1}{2}$ year's rent do.	40.00
“—	“ Storing coals.....	6.65
“—	“ M. J. Leamon. Blankets, Brigus.....	14.70
26—	“ P. Lacey, for Billets.....	4.20
22—	“ J. R. Jeans, for ——— ..	2.10
“—	“	7.60
25—	“ S. March, Tons coals....	485.30
“—	“ H. Thomas, shoes for Gaol	24.40
28—	“ For J. Phealan, short pay qr.	1.85
31—	“ Advertising	19.60
Aug.	3— “ Billets for Court House...	3.40
	5— “ Ditto	6.24
	“ “ Ditto	4.00
16—	“ Coals for Harbor Grace Lock-up.....	17.70
“—	“ Bowring, Brothers.....	4.58
17—	“ F. R. Page Magistrates' office	2.50
23—	“ M. Fennell, Expenses, Bo- navista	10.60
“—	“ Diet, Prisoners to 30th June, Bonavista.....	27.80
27—	“ J. Pattle, Coals, Burin....	45.00

Carried forward.....

\$3,577.77

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of expenses of Court-houses and Gaols,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

		To Brought forward	\$3,577.77
Aug. 26—	To paid	Storing Coals, Gaol.	9.00
Sept. 4—	“	J. Blackburn, Coals, Grand Bank.	16.00
“	“	J. Garvey, cleansing C. H. Harbor Breton.	8.00
7—	“	Water Company, 12 months	80.00
“	“	W. L. Mews, Coals, Old Perlican	16.00
8—	“	Storing Coals	6.00
12—	“	Wm. Coady, Blankets, &c., at Placentia.	10.45
13—	“	S. March, Coals	60.00
16—	“	Selater & Co, for—	3.14
“	“	T. Sheppard, Messenger's wages.	16.00
“	“	S. March, Coals.	21.60
“	“	Ditto, ditto	255.25
Oct. 5—	“	P. Hogan, Candles, Gaol. .	11.63
“	“	Ditto, Provisions, do. . . .	104.80
“	“	Apsey, & Co., Coals, Carbo- near.	36.00
“	“	B. Gould do.	28.80
“	“	Bowring, Brothers, Nails. .	3.98
“	“	Rutherford, Brothers, ex- penses, Harbor Grace.	17.04
“	“	C. Molloy, diet, lock-up. . .	30.64
“	“	R. Brace, wages, female ser- vant	34.62
“	“	Ditto, petty accounts . . .	11.60
“	“	J. Phelan, Gaol Barber. . .	14.00
“	“	P. Hutchings.	5.60
“	“	M. Hickey.	8.00
“	“	W. Grieve & Co.	13.60
“	“	R. Peace, Tinmith.	10.25
“	“	T. McConnan, Stationery. .	5.18
“	“	Wm. Dooley, Beef for Gaol	37.00

Carried forward. . . .

\$4,431.95

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of expenses of Court-houses and Gaols,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	To brought forward	\$4,431.95
To paid	E. Sinnott, Gaol Washing	27.73
"	M. Williams, Coals, Bay Bulls	16.00
"	P. Hogan, Candles, Ferryland	4.50
"	J. Mandeville, Blankets, Brigus	3.50
"	Wm. Mullard, Fish for Gaol	8.34
"	M. Fennell, cleansing Court House, Bonavista	3.00
"	Ditto Diet, Prisoners, to 30th Sept . . .	32.78
"	for Tubs	4.00
"	Freight, Coals, Bonavista	4.00
"	D. Rodgers, Diet, Prisoners, Harbor Grace	81.71
"	Ditto, wages, Gaol Servant	63.44
"	Ditto, " Female do.	8.00
"	Anty Hayse, washing, Harbor Grace	11.45
"	Rutherford, Brothers, Harbor Grace C. H.	40.71
"	J. Rice, Expenses, Twillingate C. H.	6.60
"	Ditto, diet, prisoners, do.	28.85
"	Ditto, Expenses to 31st March	8.20
"	Ditto, diet, prisoners, ditto	26.80
"	Ditto, for Coals	48.80
"	Ditto, expenses, Twillingate, 30th June	14.40
"	Ditto, diet, prisoners, do	41.95
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes for Gaol	27.60
"	C. Granger, expenses, Trinity Court House	7.40
"	J. Saint, Supplies, Bonavista Court House	46.36
"	C. Granger, Diet, Prisoners, Trinity . .	16.42
"	Gas Co., for Lock-up, to 30th Sept . . .	7.65
"	Ditto Ditto Court House	14.50
"	D. Carter, Rent, Lock-up, to 30th Oct.	40.00
"	Bowring, Brothers, Counterpanes, Gaol	12.00

Carried forward

\$5,088.64

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of expenses of Court-houses and Gaols,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

To brought forward.....	\$5,088.64
To paid M. Dunphy, Billets.....	7.20
“ M. Shea do.....	3.60
“ J. Rice, Twillingate, expenses to 30th September	35.67
“ M. Fennell, cleaning Court House, Bonavista	3.00
“ Ditto diet, prisoners, Bonavista...	8.20
“ Coals, Ferryland Court House.....	74.50
“ Ditto, Greenspond.....	20.00
“ Ditto, Billets for Gaol.....	2.50
“ H. Gaden & Co., for Harbor Breton Court House.....	7.25
“ D. Candow, coals, Bonavista.....	39.00
“ J. Skelton, expenses do.....	8.00
“ E. Burke, cleansing Court House, St. Mary's	9.60
“ W. Murphy, labor snow clearing.....	6.00
“ for clearing Roof.....	1.60
“ Ditto labor at coals.....	1.60
“ T. Birkett, expenses Harbor Breton Court House.....	48.10
“ T. Geary, cleansing Ferryland C. H....	6.00
“ Ditto diet Prisoners	4.50
“ for Wood for Gaol.....	2.95
“ Bowring Brothers, Tweed &c., Gaol	66.36
“ Brooking & Co., Coals, Trinity.....	54.00
“ J. Murphy, Diet Prisoners, Burin....	27.69
“ J. Droham, for Wood	8.00
“ J. Crow, do.....	2.80
“ Ditto do.....	1.97
“ Sweeping Chimnies	2.10
“ Labour	5.50
“ Ditto, Snow.....	5.74
“ Clearing Snow	6.00
“ J. W. Leamon, Coals.....	47.90
“ P. McPherson, Chairs.....	12.80

Carried forward.....

\$5,618.17

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of expenses of Court-houses and Gaols,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	To brought forward....	\$5,618.17
To paid	Bowring, Brothers, Counterpanes....	12.00
	“ Muir & Duder, Blankets, Twillingate	7.40
	“ Baird, Brothers, Sheets, &c., Gaol...	63.10
	“ George Garvey, expenses, Harbor Breton	7.08
	“ J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	10.45
	“ P. Hogan, Gaol, Provisions	176.45
	“ Wm. Dooley, Beef.....	46.63
	“ F. Sinnott, Gaol, Washing	35.65
	“ R. Brace, Wages, Female Servant...	34.61
	“ J. Phelan, Gaol Barber	14.00
	“ Henry Thomas, Shoes for Gaol.....	21.10
	“ R. Brace, Petty expenses, Gaol.....	13.44
	“ J. Pinnock, Wash Pans.....	7.20
	“ R. Peace, Tinsmith.....	00.80
	“ J. R. Jeans, cleansing Courthouse and Offices.....	66.00
	“ Bowring, Brothers, Blankets, Gaol...	51.30
	“ P. Hogan, Soap, Court House	22.60
	“ Ditto, Brooms, Twillingate	4.10
	“ Ditto, Candles, Ferryland.....	6.35
	“ S. March, Coals, Lock-up River Head	36.60
	“ D. Rodgers, Diet, Prisoners, Harbor Grace	153.44
	“ Ditto Wages, Gaol Servant.....	63.44
	“ Ditto do. Female do.	8.00
	“ Ditto Cleansing C. H., Harbor Grace	6.00
	“ A. Hayes, Washing do.	11.71
	“ Rutherford, Brothers, Supplies, do.	50.13
		\$6,547.75

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }
Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary,

JOHN H. WARREN, *Chairman,*
JOHN STUART, *Secretary.*

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Sewerage for the District of St. John's West, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid labour Buchhannan Street	10.20	
“ Ditto Pokeham Path	1.60	
“ Ditto, George's Town	5.20	
“ Ditto, Casey's Lane	6.60	
“ Ditto, near Cullins	12.30	
“ Ditto, Tank Lane	9.50	
“ Ditto, Lazy Bank	39.85	
“ Ditto, Cribbies	38.32	
“ Ditto, Barter's Hill	16.70	
“ Ditto, Iron Gratings	145.85	
“ Ditto, Labor, Duckworth Street . . .	16.60	
“ Ditto, Beck's Cove	1,238.21	
“ Ditto, Stone do	135.50	
		1,676.43
“ Walter Dalton, Contract, Holdsworth Street and Tank Lane	237.07	
“ D. Ellis, Contract, Buchhannan Street	80.00	
“ Ditto, near Newman & Co's	36.00	
“ Ditto, O'Dwyer's to Adelaide Street..	195.34	
“ Walter Irwin, Contract from Queen Street and Barter's Hill	1,135.40	
		1,683.81
Drainage Pipes for the following sewers :—		
“ Newman & Co's to McCarthy's, 42 feet	6.30	
“ Queen Street and Barter's Hill, 1,198 feet 22 and 12 inch	896.79	
“ Beck's Cove to Duckworth Street, 215 feet, 24 inches	279.50	
Carried forward....	\$1,182.59	\$3,360.24

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Sewerage of the District of St. John's, West, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

To brought forward	\$1,182.59	\$3,360.24
To pipes, Holdsworth Street and Tank Lane, 600 feet, 12 inch	210.00	
“ Beck's Cove to Adelaide Street, 460 ft. 15 inch	253.00	
		<u>1,645.59</u>
		<u>\$5,005.83</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Sewerage of the District of St. John's East, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Labour, McCalman's Lane.....	\$23.01	
“ Ditto, near Bank.....	23.63	
“ Ditto, Water Street.....	13.45	
“ Ditto, Parsons's Lane.....	72.05	
“ Ditto, Marsh Hill.....	24.30	
“ Ditto, near Gaol.....	75.15	
“ Ditto, Nunnery Lane.....	5.60	
“ Ditto, Magotty Cove.....	100.30	
“ Ditto, McBride's Cove.....	468.19	
“ Ditto, Military Road.....	9.95	
“ Ditto, Gambier's Street.....	95.43	
“ Ditto, King's Con. to Military road....	37.20	
“ Ditto, Gregory's Lane.....	55.65	
“ Ditto, Gower Street to Cochrane Street	23.40	
“ Ditto, Holloway Street.....	218.50	
“ Ditto, near Barnes's Water Street....	54.65	
“ Ditto, Gleeson's Lane.....	2.60	
“ Ditto, Water Street, Minor Drains....	90.50	
“ Ditto, Long's Hill.....	397.21	
“ Ditto, for Iron Gratings.....	483.96	
“ Labour, Customs' Lane.....	10.80	
		2,285.53
“ Wm. Ryan, Contract from Cochrane Street, to King's Bakehouse.....	38.40	
“ W. Irwin, Contract George's Town...	12.60	
“ W. Irwin, Contract, Clift's Cove, 1864	20.00	
“ Ditto, do. McCalman's Lane, “	22.10	
“ Ditto, do. do. 1865	142.45	
“ Ditto, do. Duckworth Street, through Gower Street and Allan's Square.....	540.05	
“ Ditto, ditto.....	30.00	
“ Walter Dalton, Contract, Parson's lane, 1864.....	369.50	
“ Ditto, Duckworth, near Bank.....	194.40	
		1,369.50
Carried forward....		\$3,655.03

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Sewerage of the District of St. John's East, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

To brought forward.....	\$3,655.03	
Sewerage Pipes for the following Sewers:		
“ Near Gaol, 108 feet, 12 inches.....	37.80	
“ Magotty Cove, 400 feet, 12 inches....	140.00	
“ McCalman's Lane, 92 feet, 12 inch...	32.20	
“ Water Street, 103 feet, 12 inches....	36.05	
“ Ditto, 67 feet, 2 inches.....	6.03	
“ Beck's Cove to Duckworth Street, 215 feet, 24 inches.....	279.50	
“ Duckworth Street, Allan's Square and Long's Hill, 1,344 feet, 24 inch to 12 inch.....	887.70	
“ Long's Hill, 450 feet, 15 inches.....	247.50	
“ McBride's Cove to Fogarty's, 350 feet, 12 inches.....	122.50	
“ Parson's Lane, 250 feet, 15 inch.....	137.50	
“ Duckworth Street, near Bank, 200 feet, 12 inch.....	70.00	
“ George's Town, 42 feet, 9 inch.....	8.82	
“ Ditto, 26 “ 6 “	3.90	
“ Bannerman Road, 1,100 feet, 12 inch	385.00	
“ Park Drain, 900 feet	599.00	
	2,993.50	
		\$6,648.53

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Fuel and Light, Colonial Building,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid Gas Co., to 31st Dec. 1864.....	47.32
“ Storing coals.....	1.00
“ for Billets.....	6.12
“ Gas Co., to 31st March, 1865.....	108.84
“ Wm. Kitchin, Lamps and Oil.....	50.25
“ for Billets.....	18.17
“ Storing Coals.....	22.10
“ Gas Co., to 30th June, 1865.....	46.00
“ S. March, Coals.....	192.50
“ Dttto do.....	292.35
“ Storing Coals.....	13.20
“ Ditto do.....	00.60
“ Gas Co., to 30th Sept.....	32.16
“ Storing Coals.....	1.20
“ for Billets.....	8.40
“ Storing Coals.....	14.85
“ Gas Co., to 31st Dec.....	33.33
“ Storing Coals.....	1.77

\$890.16

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Repairs of St. John's Hospital,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid Charles Ellis, Plumber.....	\$21.74
“ Ditto Ditto	8.45
“ Ditto Ditto	28.50
“ Carpenter	4.80
“ George Gear, Tinsmith	16.70
“ F. Harley, Masonwork	45.80
“ Carpenters	2.70
“ J. Dempsey, Smithwork.....	5.20
“ J. Elliot, do.	21.25
“ Muir & Duder, Cement	5.00
“ Carpenter Work.....	6.10
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board	5.60
“ J. Maher, Iron work.....	2.34
“ J. M. Brine, Lime.....	30.61
“ Labour at Drain.....	155.23
“ George Gear, for Stove.....	11.70
“ George Elliot, Plumber.....	37.30

\$409.02

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

F. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of repairs of Colonial Building, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid A. Smith, Mason.....	\$20.40
“ Muir & Duder	18.20
“ Boden & Seymour	4.15
“ F. Harley, balance Contract, Pointing	200.00
“ M. Kavanagh, Carpenter work.....	24.00
“ Cartage	1.00
“ Making Carpets and Blinds	10.40
“ For Wood.....	5.10
“ For Billets	2.55
“ Mullooney and Gamburgh, Painting	120.00
“ T. Clift Chairs, Colonial Secretary’s Office.....	66.40
“ F. Harley, Mason Work.....	48.95
“ Carpenter Work	2.25
“ M. Kavanagh, do.	36.00
“ Mullooney & Gamburgh, Painting... ..	40.00
“ Holden, Carpenter.....	2.75
“ F. Harley, Mason Work	115.20
“ M. Condon, Carpenter work	40.80
“ Mullooney & Gamburgh, Painting ..	16.00
“ J. Maher, repairing Flues.....	29.50
“ Robert Peace, for Stoves.....	33.50
“ Muir & Duder, for Plank.....	10.62
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board	7.94
“ for Cartage.....	2.00
“ Wm. Kitchin, for Lamp.....	4.80
“ Painting and repairing Cupola	36.00
“ Sweeping Chimnies	1.25
“ Greenway, Painting.....	16.20
“ Robert Peace, Lantern.....	1.00
“ Carpenter Work.....	36.00
“ Repairs, Surveyor General’s Office... ..	4.58
“ Carpenter Work.....	34.80
“ Watchman	4.20
“ Smith & Co., Matting	13.60

 Carried forward....

 \$1,010.44

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of repairs of Colonial Building, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward.....	1,010.44
To paid	Bowring, Brothers, Nails, &c.....	43.94
"	J. Maher, Ironwork.....	6.88
"	Wm. McGrath, do.....	26.85
"	Muir & Duder, Board for Fence.....	114.95
"	Job, Brothers & Co., Binding.....	3.35
"	M. Kavanagh, Carpenter.....	28.80
"	Bowring, Brothers, Nails, Hinges, &c.	30.44
"	Ditto, Coal Box, &c., Surveyor General's Office.....	3.05
"	Ditto, Ditto, and ——— Council Office	22.07
"	Ditto, Screws and Gimbles	00.66
"	Carpet for President's Room	41.75
"	Ditto for Screws.....	00.50
"	for Painting	2.80
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board	2.15
"	J. Gleeson, Nails, Hinges, &c.....	2.18
"	Ditto Ditto	5.10
"	Boden & Seymour	1.18
"	T. McKenzie, Painting	20.00
"	Cartage	1.20
"	For Brick.....	5.00
"	M. Kavanagh, Carpenter.....	32.40
"	Labour, Gravelling.....	14.40
"	Repairing Flag	5.00
"	Muir & Duder, Board.....	7.50
"	Bowring, Brothers, Lead and Screws.	11.92
"	Cartage	00.76
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	36.58
"	J. Maher, Iron Work.....	5.07
"	Wm. Lawlor, Levelling Ground.....	3.10
"	M. Kavanagh, Carpenter.....	39.60
"	Ditto, ditto.....	24.00
"	Aylward, building Grating.....	1.20
"	M. Kavanagh, Carpenter	8.00
"	L. O'Brien & Co., Nails	00.65
"	J. Gleeson, Nails, Hinges.....	4.27
"	W. & G. Rendell, Cement	37.35
"	Labor.....	2.42

Carried forward.....

\$1,606.45

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of repairs of Colonial Building, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

	To Brought forward	\$1,606.45
To paid Francis Harley, Pointing and Cementing front of Building		399.40
“ Sweeping Chimnies		50
“ Wm. Lawlor, making Sewers round Building		254.10
“ for 600 feet Sewerage Pipes, for Sewer round Building		126.00
“ Wm. McGrath, gratings for Sewer		56.16
“ T. Morrissey, Messenger and attendant and labour		286.00
“ for Brick		3.20
“ For Slates		3.60
“ for Labour		14.85
“ Ditto		15.70
“ A. Smith Mason, labour		1.25
“ Clearing Snow		20.00
“ Crossman, Smithwork		6.85
		\$2,795.26

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Repairs of Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Alexander Smith, Mason.....	9.50
“ J. Angel, Smithwork.....	17.73
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	11.16
“ Robert Peace, Plumber.....	30.34
“ J. Angel, Smithwork.....	10.75
“ S. Perfect, Mason.....	1.00
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	11.71
“ Robert Peace, Tinsmith.....	11.78
“ Bowring, Brothers... ..	10.00
“ John Angel, Smithwork.....	18.95
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board... ..	35.40
“ J. Maher, Iron work.....	15.80
“ for Plank.....	6.00
“ Wm. McGrath, Smithwork.....	11.20
“ John Angel. Ditto	25.90

\$228.22

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

F. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Public Park, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Labour	\$22.00	
“ John Maher, Gratings.....	13.78	
“ Labour.....	284.41	
“ J. Maher, Iron Work.....	8.80	
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	4.02	
“ J. Gleeson, Nails.....	4.02	
“ For Plank.....	102.87	
“ W. & G. Rendell, Rope.....	00.84	
“ For 900 feet, 9 inch Pipe.....	189.00	
“ For 1,140, 6 inch do.....	171.00	
		<hr/>
		\$797.86
His Excellency the Governor.....		80.00
		<hr/>
		\$877.86
		<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Colonial Building Store, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Carpenter Work.....	\$5.00
“ Cartage, Lumber from Torbay	7.70
“ Ditto Ditto	10.90
“ Ditto	8.20
“ Carpenter Work.....	13.25
“ Cartage	7.60
“ Carpenter Work.....	21.25
“ Cartage, Lumber from Torbay	9.80
“ Carpenter	17.45
“ Cartage	8.10
“ Ditto	13.35
“ Carpenter Work	27.65
“ Cartage	5.50
“ Carpenter Work	31.85
“ Cartage	13.40
“ Carpenter Work	27.71
“ Cartage	7.30
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	22.92
“ Muir & Duder, do	39.14
“ Cartage	4.60
“ Ditto	5.20
“ Carpenter work	145.80
“ Ditto	206.52
“ Ditto	25.20
“ Cartage	6.80
“ Painting	25.60
“ J. & W. Boyd, Shingles, &c.....	84.55
“ F. Harley, Building Chimney, &c....	31.63
“ For Posts, and cartage and longers...	18.60
“ J. Gleeson, Locks and Hinges.....	6.04
“ P. Huchings, for Latch	00.80
“ W. & G. Rendell, Paint and Oil.....	65.60
“ Poor Commissioners, value of Beams, Clapboard, Uprights, &c.....	149.48

Carried forward....

\$1,074.40

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Colonial Building Store, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward.....	\$1,074.40
To paid	McBride & Kerr, Bricks.....	5.40
“	For ————	9.50
“	Carpenter Work, office.....	11.00
“	R. Peace, Funnelling.....	10.67
“	McMurdo & Co., Acids.....	1.95
		<hr/>
		<u>\$1,112.92</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of re-building the Wharf at Portugal Cove, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Carpenter Work	\$6.70
“ Labour	168.80
“ D. Bulger, Board and Lodging for Carpenters and Superintendant	18.00
“ D. Bulger, Horsehire for Stone.....	36.00
“ Ditto, Cartage, Scantling.....	45.00
“ Labour	210.00
“ D. Bulger, Diet, and Board of Superintendant and Carpenters.....	18.00
“ Labour	80.00
“ Bowring, Brothers, Nails and Iron....	15.30
“ J. & W. Boyd, Scantling.....	278.10
“ J. Maher, Iron Work.....	4.24
“ Labour.....	250.00
“ D. Bulger, cartage scantling.....	34.50
“ Labour	100.00
“ D. Bulger, Horsehire.....	6.80
“ S. Guscott, Waggon hire, per Inspector and Board.....	9.40
“ Inspector's expenses.....	5.75
“ Labour.....	133.10
“ Ditto	136.35
“ D. Bulger, Board and Lodging, Superintendant and Carpenters	36.00
“ Ditto for 180 tons Stone	36.00
“ Waggon Hire, per Inspector.....	4.00
“ Labour	11.80
“ J. Nash, for Shores	24.00
“ Labour	165.80
“ Bowring, Brothers, Iron and Nails ..	73.10
“ Labour	39.60

\$1,939.74

JOHN H. WARREN, *Chairman.*
JOHN STUART, *Secretary.*

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined, E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid J. J. Dearin, Medicines	\$90.00
“ Ditto ditto	64.82
“ Gas Company, to 31st Dec.....	53.66
“ M. Martin, Crockery	4.41
“ Water Company, to 31st Dec., 1864..	40.00
“ For Turnips	3.60
“	2.28
“	11.00
“ Cartage.....	2.25
“	8.00
“ R. O'Dwyer & Co., for Mattress.....	13.00
“ Eaton & Co., Sewing Machine.....	19.43
“ M. Dwyer.....	4.66
“ M. Murphy, Nurse, Wages.....	4.67
“ For Graves.....	18.00
“ E. St. John, Bread.....	300.09
“ J. Merrigan, Milk.....	53.04
“ Muir & Duder, Dry Goods.....	60.25
“ Bowring, Brothers, do.....	182.85
“ P. Hogan, Provisions.....	486.95
“ McMurdo & Co., Medicines.....	121.27
“ Ditto Ditto	52.00
“ J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	3.68
“ J. Carew, Coffins.....	51.20
“ J. Prowse, Keeper, Quarter's Salary	80.67
“ Ditto, taking Patients to Hospital....	7.35
“ E. Brennan, Eggs, &c.....	39.38
“ R. Peace, Tinware.....	3.20
“ E. Martin, Crockery	6.46
“ Peter Neville, Wood	15.00
“ T. McConnan, Stationery.....	11.96
“ Dr. McKen, Servants' Wages.....	170.47
“ R. Bryan, Beef.....	463.70

Carried forward.....

\$2,479.30

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward.....	\$2,479.30
To paid	Cartage.....	00.90
"	Kate Pearce, wages.....	8.45
"	.....	2.82
"	Wm. Kitchin.....	7.52
"	Gas Company, to 31st March.....	119.00
"	Cartage.....	2.50
"	For Graves.....	2.50
"	G. F. Bown, Coals.....	105.40
„	J. Templeman, Potatoes.....	12.00
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes.....	35.70
"	J. O'Neil, Potatoes and Cartage.....	36.50
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	12.76
"	Dr. McKen, for manure.....	40.00
"	M. Ducey, attendance during fever...	4.00
"	E. Barnes, Ditto.....	3.00
"	.....	2.00
"	C. Pearce, wages.....	8.52
"	.....	3.00
"	Mrs. Lynch, wages.....	6.00
"	For Straw.....	7.50
"	Wages of Fever Nurse.....	6.00
"	J. Adams, Barber.....	23.00
"	T. Dwyer, Crockery.....	4.67
"	for Fresh Fish.....	3.15
"	John Prowse, Cartage.....	11.10
"	Ditto, Keeper, Quarter's Salary.....	80.67
"	E. Brennan Eggs and Crockery.....	48.82
"	R. Brian, Beef.....	424.90
"	Bowring, Brothers, Calico, &c.....	234.55
"	T. McConnan, Stationery.....	4.27
"	McMurdo & Company, Medicine....	153.87
"	Muir & Duder, Blankets, &c.....	35.07
"	E. St. John, Bread.....	280.13
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	4.33
"	J. Merrigan, Milk.....	86.36
"	P. Hogan, Groceries.....	489.56
"	Gas Co., to 30th June.....	49.00

Carried forward

\$4,858.82

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Saint John's Hospital, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward.....	\$4,858.82
To paid	Dr. McKen, Servants' Wages.....	161.32
	“ M. Carew, Coffins	97.20
	“ Smith & Co., Washboards.....	2.10
	“ G. F. Bown, Coals.....	41.33
	“ J. Prowse, Keeper, gratuity for past services	46.15
	“ M. Lundregan, for Graves.....	17.00
	“ Storing Coals	7.30
	“ G. F. Bown, Coals.....	8.27
	“	2.50
	“	17.40
	“ S. March, for Coals.....	430.90
	“ Henry Thomas, Shoes	53.50
	“ For Straw	22.50
	“ for Grave.....	2.50
	“ Cartage	1.30
	“ for Crockery.....	1.58
	“ Advertising.....	39.54
	“ J. Gleeson, Locks and Hinges.....	00.70
	“ Boden & Seymour, for —.....	2.00
	“ for Graves.....	2.50
	“ Ditto	5.00
	“ Petty Accounts.....	2.70
	“ Cartage	00.50
	“ for Storing coals.....	6.20
	“ Water Company, 12 months.....	80.00
	“ S. March, coals.....	54.10
	“ for Fresh Fish.....	4.67
	“ for Graves.....	5.00
	“ McMurdo & Co., Medicines	74.85
	“ Ditto ditto	24.75
	“ J. D. Martin, Crockery.....	11.12
	“ T. McConnan, Stationery	4.98
	“ E. St. John, Bread.....	188.62
	“ P. McPherson, for —.....	4.00
	“ Muir & Duder, Dry Goods.....	36.36
	“ J. Merrigan, Milk.....	63.65
	“ J. Prowse, Keeper, quarter's salary ..	80.68

Carried forward....

\$6,463.59

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

	To brought forward.....	\$6,463.59
“	J. Prowse, Petty Accounts.....	3.00
“	P. Hogan, Provisions.....	412.80
“	Dr. McKen, Servants' Wages.....	205.00
“	Bowring, Brothers, Dry Goods.....	85.45
“	J. Hess, Coopering.....	5.30
“	R. Bryan, Beef.....	313.87
“	P. Hutchings.....	9.60
“	P. Carew, Coffins.....	44.20
“	E. Brennan, Eggs, Crockery.....	43.07
“	P. Neville, Wood.....	30.00
“	G. Cowan, Vegetables.....	17.60
“	J. Dempsey, Smithwork.....	11.62
“	for Graves.....	9.00
“	J. J. Dearin, Medicines.....	43.32
“	Exrs. of Mrs. Holden, late Matron, wages	34.60
“	Henry Thomas, Shoes.....	5.10
“	Gas Co., to 30th Sept.....	33.56
“	Kate Tobin, Wages.....	6.38
“	Sweeping Chimneys.....	10.80
“	J. Dwyer, Turnips.....	16.00
“	J. Cole, ditto.....	11.20
“	Wm. Ryan, Straw.....	7.15
“	Ditto, do.....	4.50
“	.....	1.46
“	J. McLean, Potatoes.....	45.60
“	E. St. John, Bread.....	217.35
“	P. McPherson, Shovels.....	2.00
“	Repairing Instrument.....	3.60
“	Hy. Thomas, Shoes.....	20.90
“	C. Hamlin, Potatoes.....	33.20
“	J. Whiteford, repairing Clocks.....	3.40
“	John Prowse, Keeper, Quarter's salary	80.67
“	Ditto, Petty Accounts.....	2.25
“	C. Duncan, Clothes for Messenger...	13.20
“	J. Martin, Crockery.....	9.35
“	P. Hogan, Groceries.....	448.78
“	Bowring, Brothers, Dry Goods.....	85.24

Carried forward....

\$8,793.71

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward.....	\$8,793.71	
To paid	Muir & Duder, for —————	2.27	
“	R. Bryan, Beef.....	407.53	
“	J. Merrigan, Milk.....	72.07	
“	E. Brennan, Eggs.....	11.64	
“	T. McConnan, Stationery.....	2.60	
“	A. & R. Blackwood, Razors	1.16	
“	J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	12.04	
“	McMurdo & Co., Medicines.....	85.49	
“	McBride, & Co., Shirting.....	59.49	
“	S. March, Coals.....	24.00	
“	J. J. Dearin, Medicines.....	58.96	
“	Dr. McKen, Servants' wages.....	198.45	
“	for Potatoes, Straw, &c.....	22.49	
			<hr/>
			\$9,751.91
	Expenditure per Financial Secretary.	\$9,522.57	
	Hospital Dues received.....	229.34	
			<hr/>
			\$9,731.91
			<hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Washerwoman's Wages.....	\$9.00
“ Ditto Ditto	4.00
“ for Turnips	7.64
“ J. J. Dearin, Medicines.....	13.55
“ Ditto Ditto	2.14
“ Water Company, to 31st Dec., 1865..	40.00
“ J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	9.45
“ P. McPherson, Clothes' Baskets.....	1.70
“ Boden & Seymour, Raisins	7.93
“ for Graves.....	6.00
“ J. Downey, Petty Accounts	12.21
“ J. Higgins, sweeping Chimneys.....	4.00
“ for Hand Chisels.....	1.60
“ Clift, Wood & Co., Board.....	00.78
“ for Wood	3.30
“ Ditto	2.60
“ J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	7.55
“ Sundry persons, for Firewood.....	49.90
“ Ditto Ditto	24.60
“ Wages, Washerwoman.....	4.00
“ J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	4.91
“ for Firewood.....	26.95
“ J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	3.70
“ for Wood.....	40.50
“ for Ditto	13.90
“ J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	10.98
“ for Firewood.....	8.50
“ J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	5.51
“ for Wood.....	5.20
“ for Ditto.....	4.00
“ J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	3.95
“ Sweeping Chimnies.....	4.00
“ for Wood.....	4.00

Carried forward.....

\$348.05

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward....	\$348.05
To paid for Wood	.. .. .	2.00
“ Sweeping Chimneys	.. .. .	4.00
“ For Cabbages	.. .. .	4.55
“ For Hedge Shears	.. .. .	1.44
“ For Wood	.. .. .	8.50
“ J. Downey, Petty accounts	.. .. .	5.55
“ For Wood	.. .. .	00.90
“ For fencing and firewood	.. .. .	48.42
“ John Downey, petty accounts	.. .. .	2.87
“ Fanny Walsh, wages	.. .. .	9.00
“ M. Joyce, Wood	.. .. .	4.00
“ J. Downey, petty accounts	.. .. .	3.10
“ For Wood	.. .. .	3.47
“ Ditto	.. .. .	3.20
“ Ditto	.. .. .	4.70
“ M. Wall, Washing	.. .. .	4.00
“ Manuring Ground	.. .. .	4.00
“ For Graves	.. .. .	2.00
“ T. Summers, Beef	.. .. .	433.90
“ J. Culleton, Bread	.. .. .	274.15
“ Bowring, Brothers, Dry Goods	.. .. .	149.54
“ Baird, Brothers Ditto	.. .. .	193.98
“ J. Merrigan, Milk	.. .. .	36.16
“ Muir & Duder, Dry Goods	.. .. .	153.87
“ P. Hogan, Provisions	.. .. .	673.20
“ L. O'Brien & Co., Stove	.. .. .	14.50
“ McMurdo, & Co., Medicines	.. .. .	20.03
“ J. J. Graham, Stationery	.. .. .	3.65
“ J. Carew, Coffins	.. .. .	10.40
“ Mrs. Downey and daughter, gratuity for Services, 1864	.. .. .	60.00
“ J. Downey, Petty accounts	.. .. .	5.84
“ Cartage, Manure	.. .. .	5.50
“ For Wood	.. .. .	4.00
“ J. Downey, Petty accounts	.. .. .	7.40
“ Cartage, Manure	.. .. .	6.00
“ Wm. Kitchin, for Oil, Candles, &c.	.. .. .	25.62

Carried forward....

\$2,551.50

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward....	\$2,551.50
To paid	T. McConnan, Stationery.....	2.18
"	Washerwoman	4.00
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	5.85
"	Cartage	3.00
"	Sweeping Chimneys	4.00
"	G. F. Bown, Coals.....	18.60
"	for Seed Potatoes.....	18.80
"	J. & W. Pitts, Potatoes	50.00
"	Cartage, Manure.....	5.50
"	for Seed Potatoes	12.00
"	Cartage	7.30
"	for Potatoes.....	12.00
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes	69.90
"	Plough-hire.....	13.50
"	S. Carnell, for Pig.....	2.40
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	5.64
"	Ditto Ditto	7.30
"	Ditto Ditto	6.78
"	Sweeping Chimneys....	3.75
"	J. Downey, Servant's, wages.....	4.00
"	Ditto, Petty accounts	11.95
"	Ditto, do.	6.15
"	Ditto, do.	5.30
"	Ditto, do.	4.88
"	McMurdo & Co., Medicines	35.62
"	Muir & Duder, Flannel, &c.	126.25
"	P. Hogan, Provisions	754.68
"	J. Culleton, Bread.....	252.67
"	J. Merrigan, Milk.....	37.15
"	T. Summers, Beef.....	389.10
"	Baird, Brothers, Clothing, &c.	135.73
"	John Angel, for Castings	4.10
"	T. McConnan, Stationery	2.70
"	Bowring, Brothers, Clothing, &c.....	111.77
"	F. Walsh, Wages	9.00
"	T. Wall, do	4.00
"	J. Dempsey, Repairing Beds	14.50
	Carried forward....	<u>\$4,913.55</u>

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward.....	\$4,913.55
To paid	Peter Neville, Ploughing.....	8.00
"	P. Glascott, Whitewashing.....	6.00
"	Cliff, Wood & Co., Potatoes	24.80
"	J. W. McCoubrey, Stationery	2.15
"	Stephen March, Coals	329.20
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	7.60
"	Whitewashing	2.40
"	Cartage	6.00
"	M. Lundregan, Graves.....	5.00
"	Horsework	6.00
"	Sweeping Chimneys	2.50
"	Job, Brothers & Co., Serge, Shirts, &c.	34.20
"	Whitewashing	2.40
"	Earthing Potatoes	5.00
"	Ditto Ditto	3.00
"	Whitewashing	2.40
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	6.60
"	Mrs. Bolt, Crockery.....	5.40
"	Ploughing Potatoes	3.00
"	S. March, Coals.....	155.80
"	Hy. Thomas, Shoes.....	80.70
"	L. O'Brien, for Straw.....	11.25
"	Margaret Wall, Wages.....	4.00
"	Mrs. Bolt, Cups, &c.....	1.60
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	3.50
"	for Wood.....	4.45
"	for Do.	95
"	for Crockery.....	5.40
"	Advertising	11.41
"	for Wood.....	4.00
"	M. Wall, Washing.....	2.40
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	7.74
"	Vail's Bakery, I Brl. Flour.....	7.00
"	S. Carnell, Wheelbarrows.....	37.50
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	6.55
"	Ditto, ditto	8.42
"	Whitewashing.....	2.40

Carried forward....

\$5,530.27

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward	\$5,530.27
To paid	Whitewashing	2.40
"	for Fresh Fish	7.60
"	J. Carew, Coffins	13.00
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	7.76
"	Ditto, Ditto	8.75
"	Whitewashing	4.00
"	Water Company, for 12 months	80.00
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	9.62
"	Slater & Co., for ———	3.05
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	8.82
"	Sweeping Chimneys	3.00
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	5.15
"	M. Wall, Washing	4.00
"	Fanny Walsh, Washing	9.00
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	5.80
"	P. Hogan, Provisions	885.67
"	P. Carew, Coffins	20.80
"	Muir & Duder, Dry Goods	37.02
"	R. O'Dwyer, Baskets	8.40
"	Baird & Co., Dry Goods	181.69
"	J. Merrigan, Milk	37.56
"	T. Summers, Beef	377.22
"	Robert Peace, for ———	13.95
"	McMurdo & Co., Medicines	7.54
"	Ditto, for Turnips	9.60
"	for ditto	14.00
"	Cleansing	2.40
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	10.02
"	for Graves	6.00
"	J. Culleton, for Bread	247.14
"	Hy. Thomas, Shoes	74.40
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	5.72
"	Ditto, ditto	5.85
"	Sweeping Chimnies	3.75
"	Wages, Washerwoman	4.00
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	9.09
"	Ditto ditto	6.67
	Carried forward	\$7,670.71

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward.....	\$7,670.71
To paid	John Downey, Petty Accounts.....	6.80
“	D. Byrne, Herring.....	20.00
“	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	7.85
“	McMurdo & Co., Medicines	5.49
“	Washerwoman	4.00
“	J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	4.68
“	For Herring.....	10.40
“	J. Gleeson, Shovels and Spades.....	7.50
“	Clift, Wood & Co	4.35
“	J. Byrne, Lime.....	14.00
“	J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	7.60
“	For Wood	18.00
“	J. Downey, Petty Accounts.....	5.70
“	M. Joyce, for Wood.....	26.00
“	Sweeping Chimneys	3.75
“	Ditto Do.	3.75
“	For Straw.....	3.85
“	for Wood.....	1.80
“	for Turnips	40.80
“	for Potatoes	88.67
“	J. Downey, Petty Accounts	7.36
“	Muir & Duder, Shirts, &c.....	101.20
“	Bowring, Brothers, Nails	2.00
“	Baird, Brothers, Flannel, &c.....	308.45
“	T. Summers, Beef.....	386.18
“	R. Peace, Tinsmith.....	17.90

Carried forward.....

\$8,778.75

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

To brought forward....	\$8,778.79
To paid Vail's Bakery, Biscuit.....	7.40
" Henry Thomas, Shoes.....	37.86
" J. Merrigan, Milk.....	37.56
" M. Culleton, Bread.....	259.20
" P. Hogan, Groceries.....	732.70
" McMurdo, & Co., Medicines.....	26.52
" J. J. Graham, Stationery.....	2.74
" T. McConnan, do.	00.30
	<hr/>
	\$9,885.10
	<hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Job Brothers, & Co., Dry Goods.....	\$12.41
“ S. Carnell, repairing Sleigh.....	10.00
“ J. J. Dearin, Brushes.....	7.50
“ Dr. Stabb, gratuity, per order in Council	115.38
“ Clift, Wood & Co., Oats and Potatoes.	15.65
“ for Graves.....	6.00
“ Theo. Clift, Indian Meal.....	4.60
“ P. McPherson, Corn.....	4.60
“ for Wood.....	3.60
“ S. Carnell, do.....	3.60
“ J. Aylward, Wood.....	18.00
“ Wm. Ryan, Pickets.....	12.00
“ Cartage, Coals.....	41.66
“ for Coals.....	353.39
“ for Wood.....	252.75
“ Ditto.....	124.85
“ Ditto.....	2.38
“ Ditto.....	3.60
“ Ditto.....	13.56
“ Dr. Stabb, Servants' Wages.....	501.00
“ for Wood.....	23.40
“ Hy. Duder, Beef.....	539.22
“ E. St. John, Bread.....	561.60
“ Muir & Duder, Dry Goods.....	312.70
“ J. & G. Lash, Xmas Cakes.....	21.07
“ R. Cowan, Milk.....	168.00
“ C. Hamlin, Cartage.....	6.40
“ Wm. Blake, Tinsmith.....	9.90
“ Wm. D. Morison, Lamps and Glasses.	16.00
“ Wm. Martin, Crockery.....	23.68
“ Rankin & McMillan, Groceries.....	694.74
“ Bowring, Brothers, Dry Goods.....	286.74
“ Elmsly & Shaw, Groceries.....	3.15

Carried forward.....

\$4,173.13

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward.....	\$4,173.13
To paid for Wood.....		7.20
“ Dr. Stabb on account of Organ.....		20.00
“ For Coal Tar.....		14.40
“ For Wood.....		7.82
“ Mrs. Croke, wages.....		4.85
“ Cartage, Lunatics.....		1.00
“ Henry Thomas, Shoes.....		41.00
“ Charles Hamlin, Cartage.....		22.50
“ For Wood.....		6.92
“ R. Cowan, Ploughing.....		19.25
“ Carriage, Lunatic, from Portugal Cove.....		2.00
“ J. Horward, Wages.....		24.55
“ David Chaffe, Wood.....		90.00
“ For Straw.....		15.00
“ For Wood.....		10.80
“ Carriage of Lunatics.....		4.30
“ E. St. John, Bread.....		560.85
“ Clift, Wood, & Co., Potatoes.....		24.50
“ Cole, Wages.....		35.00
“ Robert Cowan, Milk.....		159.87
“ Rankin & McMillan, Groceries.....		647.54
“ Dr. Stabb, Servants' Wages.....		432.58
“ C. Hamlin, Ploughing.....		8.00
“ Henry Duder, Beef.....		562.54
“ A. McKay, Bonedust.....		3.50
“ Job, Brothers & Co., Flannel, Linen, &c.....		249.52
“ Cartage, Lunatic.....		1.00
“ R. Sutton, Wages.....		12.00
“ Ditto Ditto.....		4.80
“ for Wood.....		3.60
“ Stephen March, Coals.....		2.40
“ Advertising.....		42.68
“ J. Gleeson, Locks and Hinges.....		6.70
“ M. Filmore, Crockery.....		10.65
“ L. O'Brien, for Straw.....		45.00
“ J. Ryan, for Bog.....		30.00
“ Wm. Ryan, Blubber.....		34.00
Carried forward.....		\$7,351.45

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward....	\$7,351.45
To paid	Bowring, Brothers, Dry Goods.....	702.84
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Potatoes.....	16.00
"	Carriage, Lunatic.....	1.00
"	Thomas Burrige, Lime.....	10.50
"	C. Hamlin, Cartage.....	13.10
"	J. Ryan, for Bog.....	30.00
"	Storing Coals.....	4.00
"	for Straw.....	10.50
"	S. March, Coals.....	180.38
"	E. St. John, Bread.....	561.62
"	P. Carew, Coffins.....	5.20
"	J. Hickie, Wages, at Poor Asylum....	14.00
"	Ditto Ditto	15.00
"	R. Cowan, Milk and Potatoes.....	196.94
"	Dr. Stabb, Servants' Wages.....	451.12
"	Henry Duder, Beef	507.10
"	T. McConnan, Stationery.....	15.22
"	C. Fox, Snuff.....	19.50
"	Wm. Blake, Tinsmith.....	24.34
"	Rankin & McMillan, Groceries.....	717.52
"	Wages.....	29.67
"	Bowring, Brothers, Dry Goods	160.16
"	For a Grave.....	1.00
"	M. Malone, Wages.....	5.80
"	Henry Thomas, Shoes.....	151.00
"	J. Nicol, Wages.....	13.34
"	Cartage	00.60
"	For Lime.....	4.60
"	S. Bolt, for Crockery.....	3.75
"	for Pigs	2.00
"	Nicholas Power, for.....	8.00
"	M. McKay, wages	8.00
"	S. Cole, do	19.16
"	for Turnips	32.00
"	J. Gleeson, Nails, &c.....	21.04
"	Cartage, Lunatic, &c.	4.31
"	Blank Books.....	1.33

Carried forward....

\$11,313.09

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward	\$11,313.09	
To paid S. Gorman, for Wood		18.00	
“ J. Byrne, Lime		15.00	
“		4.60	
“ Advertising		3.40	
“ A. Shea, Coals		445.20	
“ E. St. John, Bread		561.60	
“ Wm. Hogan, Saddlery		20.40	
“ P. McPherson, Buckets		20.00	
“ Selater & Co., Clothing		21.00	
“ Dr. Stabb, for Servants' Wages		469.36	
“ T. McMurdo & Co., Medicines		55.16	
“ R. Cowan, Milk		171.74	
“ J. Steer, Tea Canisters		7.30	
“ T. McConnan, Stationery		10.95	
“ Advertising		5.00	
“ Rankin & McMillan, Groceries		725.90	
“ C. Hamlin, Horse-hire		10.50	
“ C. Hamlin, Straw		7.00	
“ Henry Duder, Beef		541.10	
“ A. & R. Blackwood, hair cutting		78.00	
“ Chairman of Board, allowance for horse		24.90	
“ Henry Thomas, Shoes		67.43	
“ Bowring, Brothers, Dry Goods		40.75	
“ for Straw		9.60	
“ Bowring, Brothers, Dry Goods		244.80	
“ S. March, Coals		13.64	
			\$14,905.42
By Financial Secretary's Statement		\$14,448.95	
“ Dues Received by Board Works		456.47	
			\$14,905.42

JOHN H. WARREN, *Chairman.*
JOHN STUART, *Secretary.*

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined, E. D. SHEA.

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of repairs Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Francis Harley, Work.....	18.90
“	2.50
“ R. McLea, Plank	4.66
“ Clift, Wood, & Co., Scantling & Plank	116.00
“ J. & T. Southcott, Girders.....	2.00
“ Labour, building Wall.....	10.38
“ Ditto do.	2.80
“ F. Harley, Mason Work.....	44.80
“ Cartage.....	1.80
“ Wm. Aylward, Mason Work.....	10.90
“ J. Maher, Iron Work, Ventilators.....	176.55
“ J. Cormack, Wood for Fence.....	7.20
“ Carpenter Work.....	5.00
“ Wm. Ryan, Clearing Ground.....	8.00
“ Mason, Aylward	2.80
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	6.14
“ C. Ellis, Plumber Work.....	4.60
“ J. Maher, Iron Work.....	9.50
“ J. McKay, Contract for Fence.....	115.20
“ for Cartage, Sand	3.60
“ Bowring, Brothers, Pipe, Tubing, &c..	54.82
“ for Iron Work.....	21.60
“ Fencing	9.00
“ Carpenter Work.....	11.70
“ Repairing Roof	30.44
“ Fencing	20.50
“ J. Phillip’s, Carpenter, Fence.....	9.10
“ Ditto Do.	9.50
“ Carpenter Work	12.75
“ J. Murphy, for Pickets.....	4.55
“ Muir & Duder, Board, &c.....	99.65
“ J. Bolt, Fencing... ..	21.35
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board.....	17.24

 Carried forward

 \$875.53

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of repairs of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To Brought forward	\$875.53
To paid	J. Maher, Iron Work	219.34
"	Carpenters, Fencing	50.50
"	Ditto Do	8.40
"	Ditto Do	3.30
"	Ditto Do	6.60
"	Ditto Do	3.80
"	W. & G. Rendell, Paint and Oil	35.65
"	for Longers and Pickets	55.10
"	Carpenter Work	14.05
"	for Fencing	91.20
"	Ditto	15.50
"	Ditto	5.50
"	Earl & Aylward, Contract	91.80
"	Muir & Duder, Board	47.18
"	Wm. McGrath, Iron Work	17.80
"	M. Crossman, Plumber	8.70
"	Robert Peace, for Cistern	29.50
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board	4.00
"	J. Maher, Iron Work	11.08
		<hr/>
		<u>\$1,594.43</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

By the Board of Works, for the repairs of Custom-house, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid F. Harley, Mason Work	\$26.20
“ Water Company, for 6 months to 31st Dec. 1864	20.00
“ Mullooney & Gamburg, Glazing	11.00
“ P. Hogan, Soap.	14.34
“	00.70
“ Water Co., for 12 months	80.00
“ P. Hogan, Soap	24.34
“	7.56
“ Robert Peace, Grate and Range.	36.30
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	\$220.44
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JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of the Fuel and Light, Custom-house,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid Gas Company, to 31st December, 1864	\$11.33
.. Ditto to 31st March, 1865	12.16
.. Storing Coals	12.65
.. Gas Company, to 30th June	4.68
.. Stephen March, Coals	238.72
.. Ditto Ditto	3.78
.. for Wood	6.00
.. Gas Co., to 30th Sept.	4.67
.. Ditto to 31st December	11.00
.. Stephen March. Coals, Shipping Office	27.20
	\$332.19

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works. }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of the Block-house, Signal Hill,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid Earl & Elward, Carpenter Work.....	\$7.20
“ R. O'Dwyer & Co., for Tar.....	6.60
“ W. & G. Rendell, Paint.....	5.95
“ Carpenter Work.....	91.18
“ Muir & Duder, for Felt.....	5.27
“ Carpenter Work.....	20.10
“ Muir & Duder, Felt, Tar, &c.....	46.93
“ Carpenter Work.....	13.30
“ Bowring, Brothers, Nails.....	6.14
“ For Cartage.....	00.60
“ For Board.....	4.80
“ Bowring, Brothers, Nails.....	00.85
“ Wm. McGrath, Iron Work.....	3.80
“ Cartage.....	00.50
“ Nails.....	4.80
“ Carpenter Work.....	7.20
“ Ditto.....	10.50
“ Cartage.....	1.00

\$236.71

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of repairs of McBride's Hill, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid for Labor.....	\$36.60
“ for Stone for Wall.....	163.00
“ Wm. Kelly, building Wall, North Side	147.40
“ for Labour	47.85
“ for Stone.....	9.00
“ for Labour.....	68.57
“ for Gravel	2.97
“ for Labour	58.45
“ for Stone.....	61.60
“ for Labour	40.15
“ W. Irvine, for Sand.....	5.50
“ Muir & Duder, Plank.....	19.08
“ J. & W. Boyd, do.	10.96
“ Boden & Seymour, do.	7.48
“ J. & W. Boyd, Plank.....	48.94
“ W. & G. Rendell, Paint and Oil.....	14.20
“ D. Ellis, Contract, Wall, S. Side.....	818.80

\$1,560.53

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
 31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

F. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Contingencies, Board of Works,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid Mrs. Tillman, Stationery, 1864.....	\$55.43
“ R. Holden, drawing Contracts	9.50
“ J. W. McCoubrey, Stationery, 1864..	14.40
“ B. Duffy, Stationery, 1860	35.94
“ Cartage, Boxes.....	1.00
“ T. McConnan, Stationery.....	27.12
“ Form Book, per Inspector Public Buildings	2.40
“ Mrs. Tillman, Stationery.....	22.70
“ J. C. Withers, for Acts	19.25
“ <i>Daily News</i>	5.00
“ T. McConnan, Stationery.....	22.56
“ J. H. Chisholm, Ditto	2.64
“ Mrs. Tillman, Ditto	33.05
“ T. McConnan, Ditto	33.90
“ for Postage Stamps.....	11.00
“ Winding Clock.....	5.00
“ Advertising.....	54.12
“ I. J. Graham, for Cash box.....	7.40
“ Mrs. Tillman, Stationery.....	34.10
	<hr/>
	\$396.61
	<hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, for Pumps and Tanks, for the year ended 31st
December, 1865.*

To paid Wm. Hally, repairing Pump at Butler's Lane	\$3.00
“ William Hally, repairing Pump at George's Town.....	12.48
“ P. Duchemin, repairing Pump at Barter's Hill.....	27.75
	<hr/>
	<u>\$43.23</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of opening Gut at Long Pond, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1865.

To paid Carpenter, Mending Wheels.....	\$1.50	
“ J. Maher, Iron Work.....	38.98	
“ J. Moyes, Ditto	12.35	
“ P. Leary, Waggon-hire, per Mr. Byrne	32.00	
“ Bowring, Brothers, Rope and Iron...	15.69	
	<hr/>	\$100.52
Received from Poor Commissioners, on account	80.00	
Ditto from Financial Secretary.....	20.52	
	<hr/>	\$100.52
		<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Chairman, Surveyor General's Offices
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid Richard Ryan, weekly, for year ending 31st December, 1865, salary as Chain- man, at 18s. per week.....	<u>\$187.26</u>
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JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

F. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Sewerage of the Town of St. John's,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid General Water Company, repairing	
Pipes	\$4.00
" P. & L. Tessier, for Plank	9.07
" Wilson & Co., Scantling	109.39
" C. Christopher, for Stone	22.00
" Bowring, Brothers, additional freight, per <i>First Freight</i>	120.00
" for Stationery	4.00
" Cartage, Stone from Quidi Vidi	28.00
" C. Christopher, for Stone	15.20
" Glazing	00.60
" Cartage	11.40
" Proportion, average per <i>Jura</i>	00.78
" For Chart of Town	3.00
" Freight, Pipes per <i>Jura</i>	45.36
" for Cartage, Plank	5.00
" Advertising	26.85
" J. & W. Boyd, Board	10.50
" J. Gleeson, Nails and Fuses	17.32
" Boden & Seymour, for ———	19.40
" Stowing Pipes	12.58
" for Powder & Cement	1.92
" Boden & Seymour, for ———	34.10
" Southcott, erecting Fence	8.00
" Advertising	5.21
" John H. Warren, travelling expenses, purchasing Pipes	200.00
" Chairman, allowance for Horse-hire ..	80.00
" Repairing Water Pipe	2.50
" Cartage	4.00
" Award, favour W. T. Parsons for damage to Cellar	165.25
" Eastern District, Sewers	6,648.53
" Western District, Sewers	5,005.83
" Paving	1,046.90
Carried forward	\$13,686.69

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Sewerage of the Town of St. John's, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward....	\$13,666.69
To paid	Gravelling Streets.....	1,686.49
"	Sewerage Pipes on hand.....	2,514.74
"	Invoice, Pipes per <i>Titania</i> from Liverpool, not arrived.....	407.34
"	John H. Warren, proportion of storage, Pipes, 1864 and 1865	285.02
		<hr/>
		<u>\$18,560.02</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works. }
 31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Roads and Bridges in the District of St. John's West, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1865,—28 Vic. Cap. 16.

To paid Debentures for Riots, under Act 25 Vic., Cap. 3	\$655.20
“ Receiver General, for advances on account, Blackhead Road, 1864	461.53
“ Balance due on Blackhead Road, 1860	555.40
“ Receiver General, for advances on Broad Cove Road, 1864	92.25
“ Receiver General, for proportion of advances, Dunscomb's Bridge	192.55
“ Receiver General, for Road Inspector Coady's Salary, advanced, 1861, 1862 and 1863	200.57
“ Contingent account	179.70
“ P. Neville, Compensation for Land by Neville's	30.00
“ Labour, Lazy Bank	33.80
“ Contract to Brennan's and Murphy's ..	18.00
“ Do Heavy Tree Road	21.20
“ G. Griffin, Contract by Griffin's	20.00
“ J. Nash, labor, Black Marsh	43.80
“ P. Neville, Fencing Do	40.00
“ P. Mullin's, Contract, Pokeham Path ..	20.00
“ P. Short, Contract, Heavy Tree Road ..	21.60
“ Labour, Blackhead Road	305.65
“ Contract by Cahill's, South Side	72.51
“ Ditto, Old Placentia Road	36.00
“ Ditto, Mount Pearl Road	18.00
“ Labor, Penny Well Road	35.50
“ Contract, B. March Road	24.00
“ Labor, Horse Cove Road	60.50
“ Labor, Freshwater Road	57.48

Carried forward

\$3,195.24

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Roads and Bridges in the District of St. John's West, for the year ended 31st December, 1865,—28 Vic. cap. 16.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward.....	\$3,195.24
To paid labour, Pickets and Longers, for Le-	Marchant Road	129.94
“ Petty Harbor and Forest Pond	Roads, viz :—	
“ J. Healy, for Labour.....	32.00	
“ C. Williams, Compensation for Land	20.00	
“ for Potatoes.....	192.20	
“ for Labor.....	28.50	
	<hr/>	272.70
“ Freshwater Bay Road		
“ for Potatoes		16.00
“ Broad Cove Roads.....		
“ for Potatoes.....	17.40	
“ for Labour	25.40	
	<hr/>	42.80
		<hr/>
		<u>\$3,656.68</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the District of St. John's East for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic., cap. 16.

To paid Debentures for Election Riots, under Act 25 Vic, cap. 3.....	\$635.20
“ Receiver General, for advances on account of Wall at G. F. Bown's, 1864	376.18
“ Labour, as follows :	
“ Belle Isle Roads.....	21.60
“ Hanlon's Road, Quidi Vidi.....	185.16
“ Flat Rock	46.20
“ Blasting Rock, Logy Bay	72.00
“ Gallows Cove, by Finn's.....	36.00
“ Road by Hudson's.....	54.00
“ Ditto, by P. McDonald's, Outer Cove	28.80
“ Ditto, Fishing Rooms, Freshwater....	36.00
“ Ditto, by Lacey's	29.00
“ Ditto, to Chapel, Portugal Cove....	60.00
“ Ditto, by Hullahan's	46.80
“ Ditto, by Power's Farm.....	27.00
“ Torbay Road.....	160.50
“ Broad Cove Road.....	42.80
“ Road by Bradbury's	25.20
“ Ditto to Gallows Cove.....	36.00
“ Ditto, Wm. McDonald's, Outer Cove..	72.00
“ Rocky Hill Road.....	72.00
“ Major's Path....	40.00
“ Williams's Pond Road.....	64.00
“ Gleeson's Bog Road.....	74.40
“ Road by R. C. Cemetery.....	24.40
“ Ditto by New Town.....	29.30
“ Ditto by Three Ponds.....	60.35
“ Ditto by George's Town.....	33.30
“ Ditto by Sand Pits.....	35.60
“ Ditto by Wilson and Quigley's.....	38.10
“ Ditto to Waldegrave Battery.....	46.25
Carried forward.....	
	<u>\$2,528.14</u>

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of the District of St. John's East
for the year ended 31st December, 1865,—28 Vic., Cap. 16.—*
(Continued.)

	To brought forward.....	\$2,528.14
To paid	Road to Tappe's Cove	177.60
"	Outer Cove Beach, by School-house.....	58.00
"	Outer Cove School-house to Power's... ..	38.00
"	Road to Ryan's Farm.....	45.00
"	Ditto to Rerke's Farm	54.00
"	Middle Cove Beach to Outer Cove.....	73.00
"	St. John's to Middle Cove Beach	111.00
"	Middle Cove, South Side	36.00
"	Road to Fishing Rooms, Logy Bay... ..	56.00
"	Ditto by Connor's to P. Ryan's.....	60.00
"	Ditto Torbay to Middle Cove.....	233.10
"	Ditto to D. Roach, Outer Cove.....	36.00
"	Ditto in Flat Rock.....	6.00
"	Ditto to Kelly's and others, Middle Cove ..	28.00
"	Ditto Freshwater.....	50.00
"	Ditto Logy Bay by Dyer's.....	72.00
"	Contingent Account.....	196.63
		<u>\$3,758.47</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Northern Mail Route, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1865.

To paid Passages, Laborers, per Steamer, 1864	\$16.00	
“ Wm. Kitchin, provisions, 1864	20.00	
“ Thoma. Byrne, Disbursements.....	120.00	
“ Proportion cost Brewery Bridge	261.70	
“ Contingent Account.....	50.00	
“ C. Francis, for Labour	33.34	
		501.04
By this amount refunded by Mr. Byrne.....		67.92
		\$433.12

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Holyrood to Placentia,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

To paid	Proportion, cost Brewery Bridge....	\$208.35
"	Cost of Three Mile Bridge	258.61
"	P. Barron, advances, 1864.....	120.00
"	Contingent Account.....	72.83
"	T. Murphy, Contract.....	165.21
"	Plank, Ditto	240.00
"	Wm. Davis, Ditto	84.00
"	P. Hurley, Ditto	169.00
"	J. Crawley, Ditto	180.00
"	Thomas Quigley, Do	152.00
"	E. Sinnot, Ditto	76.00
"	J. McLennan, Ditto	58.00
"	T. Kelly, Ditto	62.00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$1,846.00</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Roads in the District of Harbour Main, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Debentures for Election Riots.....	\$456.90
“ for Potatoes	454.24
“ Freight do.	70.30
“ P. Larrassey, for Labour, 1862	22.00
“ P. Curran, Ditto, “	5.00
“ J. Dunn, Ditto, “	20.00
“ J. Kelly, Ditto, “	5.00
“ Wm. Holden Ditto, “	6.00
“ J. Maher Ditto, “	24.00
“ Labour, as follows :—	
“ Turk's Gut, North Side	10.52
“ Ditto, South Side	8.20
“ English Cove	4.00
“ Collier's, North Side	14.50
“ Ditto, South Side	12.55
“ Lower Bacon Cove	13.40
“ Mugford Head to Upper Bacon Cove	24.80
“ North Pond Path Road.....	18.74
“ Keating Hill, Cat's Cove	38.02
“ Road from Street to Pond	18.00
“ Quarry Road to Topsail	58.00
“ Turk's Gut Road	8.43

\$1,292.60

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works:

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Main Road from St. John's to Trepassey, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Proportion Cost, Brewery Bridge....	\$208.35
“ J. Barron, for Labor, Bay Bulls Sec.	463.45
“ J. Maher, Iron Work.....	50.50
“ J. Hammond, Tents... ..	17.30
“ M. Neil, Labour, Toad's Cove Section	442.90
“ Ditto Do. LaManche do...	57.18
“ E. Coady, Labour.....	5.60
“ J. Barron, ditto, Bay Bulls Road	10.80
“ E. Power, ditto, ditto....	5.20
“ M. Lampert, ditto, in Bay Bulls....	16.60
“ J. Maher, Picks and Bolts.....	13.00
“ Ditto, Crowbars and Sledges.....	44.44
“ J. Cash, Labor, Ferryland Section ..	356.96
“ M. Neil, Labour, LaManche ditto ..	17.40
“ M. Lambert, Labour, Bay Bulls	4.70
“ P. Lacey, Passages, Laborers.....	9.00
“ J. Maher, Crowbars.....	22.67
“ Contingent Account	26.90
“ J. Maher, Picks, Jumpers, &c.	72.00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,846.00</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Main Road from Carbonear to Bay-de-Verds, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1865,—28 Vic. Cap. 16.

To paid proportion, Cost Brewery Bridge.....	\$110.63
“ Ditto, ditto Northern Arm do..	65.95
“ J. McNeil, Labour	29.75
“ Wm. Butt, Labour, Blackhead	476.45
“ John Lines, Ditto	202.77
“ J. S. Peach, Ditto	51.61
“ Contingent Account.....	38.84
	<hr/>
	<u>\$976.00</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Road from New Perlican to Grates Cove, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic. Cap. 16.

To paid for Labour	\$233.50	
	<hr/>	
		\$233.50
		<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Seldom-come-by to Fogo, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic. Cap. 16.

To paid for labour..... \$124.40

\$124.40

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Trinity to Bonavista
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic. Cap. 16.*

To paid B. Sweetland, for labour.....	\$666.16	
	<hr/>	
		<u>\$666.16</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of General repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1865.

FOR DISTRICTS OF ST. JOHN'S:—

To paid J. Gleeson, Nails.....	\$23.30
“ S. Knight, Powder.....	13.90
“ A. Shea, for ———	2.50
“ Tessier & Co., Plank.....	18.70
“ Boden & Seymour, Plank and Nails..	48.26
“ Clift, Wood & Co., Board.....	270.53
“ E. Ebsary, Stone, South Side Bridge ..	6.50
“ T. Condon, Nails, Torbay	2.16
“ Inspector's Expenses, Torbay and Flat Rock	6.00
“ Ditto Ditto	3.00
“ Repairing Bridge, Portugal Cove	4.00
“ Ditto, South Side, St. John's	4.50
“ P. Hutchins, Nails, &c.....	31.53
“ T. Goss, Carriage to Bauleen	4.00
“ J. Maher, Ditto to Topsail Road... ..	3.00
“ Clearing Snow, Water Street	3.60
“ for Nails.....	11.30
“ labour Bauleen Road.....	4.00
“ Ditto Petty Harbor.....	14.20
“ Ditto Portugal Cove Road.....	1.20
“ for Powder.....	2.70
“ Labour, Torbay Road.....	1.20
“ S. Carnell, for Wheelbarrows	20.00
“ J. & W. Boyd, Board and Plank	57.55
“ D. Chaffe, repairing Bridges on Bay Bulls Road	13.00
“ Repairing Bridges, Flat Rock	12.00
“ Ditto Portugal Cove Road	23.00
“ Ditto Torbay Road	17.40
“ for Lumber for Bridges, from Belle Isle	502.17
“ for Longers and Posts.....	38.50

 Carried forward, ...

\$1,163.70

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of General repairs of Roads and Bridges,
for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

	To brought forward.....	\$1,163.70
To paid for Plank.....		22.40
“ for Longers.....		8.10
“ for Plank and Longers.....		29.05
“ Repairing Broad Cove Road.....		6.00
“ Ditto Pouch Cove.....		10.00
“ Ditto Waterford Bridge Road ..		4.00
“ Ditto Flat Rock		2.40
“ Ebsary, Compensation, South Side ...		24.34
“ Repairing Outer Cove Bridge.....		1.00
“ Ditto Waterford Bridge Road...		12.00
“ Labour, South Side.....		10.20
“ Repairing Bridge, Middle Cove.....		4.00
“ Ditto Old Bay Bulls Road		6.00
“ Ditto Flat Rock		6.00
“ Ditto Waterford Bridge Road... ..		12.00
“ Labour, Water Street.....		40.25
“ Ditto South Side		15.70
“ Ditto Waterford Bridge		6.00
“ Ditto Nagle’s Hill.....		4.00
“ Ditto Retaining Wall, South Side ..		16.80
“ Repairing Bridge, Nagle’s Hill.....		27.30
“ Ditto South Side.....		10.75
“ Ditto Waterford Bridge Road... ..		5.00
“ Gravelling Water Street.....		€2.47
“ Repairing Wall South Side.. ..		16.20
“ Labor Waterford Bridge Road		6.00
“ Ditto Nagle’s Hill do.		7.20
“ Ditto Waterford Bridge, do.		13.80
“ Ditto South Side, do.		3.90
“ Ditto Petty Harbor Road.....		7.00
“ Ditto Bridge near Gaol.....		4.30
“ Ditto Nagle’s Hill Road.....		12.80
“ Ditto Old Placentia Road.....		21.00
“ Bowring, Brothers, for Nails.....		4.70
“ J. Maher, Iron Work.....		1.80
“ Ditto, ditto		23.70
“ Repairing Brewery Bridge.....		32.30

Carried forward.....

\$1,674.16

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of General repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

To brought forward.....	\$1,674.16
To paid Repairs, Circular Road	15.30
“ Ditto, Quidi Vidi Road.....	3.50
“ Ditto, Forrest Pond Road	42.85
“ Ditto, Circular Road.....	26.20
“ Cartage	00.80
“ Repairs Waterford Bridge Road.....	2.40
“ Ditto, Virginia Water Road.....	2.40
“ Ditto, Gallows Cove.....	4.00
“ Advertising	25.00
“ J. & W. Boyd, Plank, &c.....	66.82
“ J. Gleeson, Nails.....	29.72
“ Roden & Seymour, Nails and Plank..	73.50
“ Labour, Prescott Street.....	58.70
“ Ditto, Parsons’s Lane.....	5.60
“ Ditto, on Waterford Bridge Road.....	29.00
“ Ditto, Torbay Road	14.00
“ Ditto, Topsail Road.....	12.00
“ Ditto, Bridge, Quidi Vidi.....	15.20
“ Cementing Brewery Bridge.....	4.00
“ J. Maher, Iron Work.....	3.17
“ Repairing Maggoty Cove Bridge.....	7.10
“ Labor, Quidi Vidi Road.....	43.90
“ Repairing Bridges, Logy Bay, Torbay, and Pouch Cove	62.20
“ Repairing Bridges, Portugal Cove R..	32.00
“ Ditto Waterford Bridge Road ...	53.00
“ Repairing Fence, Gower Street.....	3.60
“ Labour, Lime Kiln Hill.....	17.95
“ Muir & Duder, Plank.....	52.32
“ J.O. Frazer do	60.00
“ Gravelling Portugal Cove Road.....	16.00
“ J. Maher, Iron Work	6.77
“ Cartage, Scantling and Longers.....	16.05
“ for Stone for South Side.....	3.15
“ Removing Gate at Factory.....	9.10
“ Labor, Lime Kiln Hill	1.85
“ Repairing Bridge, Lazy Bank	5.80
Carried forward.....	\$2,499.11

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of General repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

	To brought forward	\$2,499.11	
To paid	Repairing Bridge, Logy Bay	12.00	
"	Ditto " Flat Rock	3.00	
"	Ditto " Pouch Cove	8.00	
"	Ditto " Queen's Bridge	19.13	
"	L. O'Brien & Co., Nails, Posts, &c.	31.16	
"	J. Gleeson, Powder, Fuses, &c.	25.56	
"	W. & G. Rendell, Paint and Oil	7.30	
"	Repairs, Bridges, Pouch Cove	8.00	
"	Ditto, South Side	4.00	
"	Ditto, Petty Harbor	8.00	
"	Ditto, Do.	10.00	
"	Labor, Portugal Cove Road	2.40	
"	Ditto, Do.	289.10	
"	J. Gleeson, for Nails for Bridges	50.00	
"	Chairman, Horse-hire	10.00	
"	Repairing Drain, Topsail Road	6.00	
"	Ditto	7.40	
"	Repairing Bridge, Topsail Road	6.00	
		\$3,006.16	
DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND :—			
To paid	J. Williams, repairs Bridge, Bay Bulls	18.00	
"	Repairs Bridge, Bay Bulls Road	12.00	
"	Labor, Bay Bulls Road	79.02	
		109.02	
DISTRICT OF CARBONAR :—			
To paid	J. McNeill, for repairs Bridge, Beach	38.77	
"	Ditto, for sundry Roads and Bridges	320.00	
		358.77	
DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE :—			
To paid	repairing sundry Bridges and Roads in District	272.00	
DISTRICT OF TRINITY :—			
To paid	repairs Bridge, at New Harbor	8.00	
DISTRICT OF BONAVISTA :—			
To paid	Repairs, Bridge, Freshwater	20.00	
		\$3,773.93	
	Carried forward		\$3,773.93

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of General repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1865.—(Continued.)

To brought forward . . .	\$3,773.93
DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S:—	
To paid repairs Bridge, Colinet Road	\$3.00
“ Ditto Ditto	1.00
“ Ditto Ditto	5.00
“ T. Quigley, for Rocky River Bridge . . .	28.00
	37.00
DISTRICT OF HARBOUR MAIN:—	
To paid repairing Bridges, Holyrood	36.00
“ repairing Grant's Marsh	11.00
“ Ditto N. Arm, Holyrood	2.00
“ Ditto Bridges, Harbor Main	7.20
“ Ditto South Shore	35.20
“ for Nails for Holyrood Bridge	4.80
“ repairing Bridges, Topsail Road	78.55
	174 75
	\$3,985.68
Per Financial Secretary	\$3,961.69
For Manure, per Board Works	24.00
	\$3,985.68

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Spaniard's Bay to New Harbor, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Contingent Account.....	\$50.00	
“ G. W. Hierlihy, for labour.....	400.00	
		\$450.00

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,
E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Burin to Garnish, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1865.

To paid for Labour.....	\$120.00	
		\$120.00

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,
E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Bridge on the Road from Burin to Garnish, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid J. F. Berteau order, Labor..... \$120.00

\$120.00

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,
F. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works on account of the Road from Harbor Briton to Gaultois, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid T. Birkett, for Labour..... \$173.00

“ J. Dowdon Ditto 9.50

“ Thomas Woods, Ditto 96.25

“ E. Colley Ditto 11.00

“ C. Roberts Ditto 56.25

\$346.00

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,
E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Trinity to King's Cove, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid B. Sweetland, for Labour.....	\$462.30	
“ Moses Nail, for Labour	119.90	
		\$582.20

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Road from King's Cove to Tickle Cove, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

To paid Labour	\$43.00	
“ Ditto	22.60	
		\$65.60

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Main Road from Carbonear to New Perlican, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1865.—28 Vic. Cap. 16.

To paid G. Gardiner, for labour.....	\$245.60	
“ J. L. McNeil, ditto	514.00	
		<u>\$759.60</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Cat Harbor to Ragged Harbor, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic. Cap. 16.

To paid Labour	\$10.40	
		<u>\$10.40</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of the Main Road from St. John's to
Brigus, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic. Cap. 16.*

To paid T. Byrne, charges	\$4.00	
“ Labor, Surveying Road	13.00	
“ John Maher, Crowbars, Picks, &c....	27.28	
“ Blacksmith	6.00	
“ Labour.....	4.00	
“ J. Gleeson, Shovels and Picks	28.96	
“ J. Dwyer, for Labour, St. John's to Holyrood, 1129 days	851.85	
“ Wm. Dooley, Horsehire.....	6.00	
“ Proportion of Brewery Bridge.....	286.74	
“ Ditto of Northern Arm do.	170.60	
“ J. Leamon, labour, Cat's Cove to Colliers	483.08	
“ Thos. Keefe, Ditto, ditto	160.95	
“ Ditto, Ditto, ditto	212.08	
“ J. Hearin, labour, Colliers.....	136.34	
“ Ditto, ditto, do.	212.84	
	\$2,603.72	
Vote, per Financial Secretary.....	2,540.00	
Overexpenditure per Board.....	63.72	
	\$2,603.72	

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Main Road from Brigus to Carbo-
near, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic. Cap. 16.*

To paid proportion of Brewery Bridge.....	\$124.16	
“ Ditto Northern Arm Bridge ~	74.95	
“ G. W. Hierlihy, for Labour	551.52	
“ John Leamon Ditto	229.22	
“ J. L. McNeil Ditto	36.80	
“ Contingent account	83.35	
		<u>\$1,100.</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }
Examined,
E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works on account of Roads in the District of Burgeo
and LaPoile, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—28 Vic. Cap. 16.*

To paid Labour	\$60.40	
		<u>60.40</u>

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }
Examined,
E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Salmonier to St. Mary's, for the year ended 31st December, 1865,—28 Vic., Cap. 16.

To paid proportion Brewery Bridge.....	\$73.70
“ J. Curtis, Contract for Labour	300.00
“ M Hogan Ditto Ditto	100.00
“ Contingent Account.....	33.00
	<hr/>
	\$506.70
	<hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Road from Twillingate to Bluff Head, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1865,—28 Vic., Cap. 16.

To paid Labour.....	\$32.00
	<hr/>
	\$32.00
	<hr/>

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of the Contingent Account, under Road Act, 28 Vic. Cap. 16, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1865.

To paid P. Reddy, Waggon-hire per Inspector to Portugal Cove, Torbay, Pouch Cove and Petty Harbor.....	\$18.00
“ Ditto, to Bay Bulls.....	3.00
“ Ditto, to Broad Cove.....	4.00
“ Ditto, to Placentia and St. Mary's....	32.00
“ Ditto, to and from Do.....	28.65
“ Ditto, Bay Bull's Road.....	4.00
“ Ditto, Petty Harbor and Gould's.....	3.00
“ Ditto, Bay Bulls Road.....	4.00
“ Ditto, to Placentia.....	24.00
“ Ditto, Torbay and Middle Cove.....	3.00
“ Ditto, to and from Holyrood.....	10.00
“ Ditto, to Portugal Cove.....	3.00
“ Ditto, to Gallows Cove.....	2.00
“ Ditto, to Ferryland.....	17.00
“ Ditto, P. Leary, Waggon hire to Conception Bay, Harbor Grace.....	32.00
“ Ditto, to and from Brigus.....	15.00
“ Ditto, to Heart's Content.....	15.00
“ Ditto, to Colliers, Cat's Cove, and St. Mary's.....	3.00
“ R. Carter, Inspector, Ferryland.....	30.00
“ P. Reddy, Waggon-hire, Bay-de-Verds	12.00
“ Ditto, Ditto.....	48.00
“ G. W. Hierlihy, Inspector, Brigus to Carbonear.....	16.00
“ P. Reddy, Waggon-hire to Horse Cove	3.00
“ Ditto to Torbay.....	3.00
“ Ditto to Topsail Road....	3.00
“ T. Byrne, expenses, Harbor Main....	16.00
“ P. Reddy, Waggon-hire, Logy Bay and Middle Cove.....	6.00
“ J. Dwyer, Inspector, St. John's to Brigus.....	50.00

Carried forward.....

\$434.65

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of the Contingent Account, under
Road Act 28 Vic. Cap. 16, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

	To brought forward	\$434.65
To paid	J. Hearn, Superintendent, St. John's to Brigus	52.80
"	P. Reddy, Waggon-hire, Topsail Road	3.00
"	Ditto, Outer Cove and Logy Bay	3.00
"	T. Keefe, Inspector, Holyrood to Brigus	27.20
"	M. Neil, ditto, Trinity to King's C.	33.60
"	E. O'Brien, " Cat's Cove to Colliers	24.00
"	J. Dwyer, " Bonavista to Catalina	26.40
"	Passages, per M. Neil, and J. Dwyer	6.00
"	P. Reddy, Waggon-hire to Logy Bay	3.00
"	Ditto, to Gould's	3.00
"	D. Candow, Inspector, Catalina to Bonavista	16.67
"	P. Reddy, Waggon-hire, Torbay	3.00
"	E. O'Brien, Inspector, Harbor Main R.	26.00
"	Ditto, Ditto	32.40
"	Chairman, allowance for horse	23.55
"	G. W. Hierlihy, Inspector, Road from Spaniard's Bay to N. Head	36.98
		\$755.25

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Examined,

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Main Postal Roads, under Act 28 Vic., Cap. 16, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Locality.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended Balance.	Overexpended.
St. John's to Brigus	\$2,540.00	\$2,603.72	.....	\$63.72
Brigus to Carbonear	1,100.00	1,100.00		
Carbonear to Perlican.....	692.00	759.60	.....	67.60
Trinity to Bonavista	1,000.00	666.66	\$333.34	
Trinity to King's Cove.....	925.00	582.20	342.80	
King's Cove to Tickle Cove..	154.00	65.60	88.40	
Northern Mail Route	2,307.00	501.04	1,865.96	
Spaniard's Bay to New Harbor	500.00	450.00	50.00	
Holyrood to Placentia.....	1,846.00	1,846.00		
Salmonier to St. Mary's	653.00	506.70	146.30	
Burin to Grand Bank.....	925.00	.....	925.00	
Burin to Garnish.....	461.00	120.00	341.00	
Harbor Breton to Gaultois	346.00	346.00		
St. John's to Trepassey	1,846.00	1,846.00		
New Perlican to Grates	807.00	233.50	573.50	
Cat Harbor to Ragged Harbor	237.00	10.40	226.60	
Seldom-come-by to Fogo.....	350.00	124.40	225.60	
Twillingate to Bluff Head	100.00	32.00	68.00	
Burgeo and LaPoile	230.00	60.40	169.50	
St. John's to Portugal Cove ...	346.00	346.00		
Carbonear to Bay-de-Verds....	976.00	976.00		
	18,341.00	13,176.22	5,296.10	131.32

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works, }
31st Dec., 1865. }

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act
28 Vic., Cap. 16, to 31st December, 1865.*

Locality.	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Unex- pended.	Balance overex- pended.
St. John's West.....	\$3656.68	\$3656.68		
St. John's East	3656.62	3758.47		\$101.85

DISTRICT OF BAY-DE VERDS.

Freshwater to Salmon Cove..	\$164.00	164.00		
Perry's Cove	60.00	60.00		
Upper Small Point	43.00	43.00		
Mully's Cove	77.00	77.00		
Broad Cove, Black Head, and Gusset's Cove	174.00	..	174.00	
Adam's Cove	87.00	87.00		
Bradley's Cove.....	42.00	42.00		
Western Bay	152.00	152.00		
Ochre Pit Cove.....	110.00	110.00		
Northern Bay, Gull Island, Burnt Point, Long Beach...	142.00	142.00		
Job's Cove.....	65.00	65.00		
Lower Island Cove	178.00	178.00		
Caplin Cove	32.00	32.00		
Low Point	28.00	28.00		
Bay-de-Verds	140.00	140.00		
	1,494.00	1,320.00	174.00	

DISTRICT OF TWILLINGATE AND FOGO.

Indian Islands.....	\$30.00	\$15.90	\$14.10
Seldom-come-by	30.00	.....	30.00
Tilton Harbor	70.00	.....	70.00
Joe Bats Arm	50.00	45.90	5.00
Barred Islands	50.00	44.80	5.20
Joe Bat's Arm to do.....	40.00	36.00	4.00
Fogo to Lion's Den.....	30.00	13.50	16.50
	\$300.00	\$155.20	\$144.80

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act
28 Vic. Cap. 16, to 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

Locality.	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Unexpen- ded.	Overex- pended.
DISTRICT OF TWILLINGATE AND FOGO.				
Forward	\$300.00	\$155.20	\$144.80	
Fogo Harbour.....	180.00	149.96	30.04	
Change Islands	100.00	90.00	10.00	
Herring Neck	110.00	11.00	99.00	
Twillingate, North and South	400.00	258.31	141.69	
Purcel's Harbor to Little Hbr.	50.00	22.00	28.00	
Wild Cove to Long Point.....	100.00	68.00	32.00	
Arm towards Little Harbor ..	100.00	100.00		
Moreton's Harbour	60.00	.....	60.00	
Tizzard's Harbour.....	60.00	.....	60.00	
Moreton's Hr. to Western Head	30.00	.....	30.00	
Black Island	25.00	.....	25.00	
Exploits Burnt Island.....	130.00	.....	130.00	
Webber's Bight to Fortune ...	25.00	.....	25.00	
Wild Cove to Ditto	30.00	.....	30.00	
Fortune Harbor to Fleming's Bight	70.00	.....	70.00	
New Bay	24.00	24.00		
Leading Tickle.....	60.00	60.00		
Troy Town to Newman's ...	30.00	30.00		
Hall's Bay.....	53.00	53.00		
Ward's Harbor	60.60	60.00		
Sunday Cove Islands	35.00	35.00		
Little Bay Islands	40.08	40.08		
Three Arms.....	20.00	20.00		
Jackson's Arm to King's Cove	60.00	60.00		
Indian Burial Place	20.00	.....	20.00	
Round Harbor.....	20.00	.....	20.00	
Nipper's Harbor.....	20.00	20.00		
Shoe Cove.....	60.00	60.00		
Ditto to La Scie	60.00	60.00		
	\$2332.08	\$1376.55	955.53	

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act,
28 Vic. Cap. 16, to 31st December, 1865.*

Locality.	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Unex- pended.	Over-ex- pended.
FERRYLAND DISTRICT.				
North Side, Bay Bulls.....	\$50.00	\$50.00		
From Bread and Cheese Cove..	50.00	50.00		
South Side Bay Bulls II.....	50.00	50.00		
Main line towards the Keys...	50.00	50.00		
Witless Bay Harbor North Side	100.00	76.80	\$23.20	
Ditto do. South Side	100.00	100.00		
Mobile Harbor.....	67.00	.....	67.00	
Toad's Cove Harbor.....	67.00	... ..	67.00	
Towards Baulcen.....	66.00	.....	66.00	
Bridge at Brigus.....	100.00	100.00		
Advances in 1864	64.00	64.00		
Roads, Ferryland Board.....	490.00	490.00		
	1,254.00	1,030.80	\$223.20	
HARBOR MAIN DISTRICT.				
Roads in District.....	1,292.64	1,292.64		
BRIGUS AND PORT-DE-GRAVE DISTRICT.				
In Town of Brigus	\$355.00	\$355.00		
In and from Bull Cove.....	70.76	70.76		
Turk's Gut.....	18.48	... ..	\$18.48	
Cupids to Burnt Head.....	254.40	254.40		
Ditto, Salmon Cove and Cupids	141.36	141.36		
Clerk's Beach and Goulds....	125.04	125.04		
Hall's Town to Hibbs.....	592.32	570.72	21.60	
	\$1557.36	\$1517.28	\$40.08	
BURIN DISTRICT.				
East of Burin.....	\$150.00	\$43.00	\$107.00	
Rock Harbor Bridge.....	40.00	40.00		
Flat Islands.....	30.00	20.24	9.76	
Morton Ferry and to Salt Pond	50.00	50.00		
Carried forward....	\$270.00	\$153.24	\$116.76	

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Act 28
Vic., Cap. 16, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

Locality.	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Unexpen- ded Balance.	Overex- pended.
DISTRICT OF BURIN.				
Brought forward.....	\$270.00	\$153.24	\$116.76	
George Pond to Bull Cove....	40.00	28.00	12.00	
Path End to Foley's	40.00	28.00	12.00	
O'Neil's Point to Ship Cove..	75.00	75.00		
Ship Cove to Shut Point	50.00	24.00	26.00	
Burin Bay to Collins's Cove ...	30.00	8.00	22.00	
Ditto to Whale Cove	25.00	16.00	9.00	
Kirby's Cove to Mosquitto	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Ditto to Collins's Cove	30.00	8.00	22.00	
Collins's Cove to Ship Cove...	30.00	8.00	22.00	
Ship Cove to Church	20.00	20.00		
Great Burin to Step-a-side....	45.00	32.00	13.00	
Mud Cove	30.00	1.00	29.00	
Spoon Cove	30.00	10.00	20.00	
Roads in Corbin	20.00	20.00		
St. Laurence, Pike's, Herring Cove	50.00	8.00	42.00	
Lawn	40.00	40.00		
Lamaline	120.00	39.80	80.20	
Wharf, do.	40.00	40.00		
Fortune	60.00		60.00	
Grand Bank	100.00	100.00		
Admiral's Cove	40.00		40.00	
Grand Bank to Fortune	90.00	90.00		
Ditto, Ferry	21.96	21.96		
	\$1326.96	\$787.00	\$539.96	
DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S				
Northern Side, Salmonier	\$200.00	\$200.00		
St. Mary's and Point La Haye's	320.00	320.00		
Paradise and St. Kyran's	400.00	400.00		
Bridge, Paradise	48.00		48.00	
St. Mary's Shore and Road....	400.00	369.62	30.38	
Carried forward	\$1368.00	\$1289.62	\$78.38	

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act
28 Vic., Cap. 16, to 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

Locality.	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Unex- pended.	Balance overex- pended.
DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S.				
Carried forward	\$ 1368.00	\$1289.62	\$78.38	
Jersey Side to N. E. Arm	80.00	76.00	4.00	
Hay Stack to Spencer's Cove..	60.00	60.00		
Sandy Point to Little Placentia	40.00	21.00	19.00	
Bridges, Virgin's Brook.....	24.96	20.00	4.00	
Red Island.....	40.00	40.00		
Harbor Beaufett	60.00	60.00		
Great and Little Placentia....	80.00	57.50	22.50	
Indian Harbor to Virgin's Cove	40.00	20.00	20.00	
LaManche to Southern Harbor	20.00	20.00		
Ram's Island	20.00	.. . . .	20.00	
Little Placentia Landing Place	120.00	120.00		
Virgin's Brook and Pond Head	48.16	30.80	17.36	
	\$2000.16	\$1814.92	\$185.24	

DISTRICT OF HARBOUR GRACE.

Riot Debentures	\$155.53	155.53		
In and about Bear's Cove and Harbor Grace	1,066.55	1,066.55		
Bay Roberts and Vicinity	450.00	450.00		
Coley's Point and Ditto	120.00	120.00		
Spaniard's Bay and Ditto	240.00	240.00		
Upper Island Cove.....	219.00	219.00		
Bishop's Cove	92.00	92.00		
Bryant's Cove	73.00	73.00		
	\$2,416.08	\$2,416.08		

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act 28 Vic. Cap. 16, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

Locality.	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Unexpen- ded.	Overex- pended.
DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR.				
Riot Debentures.....	\$813.50	\$813.50		
Carbonear, Crocker's Cove and Musquitto	392.42	515.15	.....	122.53
Victoria Village	50.00	50.00		
	1,255.92	1,378.65	.....	122.53

DISTRICT OF FORTUNE BAY.

Harbor Breton.....	\$84.00	\$84.00		
Sandy Point to Wm. Cox	20.00	.....	\$20.00	
Jersey Harbor to Little Bay...	48.00	48.00		
Little Bay to Muller's Passage.	40.00	40.00		
Brunette Island.....	20.00	20.00		
Sagona Island.....	28.00	28.00		
Garnish	20.00	.....	20.00	
Grole	20.00	18.00	2.00	
Roads, English Harbor Board..	160.00	148.00	12.00	
Ditto, Belloram.....	160.00	160.00		
Gaultois, Pickain, Hermitage..	150.32	27.80	122.52	
Push Through.....	28.00	.....	28.00	
Pass Island	20.00	.....	20.00	
Grand Jervis.....	40.00	4.00	36.00	
	838.32	577.80	260.52	

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act,
28 Vic. Cap. 16, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

Locality.	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Unex- pended.	Over-ex- pended.
DISTRICT OF TRINITY BAY.				
Bird Island Cove	\$140.00	\$14.00	\$126.00	
Great Catalina and Arms.....	220.00	202.60	17.40	
In and about Little Catalina ..	49.00	49.00	.....
Ragged Harbour.....	43.00	.....	43.00	
British Harbor to Careless Harbor.....	40.00	40.00		
English Harbor to Green Bay	60.00	60.00		
Salmon Cove, West Point.....	60.00	60.00		
Upper Shoal Harbor	32.00	.....	32.00	
Ireland's Eye	30.00	.....	30.00	
Harbor to Clay Pits	40.00	40.00		
Old Bonaventure.....	34.00	34.00		
New Bonaventure	25.00	25.00		
Roads, Trinity Board	515.32	515.32		
Grate's Cove	150.00	148.00	2.00	
Old Perlican	190.00	184.98	5.02	
Hant's Harbor.....	150.00	150.00		
Seal Cove.....	35.00	35.00		
Lance Cove.....	35.00	35.00		
Scilly Cove	108.00	108.00		
New Perlican	125.00	125.00		
Turk's Cove.....	25.00	.....	25.00	
Heart's Content	160.00	160.00		
Island Cove.....	10.00	.....	10.00	
Heart's Delight.....	60.00	60.00		
Heart's Desire.....	20.00	.....	20.00	
Green and Shoal Harbor	26.32	26.32		
New Harbor	72.00	72.00		
Dildo Cove	42.00	42.00		
Tickle Harbor and Chance Cove	60.00	7.00	53.00	
Chapel Arm and vicinity.....	20.00	.....	20.00	
	2,576.00	2,193.22	383.42	

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Act 28 Vic., Cap. 16, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

Locality.	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Unexpen- ded Balance.	Overex- pended.
DISTRICT OF BONAVIDA.				
Greenspond, Ship and Goat's Island	\$428.00	\$393.20	\$34.80	
Gooseberry Islands	48.00	45.60	2.40	
Vere Islands	44.00	41.90	2.10	
Pool's Island	80.00	8.00	72.00	
Swain's Island	50.00	50.00		
Pinchard's and Collins's Island	100.00	10.00	90.00	
Cape Freels and M. Bill Cove.	50.00	47.50	2.50	
Main Road through King's Cove	200.00	119.40	80.60	
King's Cove to Keels	50.00	45.00	5.00	
Keels and Castle Cove	50.00	.....	50.00	
Tickle Cove to Open Hall	50.00	5.80	44.20	
Open Hall to Plate Cove	50.00	.....	50.00	
Ditto to Indian Arm	50.00	12.00	38.00	
Indian Arm to Seal Cove	50.00	.....	50.00	
Seal Cove Bridge	40.00	.....	40.00	
Salvage to Barren Harbor	100.00	100.00		
Barren Harbor	40.00	40.00		
Flat Islands	50.00	.....	50.00	
Newman's Cove to Upper Am- herst Cove	114.00	11.40	102.60	
In and about Bonavista	480.00	148.00	332.00	
	2,124.00	1,077.80	1,046.20	

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

*By the Board of Works, on account of Local Roads, under Road Act
28 Vic., Cap. 16, for the year ended 31st. December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

Locality.	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Unex- pended.	Balance overex- pended.
DISTRICT OF BURGEO AND LAPOILE.				
In and about Burgeo	\$300.00	\$300.00		
Rameo Islands.....	35.80	35.80		
In and about LaPoile	100.00	100.00		
Garia	50.00	50.00		
Petittes.....	50.00	50.00		
Burr t Island	50.00		50.00	
Rose Blanche and Harbor La Cou	115.90		115.00	
Channel	100.00	100.00		
Isle-de-Morte.....	50.00		50.00	
	\$850.80	\$635.80	\$215.00	

JOHN H. WARREN,
Supervisor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
31st December, 1865. }

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1865.

Date.	Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days Labor.	Rate.	Stones	Labor.	Incidentals.
Jan. 28	Thos. Purcel ...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1s	.....	.....	\$1.50		
Feb. 1	Thos. Cleard....	30	..	.....	.....	6.00		
	Henry Somers...	28	..	.....	.....	5.60		
	Ditto	15	..	.....	.....	3.00		
	P. Reddy, Waggon-hire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6.00
	Geo. Summers ..	15	..	.....	.....	3.00		
	Ditto	14	..	.....	.....	2.80		
	Wm. Mitchell ...	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	5.10		
	J. Churchill.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	2.50		
	Wm. Purcel & T. Nophtal	86	..	.....	.....	17.20		
	P. R. & J. Mitchell	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	15.30		
25	G. Churchill....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	8.50		
	Henry Miller ...	15	..	.....	.....	3.00		
	Geo. Miller	12	..	.....	.....	2.40		
	J. Miller.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	2.50		
	Solm. Churchill..	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	10.10		
	Timothy Neary..	5	..	.....	.....	1.00		
	H. & S. Hibbs...	62	..	.....	.....	12.40		
	T. Miller and R. Allan.....	26	..	.....	.....	5.20		
	Wm. Harding...	62	..	.....	.....	12.40		
	John Allen	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	2.20		
	James Miller....	5	..	.....	.....	1.00		
	John Fry	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	11.30		
	Henry Miller....	11	..	.....	.....	2.20		
	Wm. Somers....	12	..	.....	.....	2.40		
	J. Neary and S. Purcell	46	..	.....	.....	9.20		
	Wm. Mitchell ..	22	..	.....	.....	4.40		
	Carried forward	761 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	\$152.20	.....	\$6.00

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on Account of Portugal Cove Breakwater.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones.	Price.	Days' Labour.	Rate.	Stones.	Labour.	Incidentals.
	Tons.						
Brought forward..	761½	..	..	..	\$152.20		\$6.00
J. & W. Somers	51	1s	..	..	10.20		
E. Picco	46	:	..	..	9.20		
S. Churchill	15	..	..	..	3.00		
Abraham Picco	57	..	..	..	11.40		
T. Miller and R. Allan	78	..	..	..	15.60		
Wm. & E. Greally	18	..	..	..	3.60		
Hibbs & Greally	48½	..	..	..	9.70		
John Churchill	44	..	..	..	8.80		
John Somers	77½	..	..	..	15.50		
Robert Miller	13	..	..	..	2.60		
Henry Somers	50¼	..	..	..	10.05		
J. Picco and T. Miller ..	72½	..	..	..	14.30		
Thomas Churchill	24	..	..	..	4.80		
John Harding	55	..	..	..	11.00		
J. Bradberry & Brothers	52½	..	..	..	10.50		
Robert Harding .....	..	..	15½	2s	..	\$6.20	
J. Bradberry .....	..	..	15½	..	..	6.20	
J. Somers .....	..	..	15½	..	..	6.20	
Thomas Somers .....	..	..	11½	..	..	5.60	
Wm. Fry	78	..	..	..	15.60		
John Miller	13½	..	..	..	2.70		
John Fry	36½	..	..	..	7.30		
Francis Fry	27½	..	..	..	5.50		
George Greally	10½	..	..	..	2.10		
Wm. Coady, blocks .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.90
P. Reddy, waggon-hire..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00
Martin Clear	108½	..	..	..	21.60		
Thomas Mitchell	96	..	..	..	19.30		
Henry Churchill	47	..	..	..	9.40		
J. Greally	164	..	..	..	32.80		
Jacob Churchill	24½	..	..	..	4.50		
Carried forward	2069¾	..	..	..	\$413.20	\$24.20	\$14.90

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on Account of Portugal Cove Breakwater.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stone. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labour.	Rate.	Stones.	Labour.	Incidentals.
Brought forward....	2,069 $\frac{3}{4}$	.	.....	..	\$413.20	\$24.20	\$14.90
Jonathan Hibbs	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	1s	.....	..	25.90		
George Grealley... ..	19	.	.....	..	3.40		
Ditto	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	6.90		
Robert Sommers	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	4.90		
Henry Churchill	55	.	.....	..	11.00		
John Churchill	10	.	.....	..	2.00		
Wm. Purcill	35	.	.....	..	7.00		
Jacob Churchill.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	5.10		
Peter Mitchell	53	.	.....	..	10.60		
Earl & Grealley	46	.	.....	..	9.20		
Robert Miller	50	.	.....	..	10.00		
Samuel Hibbs	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	3.70		
Ditto	30	.	.....	..	6.00		
Robert Harding	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	5.10		
John Grealley.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	3.90		
Abraham Picco.....	32	.	.....	..	6.40		
John Grealley.....	68	.	.....	..	13.60		
N. Churchill.....	30	.	.....	..	6.00		
Ditto	25	.	.....	..	5.00		
George Picco.....	86	.	.....	..	17.20		
George Churchill	43	.	.....	..	8.60		
James Churchill	71	.	.....	..	14.20		
Robert Allan.....	15	.	.....	..	3.00		
Thomas Miller	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	20.30		
Elijah Hibbs.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	2.30		
Thomas Picco	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	12.30		
Wm. Harvey.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	2.70		
R. Miller	73	.	.....	..	14.60		
J. Somers and Grealley.	94	.	.....	..	18.80		
Wm. Purcill	38	.	.....	..	7.60		
John Hanlon.....	94	.	.....	..	18.80		
Carried forward....	3,396 $\frac{1}{4}$				\$699.30	\$24.20	\$14.90

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on Account of Portugal Cove Breakwater.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stone. Tons.	Price.	Days Labour.	Rate.	Stones.	Labour.	Inciden- tals.
Brought forward.....	3396½				\$699.30	\$24.20	\$14.90
Henry Miller.....	7½	1s			1.50		
Jas. Churchil.....	26½				5.30		
John White.....	24½				4.90		
John White, for sticks.....							2.00
Solomon Churchill.....	37½				7.50		
James Hammond.....	55				11.00		
Patrick Murphy.....	42				8.40		
John Wright.....			21			10.58	
Peter Harvey.....	76				15.20		
Samuel Fry.....	40				8.00		
Wm. McCarthy.....	9½				1.90		
Peter Millar.....	65				13.00		
John Millar, sticks.....							1.84
Wm. Somers.....			6	2s		2.40	
Ditto.....			12			4.80	
Ditto.....			15½			6.20	
Robert Miller, sticks.....							4.20
Robert Earl, ditto.....							3.20
J. Somers.....	41½				8.20		
Robert Earl.....	20				4.00		
Wm. Summers.....	52½				10.50		
John Wright, sticks.....							18.05
T. Churchill.....	6				1.20		
R. Churchill.....	88				17.60		
Wm. Mitchell.....	73				14.60		
Thos. Miller.....	29				5.80		
Peter Churchill.....	24				4.80		
Peter Neary.....	28				5.60		
John Cuddihy and others.....			27			21.50	
J. Somers.....			18			10.80	
R. Harding.....			6			2.40	
J. Bradburry, sticks.....			16				8.80
	4141¾				\$849.70	\$82.88	\$52.95

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Incidentals.
	Tons.						
Brought forward.....	4141 $\frac{3}{4}$	1s	.....	.....	\$849.70	\$82.88	\$52.95
E. Neary.....	87	:	.....	.....	17.40		
Henry Somers.....	70	:	.....	.....	14.00		
P. Neary.....	138	.	.....	.....	27.60		
R. Churchill.....	38	.....	.....	.....	7.70		
J. Churchill.....	36	.....	.....	.....	7.20		
Jacob Churchill.....	21	.....	.....	.....	4.20		
R. Summers.....	19	.....	.....	.....	3.80		
Peter Hammon.....	59	.....	.....	.....	11.80		
Thomas Hanlon.....	42	.....	.....	.....	8.40		
R. Churchill.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1.20		
Wm. Miller.....	20	.....	.....	.....	4.00		
George Summers.....	55	.....	.....	.....	11.10		
Chas. Picco.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	2.10		
Elias Picco.....	50	.....	.....	.....	10.20		
Apollos Churchill.....	153	.....	.....	.....	30.70		
Samuel Greelly, sticks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.15
R. Harding.....	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	12.70		
Wm. Greelly.....	34	.....	.....	.....	6.80		
John Churchill.....	89	.....	.....	.....	17.80		
David Bulger, expenses, Chairman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.78
Peter Harvey, Carpenter.....	.....	.....	8	2s	.....	3.20	
Thomas Picco.....	101	.....	.....	.....	20.20		
T. Picco, for sticks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.60
Elijah King.....	89	.....	.....	.....	17.90		
N. Churchill, sticks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00
Ditto do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20
J. Summers.....	.....	.....	10	3s	.....	6.00	
Henry Churchill.....	24	.....	.....	.....	6.90		
James Neary.....	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	17.70		
Carried forward.....	5335 $\frac{1}{4}$				\$1111.10	\$92.08	\$76.68

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on Account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones.	Price.	Days' Labour.	Rate.	Stones.	Labour.	Incidentals.
	Tons.						
Brought forward..	5,335 $\frac{1}{4}$				\$1111.10	\$92.08	\$76.68
M. Bulger	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	1s	.....	.....	11.70		
Jonathan Hibbs	125		.....	.....	25.00		
J. Cuddihy and others, carpenters			34 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....		18.25	
P. Deady, Waggon hire							9.00
A. Picco	52		.....	.....	10.40		
Samuel Fry	51		.....	.....	10.20		
Ditto	8		.....	.....	1.60		
John Harding	106 $\frac{1}{2}$		.....	.....	25.30		
J. Somers	58		.....	.....	11.60		
Peter Hammond	20		.....	.....	4.80		
Michael Hanlon	147 $\frac{1}{2}$		.....	.....	29.50		
James Shea	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		.....	.....	18.30		
J. Churchill	23 $\frac{1}{2}$		.....	.....	4.70		
John Fry	23		.....	.....	4.60		
Francis Fry	62		.....	.....	12.40		
Richard Mitchell	31 $\frac{1}{2}$		.....	.....	6.30		
Thomas Miller	14		.....	.....	2.90		
Wm. McCarthy	18		.....	.....	3.60		
Robert Miller	36 $\frac{1}{2}$		.....	.....	7.30		
Thomas Mitchell	120		.....	.....	24.00		
Robert Mitchell	60		.....	.....	12.00		
Martin Clear	100		.....	.....	20.00		
Jacob Churchill	66		.....	.....	13.20		
Thomas Fitzgerald	56		.....	.....	11.20		
F. Churchill	130		.....	.....	26.00		
T. Murphy and P. Hynes	53 $\frac{1}{2}$		.....	.....	10.70		
M. Hanlon	84		.....	.....	16.80		
Wm. & S. Fry	33		.....	.....	6.60		
Hibbs & Greelly	73		.....	.....	14.20		
Carried forward....	7,037 $\frac{1}{4}$				\$1456.10	\$110.33	\$85.68

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on Account of Portugal Cove Breakwater.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stone. Tons.	Price.	Days Labour.	Rate.	Stones.	Labour.	Incidentals.
Brought forward.....	7037 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.....	..	\$1456.10	\$110.33	\$85.68
P. Murphy.....	44	1s	.....	..	8.80		
A. Hanlon.....	79	.	.....	..	15.80		
Wm. Purcell.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	7.50		
A Picco.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	4.30		
Robert Miller.....	22	.	.....	..	4.40		
Edward Murphy.....	14	.	.....	..	2.80		
Henry Gillings.....	.....	.	20	2	.....	8.00	
Wm. Butler.....	.....	.	6	..	.....	2.40	
R. Harding.....	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	11.10		
P. & R. Mitchell.....	93	.	.....	..	18.60		
T. Churchill.....	56	.	.....	..	11.20		
James Miller.....	19	.	.....	..	3.80		
John and T. Miller.....	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	19.60		
John Churchill.....	22	.	.....	..	4.90		
John Churchill.....	.....	.	20	..	.....	8.00	
James Squires.....	32	.	.....	..	6.40		
J. & T. Miller, Sticks....	.....	.	.....	..	.....		5.60
Solomon Churchill.....	27	.	.....	..	5.40		
Richard Bradburry.....	.....	.	20	..	.....	8.00	
Thomas Churchill.....	11	.	.....	..	2.20		
Wm. Wright.....	.....	.	17	..	.....	8.50	
John Wright.....	.....	.	18	..	.....	9.00	
George Wright.....	.....	.	4	..	.....	0.80	
J. Cuddihy and others, Carpenters.....	.....	.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	19.75	
Solomon Churchill.....	30	.	.....	..	6.00		
John Miller.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	2.70		
James Hannon.....	10	.	.....	..	2.00		
Churchill and Greelly ..	35	.	.....	..	7.00		
Peter Handon.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	..	7.90		
Peter Miller.....	31	.	.....	..	6.20		
Carried forward.....	7928 $\frac{1}{4}$				\$1614.30	\$174.78	\$91.20

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on Account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1865—(Continued.)

Names.	Stone. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labour.	Rate.	Stones.	Labour.	Inciden- tals.
Brought forward....	7928 $\frac{1}{4}$	1s	.....	.....	\$1614.30	\$174.78	\$91.20
James Hannon	42	.....	.....	.....	8.40		
Jacob Churchill.....	13	.....	.....	.....	8.60		
George Greelly.....	20	.....	.....	.....	4.00		
Thomas Neary.....	46	.....	.....	.....	9.20		
Abraham Picco.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	3.10		
Wm. Mitchell.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	1.70		
Nath. Churchill	19	.....	.....	.....	3.40		
P. Churchill.....	45	.....	.....	.....	9.00		
R. Churchill.....	45	.....	.....	.....	9.00		
Thomas Mitchell.....	112	.....	.....	.....	22.40		
T. Neary	46	.....	.....	.....	9.20		
J. Wright, Carpenter .....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	8.00	
Charles Tucker	47	.....	.....	.....	9.40		
Thomas Squires.....	21	.....	.....	.....	4.20		
H. Gillings and Horse .....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10.00	
Robert Summers.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	3.00	
M. Gallivan, Casks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00
P. Neary	19	.....	.....	.....	2.00		
J. Cuddihy and others, Carpenters.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	20.50	
James Bradburry, Sticks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	00.50
James Churchill.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	8.00	
Ditto, for Sticks.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4.00
James Churchill	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	10.30		
L. Neary	18	.....	.....	.....	3.50		
Robert Churchill.....	62	.....	.....	.....	12.40		
William Churchill.....	38	.....	.....	.....	7.60		
Robert Harding.....	24	.....	.....	.....	4.80		
William Neary	29	.....	.....	.....	5.80		
William Purcell.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2.40		
Henry Somers.....	76	.....	.....	.....	15.20		
Carried forward....	8,658 $\frac{3}{4}$				\$1779.90	\$194.28	\$111.70

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Incidentals.
	Tons.						
Brought forward	8658 $\frac{3}{4}$	1s	.....	.....	\$1779.90	\$194.28	\$111.70
Jonathan Churchill	25	:	.....	.....	5.00		
W. & J. Harding	52	..	.....	.....	10.40		
W. Picco	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	21.20		
Jouathan Churchill	5	..	.....	.....	1.00		
Thomas Murphy	18	..	.....	.....	3.60		
John White	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	6.50		
Frank Fry	45	..	.....	.....	9.00		
J. Deohan	46	..	.....	.....	9.20		
Henry Hibbs	47	..	.....	.....	9.40		
Elias Picco	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	8.10		
Edward Murphy	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	15.10		
Thomas Picco	100	..	.....	.....	20.00		
Ditto for Sticks . . . . .	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.80
J. Summers, do	130	..	.....	.....	26.00		
W. Wright and others, Carpenters . . . . .	.....	..	32	.....	.....	12.80	
A. Picco	24	..	.....	.....	4.80		
Peter Mitchell	38	..	.....	.....	11.40		
William Mitchell	62	..	.....	.....	12.40		
James King	5	..	.....	.....	1.00		
R. Harding . . . . .	.....	..	16	.....	.....	6.40	
John White, Sticks . . . . .	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.65
George Summers	37	..	.....	.....	7.40		
Robert Churchill	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	3.15		
James Fitzgerald	35	..	.....	.....	7.00		
Stephen Miller	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	3.55		
John Neary	105	..	.....	.....	21.00		
Robert Miller, Sticks . . . . .	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50
Ditto	25	..	.....	.....	5.00		
Thomas Hanlon	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	.....	.....	10.10		
Carried forward	9790 $\frac{1}{4}$				2,011.20	213.48	126.65

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on Account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones.	Price.	Days' Labour.	Rate.	Stones.	Labour.	Incidentals.
	Tons.						
Brought forward..	9790 $\frac{1}{4}$				\$2011.20	\$213.48	\$126.65
Thomas Churchill.....	45 $\frac{1}{2}$				9.00		
A. Picco.....	40				8.00		
George Neary.....	36				7.20		
Henry Churchill.....	38				7.60		
J. Summers.....	42				8.40		
F. Fry.....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$				10.20		
J. Deohan.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$				6.90		
John Wright and others, Sticks.....							18.60
J. Summers.....			15	4s		12.00	
Cartage, Sticks.....							00.80
J. Churchill.....	20				4.00		
J. Cuddihy and others, Carpenters.....			31 $\frac{1}{2}$			20.75	
Jacob Greally.....	30				6.00		
D. Bulger, Superintend- ant.....							16.00
Wm. Purcell.....	27				4.80		
P. Reddy, Waggon-hire..							6.00
Thomas Miller.....	38				7.60		
R. Allen.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$				7.70		
John Greelly.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$				17.50		
Peter Churchill.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$				1.10		
Jacob Picco.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$				17.50		
John Miller, Sr.....	38				7.60		
John Somers.....	42				8.40		
John Churchill.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$				6.90		
John Miller, Jr.....	27				5.40		
James Summers, Sr.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$				10.50		
Abraham Picco.....	32				6.40		
Carried forward....	10636 $\frac{3}{4}$				2179.80	246.23	168.05

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on Account of Portugal Cove Breakwater.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stone. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labour.	Rate.	Stones.	Labour.	Inciden- tals.
Brought forward....	10636 $\frac{3}{4}$	.	.....	.....	\$2179.80	\$246.23	\$168.05
W. & J. Harding	32	1s	.....	.....	6.40		
William Summers.....	41	.	.....	.....	8.20		
Miller & Hibbs	57	.	.....	.....	11.40		
Robert Miller	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	.....	10.50		
John Churhill	53	.	.....	.....	10.60		
J. White	54	.	.....	.....	10.80		
W. Hanlon	90	.	.....	.....	18.20		
Henry Somers	16	.	.....	.....	3.20		
Thomas Miller	82	.	.....	.....	16.40		
J. Miller	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	.....	2.10		
Martin Clear	105	.	.....	.....	21.00		
Elijah King	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	.....	7.70		
Patk. Cullen	7	.	.....	.....	1.40		
P. Neary	105	.	.....	.....	21.00		
Churchill & Fry	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	.....	1.90		
Ditto Ditto	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.....	.....	8.25		
Ewd. Neary	160	.	.....	.....	32.00		
J. Bradburry			20	.....		8.00	
J. Somers			22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....		8.90	
Solomon Churchill	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	.....	3.70		
Edward Churchill	112	.	.....	.....	22.40		
Thomas Fitzgerald	72	.	.....	.....	14.40		
Thomas Picco	38	.	.....	.....	5.60		
Wm. Somers.....	12	.	.....	.....	2.40		
Wm. Hannon	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	.....	13.95		
A. Picco	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	.....	4.15		
Solomon Churchill	15	.	.....	.....	3.00		
George Wright.....	43	.	.....	.....	8.60		
Jacob Greelly	59	.	.....	.....	11.80		
Robert Harding.....	36	.	.....	.....	7.20		
Thomas Picco	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.....	.....	14.60		
Carried forward....	12,160				\$2482.65	\$263.13	\$168.05

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on Account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1865—(Continued.)

Names.	Stone. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labour.	Rate.	Stones.	Labour.	Inciden- tals.
Brought forward....	12,160				\$2482.65	\$263.13	\$168.05
John Wright.....			7			3.50	
P. Neary, Sticks.....							5.00
M Summers	21½				4.30		
J. & W. Boyd, Plank, Studs, &c							123.94
Harvey & Clear	30				60.00		
John Maher, Iron Work							86.76
Nath. Churchill	70½				14.15		
M. Bulger.....	22				4.50		
Fred. Downey	10				2.00		
Charles Picco.....	12				2.40		
George Picco.....	20½				4.15		
Thomas Squires	35				7.00		
John Churchill.....	11				2.20		
Robert Churchill	55½				11.10		
Frank Fry	36				7.20		
Thomas Malone	24				4.80		
Wm. Harding, Sticks							1.50
R. Bradburry.....			12	2s		4.80	
William Neary	7				1.40		
Thomas Neary.....	20				4.05		
Patrick Murphy	44½				8.90		
Geo. & P. Miller.....	30				6.00		
J. Cuddihy and others, Carpenters.....			18			12.20	
J Summers and others			66			38.90	
Ditto do.....			99			53.88	
L. Neary			3			1.20	
M. Duggan, Sticks.....							4.00
John White	9				5.80		
Wm. Harvey.....	17½				3.30		
Carried forward....	12,906				2,633.85	377.61	389.25

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labor.	Rate.	Stones.	Labor.	Incidentals.
Brought forward	12.906	1s			\$2633.85	\$377.61	\$389.25
Wm. Wheeler, Waggon-hire							4.00
J. Summers and others, labour			70			42.20	
D. Bulger, Board, Superintendent							18.00
Henry Miller	5				1.00		
D. Bulger, Superintendent							100.00
Ditto for Rope							3.00
Ditto for Sticks							12.00
Paid Waggon-hire							8.60
J. Nophtal			6				6.40
Thomas Miller	9				1.80		
Labour, Sounding							1.00
M. Churchill	10½				2.10		
Wm. Miller	21½				4.30		
M. Bulger, Smithwork							10.38
Paid for Cordage							4.00
J. Fry	22				4.40		
J. Maher, Iron Work							12.50
Paid Carriage to Cove							3.00
J. & W. Boyd, Board							7.28
J. Maher, Iron Work							93.69
Bowring, Brothers, Rope							12.64
Job, Brothers, Chain							1.08
P. Leary, Waggon-hire, per Board							12.00
J. Summers and others			221	2s		81.20	
J. Addison			8			3.20	
J. Drohan	15½				3.10		
Carried forward	12989½				2,650.55	504.21	698.82

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on Account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1865.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stones.	Price.	Days' Labour.	Rate.	Stones.	Labour.	Incidentals.
	Tons..						
Brought forward..	12989 $\frac{1}{2}$				\$2650.55	\$504.21	\$698.82
F. Squires.....	24	..	....	..	4.80		
M. Gallivan, Casks.....		..	....	..			22.40
Thomas Hanlon.....	54	..	....	..	10.80		
Charles Tucker.....	41	..	....	..	7.15		
F. Churchill.....	39	..	....	..	7.90		
L. Mearns.....		..	8	..		3.25	
J. & A. Hanlon.....	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	....	..	9.00		
P. Neary.....		..	19	4s		7.20	
M. Tucker.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	....	..	3.90		
J. Summers.....		..	9	..		7.20	
P. Reddy, Waggon-hire..		..	....	..			6.00
N. & T. Churchill, compensation for damage.		..	....	..			7.50
P. Miller and others, labor		..	37	..		14.50	
J. Hynds, Sticks.....		..	....	..			5.50
J. Bulger.....		..	66	..		33.00	
David Bulger, Boarding Carpenters and Superintendent.....		..	....	..			33.00
J. & W. Pitts, Plank....		..	....	..			6.80
R. Bradburry.....		..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2s		3.40	
Wm. Mayo.....		..	10	..		4.00	
Bowring, Brothers, Rope		..	....	..			10.95
Ditto, for Chain.....		..	....	..			21.59
Advertising.....		..	....	..			12.00
J. Summers and others..		..	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	..		5.00	
J. Gleeson, Nails.....		..	....	..			2.52
Boden & Seymour, do..		..	....	..			12.66
Board, Expenses, visiting.....		..	....	..			8.00
Wm. Dooling,.....	27	..	....	..	5.40		
Carried forward,...	13039 $\frac{3}{4}$				2,416.55	562.96	847.74

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on Account of Portugal Cove Breakwater.—(Continued.)

Names.	Stone. Tons.	Price.	Days' Labour.	Rate.	Stones.	Labour.	Incidentals.
Brought forward....	13039 $\frac{3}{4}$				\$2416.55	\$562.96	\$847.74
P. Leary, Waggon, per C. Engineer.....							4.00
Ditto, per Surveyor.....							3.00
W. & G. Rendell, Cordage							27.45
Paid Board, Expenses....							11.50
John Gillings.....	24				4.80		
Wm. Miller, Sand.....	50				8.50		
D. Bulger, Lodging.....							1.50
Peter Miller.....	33				6.60		
Wm. Mayo.....			15	1s		3.00	
John Jones.....	84				16.80		
Henry Hibbs.....	33				6.60		
James Summers.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$				2.50		
Thomas Churchill, remun- eration for T. Cooke.....							6.50
George Picco.....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$				19.50		
Solomon Squires.....	42				8.40		
Wm. Churchill, Sticks..							4.50
George Churchill, do....							5.00
John Churchill.....			14	2s		5.60	
J. Neary & Purcell.....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$				9.90		
J. White.....	94				18.60		
John Summers.....	32				8.90		
L. Neary.....			3 $\frac{1}{2}$			3.10	
Owen Reardon.....	45				9.00		
James King.....	10				2.00		
P. Reddy, Waggon.....							6.00
Thomas Churchill.....			12 $\frac{1}{2}$			5.00	
M. Deady.....			12			4.80	
James Hannon.....	69				12.80		
John Fry.....	136				26.00		
Carried forward....	13343 $\frac{3}{4}$				2668.75	\$582.58	\$917.31

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on Account of Portugal Cove Breakwater, 1865—(Continued.)

Names.	Stone. Tons.	Price.	Days Labour.	Rate.	Stones.	Labour.	Incidentals.
Brought forward...	13343 $\frac{3}{4}$	1s	.....		\$2668.75	\$582.58	\$917.31
James Whelan			5			2.00	
James Shea	62				12.40		
William Harvey	40				8.00		
T. Churchill, Rent, Field							8.00
J. Summers			15 $\frac{1}{2}$			6.20	
Ditto	11				2.20		
Thomas Venables			15			6.00	
P. & J. Harvey... ..			36			18.00	
Wm. Mayo and others			21 $\frac{1}{2}$			8.22	
	13456 $\frac{3}{4}$		1552		\$2691.35	\$623.00	\$925.31

RECAPITULATION.

Stone.....13,456 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tons\$2691.35
 Labour

.. 1,552 Days 623.00

Incidentals 925.31

\$4,239.66

Number of family not known.
 The above was all paid in cash.

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works, }
 31st Dec., 1865. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on account of Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

		Warrant.	
Jan. 10—	To amount paid Robert Dicks	No. 1	\$12.00
“—	“ Ditto	2	8.50
14—	“ Ditto	4	14.40
“—	“ John Canning, for Cam- bists	4	64.00
“—	“ M.W. Walbank, for Law forms	4	85.80
“—	“ Proprietor of <i>Newfound- lander</i> , account Postal Department, 1864	4	146.50
Feb. 6—	“ James Seaton	6	17.40
“—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, Contingency. . .	11	64.00
17—	“ James Seaton	12	26.00
Mar. 29—	“ Ditto do.	17	20.35
31—	“ Francis Winton	60	28.94
“—	“ John C. Withers	60	243.85
“—	“ Robert John Parsons . .	60	17.50
“—	“ John T. Burton	60	17.50
“—	“ Thomas McConnan	60	124.36
April 12—	“ John C. Withers, Postal Department	62	87.45
15—	“ J. W. McCoubrey	77	10.10
18—	“ Ditto	78	41.33
27—	“ Chairman of Board of Works	84	87.00
May 6—	“ Joseph Woods, (92 Al- manacks)	87	55.20
12—	“ William Squarey	90	46.86
24—	“ R. J. Parsons	94	6.00
25—	“ J. C. Withers, (publish- ing Acts)	95	403.60
“—	“ Robert Winton, (Recei- ver General's Office) . .	95	24.00
“—	“ R. J. Parsons	96	2.00
Carried forward			\$1,554.64

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

*Of expenditure on Account of Printing and Stationery, for the year ended
31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

		Warrant.	
	To amount brought forward		\$1,554.64
June 14—	“ J. C. Withers, Printing	No.	
	Acts	106	731.50
27—	“ James Seaton	111	35.88
30—	“ Robert Dicks	153	73.10
July 1—	“ Ditto	154	8.50
“—	“ R. J. Parsons	154	19.00
“—	“ J. W. McCoubrey . . .	154	60.47
“—	“ Francis Winton	154	36.45
“—	“ John T. Burton	154	24.57
“—	“ Thomas McConnan . . .	154	209.81
3—	“ Joseph Woods	156	59.90
5—	“ John C. Withers. . . .	157	172.95
“—	“ Francis Winton	157	12.50
“—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, Contingency . . .	161	72.00
6—	“ Mrs. Tillman	162	5.70
10—	“ Ditto	163	3.60
“—	“ John C. Withers. . . .	163	69.95
12—	“ William Squarey. . . .	164	8.00
21—	“ J. F. Chisholm	168	3.30
29—	“ Bowring, Brothers . . .	174	9.20
Aug. 5—	“ James J. Graham	176	16.91
“—	“ Bowring, Brothers . . .	176	6.30
“—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, Contingency . . .	179	38.00
12—	“ James Seaton	180	83.50
Sep. 28—	“ Robert Winton	204	34.00
30—	“ Thomas McConnan . . .	251	279.68
“—	“ J. W. McCoubrey	251	175.06
“—	“ James Seaton	251	14.50
“—	“ Robert Dicks	251	76.30
“—	“ Robert Winton	251	196.17
“—	“ Robert J. Parsons . . .	251	16.25
“—	“ J. C. Withers.	251	292.93
“—	“ Francis Winton	251	20.75
	Carried forward		<u>\$4,433.37</u>

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

*Of Expenditure on Account of Printing and Stationery, for the year ended
31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

		Warrant.	
	To amount brought forward		\$4,433.37
Oct. 9—	“ John C. Withers, Pos- tal Department	No. 254	31.90
12—	“ Robert J. Parsons	257	1.25
16—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, Contingency	261	33.99
Nov. 17—	“ R. J. Parsons	273	4.00
“—	“ Ditto	“	3.00
21—	“ J. W. McCoubrey	277	5.60
“—	“ Robert Winton	“	10.00
“—	“ R. J. Parsons	“	1.00
23—	“ J. F. Chisholm	278	25.53
“—	“ Wm. Squarey	“	119.33
28—	“ Robert Winton	280	5.00
Dec. 5—	“ Chairman of Board of Works	286	16.00
15—	“ Robert Dicks	292	16.20
“—	“ J. C. Withers, Elections	292	2.00
“—	“ James Seaton, Ditto	292	3.00
“—	“ Proprietor of <i>Newfound-</i> <i>lander</i> , sundry accounts	292	108.64
Dec. 15—	“ Proprietor of <i>Newfound-</i> <i>lander</i> , Postal (Depart- ment)	292	44.00
19—	“ Joseph Woods, (for Al- manacks)	297	44.70
“—	“ Ditto, do. Postal De- partment)	297	38.86
“—	“ Ditto, do (Receiver General's Office)	297	6.60
20—	“ Wm. Squarey, (Sheriff, Harbor Grace)	299	10.00
“—	“ J. C. Withers, (Elections)	299	442.16
23—	“ J. T. Burton, (Receiver General's office)	301	7.40
	Carried forward		\$5,501.53

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

*Of expenditure on Account of Printing and Stationery, for the year ended
31st December, 1865—(Continued.)*

		Warrant.	
	To amount brought forward		\$5,501.53
Dec. 23—	“ Chairman Board Works	No.	
	Contingencies	302	44.08
27—	“ Robert Dicks, (Receiver General's office) . . .	304	9.99
30—	“ Robert Winton . . .	305	13.00
“—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, Contingencies .	347	41.54
“—	“ James Seaton, (Sundry accounts)	350	25.60
“—	“ Thomas McConnan “	“	130.93
“—	“ Henry Winton “	“	182.21
“—	“ Joseph Woods “	“	21.66
“—	“ Mrs. Tillman “	352	16.04
“—	“ Thomas McConnan “	“	15.44
“—	“ J. C. Withers “	“	224.73
“—	“ J. W. Coubrey “	353	109.85
“—	“ J. T. Burton “	“	1.56
“—	“ Mrs. Tillman “	“	2.51
“—	“ Francis Winton “	“	49.36
“—	“ Joseph Woods “	“	20.00
“—	“ James J. Graham “	355	1.86
“—	“ Proprietor, <i>Patriot</i> “	“	17.50
“—	“ Francis Winton “	“	1.25
“—	“ Robert Winton “	356	3.33
“—	“ J. C. Withers, (Warrant Forms)	“	22.00
			\$6,456.00

Saint John's Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on account of Police Clothing, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

		Warrant.	
Jan. 10—	To amount paid John Rorke.....	No. 1	\$7.20
June 5—	“ Patrick Jordan & Sons	100	648.00
6—	“ James Stewart & Co.,		
	for Hats.....	102	46.20
“—	“ Rutherford, Brothers, do	102	24.00
Sept. 12—	“ John Rorke	198	16.80
“—	“ J. & R. Maddock	198	2.00
19—	“ James & Wm. Stewart	201	3.00
Oct: 20—	“ Patrick Jordan & Sons	267	338.00
Nov. 11—	“ Thomas Ryall.....	271	313.40
25—	“ Patterson & Foster....	279	36.00
“—	“ Wm. Coughlan, Carriage	279	2.00
Dec. 30—	“ Wm. Hogan, Belts	353	1.00
			\$1,437.60
			\$1,437.60

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on Account of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

		Warrant.	
Jan. 14—	To paid Owners of Steam Tug <i>Dauntless</i> , to Petty Harbor....	No. 4	\$40.00
21—	“ Thomas Birkett, in re Poole	5	17.34
Feb. 6—	“ Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , Passages of Witnesses.....	6	30.00
“—	“ J. V. Nugent, Sheriff..	6	40.00
17—	“ Joseph Peters	12	9.65
“—	“ J. V. Nugent, Sheriff..	12	19.00
“—	“ Thomas Howlett.....	12	4.00
Mar. 2—	“ George Mackinson, Passage of Prisoners)	13	68.40
Ap. 12—	“ J. V. Nugent, (Sheriff)	62	5.00
21—	“ Ditto, do.	81	50.00
May 15—	“ William Collins:.....	91	1.62
22—	“ Benjamin Sweetland...	94	35.61
24—	“ William Burke	94	20.00
25—	“ J. V. Nugent.....	95	7.00
“—	“ John R. Jeans	95	15.75
“—	“ P. Leary, (Car-hire) ...	95	4.00
“—	“ James Finn do.....	95	4.00
“—	“ J. V. Nugent, (Sheriff)	95	100.00
30—	“ J. Martin, N. C. Court	96	10.00
“—	“ J.V. Nugent, for Witnesses	96	83.55
June 6—	“ Timothy Mitchell.....	102	20.00
12—	“ George Simms.....	104	60.00
14—	“ John White.....	106	11.08
“—	“ George Simms.....	106	9.23
“—	“ Timothy Mitchell.....	106	15.00
“—	“ H. T. Forward.....	109	8.20
“—	“ John R. Jeans.....	109	11.00
“—	“ Richard Spence	109	9.16
27—	“ Owners of steamer <i>Ariel</i> , Passages	111	78.50
“—	“ John Garvey.....	111	18.00
Carried forward....			\$806.71

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on Account of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

		Warrant.	
	To amount brought forward		\$806.71
July 3—	“ Garland C. Gaden	156	9.70
5—	“ John Hayward	157	53.30
12—	“ Thomas Butler	164	13.92
Aug. 29—	“ Wm. V. Whiteway	185	72.67
Sept. 5—	“ John V. Nugent, Sheriff	191	50.00
12—	“ Owners of steamer <i>Ariel</i>	198	6.00
16—	“ Patrick Hogan, refresh- ments for Jurors	199	41.21
Sep. 16—	“ Patrick Donnelly, Har- bor Grace	199	1.62
“—	“ Patk. Murphy, Catalina	199	2.89
28—	“ John Collins, S. Circuit	204	6.00
“—	“ Luke Fallon	204	7.30
30—	“ Joseph Hartery	249	6.00
“—	“ Patrick Leary, Car-hire	249	32.00
Oct. 16—	“ Archibald Emerson, N. Circuit	261	366.90
30—	“ William Collins	267	8.04
Nov. 3—	“ Sergeant Kenna	269	12.60
17—	“ John V. Nugent, Sheriff	273	50.00
23—	“ George Henry Emerson, S. Circuit	278	45.35
25—	“ H. T. Forward	279	16.65
28—	“ Michael Coady, Consta- ble, Bay Bulls	280	4.00
Dec. 5—	“ John White, Trinity . . .	285	2.77
“—	“ Jonathan Martin	285	11.00
	Carried forward		<u>\$1,625.01</u>

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on Account of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions, for the year ended 31st December, 1865—(Continued.)

		Warrant.	
	To amount brought forward....		\$1,625.01
Dec. 8—	“ James Hearn.....	288	4.00
15—	“ John Murphy.....	292	9.50
“—	“ John O’Neil, on N. Circuit	292	50.40
19—	“ Richard Grant.....	297	20.00
23—	“ John R. Jeans.....	301	20.80
“—	“ J. V. Nugent, Sheriff	301	80.00
			<hr/> <hr/>
			\$1,809.71

Saint John's Newfoundland, }
 31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on account of Unforeseen Contingencies, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

		Warrant.	
Jan. 14—	To amount paid Commissary Moore, for		
	Ammunition for Police, No. 4	4	\$9.40
Mar. 29—	“ Gas Company, for lamps		
	at Engine House	17	101.61
April 25—	“ R. R. W. Lilly, engrossing		
	Records, 1864	83	115.39
“—	“ Brooking & Co., freight		
	&c., of Parliamentary		
	Papers	83	18.48
May 6—	“ Mrs. Spillan, Washing		
	Towels, Secretary's Office	8 ² / ₇	3.00
30—	“ R. R. W. Lilly, travelling		
	expenses to Fortune		
	Bay	96	46.15
July 6—	“ G. & J. Lash, account		
	Cable Ball	162	15.20
“—	“ John Canning, 40 Cam-		
	bists	162	6.40
12—	“ Joseph Peters	164	3.30
“—	“ Israel McNiel	164	6.00
“—	“ R. R. W. Lilly, compiling		
	Records	164	161.54
21—	“ William Coughlan, Car-		
	hire	168	2.00
Aug. 5—	“ Doctor McKen, on Hos-		
	pital Commission	176	21.00
“—	“ Doctor Stabb Ditto	176	21.00
“—	“ Doctor Crowdy Ditto	176	21.00
“—	“ Doctor Henry Shea Do	176	21.00
Sept. 2—	“ G. & J. Lash, account		
	intended Ball	188	40.00
12—	“ Owners of Steamer <i>Ariel</i>	198	3.00
16—	“ Charles Rendell, Heart's		
	Content, account Atlan-		
	tic Cable	199	64.80
Brought forward			\$680.30

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on Account Unforeseen Contingencies, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

		Warrant.	
	To amount brought forward		\$680.30
Sep. 30—	“ Owners of Steamer <i>Diamond</i> , Passage Northward	245	400.00
Oct. 9—	“ Timothy Mitchell, Car-hire to Heart's Content.	254	12.00
“—	“ Colonial Express Company, charge on packages from Halifax	254	3.05
25—	“ W. D. Morrison	263	00.50
“—	“ J. & W. Whiteford, Clock for Secretary's Office	280	13.00
“—	“ Attorney General, paid Constables, proceeding to Fortune Bay	356	8.00
	Chairman of Board of Works, account of Clam Cove Grave Yard	11	34.00
	Israel McNeil, account Public Wharf Carbonear A. Shea, account Delegation to Canada	106	14.00
	Commissioners of Pumps at Broad Cove	196	461.54
	Chairman of Board of Works, account Pumps and Tanks	271	56.00
	Chairman of Board of Works, account Long Pond Gut	295	13.85
	Chairman Board of Works, account Pumps and Tanks	348	20.52
	Chairman Board of Works, account Pumps and Tanks	256	14.38
	Chairman Board of Works, Pumps & Tanks	161	15.00
			\$1,746.14

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on Account of Coroners for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

		Warrant.	
Jan. 21—	Amount paid	Joseph Skea, M. D., 10 Inquests.....No. 5	\$172.00
Mar. 2—	“	Thomas Winter..... 13	11.08
16—	“	John Lewis..... 16	18.17
29—	“	John Wilcox..... 17	12.51
Ap. 15—	“	Ditto, do..... 77	12.62
May 6—	“	George Skelton..... 87	8.76
15—	“	Benjamin Sweetland.... 91	10.31
24—	“	Joseph Shea, 7 Inquests 94	131.75
June 12—	“	John Wilcox..... 104	21.78
14—	“	Philip Levisconte..... 106	17.08
23—	“	John Laurence 109	21.50
30—	“	John Stephenson..... 153	10.00
July 5—	“	Jos. Peters, 3 Inquests 157	48.00
15—	“	J. Fitzgerald, 2 Inquests 168	34.00
25—	“	John O'Neil 172	8.00
29—	“	John Peyton..... 174	53.29
Aug. 5—	“	John Lewis..... 176	9.50
Sept. 3—	“	Josiah Blackburn..... 191	12.10
7—	“	Joseph Shea, 5 Inquests 195	92.70
16—	“	George Skelton..... 199	18.50
28—	“	James Murphy..... 204	11.50
Oct. 9—	“	Joseph Peters..... 254	15.50
30—	“	Michael Howley..... 267	35.20
Nov. 11—	“	Joseph Shea, 8 Inquests 271	157.70
Dec. 15—	“	James Murphy..... 292	11.50

\$955.05

Saint John's Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure for Carrying out Crown Lands Act, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

			Warrant.	
Jan. 21—	To amount paid	Patrick Leary, Car-hire.No.5		\$16.00
Feb. 6—	“	John A. Whiteford.... 6		6.00
“—	“	Thomas Byrne 6		66.70
17—	“	G. W. Hierlihy 12		44.00
Mar.31—	“	E. M. J. Delaney 19		9.60
Ap. 18—	“	Michael Kelly 78		108.23
21—	“	Thomas Mockler 81		37.33
25—	“	John W. English 83		23.08
June 5—	“	James Harney..... 100		100.10
July 1—	“	Wm. Henry Warren ~ 154		343.27
10—	“	G. W. Hierlihy 163		52.00
Sept. 2—	“	Thomas Byrne 188		37.35
23—	“	Patrick Bryan..... 202		20.00
Oct. 30—	“	William Christian 267		121.54
Dec. 5—	“	John T. Oakley 285		17.50
30—	“	William Henry Warren 352		250.00
				\$1,162.60

Saint John's, Newfoundland;) }
 31st Dec., 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure under Executive Responsibility, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

		Warrant.	
Mar. 29—	To amount paid Geo. Webber, expenses at Trinity on Poor Service.....No.17		\$8.00
“—	“ Sundry payments to Chairman of Board of Works, on account of Wall at McBride's Hill. ..		1,560.55
Sep. 14—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, account Public Wharf at Portugal Cove, Sundry payments.....		1,939.74
Dec. 30—	“ John Oldferd, as Settler on land, Bonavista Bay. 350		20.00
“—	“ James Campbell..... 353		50.00
			<u>\$3,578.29</u>

E. D. SHEA,

Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
 31st December, 1865. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on Account Circuit Courts, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

		Warrant.	
Feb. 6—	To amount paid Philip Hutchings, account 1854	No. 6	\$4.83
May 3—	“ Judge Robinson, Table Money, N. Circuit	86	69.23
July 5—	“ Ruben Bemister, hire of Store for Court House	165	21.00
Aug. 24—	“ Judge Robinson, allowance on S. Circuit	181	230.17
“—	“ George Simmas, Clerk, Southern Circuit Court	181	184.62
“—	“ John Stephenson, Sheriff, Southern District	181	170.17
“—	“ John Stephenson, for Prosecutions	181	46.15
“—	“ Crier of S. C. Court...	181	69.23
Sept. 6—	“ Chief Justice Hoyles on Northern Circuit	193	230.77
“—	“ Lewis W. Emerson, Clerk of N. C. Court...	193	120.00
“—	“ G. C. Gaden, Sheriff N. District	193	120.00
“—	“ Ditto, do. for Prosecutions	193	92.31
“—	“ Crier of N. C. Court...	193	69.23
“—	“ John O'Neil, Supplies for Police	195	15.00
			\$1,443.91

Saint John's Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on Account of Crown Lands Act, 7th Victoria, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

		Warrant.	
Mar. 2—	To amount paid Chairman of Board of Works	No. 13	\$428.00
“—	“ Sergeant Major Gilligan, account Governor's Flag	13	48.46
16—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, S. G. Office...	16	40.00
29—	“ Ditto, do. G. House	17	19.00
31—	“ Sergeant Major Gilligan	19	2.00
Apr. 18—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, G. House.....	76	187.00
“—	“ Union Bank, Mrs. Westcott's, Pension to 31st March, 12 months....	77	144.00
“—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, Govt. House...	80	62.00
27—	“ Ditto do. G. House	84	78.00
May 15—	“ Ditto do. G. House	91	110.00
30—	“ Ditto do. G. House	99	161.00
“—	“ Ditto do. S. G.'s. O.	99	40.00
June 6—	“ Ditto do. G. House	102	27.00
12—	“ Ditto do. do.	104	30.00
30—	“ Sergeant Gilligan, account Flag.....	153	7.50
July 3—	“ Maurice Casey.....	156	32.00
5—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, G. House.....	160	154.00
16—	“ Ditto, do.	165	381.00
25—	“ Ditto, do.	172	30.00
29—	“ Ditto, do.	174	30.00
Aug. 5—	“ Ditto, do.	179	60.00
29—	“ Ditto, do.	185	90.57
Sept. 30—	“ Sergeant Major Gilligan, account Governor's Flag	205	7.50
Brought forward....			\$2,169.03

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure on account of Crown Lands Act, 7th Victoria, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)

		Warrant.	
	To amount brought forward....		\$2169.03
Oct. 6—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, Govt. House ..	252	127.00
9—	“ Ditto Ditto ..	265	365.00
16—	“ Ditto, Ditto ..	261	11.09
“—	“ Ditto, S.G.O. ..	261	67.80
Nov. 3—	“ Ditto, G. House ..	269	212.08
28—	“ Ditto, Ditto ..	283	41.40
Dec. 20—	“ Union Bank, on account Mrs. Wescott's Pension, to 30th Sept	299	72.60
30—	“ Sergeant Gilligan, account Government Flag	346	8.14
“—	“ Chairman of Board of Works, Govt. House ..	348	313.82
			<u>\$3,387.96</u>

Saint John's, Newfoundland,) }
 31st Dec., 1865.

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of expenditure of Miscellaneous Votes in Supply Act, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

		Warrant.	
Mar. 31—	Paid Doctor Bunting, Medicine for Dis-	trict, 1 quarter.....No.19	\$11.54
	“ “	Doctor Fraser Ditto 19	11.54
	“ “	Widow Chancey, 1 quar-	
		ter's Pension..... 19	46.25
	“ “	Widow Dunn, Ditto 19	34.75
	“ “	Widow Buckley Ditto 19	29.00
Ap. 21—	“ “	Patrick Burke..... 81	47.00
	“ “	Thomas J. Keogh..... 81	120.00
	“ “	F. B. T. Carter, account	
		of Delegation to Canada 81	692.50
	“ “	Ambrose Shea Ditto 81	692.50
May 6—	“ “	President Agricultural	
		Society, account of Flax	
		Growing..... 87	200.00
24—	“ “	B. Sweetland, account of	
		Education at Labrador 94	100.00
June 30—	“ “	Doctor Bunting, District	
		Medicines, 1 quarter.. 153	11.54
	“ “	Doctor Renouf, do. 2	
		quarters..... 153	23.08
	“ “	Widow Chancey, quar-	
		ter's Pension..... 153	46.25
	“ “	Widow Dunn Ditto 153	34.75
	“ “	Widow Buckley Ditto 153	29.00
Sept. 6—	“ “	J. & A. Bartlett..... 193	300.00
7—	“ “	Rev. J. S. Peach, account	
		Wesleyan Cemetery... 195	400.00
30—	“ “	Widow Chancey, Qtr.	
		Pension 205	46.25
	“ “	Widow Dunn, Do. 205	34.75
	“ “	Widow Buckley, Do. 205	29.00
	“ “	Doctor Bunting, 1 Qtr.	
		Medicine 205	11.54
	“ “	Doctor Fraser, 2 Qtrs.	
		Medicine 205	23.08
		Carried forward....	\$2,974.32

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

*Of expenditure of Miscellaneous Votes in Supply Act, for the year ended
31st December, 1865.—(Continued.)*

		Warrant.	
	To amount brought forward.....		\$2974.32
Nov.21—	“ John Boggin, Phoenix Company, Address	277	108.00
Dec.30—	“ Widow Chancey, Qtr. Pension	346	46.25
“—	“ Widow Dunn Qtr. Pension	346	34.75
“—	“ Widow Buckley Ditto	346	29.00
“—	“ Doctor Bunting, 1 Qtr. Medicine	346	11.54
“—	“ Doctor Fraser, 1 Ditto	346	11.54
“—	“ Doctor Renouf, 2 Ditto	346	23.08
“—	“ Doctor Crowdy, 4 Ditto	346	46.25
“—	“ F.B. T. Carter, Attorney General, expenses Con- solidating Laws	346	900.00
			\$4,184.73

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on Account of Weights and Measures Act, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

		Warrant.	
May	5—To amount paid Bowring, Brothers....	No.86	\$6.03
"	" " Inspector.....	86	9.65
"	" " John R. Hughes.....	86	3.50
"	" " T. S. Dwyer, 6 months' Salary, due in February	86	46.16
July	7— " T. S. Dwyer, 6 months' salary	157	46.16
Dec.	27— " Bowring, Brothers....	304	196.30
	30— " T. S. Dwyer, adjusting Weights, &c.	355	1.10
"	" " T. S. Dwyer, 6 months' salary	355	46.15
			\$355.05

Saint John's, Newfoundland,) }
 31st Dec., 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on account of Labrador Court, for the year ended 30th December, 1865.

		Warrant.	
May 22—	Paid John E. Pike, account, hire of Cruiser.....	No. 94	\$100.00
25—	“ James Tobin, hire of Brass Gun	95	8.00
June 5—	“ Thomas McMurdo for Medicine	100	13.50
Sept. 9—	“ John E. Pike, account hire of Cruiser	201	280.00
“—	“ Jonas Burchase, Bailiff.	201	207.69
23—	“ Benj. Sweetland, Judge	202	923.08
“—	“ John E. Pike, account hire of Cruiser.....	202	254.31
Nov. 21—	“ John E. Pike, balance of Contract	277	967.31
			<u>\$2,753.89</u>

Saint John's Newfoundland, }
 31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

*Of Expenditure on account of Protection of the Fisheries, for the year ended
31st December, 1865.*

Warrant.

Sept. 9—	Paid	Capt. Stanton, for hire of Schooner.	
		<i>Brilliant</i>	No.196 \$893.36
12—	“	Stephen March.....	198 923.08
30—	“	Henry Knight.....	249 400.00
Oct. 16—	“	John March.....	259 216.00
			\$2,432.44
			\$2,432.44

Saint John's Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

*Of Expenditure on account of Protection of Sheep Act, for the year ended
31st December, 1865.*

Warrant.

Aug. 26—	To amount paid	Patrick Dean, Witless Bay, killing 27 dogs..	No.181	\$13.50
Sept. 12—	"	Charles Rendell, Heart's Content, 18 dogs.....	198	9.00
"	"	Police of Carbonear, 35 dogs	198	17.50
Oct. 9—	"	Police, Harbor Grace, 80	254	40.00
16—	"	Joseph Goodland, Bonavista, 25 dogs.....	259	12.50
30—	"	Cyrus V. Wood, Grand Bank, 9 dogs.....	267	4.50
Nov. 3—	"	Michael Coady, B. Bulls, 15 Dogs	269	7.50
Dec. 2—	"	Samuel Cose, Aquaforte, 7 dogs	284	3.50
5—	"	Wm. Ryan, Ferryland, 2 dogs.....	285	1.00
8—	"	Nicholas Jeans, Brigus, 33 dogs	288	16.50
"	"	Stephen Reed, Ditto, 3 dogs.....	288	1.50
"	"	John Ringwood, Brigus, 27 dogs.....	288	13.50
"	"	Patrick Dean, Witless Bay, 4 dogs.....	288	2.00
"	"	Matthew O'Rielly, Port-de-Grave, 41 dogs	288	20.50
11—	"	Michael Power, Caplin Bay, 2 dogs.....	289	1.00
"	"	John Sullivan, Ferryland, 14 dogs	289	7.00
19—	"	John Garvey, Harbour Breton, 17 dogs.....	297	8.50
23—	"	Edward Brien, Cat's Cove, 36 dogs.....	301	18.00
30—	"	Thomas Gatheral, Ferryland District, 10 dogs	305	5.00
				\$202.50

405 dogs killed.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on account of Encouragement of Bank Fishery, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Warrant.

Oct. 6—	Paid Owners of Schooner <i>Leo</i>	No.252	\$268.00
25—	“ Charles Murphy.....	263	236.00
“—	“ Frederic J. Wyatt....	265	324.00
Nov.17—	“ Job, Brothers & Co....	273	284.00
			<u>\$1,112.00</u>

Saint John's, Newfoundland, }
 31st Dec., 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

STATEMENT OF COPPER COINAGE, 1865.

Dr.

	Warrant.
May 3—To amount paid Union Bank.....No.86	\$2635.33
12— " A Shea, Wharfage.... 90	2.80
Aug.24— " J. & G. Dicks 181	3.60
	\$2,641.73
	\$2,641.73

Cr.

By amount received from the Union Bank for half-pence, .....£160 0 0 stg.	\$737.70
“ from Mr. Stabb, £340	
stg. at 20 per cent \$1408.60	
Less amount paid Mr. Knight 46.15	
	1362.45
	1362.45
Total to credit of Colony, account Copper Currency	\$2100.15
Saint John's, Newfoundland, } 31st Dec., 1865. }	

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on account of Encouragement of Mackrel Fishery, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Warrant.

Dec. 19—To amount paid John Butler, Port-de-Grave	No. 298	\$153.00
		<u> </u>
		<u><u>\$153.00</u></u>

Saint John's Newfoundland, }
 31st December, 1865. }

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Postal Returns.

DR.	<i>The Post Master General in account Current with the</i>	
To Balance from last year's account.....		\$2,097.87
To Amount of Inland Postages.....	\$2,559.91	
" Newfoundland proportion of British Postages.....	2,547.13	
" Postage on Loose and Way Letters	183.12	
" Postage on Letters posted at St. John's, for city delivery	32.79	
" Postage on Ship Letters	4.65	
	<hr/>	5,327.60
" British Packet Postages collected	3,070.95	
Deduct postage on Unclaimed Letters returned to England, &c.	93.89	
	<hr/>	2,977.06
To amount Postage Stamps sold		3575.90
" Balance Money Order Commission Account		82.73
" Amount received for use of Private Letter Boxes	194.40	
" Received for Late Letter Fees ..	16.76	
" of Fees received on Foreign Letters delivered by the Letter Carrier in St. John's.....	19.78	
	<hr/>	230.94
		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$14,292.10

Postal Returns.

Government, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

CR.

By Amount paid into the Commissariat, on		
“ account of British Postages.....		\$4,752.00
“ The Receiver General, for Inland		
Postages, &c.....		4,964.99
“ Postage on Official Correspondence.....		904.34
“ Discount on Postage Stamps sold		178.80
“ Ship Letter Gratuities.....		1.79
“ Telegraph Company's Account..		62.28
“ Remitted the American Bank Note Company, New York, being amount of account for New Postage Stamp Plates and Labels... \$793.00		
“ Post-Master General's travelling expenses to the United States.. 346.00		
	<hr/>	1,139.00
“ Balance		\$2,288.90

\$14,292.10

JOHN DELANEY,

Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,

Accountant.

Postal Returns.

Statement Shewing the Amount of Inland and Colonial Proportion of British Postages, collected during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Harbor Grace Post Office	\$477.89	
Carbonear "	220.13	
Brigus "	250.95	
Trinity "	95.11	
Benavista "	35.61	
Greenspond "	30.54	
Fogo "	32.50	
Twillingate "	53.80	
Bay Bulls "	7.75	
Ferryland "	30.92	
Placentia "	46.35	
Burin "	10.80	
Harbor Breton "	26.50	
Burgeo "	26.76	
La Peile "	15.73	
Little Placentia "	17.00	
Way Offices "	24.88	
		\$1,403.22
St. John's Post Office, viz :—		
Inland Postages	1,156.69	
Proportion of B. Package Postages	2,547.13	
Postage on Loose and Way Letters	183.12	
" on Letters posted at Saint		
John's, for City Delivery	52.79	
Postage on Ship Letters	4.66	
		3,924.38
		\$5,327.60

JOHN DELANEY,
Post Master General.

J. HEALY,
Accountant.

Postal Returns.

Statement shewing the Amount collected for British Packet Postages, during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Harbor Grace Post Office	\$445.91	
Carbonear "	197.39	
Brigus "	85.36	
Trinity "	36.16	
Bonavista "	11.97	
Greenspond "	32.09	
Fogo "	25.29	
Twillingate "	50.78	
Bay Bulls "	8.96	
Ferryland "	13.15	
Placentia "	27.44	
Burin "	27.29	
Harbor Breton "	51.84	
Burgeo "	38.19	
La Poile "	27.99	
Little Placentia "	12.61	
Way Offices "	23.37	
		<hr/>
		\$1,116.39
St. John's General Post Office		1,954.56
		<hr/>
		<u>\$3,070.95</u>

JOHN DELANEY,
Post Master General.

J. HEALY,
Accountant.

Postal Returns.

Dr.

Postage Stamp Account for the

Jan. 1.—To Postage Stamps on hand, this date,
viz:—

At the General Post Office..	\$571.00	
Outport Ditto ..	190.26	

761.26

Dec. 31.— “ Postage Stamps received from
the Secretary's Office,—

Of old issue	2,770.00	
Of new issue.....	2,830.00	

\$5,660.00

\$6,361.26

Postal Returns.

Year ended 31st December, 1865.

CR.

Dec. 31.—By amount of Postage Stamps sold, viz :

At the General Post Office \$2,911.70

At Outport Ditto .. 664.20

————— 3,575.90

“ “ of Stamps on hand, this date, viz :

At the General Post Office 2,311.85

At the Outport Post Offices 473.51

————— 2,785.36

—————
\$6,361.26
—————

JOHN DELANEY,

Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,

Accountant.

Postal Returns.

Statement shewing the amount collected for British Packet and Inland Postages, and for Postage Stamps sold, during the year ended 31st December, 1865,

Name of Office.	Stamps sold.	British Postage.	Inland Postage.	Total.
HarborGrace Post Office	\$398.60	\$445.91	\$477.89	\$1,322.40
Carboncar "	10.00	197.39	220.13	427.52
Brigus "	45.00	85.36	250.95	381.31
Trinity "	14.40	36.16	95.11	145.67
Bonavista "	.....	11.97	35.61	47.58
Greenspond "	29.80	32.09	30.54	92.43
Fogo "	.....	25.29	32.50	57.79
Twillingate "	.....	50.78	53.80	104.58
Bay Bulls "	.....	8.96	7.75	16.71
Ferryland "	.....	13.15	30.92	44.07
Placentia "	27.30	27.44	46.35	101.09
Burin "	.....	27.29	10.80	38.09
Harbor Breton "	31.80	51.84	26.50	110.14
Burgeo "	11.40	38.19	26.76	76.35
LaPoile "	.....	27.99	15.73	43.72
Little Placentia "	.....	12.61	17.00	29.61
Way Offices "	95.90	23.97	24.88	144.75
	664.20	1,116.39	1,403.22	3,183.81
St. John's "	2,911.70	1,964.56	3,924.38	8,790.64
	\$3,575.90	\$3,070.95	\$5,327.60	\$11,974.45

JOHN DELANEY,
Post Master General.

J. HEALY,
Accountant.

Postal Returns.

Statement in detail shewing the amounts paid to Post-Masters, Way-Masters, Clerks and Assistants connected with the Post Office Department, in Newfoundland, also the names of Contractors and the amounts paid for Mail transportation, during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
St. John's, G.P.O.	John Delaney	Postmaster General	\$1385.00
	James Healy	Chief Clerk	600.00
	John Freeman	Second Clerk	462.00
	James Furlong	Third Clerk	277.00
	George Lilly	Assistant	93.00
	Eliza Solomon	Do.	231.00
	George Gaden	Letter Carrier	231.00
	Patrick Burke	Late Messenger	47.00
	Catherine Mulloy	Cleaning Office, &c.	93.00
Harbor Grace	Andrew Drysdale	Post Master	231.00
"	Jonathan Martin	Letter Carrier	47.00
Carbonear	Nicholas Nichole	Postmaster	208.00
Brigus	Sarah Stentaford	Postmistress	162.00
Trinity	Ann Cross	"	116.00
Placentia	Mary Morris	"	70.00
Bonavista	John Lawrence	Postmaster	70.00
Fogo	James Fitzgerald	"	70.00
Twillingate	J. J. Pearce	"	70.00
Bay Bulls	Martin Williams	"	70.00
Ferryland	John Morry	"	70.00
Trepassey	John Devereaux	"	70.00
Little Placentia	Alexander Burke	"	70.00
Harbor Breton	Thomas Birkett	"	70.00
Burin	Thomas Winter	"	70.00
Burgeo	Francis A. Parsons	"	47.00
Greenspond	William Lang	"	47.00
Garnish	George Snelgrave	Way Master	19.00
St. Mary's	James Murphy	"	19.00
Salmonier	William Hurley	"	19.00
Port-de-Grave	Matthew O'Rielly	"	19.00
King's Cove	Michael Murphy	"	19.00
New Perlican	Francis Howell	Postmaster	47.00
Harbor Main	Joanna Brick	Way Mistress	19.00
Carried forward			\$5,138.00

Postal Returns.

Statement in detail skewing the amounts paid to the Post Masters, Way Masters, Clerks and Assistants, &c.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
Brought forward.....			\$5,138.00
Oderin	James Murphy....	Way Master	19.00
Old Perican	William Christian..	"	19.00
Bay Roberts	James Fitzgerald..	"	19.00
Black Head.....	William Butt.....	"	19.00
Portugal Cove....	Margaret Dooley..	Way Mistress	19.00
La Poile.....	F. A. Reid.....	Way Master.....	19.00
Catalina.....	John Jeans.....	"	19.00
Hermitage Bay ..	Martha Francis...	Way Mistress	19.00
Grand Bank.....	Jonathan Hickman	Way Master	19.00
Lamaline	James Pittman....	"	19.00
Bay-de-Verds.	Elias Picco.....	"	19.00
Channell	John Hooper.....	"	19.00
Island Cove.....	John Grane.....	"	19.00
Hant's Harbor...	Thomas Smith....	"	6.00
Topsail.....	James Moyes.....	"	9.37
Fortune	Doctor Haddock..	"	9.50
Cat's Cove	Thomas O'Brien ..	"	4.75
Hollorood	John Veitch	"	4.75
St. John's.....	George Gaden....	Attending to Pillar Letter Boxes ...	70.00
"	James Furlong ...	Newspaper Agent.	93.00
Harbor Grace	Andrew Drysdale .	Office Rent and Gas Light	100.00
			\$5,682.37

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Accountant.

Postal Returns.

*Statement shewing the Names of Contractors, and the amounts paid for Mail
'transportation, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.*

NAMES.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
George Makinson.	Carriage of Mails in Conception Bay per Steamer	\$1,153.84
John Collins	“ Between Placentia and Burin	692.32
Peter Coleman	“ New Perlican and Trinity'...	784.64
William White....	“ Garnish and Harbor Breton..	507.72
Patrick Murphy...	“ Little Placentia & Merasheen	392.28
Robert Ford	“ Bonavista and Greenspond ..	276.92
Patrick Ryan	“ Ferryland and Trepassey....	184.60
C. W. Evans.....	“ Garnish and Fortune.....	180.00
John Butler.....	“ Do. and Burin	140.72
James Coady.	“ St. John's and Ferryland....	152.32
Thomas Singleton/	“ Trinity and Bonavista.....	138.48
David Walsh	“ Carbonear and Bay-de-Verds.	230.76
James Fitzgerald...	“ Trinity and King's Cove.....	175.36
James Tilley	“ Grates Cove and Perlican...	230.76
Daniel Sullivan....	“ Carbonear and Perlican.....	129.24
James Peddle.....	“ St. Mary's and Salmonier ...	92.32
Matthew O'Rielly.	“ Brigus and Port-de-Grave....	69.24
Joanna Brick....	“ “ and Harbor Main.....	69.24
James Fitzgerald..	“ “ and Bay Roberts.....	69.24
Alexander Burke...	“ Great and Little Placentia ..	46.16
William Pink	“ Harbor Breton and Burgeo..	736.16
Thomas Sullivan..	“ St. Kyran's and Paradise....	230.76
Michael Power....	“ Placentia and Paradise	19.48
Michael Synnott...	“ Do. and St. John's	276.92
William Coughlan.	“ Do., Do.	400.00
“	“ St. John's, Carbonear & P. Cove	1020.00
John Harris.....	“ Harbor Breton and Hermitage	138.48
John Crane.....	“ Harbor Grace and Island Cove	73.84
		8,550.00
Louis John.....	Winter Service between St. John's and Greenspond.....	150.46
John Day.....	Do. “ G. Pond & Twillingate	160.00
		\$8,861.26

JOHN DELANEY, *Post Master General.*
J. HEALY, *Accountant.*

Postal Returns.

Statement of Money Order transactions with the United Kingdom and the British Provinces, for the year ended 31st December, 1865, shewing the number and amount of Orders issued and paid, the amount of Commission collected, and the Offices in operation.

	Orders issued.			Orders paid.		Totals.	
	No.	Amount.	Commis- sion.	No.	Amount.	No. Or- ders is- sued & paid.	Amount Or- ders issued and paid.
Bonavista..	1	\$9.60	\$00.24	.....	.....	1	9.60
Brigus	27	481.32	11.76	.....	.....	27	481.32
Burgeo....	1	19.20	00.48	1	\$10.86	2	30.06
Burin	3	82.44	1.92	2	67.20	5	149.64
Carbonear..	14	384.00	5.52	.....	.....	14	384.00
Greenspond	1	7.68	00.24	1	48.00	2	55.68
Hr. Grace	48	960.30	22.08	1	10.08	49	970.38
Hr. Breton	1	9.60	00.24	.....	.....	1	9.60
Placentia ..	1	26.40	00.72	1	27.36	2	53.76
Twillingate	5	139.20	3.12	.....	.....	5	139.20
Trinity	1	12.32	0.48	.....	.....	1	12.32
Bay Bulls..	...	.....	.....	1	32.64	1	32.64
	103	2,132.06	46.80	7	196.14	110	2,328.20
St. John's ..	487	8,437.26	210.48	110	2,346.46	597	10,783.72
	590	10,569.32	257.28	117	2,542.60	707	13,111.92
The United Kingdom	506	9,062.42	232.56	62	1,398.64	568	10,461.06
Canada ...	34	721.46	10.32	17	254.04	51	975.50
Nova Scotia	46	706.84	13.20	36	862.72	82	1,569.56
P. E. Island	4	78.60	1.20	2	27.20	6	105.80
	590	10,569.32	257.28	117	2,542.60	707	13,111.92

JOHN DELANEY,
Post Master General.
J. HEALY,
Accountant.

Postal Returns.

Report of all cases occurring within the year ended 31st December, 1865, foundland, shewing the particulars of each case, and stating the

Name of applicant or sender.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Contents.	Address of Letters, &c.
				Name.
W. S. Green ...	St. John's ...	Jan. 1865	Not stated	Rv. Mr. Phelps
Jabez Tilly ...	Old Perlican	Feb., 1865	£1 0 0	Simon Avery
John Forbes ...	North Sydney, C.B.	Nov., 1864	Not stated	Mrs. Montgomery
A. Drysdale ...	Harbor Grace	April, 1865	Promissory Note....	N. Stabb & Sons
Mrs. Biggelyd..	Gaultois ...	May, 1865	Not stated	Mrs. Biggelyd
Secy. G. P. O. London ...	London ...	.....	"	Brooking & Co.
Ditto ...	Ditto	Aug., 1863	Newspapers	Chisholm & Chancey ..
Thomas Cooney	St. John's ...	March, 1865	M'ney Order for £3 stg	Bridget Cooney
E. L. Moore ...	London ...	Jan. 9, 1865	Printed Music.....	E. L. Moore..
J. Hall.....	St. John. N.B.	Dec. 21, 1864	Not stated	The Governor
John Lindberg..	St. John's ...	June 13, '65	Ex. for £25	Wm. Backstrom
Secy. G. P. O. London ...	"	" 14, 1865	Two half sovereigns	Mrs. Wm. Diamond
R. J. Kent ...	"	Mar. 21, '65	M'ney Order for 1/1s 6dstg	W. J. Carrigan
Ditto	"	July 21, '65	Not stated	"
Patk. Devereux	Harbor Grace	Oct. 21, 1865	"	Robt. Dawson
R. W. Moody ..	St. John's ...	Sept. 19, '65	Half Sovereign and Photogr'ph	Miss Moody ..

Postal Returns.

of application for missing Letters, &c., sent and received by Post in New- result of the proceeding instituted thereon by the Department.

Letters, &c.	Evidence of Loss.	Whether Registered or not.	Remarks.
St. John's ..	Not received	Not registered	Letter delivered to address.
" ..	"	"	Ditto
" ..	"	Registered ..	Ditto
" ..	"	Not registered	No trace of this Letter.
" ..	"	"	Letter delivered to address.
" ..	"	"	Letter missent from London to the United States, received here by return Packet and delivered to Messrs. Brooking & Co.
" ..	"	"	No trace.
Waterford ..	"	"	Returned as unclaimed letter from London, and delivered to the writer.
St. John's ..	"	"	Not posted at London
St. Peter's ..	"	"	Letter delivered to address.
New York..	"	"	Ditto
London ...	"	"	No trace of this letter.
Dublin	"	"	Letter duly delivered to address.
"	"	"	Ditto
Bridgewater N. S.	"	"	This Letter, having the name of the town only on the address, was sent to England, whence it was received as an unclaimed Letter, and returned to the writer.
London	"	"	No trace of this Letter.

JOHN DELANEY, *Post Master General.*
J. HEALY, *Accountant.*

Crown Lands.

Surveyor General's return of
Dr. CASH ACCOUNT WITH THE

1865.

Jan. 1—	To paid balance due Surveyor General from 1864.....	£2 11 6	\$11.55
22—	“ Cash returned to A. O. Hayward, error in G. Gardiner's grant of Brigus....		5.24
June 16—	“ M. Kelly, D. S. for Survey	12 6	2.90
“—	“ Cash for 1 Desk lock.....		00.25
“—	“ Ditto, for 1 Telegram.....		00.25
			<u>\$20.19</u>
July 25—	“ Cash deposited in Receiver General's hands, as per Receipt, viz		454.75
	Cheques,—J. & W. Boyd, £17 6 3 \$69.25		
	“ C. F. Bennett, 11 10 9 46.15		
	“ Alex. McKay, 5 15 5 23.08		
	“ Jos. Little, 11 5 0 45.00		
			<u>45 17 5 183.48</u>
	Notes.....	67 0 0	268.00
	Silver.....	0 16 4	3.27
			<u>£113 13 9 \$454.75</u>
			<u>\$474.94</u>

Crown Lands.

receipts, for Grants, Licenses, &c.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Cr.

1865.

Feb. 1—	By Cash from Alexander McKim, for licence to search for Minerals.....	£5 0 0	\$23.08
Mar. 3—	“ C. F. Bennett, for ditto	5 0 0	23.08
14—	“ Garrett Dooley, for ditto	5 0 0	23.08
May “—	“ Capt. Fitzgerald, ditto	5 0 0	23.08
April 18—	“ Wm. Boyd, 3 ditto	15 0 0	69.25
June 13—	“ K. McLea & Sons, ditto	5 0 0	23.08
July 5—	“ C. F. Bennett, 2 ditto	10 0 0	46.15
“—	“ Alexander McKay, 1 ditto on account G. Makinson, Harbor Grace.....	5 0 0	23.08
“—	“ J. Roob 3 ditto on account Thos. Bayac, Halifax, N. S.....	15 0 0	69.25
	14 licenses of search £5 stg.	70 0 0	323.13
25—	“ This amount proceeds of grants issued from Jan., 1st, to date as per grant account.....		151.81
			<u>\$474.94</u>

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
July 25th, 1866. }

JOHN H. WARREN,
Surveyor General.

Examined and found correct

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Crown Lands.

Return of Grants issued and amount

DATE OF GRANT WHEN ISSUED.	NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF GRANT.	ACRES.	RODS.	PERCHES.	VCL. OF REGISTRY.	FOLIO.
	John Lois	Nov. 5, 1864	19	1	36	10	113
	Patrick Gorman.....	Dec. 30, 1864	30	0	0	11	2
Feb. 2, 1865.	Esaw Butler.....	June 13, 1863	19	0	32	9	104
	Right Revd. Dr. Field.....	" 22, 1864	6	0	35	11	3
3,	Joshua Parsons.....	Nov. 25, 1863	5	1	24	10	27
	John Furlong.....	Jan. 29, 1864	7	3	27	10	65
4,	Chairman Board of Education...	" 11, 1865	"	3	24	11	4
11,	Thomas Foley.....	May 12, 1864	4	2	25	10	87
Mar. 16,	Moses Gosso	.....	6	3	12	.....	.....
	James Walsh } Delivered to	" " 1864	2	1	36	10	38
	Charles Mugford } G. W. R.	April 11, 1864	1	2	6	0	70
	John Murray } Hierlihy, D. S.	May 12, 1864	"	0	12	0	41
23,	Nicholas Furlong.....	Jan. 29, 1864	9	2	25	0	30
April 7,	Richard Ridout.....	Dec. 27, 1862	1	3	20	9	137
12,	Patrick Ryan.....	April 11, 1865	8	0	0	11	20
20,	George and Edward Churchill...	Nov. 30, 1864	1	2	0	10	130
24,	Peter Power.....	Oct. 23, 1863	16	1	34	9	127
25,	George W. Carter	Aug. 15, 1863	43	2	20	0	0
	John Bradshaw.....	May 13, 1865	1	1	10	10	123
	Michael St. John.....	Mar. 29, 1863	3	2	0	10	77
June 1,	Wm. Batten & Bros.....	Nov. 14, 1864	4	2	26	10	135
	T. Lawlor, per A. O. Hayward..	May 22, 1865	7	2	20	11	24
	Wm. Squarey (2 grants)	Nov. 25, 1863	21	3	32	9	66
15,	Charles Earl.....	Oct. 26, 1863	3	0	1	9	83
July 6,	George Chard.....	May 18, 1865	2	1	34	11	28
10,	James Peyton.....	July 10, 1865	0	0	0	0	34
12,	John Tarahan.....	June 30, 1865	1	0	5	0	25
	John Eales.....	" 30, 1865	2	1	15	0	32

Crown Lands.

of same, from Jan. 1st to July 15th, 1865.

WHERE SITUATE.	NO. OF GRANT.	DOLLARS AND CENTS.	
Lower Island Cove, Bay-de-Verde	2060	\$8.53	
Branscomb's Hill, St. John's....	2090	10.40	
Salmon Cove, Port-de-Grave....	1786	8.00	Less 5s. 10d., account Dep. Surveyor
Bay Verdes.....	2088	00.20	
Harbor Grace.....	1975	2.88	Less 5s. 10d., " "
Great Placentia.....	2035	3.80	Less 5s. 10d., " "
Channel.....	2091	.....	Free
Point Mall, Little Placentia	2010	2.90	
Spaniard's Bay .....	.....	3.47	Less 5s. 10d., account Dep. Sur.
Riverhead, Harbor Grace	2002	1.15	Less 5s. 10d., " "
Port-de-Grave	1984	1.16	Less 5s. 10d., " "
Harbor Grace.....	2001	1.15	Less 5s. 10d., " "
Great Placentia	1996	4.60	
South Shere, Conception Bay ...	1758	1.15	
Logy Bay	2108	4.60	
Portugal Cove	2071	3.50	
Branch, St. Mary's Bay.....	1866	8.00	
Topsail .....	.....	10.15	Less \$3.50 previously paid.
Great Placentia	2109	1.15	
Cut's Cove, Conception Bay	1729	1.75	Less 5s. 10d., account Dep. Sur.
Salmon Cove	2067	2.90	Less 5s. 10d., " "
St. John's	2110	3.85	
Harbor Grace.....	1990	11.55	Less 10s. 8d., " "
Bay Roberts	1861	1.50	Less 5s. 10d., " "
Bonavista.....	2112	1.15	
Twillingate	2119	2.90	
St. John's, Pennywell Road	2114	45.00	
"	2117	20.76	
		\$168.15	\$16.34
	Less..	16.34	
		\$151.81	

Crown Lands.

Return of Grants issued and amounts

Date when issued	Name of Grantee.	Date of Grant.	Contents.			Volume.	Folio.
			A.	R.	P.		
1865.							
August 21	John Costigan.....	Feb. 10, 1865	14			11	33
" "	Thomas Newman Hunt.....	Aug. 19, "	7	1	36		41
Sept. 23	John Ryan.....	Sept. 20, "	32				51
October 13	Thomas Foley.....	June 1, 1863	47	1	35	9	128
" 18	Patrick Moore.....	Aug. 16, 1865	3	0	19	11	56
" "	Robert Miller.....	Aug. 29, "	2	0	24		44
" 21	James Saint.....	Oct. 10, "	35	3	26	11	57
" 23	Mark Rockwood.....	Mar. 29, "		2	24		19
" "	William Mengher.....	Mar. 6, "	5				16
" 24	William Arnold.....	Oct. 24, "	2	2	28		28
Nov. 17	John Curlew.....	Mar. 27, 1862	1	2	34	9	103
" 23	Rev. Charles Palarret.....	Sept. 1865	46	0	10	11	52
" "	Ditto.....	Aug. 26, "	1	0	10	11	53
" "	Ditto.....	Aug. 26, 1864	10	1	10	11	60
" 24	Moses Nowel.....	April 26, "	7	0	6	10	90
" 29	Mary James & Sons.....	Sept. 26, 1865	2	2	0	11	36
" 30	Matthew Slade.....	Nov. 23, "	25	3	25	11	61
" "	James Byrne.....	Sept. 17, 1863	10			10	94
December 1	Matthew Carew.....	Nov. 27, 1865	23	2	2	11	65
" 16	A. O. Hayward.....	Aug. 30, 1865	9	0	10	11	63
" "	James Hiscock.....	Aug. 3, "	17	2	0	11	69
" "	Rev. C. Palarret.....	Aug. 17, "	9	0	0	11	71
" 19	John Hart and Brothers.....	Dec. 24, 1864	22	3	28	11	84
" "	William Sinnott.....	Dec. 19, 1865	14			11	87
			374	3	22		

Crown Lands.

of same, from July 16th, to December 30th, 1865.

WHERE SITUATE.	NO. OF GRANT.	DOLLARS AND CENTS.	
Nagle's hill, St. John's district ..	2118	\$31.50	Accounted for in 1864 account.
Burgeo	2120	4.00	
Mount Pearl, St. John's district ..	2143	32.87	Less \$6.00 paid G. Webber, arrears of rent.
Brigus	1950	26.00	Less \$6.00 paid J. Green, March 1848, deposit.
Harbor Grace ..	2134	1.50	Less 1.00 account Dep. Surveyor.
Topsail ..	2126	7.50	Less \$5.78 pr. account to Mr. Nond.
Bonavista ..	2145	17.35	Less \$2 50 account Dep. Surveyor.
Heart's Content ..	2099	1.16	
Harbor Grace ..	2103	2.43	Less \$1.16 account Dep. Surveyor.
Greenspond ..	2146	1.50	
Bareneed, Conception Bay ..	1728	1.16	Less \$1.16 " "
Topsail ..	2140	22.35	Less \$1.16 " "
Ditto ..	2139	1.25	Less \$1.16 " "
Ditto ..	2138	5.25	Less \$1.16 " "
Harbor Grace, South Side ..	2006	3.00	Less \$1.16 " "
Hant's Harbor ..	2111	1.50	Less \$1.16 " "
Chambarlain's, S. S. Con. Bay ..	2149	12.50	Less \$1.16 " "
Cupids Ditto ..	1844	4.90	Less \$1.16 " "
Salmonier ..	2159	9.53	
Topsail ..	2167	4.50	Less \$1.16 " "
Ditto ..	2172	8.70	Less \$1.16 " "
Ditto ..	2177	4.35	Less \$1.16 " "
Old Perlican ..	2089	9.80	
Topsail Road, St. John's ..	2193	7.00	
		\$215.62	\$36.10
		36.10	
		\$179.52	

Customs' Returns.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT OF DUITABLE GOODS IMPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1865, SHEWING THE AGGREGATE QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF THE VARIOUS ARTICLES, AND AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED THEREON.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
		Dollars and Cents.	Dollars and Cents.
Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry, viz., in bottles in casks	Dozens 1,742½ Gallons 28,078	.....	\$418.20 2,246.24
Animals, viz., Horses.. Oxen and Cows.... Sheep, Swine and Calves.....			
Apples	Barrels		
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef, and Sausages	Cwts. 85 2 20	.....	169.64
Beef, (salted and cured)	Barrels		
Biscuit	Cwts. 39,479	.....	2,395.61
Butter	" 3,314 2 14	.....	2,444.32
Cheese	" 37 2 0	.....	49.50
Chocolate and Cocoa..	Lbs. 19,759	.....	399.29
Cigars.....	M. 139 1-5	.....	367.49
Coals (carried to account of Water Company.)	Tons		
Coffee.....	Lbs. 160,946	.....	3,299.19
Confectionery	" 148 1 4	.....	489.34
Feathers.....	" 32,672	.....	655.64
Flour	Barrels 100	.....	36.00
Fruit (dried)	Lbs. 160,978	.....	4,829.34
Lumber	Feet		
Molasses	Gallons 775,358	.....	38,767.90
Oatmeal and Indian Meal.....	Barrels 17	.....	2.16
Pork	" 112	.....	82.80
Salt	Tons 28,283	.....	3,393.96
Shingles			
Carried forward..			\$6,046.62

Customs' Returns.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT OF DUITABLE GOODS IMPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1864.— (Continued.)

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.
		Dollars and Cents.	Dollars and Cents.
Spirits, viz., Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and undefined Spirits..	Gallons 14,572¾	Brought forward	\$60,046.62
Cordials	" 1,342 5-12	.....	17,487.30
Rum	" 105,884½	.....	966.54
Sugar, viz., Refined..	Cwt. 1,550 2 14	.....	63,530.70
Unrefined	" 8,437 3 1	.....	4,918.09
Bastard..	" 234 2 1	.....	16,706.77
Tea, viz., Souchong, Congou, and Bohea	Lbs. 474,432	.....	562.82
All other sorts	" 4,293	.....	37,954.56
Timber	Tons		429.30
Tobacco (Manufact'd)	Lbs. 353,515	.....	24,287.88
Stems.....	"		
Vinegar	Gallons 1,938½	.....	116.92
Wines, viz., in bottles	" 437	.....	629.28
Not in bottles, viz., Port, Madeira, Hock and Burgundy	" 3,657	.....	4,388.40
Sherry	" 2,901	3708.60	2,552.30
Claret and other Wines	" 4,037	.....	1,081.50
Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, enumerated, to pay duty at the rate of 5½ per cent		359,216.10	19,756.8.
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described		1,548,673.10	170,354.26
TOTALS..			\$425,800.13

Custom House, St. John's, }
30th day of Dec., 1865. }

JOHN KENT,
Receiver-General.

Customs' Returns.

DR. CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF
YEAR ENDED THE

1864.		
Jan. 1—To Outport Balances, viz:—		
Greenspond	\$565.13	
Trinity	507.29	
Harbor Grace	11,134.90	
Little Placentia	23.08	
Harbor Breton	17.22	
Gaultois	2,613.37	
LaPoile	1,230.35	
Labrador	4,876.29	
		\$20,967.63
Dec. 30—Duties, viz:—		
Saint John's	319,625.09	
Outports	106,175.04	
		425,800.13
Local Distillation		1,709.12
Duty on Coals		5,143.67
Light Dues, viz:		
St. John's	12,795.25	
Outports	8,609.34	
		21,404.59
Surcharges		33.31
Water Rates		3,221.04
Fines and Forfeitures		45.67
Quarantine Fees		4.93
Duties on Copy Right		5.20
Cape Race Light Tolls		33.03
Outport Balances, viz:		
Twillingate	122.90	
Placentia	41.24	
Burin	33.86	
St. Lawrence	9.33	
Burgeo	8.28	
LaPoile	9.26	
		224.87
		<u>\$478,593.19</u>

Custom-House, St. John's, Newfoundland, }
20th day of December, 1865. }

Customs' Returns.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE
31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1865. CR.

1865—Jan. 1—By Outport Balances, viz.		
Twillingate	\$00.98	
Placentia	00.93	
LaManche	3.44	
Burgeo	20.54	\$25.87
Luties, Copyright		10.55
Board, Revenue		153.54
Cape Race Light		30.94
Dec. 30—Drawbacks, St. John's	6,108.84	
Return Duties	551.66	
Over Entries	505.39	
Incidentals	1,369.68	8,535.57
Drawbacks, Outports	31.23	
Return Duties	34.48	
Over Entries	68.63	
Incidentals	441.36	575.70
Salaries, viz.,		
Reserved	1,680.00	
St. John's Officers	8,730.47	
“ Tidewaiters	5,049.19	
“ Boatmen	2,584.69	
“ Excise	120.00	18,164.35
Outport Officers	12,363.85	
“ Tidewaiters	696.90	
“ Boatmen	1,213.29	
“ Labrador	1,337.79	15,611.83
Inspector of Outport Stations		673.93
Treasury, viz.:		
Cash	236,029.91	
Bonds	182,974.52	419,004.43
Outport Balances, viz.,		
Fogo	202.85	
Trinity	10.22	
Carbonear	945.00	
Harbor Grace	12,644.29	
Bay Roberts	00.10	
Little Placentia	6.00	
Channel	5.80	
Labrador	1,992.22	
		15,806.48
		<u>\$478,593.19</u>

I Certify that the foregoing Account is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN KFNT, Receiver General.

Examined and found correct,

E. D. SHEA, Financial Secretary.

Customs' Returns.

TOTAL VALUE, IN DOLLARS AND CENTS, OF THE IMPORTS
AND EXPORTS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND,
FROM AND TO EACH COUNTRY, IN THE YEAR 1865.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.
United Kingdom.....	\$1,958,925.00	\$1,625,738.00
Jersey	162,267.00	23,918.00
Canada	416,721.00	114,328.00
Nova Scotia.....	435,650.00	61,413.00
New Brunswick.....	9,274.00	5,479.00
Prince Edward Island.....	68,900.00	6,267.00
British West Indies.....	134,791.00	284,115.00
Malta .....	.....	10,205.00
Hamburg	243,620.00	65,152.00
Spain	27,018.00	784,451.00
Portugal	42,301.00	907,466.00
Italy.....	.....	101,581.00
Sicily	5,972.00	22,960.00
Ionian Isles.....	.....	17,906.00
United States.....	1,677,855.00	527,218.00
Foreign West Indies.....	164,286.00	119,403.00
Brazil.....	.....	813,796.00
St. Peter's	18,023.00	1,609.00
	\$5,299,603.00	\$5,493,005.00

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Animals, viz :		No.	.....
Horses	Nova Scotia.....	60	.....
		No.	.....
Oxen and Cows ..	Nova Scotia.....	3021	.....
	P. E. Island.....	105	.....
	St Peters	5	.....
		3131	.....
		No.	.....
Sheep	Nova Scotia.....	4285	.....
	P. E. Island.....	132	.....
	St. Peters.....	5	.....
		4422	.....
		No.	.....
Swine	Nova Scotia.....	129	.....
	P. E. Island.....	5	.....
		134	.....
		\$722.00	.....
Apothecaries' Ware ..	U. Kingdom	161.00	.....
	U. States	161.00	.....
		\$883.00	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
No. 60	No. 60	\$5760	\$96.00	
No. 3021	No. 3021	\$72504	\$24.00	
105	105	2520	"	
5	5	120	"	
3131	3131	\$75144		
No. 4285	No. 4285	\$10284	\$2.40	
132	132	317	"	
5	5	12	"	
4422	4422	\$10613		
No. 129	No. 129	\$619	\$4.80	
5	5	24	"	
134	134	\$643		
\$722	\$722	\$722	Declared.	\$79.49
161	161	161	"	17.67
\$883	\$883	\$883		\$97.16

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Medicine.....	U. Kingdom	\$6021	.....
	Jersey	195	.....
	Canada	1252	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	433	.....
	U. States	2350	.....
	St. Peters.....	18	.....
		\$10269	.....
Arms and Ammunition, viz. Lead Shot }		Cwts.	
	U. Kingdom.....	988	.....
	Jersey	20	.....
	Canada	1	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	20	.....
		1029	.....
Gunpowder.....		Lbs.	
	U. Kingdom	69971	.....
	Jersey	720	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	580	.....
		71271	.....
Guns		\$	
	U. Kingdom	4113	.....
	Jersey	144	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	88	.....
		\$4345	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$6021	\$6021	\$6021	Declared.	\$331.08
195	195	195	"	10.69
1252	1252	1252	"	68.88
433	433	433	"	23.82
2350	2350	2350	"	129.23
18	18	18	"	00.96
\$10269	\$10269	\$10269		\$564.66
Cwts.	Cwts.		Declared.	\$639.82
988	988	\$5812	"	13.73
20	20	125	"	00.53
1	1	5	"	14.92
20	20	136	"	
1029	1029	\$6084		\$669.00
Lbs.	Lbs.		Declared.	\$858.30
69971	69971	\$7802	"	14.47
720	720	131	"	10.64
580	580	97	"	
71271	71271	\$8030		\$883.41
\$4113	\$4113	\$4113	Declared.	\$452.31
144	144	144	"	15.84
88	88	88	"	9.68
\$4345	\$4345	\$4345		\$477.83

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Bacon and Hams	U. Kingdom	Cwt. 115 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cwt.
	Jersey	6	.....
	Canada	20	.....
	Nova Scotia	97	.....
	P. E. Island	85	.....
	Hamburg	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
	U. States	803	2
		1206	2
Beef	U. Kingdom	Brls. 756	Brls.
	Canada	206	.....
	Nova Scotia	758	.....
	U. States	4912	33
			6632	33
Beer and Cider in bottles	U. Kingdom	Dozen. 1352	.....
	Jersey	186	.....
	Nova Scotia	200	.....
	St. Peters	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
			1742 $\frac{1}{2}$

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwts. 115 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cwts. 115 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$2190	\$19.00	
6	6	114	"	\$11.88
20	20	240	12.00	
97	97	1164	"	
85	85	1020	"	
79 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	1435	18.00	157.76
805	805	7245	9.00	
1208	1208	\$13408		\$169.64
Brls. 756	Brls. 756	\$14364	\$19.00	
206	206	1442	7.00	
758	758	5306	"	
4945	4945	34615	"	
6665	6665	\$55727		
Dozen. 1352	Dozen. 1352	\$1622	\$1.20	\$324.48
186	186	223	"	44.64
200	200	240	"	48.00
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	"	1.08
1742 $\frac{1}{2}$	1742 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2090		\$418.20

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Beer and Cider in casks.	U. Kingdom	Gals. 24385	.....
	Jersey	1827	.....
	Canada	400	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1088	.....
	P. E. Island.....	184	.....
	U. States	22	.....
	St. Peters.....	16	.....
		27922	.....
Bread	U. Kingdom.....	Cwts. 1796	Cwt.
	Jersey	1626	.....
	Canada	924	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	244	.....
	P. E. Island.....	6	.....
	Hamburg.....	32115	3575
	U. States	269	29
St Peters	94	.....
		37074	3604

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Gal. 24385	Gal. 24385	\$12193	\$00.50	\$1963.28
1827	1827	658	00.36	146.16
400	400	96	00.24	32.00
1088	1088	261	"	87.04
184	184	44	"	14.72
22	22	5	"	1.76
16	16	4	"	1.28
27922	27922	\$13261		\$2246.24
Cwts. 1796	Cwts. 1796	\$5388	\$3.00	\$113.28
1626	1626	4878	"	79.62
924	924	2772	"	9.12
244	244	732	"	10.71
6	6	18	"	00.36
32115	35690	142760	4.00	2158.58
269	298	894	3.00	18.24
94	94	282	"	5.72
40678	40678	\$157724		\$2395.61

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Bricks	U. Kingdom	M. 116 $\frac{3}{4}$	M.
	Jersey	13	.....
	Canada	2	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	8	.....
	Hamburg.....	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
	U. States	64	.....
	St. Peters.....	1	.....
		468 $\frac{1}{4}$	25
Butter	U. Kingdom	C. Q. L. 553 2 15	C. Q. L.
	Jersey	140 3 15	.....
	Canada.....	3591 3 15	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	5310 0 0	.....
	P. E. Island.....	22 0 0	.....
	Hamburg.....	2614 1 13	85 2 14
	St. Peters.....	139 2 13	.....
	U. States	5871 3 0	36 3 0
		18243 0 0	122 1 14

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
M. 116 $\frac{3}{4}$	M. 116 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$927	Declared.	\$102.08
13	13	72	"	7.92
2	2	10	"	1.10
8	8	49	"	5.46
288 $\frac{1}{2}$	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	1722	"	189.38
64	64	294	"	32.34
1	1	10	"	1.10
493 $\frac{1}{4}$	493 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$3084		\$339.38
C. Q. L. 553 2 15	C. Q. L. 553 2 15	\$10519	\$19.00	\$393.39
140 3 0	140 3 0	2674	"	45.18
3591 0 0	3591 0 0	68229	"	
5310 0 0	5310 0 0	100890	"	
22 0 0	22 0 0	418	"	
2699 3 27	2699 3 27	40500	15.00	1996.76
139 2 0	139 2 0	2650	19.00	8.99
5908 2 0	5908 2 0	88627	"	
18365 1 14	18365 1 14	\$314507		\$2444.32

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Cabinet Wares	U. Kingdom	\$3315	.....
	Jersey	12	.....
	Canada	209	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	452	.....
	Hamburg.....	420	.....
	Sicily	17	.....
	U. States	4878	\$128
	St. Peters.....	39	.....
		\$9342	\$128
Candles.....		Lbs.	
	U. Kingdom	6944	.....
	Jersey	856	.....
	Canada	120	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2535	.....
	U. States	59705	.....
	St. Peters	395	.....
		70555	.....
Cheese		C. Q. L.	
	U. Kingdom	137 0 0	.....
	Jersey	6 0 0	.....
	Canada	8 0 0	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	23 0 0	.....
	Hamburg.....	11 2 0	.....
	U. States	425 0 0	.....
		610 2 0	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$3315	\$3315	\$3315	Declared.	\$364.63
12	12	12	"	1.32
209	209	209	"	22.96
452	452	452	"	49.76
420	420	420	"	46.16
17	17	17	"	1.82
5006	5006	5006	"	550.54
39	39	39	"	4.26
\$9470	\$9470	\$9470		\$1041.45
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Declared.	\$110.31
6944	6944	6944	"	11.58
856	856	856	"	1.32
120	120	120	"	33.77
2535	2535	308	"	849.36
59705	59705	7722	"	5.98
395	395	54	"	
70555	70555	\$9204		\$1012.32
C. Q. L.	C. Q. L.			
137 0 0	137 0 0	\$2740	\$20.00	26.40
6 0 0	6 0 0	120	"	7.92
8 0 0	8 0 0	96	12.00	
23 0 0	23 0 0	276	"	
11 2 0	11 2 0	161	14.00	15.18
425 0 0	425 0 0	4250	10.00	
610 2 0	610 2 0	\$7643		\$49.50

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Coffee	U. Kingdom.....	Lbs. 107130	Lbs.
	Jersey	392	.....
	Canada	3862	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	11060	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	112	.....
	U. States.....	8219	60
	F. W. Indies.....	31132	.....
	St. Peters.....	241	.....
		162148	60
Confectionery	U. Kingdom	C. Q. L. 120 0 10	.....
	Jersey	11 0 0	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	6 2 23	.....
	Hamburg.....	0 2 0	.....
	U. States	10 0 0	.....
			148 1 5
Cordage and Cables ...	U. Kingdom	Cwts. 8926	.....
	Jersey	388	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	54	.....
	Hamburg.....	200	.....
	U. States	94	.....
	St. Peters.....	6	.....
			9668

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs. 107130	Lbs. 105868	\$14998	\$00.14 cts.	\$2174.07
392	392	55	"	8.28
3862	3862	541	"	177.24
11060	11060	1548	"	241.15
112	112	16	"	2.24
8279	8279	1159	"	168.75
31132	31132	4358	"	622.64
241	241	34	"	4.82
162208	160946	\$22709		\$3299.19
C. Q. L. 120 0 10	C. Q. L. 120 0 10	\$2882	\$24.00	\$396.23
11 0 0	11 0 0	264	"	36.30
6 2 23	6 2 23	160	"	22.14
0 2 0	0 2 0	12	"	1.65
10 0 0	10 0 0	240	"	33.02
148 1 5	148 1 5	\$3558		\$489.34
Cwts. 8926	Cwts. 8926	\$76202	Declared.	\$4191.13
388	388	3831	"	210.62
54	54	491	"	27.02
200	200	1732	"	95.26
94	94	1279	"	70.40
6	6	50	"	2.76
9668	9668	\$83585		\$4597.19

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Corks and Corkwood...	U. Kingdom	Cwt. 19	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	9	.....
	Portugal.....	185	.....
		213	
Corn, Grain, viz : Oats.....	U. Kingdom	Bushels. 12	.....
	Canada.....	140	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	10555	.....
	P. E. Island.....	62265	.....
		72972	
Barley	Nova Scotia.....	Bushels. 43	.....
	P. E. Island.....	5710	.....
	Hamburg.....	118	.....
		5871	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwt. 19	Cwt. 19	\$237	Declared.	\$13.05
9	9	41	"	2.23
185	185	486	"	26.69
213	213	\$764		\$41.97
Bshls. 12	Bshls. 12	\$4	\$00.36	
140	140	50	"	
10555	10555	3800	"	
62265	62265	22415	"	
72972	72972	\$26269		
Bshls. 43	Bshls. 43	\$22	00.50	
5710	5710	2855	"	
118	118	271	Declared.	\$14.92
5871	5871	\$3148		\$14.92

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Oatmeal.....	U. Kingdom.....	Barrels. 355	.....
	Canada	1493	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	265	.....
	P. E. Island.....	70	.....
	Hamburg.....	7	.....
	U. States.....	198	.....
		2388	
Pease	U. Kingdom.....	Barrels. 45	.....
	Jersey	5	.....
	Canada	2763	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	10	.....
	Hamburg.....	86	.....
	U. States	434	.....
	St. Peters.....	2	.....
		3345	
Indian Corn.....	U. Kingdom	Bushels. 12	.....
	Canada	512	.....
	U. States	3638	.....
	St. Peters.....	5	.....
			4167

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Brls. 355	Brls. 355	\$1775	\$5.00	\$1.32
1493	1493	7465	"	"
265	265	1325	"	"
70	70	350	"	"
7	7	35	"	00.84
198	198	990	"	"
2388	2388	\$11940		\$2.16
Brls. 45	Brls. 45	\$202	\$4.50	\$2.88
5	5	23	"	"
2763	2763	6907	2.50	5.00
10	10	25	"	"
86	86	469	Declared.	25.75
434	434	1953	4.50	1.57
2	2	6	Declared.	00.34
3345	3345	\$9585		\$35.54
Bushels. 12	Bushels. 12	\$9	\$00.72	
512	512	369	"	
3638	3638	2619	"	
5	5	3	"	
4167	4167	\$3000		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Corn Meal.....	Canada.....	Brls. 995	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	127	.....
	U. States.....	3213	.....
		4335	
Flour.....	U. Kingdom.....	Brls. 168	.....
	Jersey.....	28	.....
	Canada.....	47952	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3455	.....
	New Brunswick.....	80	.....
	P. E. Island.....	27	.....
	Hamburg.....	100	.....
	U. States.....	192178	784
	St. Peters.....	1211	.....
	245199	784	
Bran.....	U. States.....	Bags. 1111	.....
Cholate and Cocoa....	U. Kingdom.....	Lbs. 16007	.....
	Jersey.....	112	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2770	.....
	U. States.....	706	.....
	St. Peters.....	164	.....
	19759		

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Brls. 995	Brls. 995	\$2985	\$3	
127	127	381	"	
3213	3213	9639	"	
4335	4335	\$13005		
Brls. 168	Brls. 168	\$840	\$5	
28	28	140	"	
47952	47925	239760	"	
3455	3455	17275	"	
80	80	400	"	
27	27	135	"	
100	100	500	"	\$36.00
192962	192962	964810	"	
1211	1211	6055	"	
245983	245983	\$1229915		\$36.00
Bags. 1111	Bags. 1111	\$778	\$00.70	
Lbs. 16007	Lbs. 16007	\$1921	\$00.12	\$323.75
112	112	13	"	2.24
2770	2770	332	"	55.40
706	706	85	"	14.62
164	164	20	"	3.28
19759	19759	\$2371		\$399.29

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Clocks and Watches...	U. Kingdom.....	\$16	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	25	.....
	U. States.....	367	.....
		\$408	
Coals		Tons.	
	U. Kingdom	9899	.....
	Jersey	10	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	25494	.....
	St Peters	13	.....
U. States	93	.....
		35509	
Earthenware	U. Kingdom	\$12931	.....
	Jersey	971	.....
	Canada	120	.....
	St. Peters.....	7	.....
		\$14038	
Feathers		Lbs.	
	Spain	850	.....
	Portugal.....	80	.....
	Sicily	1596	.....
	U. States	30146	.....
		32672	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$16	\$16	\$16	Declared.	\$1.77
25	25	25	"	2.75
367	367	367	"	40.35
\$408	\$408	\$408		\$14.87
Tons.	Tons.	\$24747	\$2.50	
9899	9899	25	"	
10	10	63735	"	
25494	25494	33	"	
13	13	232	"	
93	93			
35509	35509	\$88772		
\$12931	\$12931	\$12931	Declared.	\$1422.34
971	971	971	"	106.90
120	120	120	"	13.16
7	7	7	"	00.75
\$14038	\$14038	\$14038		\$1544.08
Lbs.	Lbs.	\$102	\$00.12	17.00
850	850	9	"	1.60
80	80	191	"	34.12
1596	1596	3618	"	602.92
30146	30146			
32672	32672	\$3920		\$655.64

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.		
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	
Fishing Tackle	U. Kingdom	\$101602	.....
	Jersey	5813	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	511	.....
	U. States	12	.....
	St. Peters.....	277	.....
		\$108215		
Fish, viz : Dry Cod	Nova Scotia.....	Qtls.		
		3580		
Do. Herring	Canada	Boxes.		
		390	.....
		Nova Scotia.....	140
		U. States	300
		830		
Oysters.....	Nova Scotia.....	Bushels.		
		150	.....
		P. E. Island.....	350
		U. States	3
		503		

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$101602	\$101602	\$101602	Declared.	\$5588.12
5813	5813	5813	"	319.73
511	511	511	"	28.11
12	12	12	"	00.66
277	277	277	"	15.24
\$108215	\$108215	\$108215		\$5951.86
Qtls.	Qtls.			
3580	3580	\$12530	\$3.50.	
Boxes.	Boxes.			
390	390	\$195	\$00.50	
140	140	70	"	
300	300	150	"	
830	830	\$415		
Bshls.	Bshls.			
150	150	\$112	\$00.75	
350	350	263	"	
3	3	2	"	
503	503	\$377		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Fruit, Dried.....		Lbs.	Lbs.
	U. Kingdom.....	119543	.....
	Jersey	6427	.....
	Canada.....	1250	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1295	.....
	Spain.....	17515	1057
	Portugal.....	4179	.....
	Sicily	459	.....
	U. States	8552	.....
	St Peters	701	.....
		159921	1057
Do. Apples and Plums..		Brls.	Brls.
	Canada	31	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	563	.....
	U. States	722	55
	P. E. Island.....	6	.....
	St. Peters.....	8	.....
		1330	55

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs.	Lbs.			
119543	119543	\$11954	\$00.10	\$3586.29
6427	6427	643	"	192.81
1250	1250	125	"	37.50
1295	1295	129	"	38.85
18572	18572	1857	"	557.16
4179	4179	418	"	125.37
459	459	46	"	13.77
8552	8552	855	"	256.56
701	701	70	"	21.03
160978	160978	\$16097		\$4829.34
Brls.	Brls.			
31	31	\$62	\$2.00	
563	563	1126	"	
777	777	1554	"	
6	6	12	"	
8	8	16	"	
1385	1385	\$2770		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Fruit Other Sorts.....	U. Kingdom	\$213	.....
	Canada	46	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	68	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	68	.....
	Spain.....	55	.....
	Portugal.....	530	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	140	.....
	Sicily	51	.....
	U. States	158	.....
			\$1329
Glassware	U. Kingdom.....	\$3386	.....
	Jersey	102	.....
	Canada	87	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	6	.....
	Hamburg.....	943	.....
	U. States.....	4092	.....
	St Peters	82	\$232
		\$8698	\$232

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$213	\$213	\$213	Declared.	\$23.43
46	46	46	"	5.06
68	68	68	"	7.49
68	68	68	"	7.54
55	55	55	"	6.03
530	530	530	"	58.30
140	140	140	"	15.44
51	51	51	"	5.63
158	158	158	"	17.44
\$1329	\$1329	\$1329		\$146.36
\$3386	\$3386	\$3386	Declared.	\$372.46
102	102	102	"	11.18
87	87	87	"	9.61
6	6	6	"	00.68
1175	1175	1175	"	129.34
4092	4092	4092	"	450.09
82	82	82	"	9.02
\$8930	\$8930	\$8930		\$982.38

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Hardware, 11 per cent.	U. Kingdom	\$71459	.....
	Jersey	3093	.....
	Canada	738	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1157	.....
	P. E. Island.....	185	.....
	U. States	13675	\$17
	St. Peters.....	18	.....
		\$90325	\$17
Do. 5½ per cent.....	U. Kingdom.....	\$50592	.....
	Jersey	1749	.....
	Canada	217	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	100	.....
	U. States	664	.....
	St. Peters.....	12	.....
		\$53334	
India Rubber, Manu- factures of..... }	U. Kingdom.....	\$1025	.....
	Jersey	55	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	32	.....
	U. States	302	\$207
			\$1414	$207

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$71459	\$71459	\$71459	Declared.	\$7860.37
3093	3093	3093	"	340.22
738	738	738	"	81.15
1157	1157	1157	"	127.19
185	185	185	"	20.33
13692	13692	13692	"	1506.19
18	18	18	"	1.98
\$90342	\$90342	90342		\$9937.43
\$50592	\$50592	\$50592	Declared.	\$2782.55
1749	1749	1749	"	96.24
217	217	217	"	11.98
100	100	100	"	5.50
664	664	664	"	36.50
12	12	12	"	00.66
\$53334	\$53334	\$53334		\$2933.43
\$1025	\$1025	\$1025	Declared.	\$112.65
55	55	55	"	6.05
32	32	32	"	3.52
509	509	509	"	55.96
\$1621	\$1621	\$1621		\$178.18

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Lard	U. Kingdom	Cwts. 1	.....
	Canada	11	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	29	.....
	P. E. Island.....	15	.....
	Hamburg.....	9	.....
U. States	52	.....
		117	
Lead	U. Kingdom.....	Cwt. 557	.....
	Jersey	20	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	4	.....
		581	
Lead, Paint.....	U. Kingdom.....	Cwt. 1703	.....
	Jersey	38	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	13	.....
	U. States	2	.....
		1756	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwt. 1	Cwt. 1	\$9	\$9.00	
11	11	99	"	
29	29	261	"	
15	15	135	"	
9	9	105	Declared.	\$11.56
52	52	676	13.00	
117	177	\$1285		\$11.56
Cwt. 557	Cwt. 557	\$3074	Declared.	\$338.14
20	20	101	"	11.10
4	4	29	"	3.15
581	581	\$3204		\$352.39
Cwt. 1703	Cwt. 1703	\$9598	Declared.	\$1055.87
38	38	291	"	31.94
13	13	43	"	4.80
2	2	7	"	00.79
1756	1756	\$9939		\$1093.40

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Leatherware	U. Kingdom	\$185905	.....
	Jersey	9035	.....
	Canada	11520	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	4161	.....
	New Brunswick.....	11	.....
	P. E. Island.....	1599	.....
	Hamburg.....	25690	\$5132
	U. States	33629	165
	St. Peters.....	635	.....
			\$272185	$5297
Meat and Poultry	U. Kingdom.....	\$35	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	19368	.....
	P. E. Island.....	5806	.....
	U. States .....	.....	\$1252
		\$25209	\$1252

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$185905	\$185905	\$185905	Declared.	\$20449.55
9035	9035	9035	"	993.84
11520	11520	11250	"	1267.26
4161	4161	4161	"	457.91
11	11	11	"	1.21
1599	1599	1599	"	175.89
30822	30822	30822	"	3390.46
33794	33794	33794	"	3717.29
635	635	635	"	69.79
\$277482	\$277482	\$277482		\$30523.20
\$35	\$35	\$35	Declared.	
19368	19368	19368	"	
5806	5806	5806	"	
1252	1252	1252	"	
\$26461	\$26461	\$26461		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Miscellaneous Articles .	U. Kingdom	\$22910	.....
	Jersey	552	.....
	Canada	616	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1611	.....
	P. E. Island.....	22	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	23	.....
	Spain.....	239	.....
	Portugal.....	141	.....
	Hamburg.....	269	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	123	.....
	Sicily	16	.....
	U. States	7854	\$154
	St. Peters.....	114	.....
			\$34490	$154
Ditto Ditto, Free..	U. Kingdom	\$5106	.....
	Jersey.....	232	.....
	Canada	434	.....
	Nova Scotia	1623	.....
	P. E. Island.....	236	.....
	U. States	1592	.....
		\$9223	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$22910	\$22910	\$22910	Declared.	\$2520.17
552	552	552	"	60.71
616	616	616	"	67.73
1611	1611	1611	"	177.20
22	22	22	"	2.40
23	23	23	"	2.47
239	239	239	"	26.32
141	141	141	"	15.51
269	269	269	"	29.63
123	123	123	"	13.47
16	16	16	"	1.80
8008	8008	8008	"	880.93
114	114	114	"	12.54
		\$34644		\$3810.90
\$5106	\$5106	\$5106	Declared.	
232	232	232	"	
434	434	434	"	
1623	1623	1623	"	
236	236	236	"	
1592	1592	1592	"	
		\$9223		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Molasses	U. Kingdom	Gals. 2555	Gals.
	Canada	835	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	43329	.....
	P. E. Island.....	100	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	402278	12983
	U. States	11298	264
	F. W. Indies.....	287857	37863
	St. Peters.....	2514	.....
		750766	51110
Oakum.....	U. Kingdom.....	Cwt. 685	.....
	Jersey	11	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	4	.....
		700	
Oil, viz :— Linseed	U. Kingdom	Gals. 11628	.....
	Jersey	487	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	100	.....
		12215	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Gals. 2555	Gals. 2555	\$767	\$00.30	\$127.75
835	835	250	"	41.75
43329	43329	12999	"	2166.45
100	100	30	"	5.00
415261	355869	124578	"	17793.45
11562	11562	3469	"	578.10
325720	358594	97716	"	17929.70
2514	2514	754	"	125.70
801876	775358	\$240563		\$38767.90
Cwts. 685	Cwts. 685	\$3605	Declared.	\$198.32
11	11	60	"	3.30
4	4	19	"	1.06
700	700	\$3684		\$202.68
Gals. 11628	Gals. 11628	8651	Declared.	\$951.69
487	487	383	"	42.12
100	100	86	"	9.46
12215	12215	\$9120		\$1003.27

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Oil, viz :— Olive	U Kingdom	Gals. 295	.....
	Jersey	104	.....
	Spain	570	.....
	Portugal	1842	.....
	Sicily	56	.....
		2867	
Do. Cod Liver.....	U. Kingdom	T. H. G. 0 2 54	.....
Do. Kerosene.....	Canada	Gals. 458	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	13	.....
	U. States	46453	.....
		46924	
Paper, Manufactures of.	U. Kingdom	\$20086	.....
	Jersey.....	230	.....
	Nova Scotia	50	.....
	P. E. Island.....	14	.....
	U. States.....	703	.....
		\$21083	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Galls. 295	Galls. 295	\$299	Declared.	\$32.99
104	104	136	"	14.96
570	570	464	"	51.04
1842	1842	1798	"	197.84
56	56	40	"	4.34
2867	2867	\$2737		\$301.17
T. H. G. 0 2 54	T. H. G. 0 2 54	\$227	\$1 25 gal.	
Galls. 458	Galls. 458	169	Declared.	\$18.63
13	13	15	"	1.65
46453	46453	21991	"	2419.04
46924	46924	\$22175		\$2439.32
\$20086	\$20086	\$20086	Declared.	\$2209.40
230	230	230	"	25.31
50	50	50	"	5.44
14	14	14	"	1.49
703	703	703	"	77.38
\$21083	\$21083	\$21083		\$2319.02

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Paper, Printing	U. Kingdom.....	\$1967	.....
Printed Books	U. Kingdom	\$7613	.....
	Jersey	72	.....
	Canada	160	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1243	.....
	U. States	430	.....
		\$9518	
Pictures	U. Kingdom	\$164	.....
	Spain.....	1	.....
	U. States	45	.....
		\$210	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$1967	\$1967	\$1967	Declared.	
\$7613	\$7613	\$7613	Declared.	
72	72	72	"	
160	160	160	"	
1243	1243	1243	"	
430	430	430	"	
\$9518	\$9518	\$9518		
\$164	\$164	\$164	Declared.	\$18.04
1	1	1	"	00.11
45	45	45	"	4.99
\$210	\$210	\$210		\$23.14

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Pitch, Tar, &c.....	U Kingdom	Brls. 2656	.....
	Jersey	127	.....
	Canada	21	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	23	.....
	Hamburg.....	288	.....
	U. States	604	.....
	St. Peters.....	20	.....
		3739	
Plate and Jewellery....	U. Kingdom	\$2860	.....
	Nova Scotia	20	.....
	Portugal.....	48	.....
		\$2928	
Pork.....	U. Kingdom.....	Brls. 174	Brls.
	Jersey	951	.....
	Canada	2147	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	819	.....
	New Brunswick.....	7	.....
	Hamburg.....	87½	.....
	U. States	26469	163
St. Peters.....	196½	.....
		30987	163

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Brls. 2656	Brls. 2656	\$19256	\$7.25	\$188.10
127	127	921	"	24.63
21	21	152	"	
23	23	167	"	
288	288	1371	Declared.	75.44
604	604	4379	\$7.25	
20	20	145	"	3.80
3739	3739	\$26391		\$291.97
\$2860	\$2860	\$2860	Declared.	\$314.59
20	20	20	"	2.23
48	48	48	"	5.28
\$2928	\$2928	\$2928		\$322.10
Brls. 174	Brls. 174	\$4176	\$24.00	\$15.84
951	951	\$22824	"	
2147	2147	36499	"	
819	819	13923	"	
7	7	119	24.00	63.72
87½	87½	2100	14.00	
26632	26632	372848	"	3.24
196½	196½	2751		
31150	31150	\$457552		\$82.80

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Potatoes.....	U. Kingdom.....	Bush. 622	Bush.
	Jersey	397	.....
	Canada	146	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	4563	.....
	P. E. Island.....	82567	.....
	U. States .....	.....	90
	St. Peters	726	.....
		89021	90
Vegetables.....	Nova Scotia.....	Bush. 2092	Bush.
	P. E. Island.....	13853	.....
	Spain	318	150
	Portugal.....	1685	.....
	Sicily	3	.....
	U. States	2055	1172
	St. Peters.....	14	.....
			20020	1322
Religious purposes— Articles for	U. Kingdom	\$2794	.....
	U. States	162	\$43
		\$2946	\$43

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Bushels.	Bushels.			
622	622	\$156	\$00.25	
397	397	97	"	
146	146	37	"	
4563	4563	1141	"	
82567	82567	20642	"	
90	90	23	"	
726	762	182	"	
89111	89111	\$22278		
Bushels.	Bushels.			
2092	2092	\$1046	\$00.50	
13853	13853	6927	"	
468	468	234	"	
1685	1685	842	"	
3	3	2	"	
3227	3227	1613	"	
14	14	7	"	
21342	21342	\$10671		
\$2794	\$2794	\$2794	Declared.	
195	195	195	"	
\$2989	\$2989	\$2989		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Rice	U. Kingdom	Cwt. 1803	.....
	Jersey	24	.....
	U. States	17	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	13	.....
		1857	
Salt.....	U. Kingdom	Tons. 9589	.....
	Jersey	1189	.....
	Canada	104	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	288½	.....
	New Brunswick.....	20	.....
	P. E. Island.....	8	.....
	Spain	6753	682
	Portugal.....	7640	.....
	Sicily	1934	.....
	U. States	21	11½
	St. Peters.....	43	.....
		27589½	693½

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwt. 1803	Cwt. 1803	\$5490	Declared.	\$603.87
24	24	92	"	10.12
17	17	173	"	18.99
13	13	52	\$4.00	2.09
1857	1857	\$5807		\$635.07
Tons. 9589	Tons. 9589	\$23973	\$2.50	\$1150.68
1189	1189	2972	"	142.68
104	104	260	"	12.48
288½	288½	721	"	34.62
20	20	50	"	2.40
8	8	20	"	00.96
7435	7435	18587	"	892.20
7640	7640	19100	"	916.80
1934	1934	4835	"	232.08
32½	32½	81	"	3.90
43	43	108	"	5.16
28283	28283	\$70707		\$3393.96

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Soap.....	U. Kingdom.....	Cwt. 3936	.....
	Jersey	106	.....
	Canada	22	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	92	.....
	New Brunswick	1	.....
	U. States	236	.....
	St. Peters	7	.....
		4400	
Spirits, viz :— Brandy	U. Kingdom	Gals. 3773	.....
	Jersey	192	.....
	Hamburg.....	155	.....
	U. States .....		.....
			4120
Do. Geneva.....	U. Kingdom.....	Gals. 4552½	.....
	Jersey.....	427	.....
	Canada.....	1	.....
	Nova Scotia	133	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	34	.....
	Hamburg.....	154	.....
	St. Peters.....	22¼	.....
			5323¾

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwt. 3936	Cwts. 3936	\$21474	Declared.	\$2362.23
106	106	716	"	78.66
22	22	77	"	8.43
92	92	458	"	50.31
1	1	8	"	60.82
236	236	2268	"	249.49
7	7	39	"	4.23
4400	4400	\$25040		\$2754.17
Gals. 3773	Gals. 3500	\$11319	\$3.00	\$4114.80
192	192	576	"	230.40
155	155	465	"	186.00
	52		"	62.40
4120	3899	\$12360		\$4593.60
Gals. 4552½	Gals. 8000½	\$2276	\$00.50	\$9535.80
427	427	214	"	512.40
1	1	1	"	1.20
133	133	66	"	159.60
34	34	17	"	40.80
154	154	77	"	184.80
22¼	22¼	11	"	26.70
5323¾	8771¾	\$2662		\$10461.30

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Spirits, viz :— Whiskey.....	U. Kingdom	Gals. 1592	.....
	Canada	42	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	247	.....
	U. States	6	.....
		1887	
Cordials.....	U. Kingdom	Gals. 1205	Gals.
	Jersey	24	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	48	.....
	U. States	6	.....
	Hamburg.....	1	.....
	Spain .....	.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
	St. Peters.....	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....
		1338 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rum.....	U. Kingdom	Gals. 3079 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gals.
	Jersey	1330	.....
	Nova Scotia	8668	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	9428	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	48213	44
	St. Peters.....	590	.....
		71318 $\frac{1}{2}$	44

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Galls. 1592	Galls. 1768	\$1592	\$1.00	\$2078.40
42	42	42	"	50.40
247	247	247	"	296.40
6	6	6	"	7.20
1887	2063	\$1887		\$2432.40
Galls. 1205	Galls. 1205	\$602	\$00.50	\$867.60
24	24	12	"	17.28
48	48	24	"	34.56
6	6	3	"	4.32
1	1	1	"	00.72
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	"	2.64
54 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	"	39.42
1342 5-12	671	\$671		\$966.54
Galls. 3079 $\frac{1}{2}$	Galls. 3079 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1540	\$00.50	\$1847.70
1330	1330	665	"	798.00
8668	3550	4334	"	2130.00
9438	14802	4719	"	8881.20
48257	82683	24128	"	49519.80
590	590	295	"	354.00
71362 $\frac{1}{2}$	106034 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$35681		\$63530.70

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Stone, Manufacture of.	U. Kingdom.....	\$467	.....
	Jersey	20	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	29	.....
	Sicily	658	.....
	U. States	160	.....
		\$1334	
Stone, Building.....	Nova Scotia.....	\$1180	.....
	U. States.....	159	.....
		1339	
Lime	U. Kingdom.....	Bush. 191	.....
	Jersey.....	34	.....
	Canada.....	38	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	352	.....
	U. States	20	.....
	St. Peters	7	.....
		642	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$467	\$467	\$467	Declared.	\$51.43
20	20	20	"	2.12
29	29	29	"	3.19
658	658	658	"	72.34
160	160	160	"	17.63
\$1334	\$1334	\$1334		\$146.71
\$1180	\$1180	\$1180	Declared.	
159	159	159	"	
\$1339	\$1339	\$1339		
Bushels. 191	Bushels. 191	\$64	Declared.	\$7.11
34	34	32	"	3.54
38	38	14	"	1.46
352	352	108	"	11.83
20	20	13	"	1.43
7	7	6	"	00.60
\$642	\$642	\$237		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Grindstones.....	U. Kingdom.....	No. 153	.....
	Jersey.....	6	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	48	.....
		207	
Sugar, viz :— Refined	U. Kingdom.....	C. Q. L. 1602 2 0	.....
	Jersey.....	14 0 0	.....
	St. Peters.....	13 2 13	.....
			1630 0 13
Unrefined	U. Kingdom	C. Q. L. 60 1 21	.....
	Jersey	10 0 0	.....
	Canada.....	12 2 13	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	468 3 7	.....
	P. E. Island.....	1 0 0	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	992 1 8	.....
	U. States	375 1 16	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	5101 2 22	2302 2 14
	St. Peters.....	10 2 22	.....
			7032 3 35	2302 2 14

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
No. 153	No. 153	\$153	Declared.	
6	6	6	"	
48	48	48	"	
207	207	\$207		
C. Q. L. 1602 2 0	C. Q. L. 1523 0 0	\$16025	\$10.00	\$4860.57
14 0 0	14 0 0	140	"	44.80
13 2 13	13 2 13	136	"	42.72
1613 0 13	1550 2 13	\$16301		\$4948.10
C. Q. L. 60 1 21	C. Q. L. 60 1 21	\$302	\$5.00	\$119.72
10 0 0	10 0 0	50	"	19.80
12 2 13	12 2 13	63	"	25.02
468 3 7	468 3 7	2344	"	928.30
1 0 0	1 0 0	5	"	1.98
992 1 8	992 1 8	4962	"	1964.79
375 1 16	375 1 16	1877	"	743.31
7404 1 8	6506 1 15	37021	"	12882.68
10 2 22	10 2 22	54	"	21.17
9335 2 11	8437 2 18	\$46678		\$16706.77

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Sugar, viz: Bastard	U. Kingdom	C. Q. L.	
		221 0 1	.....
		13 2 0	.....
	Jersey	13 2 0	.....
		234 2 1	
Tea, viz: Souchong	U. Kingdom	Lbs.	Lbs.
		444833	.....
		8609	.....
		149	.....
		14751	.....
		84	.....
		8267	60
		1450	.....
		478083	60
Do. other sorts	U. Kingdom	Lbs.	
		4067	.....
Tobacco, viz: Leaf	U. Kingdom.....	Lbs.	
		140	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
C. Q. L.	C. Q. L.			
221 0 1	221 0 1	\$1758	\$8.00	\$530.42
13 2 0	13 2 0	108	"	32.40
234 2 1	234 2 1	\$1876		\$562.82
Lbs.	Lbs.			
444883	441122	\$111208	\$00.25	\$35289.76
8609	8609	2152	"	688.72
149	149	38	"	11.92
14751	14751	3688	"	1180.08
84	84	21	"	6.72
8267	8267	2067	"	661.36
1450	1450	362	"	116.00
478143	474432	\$119536		\$37954.56
Lbs.	Lbs.			
4067	4293	\$1464	\$00.36	\$429.30
Lbs.	Lbs.			
140	140	\$22	\$00.16	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Tobacco, viz : Manufactured.....	U. Kingdom.....	Lbs. 32208	Lbs.
	Jersey	6444	.....
	Canada.....	55872	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	29862	.....
	P. E. Island.....	50	.....
	U. States	160858	175
	F. W. Indies.....	508	.....
St. Peters.....	949	.....
		286751	175
Do. Stems	Nova Scotia.....	Cwts. 43	.....
Cigars	U. Kingdom	No. 21900	M.
	Nova Scotia.....	29500	.....
	Spain	8000	.....
	U. States.....	21400	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	5740	1000
		138200	1000

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs. 32208	Lbs. 27974	\$8252	\$00.25	\$1958.18
6444	6444	1611	"	443.37
55872	61118	13968	"	4268.45
29862	29190	7466	"	2020.42
50	50	12	"	3.50
161033	227272	40258	"	15494.27
508	508	127	"	33.53
949	949	237	"	66.15
286926	353505	\$71731		\$24287.87
Cwt. 43	Cwt. 43	\$301	\$7.00	
No. 21900	No. 21900	\$132	\$6.00	\$57.82
29500	29500	177	"	77.87
8000	8000	48	"	21.12
21400	21400	128	"	56.50
58400	58400	584	10.00	154.18
139200	139200	\$1069		\$367.49

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Turpentine and Varnish	U. Kingdom	Gals. 2527	.....
	Canada	276	.....
	U. States	569	.....
		3372	
Vinegar	U. Kingdom	Gals. 1417½	.....
	Jersey	285	.....
	Canada	89	.....
	U. States	99	.....
	St. Peters	48	.....
		1938½	
Wine—In bottles	U. Kingdom	Gals. 417	.....
	Jersey	24	.....
	B. W. Indies	1	.....
	Portugal .....	.....	.....
	Hamburg	8	.....
	St. Peters	24	.....
		474	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Gals. 2527	Gals. 2527	\$1711	Declared.	\$188.27
276	276	204	"	22.42
569	569	343	"	37.76
3372	3372	\$2258		\$248.45
Gals. 1417½	Gals. 1417½	567	\$0.40	\$85.66
285	285	114	"	17.10
89	89	35	"	5.34
99	99	40	"	5.94
48	48	19	"	2.88
1938½	1938½	775		\$116.92
Gals. 417	Gals. 394	\$1459	\$3.50	\$538.56
24	24	84	"	34.56
1	1	4	"	1.44
.....	6	.....	"	8.64
8	8	28	"	11.52
24	24	84	"	34.56
474	457	1659		\$629.28

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Wine—In casks Port, &c	U. Kingdom	Gals. 103	.....
	Portugal.....	9134	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	199	.....
		9436	
Do. Claret	U. Kingdom	Gals. 1332	Gals.
	Jersey.....	320	.....
	Canada.....	415	.....
	B. W. ndies.....	6	.....
	Hamburg.....	24	.....
	Spain	467	1035
	Portugal.....	641	.....
	Sicily	98	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	9	.....
	St. Peters.....	143½	.....
		3455½	1035
Sherry	U. Kingdom.....	Gals. 2231	.....
	Spain.....	2595	.....
		4926	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Galls. 103	Galls. 156	\$206	\$2.00	\$156.00
9134	3949	18268	"	4232.40
199	.....	398	"	
9436	4105	\$18872		\$4388.40
Galls. 1332	Galls. 1226	\$1332	\$1.00	\$282.24
320	320	320	"	76.80
415	368	415	"	88.32
6	6	6	"	1.44
24	24	91	Declared.	25.74
1502	1602½	1502	1.00	421.26
641	290	641	"	78.72
98	98	83	Declared.	69.12
9	9	9	1.00	2.16
143½	143½	143	"	35.70
4490½	4087	\$4542		\$1081.50
Galls. 2331	Galls. 1479	\$3496	\$1.50	\$1255.52
2595	1599	3893	"	1296.78
4926	3078	\$7389		\$2552.30

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Woolens	U. Kingdom	\$890439	.....
	Jersey	27934	.....
	Canada	938	.....
	Nova Scotia	11575	.....
	P. E. Island	61	.....
	Hamburg	13652	\$793
	Spain	34	.....
	Portugal	20	.....
	Sicily	33	.....
	U. States	7588	.....
	St. Peters	1150	.....
		\$953424	\$793
Canvas	U. Kingdom	\$90576	.....
	Jersey	2541	.....
	St. Peters	21	.....
			\$93138

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$890439	\$890439	\$890439	Declared.	\$97948.23
27934	27943	27934	"	3072.73
938	938	938	"	103.11
11575	11575	11575	"	1273.27
61	61	61	"	6.73
14445	14445	14445	"	1588.93
34	34	34	"	3.74
20	20	20	"	2.23
33	33	33	"	3.63
7588	7588	7588	"	834.67
1150	1150	1150	"	126.55
\$954217	\$954217	\$954217		\$104963.91
\$90576	\$90576	\$90576	Declared.	\$4981.68
2541	2541	2541	"	139.82
21	21	21	"	1.17
\$93138	\$93138	\$93138		\$5122.67

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Wood Wares	U. Kingdom	\$5575	.....
	Jersey	521	.....
	Canada	2582	.....
	Nova Scotia	1508	.....
	P. E. Island	18	.....
	Hamburg	462	.....
	U. States	4596	\$17
	F. W. Indies	80	.....
St. Peters	91	.....
		\$15433	\$17
Blocks	U. Kingdom	\$651	.....
	Jersey	130	.....
	Hamburg	2127	\$65
		\$2908	\$65
Masts and Spars	Canada	No. 60	.....
	Nova Scotia	711	.....
	St. Peters	7	.....
		778	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
\$5575	\$5575	\$5575	Declared.	\$613.21
521	521	521	"	57.33
2582	2582	2582	"	283.98
1508	1508	1508	"	165.89
18	18	18	"	1.98
462	462	462	"	51.00
4613	4613	4613	"	507.41
80	80	80	"	8.80
91	91	91	"	10.04
\$15450	\$15450	\$15450		\$1699.64
\$651	\$651	\$651	Declared.	\$71.56
130	130	130	"	14.26
2192	2192	2192	"	241.16
\$2973	\$2973	\$2973		\$326.98
No. 60	No. 60	\$240	\$4.00	
711	711	2844	"	
7	7	28	"	
778	778	\$3112		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Board and Plank:.....	Jersey	Feet. 10000	Feet.
	Canada.....	433000	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2868265	.....
	New Brunswick	678000	.....
	P. E. Island.....	26000	.....
	U. States	37000	8000
	St. Peters.....	44750	.....
		4097215	8000
Shingles.....	Canada.....	M. 2316	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1178	.....
	New Brunswick	920	.....
	P. E. Island.....	5	.....
	St. Peters.....	215	.....
			4634
Shooks and Casks.....	Canada.....	No. 150	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Feet. 10000	Feet. 10000	\$95	\$9.50	
433200	433200	4115	"	
2868265	2868265	27249	"	
678000	678000	6441	"	
26000	26000	247	"	
45000	45000	427	"	
44750	44750	425	"	
4105215	4105215	\$38999		
M. 2316	M. 2316	\$3474	\$1.50	
1178	1178	1767	"	
920	920	1380	"	
5	5	8	"	
215	215	322	"	
4634	4634	\$6951		
No. 150	150	\$21	\$14	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Staves	Canada	No. 130750	.....
	Nova Scotia	64000	.....
	P. E. Island	4000	.....
		198750	
Laths	Canada	M. 17	.....
	Nova Scotia	41½	.....
	New Brunswick	131	.....
		189½	
Hoops	Canada	Bundles. 82	.....
Timber and Scantling ..	Canada	Tons. 396	.....
	Nova Scotia	948	.....
	New Brunswick	116	.....
	P. E. Island	15	.....
		1475	
Pailings	Nova Scotia	M. 1	.....
	New Brunswick	11	.....
		12	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Total Quantity Imported.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption.	VALUE.		Gross amount of duty collected.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
No. 130750	No. 130750	\$4380	\$33.50	
64000	64000	2144	"	
4000	4000	134	"	
198750	198750	\$6658		
M. 17	M. 17	\$17	\$1.00	
41½	41½	41	"	
131	131	131	"	
189½	189½	\$189		
Bdls. 82	Bdls. 82	\$21	\$0.25	
Tons. 396	Tons. 396	\$1980	\$5.00	
948	948	4740	"	
116	116	580	"	
15	15	75	"	
1475	1475	\$7375		
M. 1	M. 1	\$14	\$14.00	
11	11	154	"	
12	12	\$168		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Arms and Ammunition viz: Lead Shot....	U. Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....
Bread	B. W. Indies .....	.....	.....	.....
	U. Kingdom .....	.....	.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter	U. Kingdom .....	.....	.....	.....
Coals	B. W. Indies .....	.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil .....	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Value.
\$ 35		\$35	\$35	
Cwt. 200		\$700	\$700	\$3.50
6		21	21	"
60		210	210	"
266		\$931	\$931	
M. 18		\$180	\$180	\$10
Cwt. 158		\$1896	\$1896	\$12
Tons. 151		\$377	\$377	\$2.50
366		915	915	"
146		365	365	"
663		\$1657	\$1657	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Copper—old ...	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
	U. States .....	.....	.....	.....
Copper Ore	U. Kingdom....	Tons. 236	.....	Tons. 236
	B. W. Indies...	.....	.....	.....
Corn, Grain, viz: Oats	B. W. Indies...	.....	.....	.....
Flour	U. Kingdom....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Peters.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Corn..	U. Kingdom....	.....	.....	.....
Pease	U. Kingdom....	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE IN STERLING.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price.
T. Cwt.					
3 11	.....	\$43	\$43	\$12.00
34 9	.....	413	413	"
38 0		\$456	\$456		
.....	\$8496	.....	\$8496	\$36.00
Bshls.					
2780	.....	\$1112	\$1112	\$0.40
Brls.					
12	.....	\$60	\$60	\$5.00
90	.....	450	450	"
2060	.....	10300	10300	"
10	.....	50	50	"
2172		\$10860	\$10860		
Bshls.					
12	.....	\$9	\$9	\$0.75
Brls.					
6	.....	24	\$24	4.00

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total
Wheat	U. Kingdom.....			
Fish, viz:— Dry Cod	U. Kingdom ..	Qtls. 85190	Qtls. 572	Qtls. 85762
	Jersey	3500		3500
	Canada	1416		1416
	Nova Scotia.....	3566		3566
	B. W. Indies ...	67287		67287
	Malta	2430		2430
	Spain	43622½	13009½	173714
	Portugal	201559		201559
	Italy.....	26992	1850	28842
	Sicily	6560		6560
	Ionion Isles	5116		5116
	U. States	14091	25	14116
	F. W. Indies ...	29109		29109
	Brazil	178362		178362
			668800½	132538½	801339
Haddock	E. W. Indies ...	Qtls. 668		Qtls. 668

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

QTY EXPORTED.	VALUE.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price.
Bushels. 15			\$15	\$15	\$1.00
	\$300167		\$300167	\$300167	\$3.50
	15750		1575	1575	4.50
	4958		4956	4956	3.50
	12481		12481	12481	"
	235504		235504	235504	"
	8505		8505	8505	"
	981710		981713	981713	4.50
	707015		707015	707015	"
	100947		100947	100947	3.50
	22960		22960	22960	"
	17906		17906	17906	"
	63522		63522	63522	4.50
	116436		116436	116436	4.00
	802629		802629	802629	4.50
			\$3390491	\$3390491	
	\$2004		\$2004	\$2004	\$3

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Fish, viz:— Core.....	U. States.....	Qtls.		Qtls.
		6		6
Cod Roes.....	U. Kingdom..... Spain	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
		1490	100	1490 100
		1490	100	1590
Caplin.....	U. Kingdom .. Spain .. Brazil	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
		207	11	207 11
		316		316
		523	11	534
Herrings.....	U. Kingdom..... Canada..... Nova Scotia.... New Brunswick. P. E. Island..... B. W. Indies ... U. States	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
		2684	111	2795
		4007		4007
		2605		2605
		1300		1300
		459		459
		7491		7491
		15360	12105	27465
		33906	12216	46122

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price.
.....	\$6			\$6	\$1.00
.....	\$2980			\$2980	\$2.00
.....	200			200	"
.....	\$3180			\$3180	
.....	\$207			\$207	\$1.00
.....	11			11	"
.....	316			316	"
.....	\$534			\$534	
.....	\$9782			\$9782	\$3.50
.....	14025			14025	"
.....	9117			9117	"
.....	4550			4550	"
.....	1607			1607	"
.....	26218			26218	"
.....	96128			96128	"
.....	\$161427			\$161427	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.				
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.				
		B. S.		F. S.		Total.
Fish, viz :—Herrings (smoked)	U. States	Boxes.			Boxes.	
		30	.....		30
Salmon.....	U. Kingdom.... Jersey	Trs. Brls.		Tierces.	Trs. Brls.	
		391 185		12	403 185	
			35		35
			32		32
			39 524		39 524
			95 139		95 139
			100		100
			146		146
			15 3		15 3
			26 16		26 16
			1594 664		1594 664
		2406 1598	12	2418 1598		
Do. (Preserved).	U. Kingdom.... U. States	\$760	.....		\$760
		50	.....		50
		180	.....		180
		\$990	.....		\$990

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Q'y EXPORTED.	VALUE.			
	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price.
.....	\$15	.....	\$15	00.50
.....	\$9071	.....	\$9071	[\$17 \$12
.....	420	.....	420	"
.....	384	.....	384	"
.....	6951	.....	6951	"
.....	3283	.....	3283	"
.....	1700	.....	1700	"
.....	2482	.....	2482	"
.....	291	.....	291	"
.....	634	.....	634	"
.....	35066	.....	35066	"
.....	\$60282	.....	\$60282	
.....	\$760	.....	\$760	Declared.
.....	50	.....	50	"
.....	180	.....	180	"
.....	\$990	.....	\$990	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Trout.....	U. Kingdom.... B. W. Indies... U. States.....	Trs. Brls.		Trs. Brls.
		5	.....	5
		3 7	.....	3 7
		24 275	.....	24 275
		27 287	.....	27 287
Mackerel.....	Canada..... B. W. Indies... U. States.....	Brls.		Brls.
		4	.....	4
		9	.....	9
		4	.....	4
		17	.....	17
Turbot.....	Nova Scotia.... U. States.....	Qtls.	Qtls.	Qtls.
		7	.....	7
		.....	8	8
		7	8	15
Lobsters (Preserved).....	Jersey.....	\$1488	.....	\$1488

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price.
.....	\$50	.....	\$50	\$14	\$10
.....	112	.....	112	"	"
.....	3086	.....	3086	"	"
	\$3248		\$3248		
.....	\$24	.....	\$24	\$6.00	
.....	54	.....	54	"	
.....	24	.....	24	"	
	\$102		\$102		
.....	\$21	.....	\$21	\$3.00	
.....	24	.....	24	"	
	\$45		\$45		
.....	\$1488	.....	\$1488	Declared.	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Fish, viz :		Qtls.		Qtls.
Halibut	Nova Scotia.....	179	.....	179
	P. E. Island.....	36	.....	36
	B. W. Indies ...	18	.....	18
	U. States	718	.....	718
		951		951
Tongues and Sounds		Kegs.		Kegs.
	U. Kingdom.....	106	.....	106
	Nova Scotia.....	164	.....	164
	P. E. Island ...	8	.....	8
	B. W. Indies ...	50	.....	50
	U. States.....	596	.....	596
		924		924
Whalebone		Cwt.		Cwt.
	U. Kingdom ..	101	.....	101
	U. States	3	.....	3
		104		104
Fruit, viz :		Galls.		Galls.
Berries.....	U. Kingdom.....	643	.....	\$643

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE.			
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price.
.....	\$744	.....	\$447	\$2.50
.....	90	.....	90	"
.....	45	.....	45	"
.....	1795	.....	1796	"
	\$2377		\$2377	
.....	\$106	.....	\$106	\$1.00
.....	164	.....	164	"
.....	8	.....	8	"
.....	50	.....	50	"
.....	596	.....	596	"
	\$924		\$924	
.....	\$8080	.....	\$8080	\$80.00
.....	240	.....	240	"
	\$8320		\$8320	
.....	\$77		\$77	\$00.12

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Hardware	U. Kingdom.....			
	Canada.....			
	P. E. Island.....			
	St. Peters.....			
			
Iron, Old	U. Kingdom.....			
	Canada.....			
	Nova Scotia.....			
	U. States.....			
			
Lard.....	U. Kingdom.....			
			
Lead, Old.....	U. States.....			
			

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE.			
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price.
\$40	\$40	\$40	Declared.
360	360	360	"
100	100	100	"
370	270	270	"
\$870		\$870	\$870	
Tons. Cwt.				
8 7	\$167	\$167	\$1 per cwt.
66 0	1320	1320	"
0 19	19	19	"
76 0	1520	1520	"
151 6		\$3026	\$3026	
Cwt.				
50	\$450	\$450	\$9.00
Tons. Cwt.				
8 2	\$1539	\$1539	\$9.50

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.			
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.			
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.	
Lead—Ore	U. Kingdom Nova Scotia U. States	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
		3	5	3	5
		293	0	293	0
		17	0	17	0
		313	5	313	5
Leatherware	U. Kingdom				
Manure	Nova Scotia B. W. Indies U. States	Tons.		Tons.	
		2		2	
		95		95	
		4		4	
		101		101	
Miscellaneous Articles	U. Kingdom				
Molasses	Canada Nova Scotia				

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

QTY EXPORTED.	VALUE.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
		\$156		\$156	\$48 per ton.
		14064		14064	"
		816		816	"
		\$15036		\$15036	
	\$320		\$320	\$320	Declared.
		\$100		\$100	\$50.00
		4750		4750	"
		200		200	"
		\$5050		\$5050	
	\$394		\$394	\$394	Declared.
	Gals. 39392		\$11818	\$11818	\$0.30
	4922		1476	1476	"
	44314		\$13294	\$13294	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Oil, Olive.....	U. States			
Do. Cod.....	U. Kingdom....	T. H. G. 1599 0 23	T. H. G. 53 0 32	T. H. G. 1652 0 55
	Jersey	20 2 0		20 2 0
	Canada.....	146 1 62		146 1 62
	Nova Scotia....	16 3 39		16 3 39
	P. E. Island....	1 0 6		1 0 6
	U. States	889 3 57		889 3 37
		2673 3 59	53 0 32	2727 0 27
Do. Cod Liver..	U. Kingdom....	T. H. G. 269 2 20		T. H. G. 269 2 20
	Jersey	2 0 0		2 0 0
	Canada.....	5 3 26		5 3 26
	Nova Scotia....	1 0 7		1 0 7
	B. W. Indies...	0 1 18		0 1 18
	Portugal	0 2 0		0 2 0
	U. States.....	139 3 33		139 3 33
		419 0 40		419 0 40

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

QTY EXPORTED.	VALUE.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
Galls. 205			\$271	\$271	Declared.
.....	\$396532			\$396532	\$240.00
.....	4920			4920	"
.....	35158			35158	"
.....	4057			4057	"
.....	246			246	"
.....	213593			213593	"
				\$654506	\$654506
.....	\$86265			\$86265	\$1.25
.....	640			640	"
.....	1872			1872	"
.....	329			329	"
.....	103			103	"
.....	160			160	"
.....	44761			44761	"
				\$134130	\$134130

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.								
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.								
		B. S.			F. S.			Total.		
		T.	H.	G.	T.	H.	G.	T.	H.	G.
Oil, Seal,.....	U. Kingdom ...	2604	0	50	3	2	16	2607	3	2
	Jersey.....	0	1	0				0	1	0
	Canada.....	165	3	15				165	3	15
	Nova Scotia ...	21	0	6				21	0	6
	New Brunswick.	3	0	0				3	0	0
	P. E. Island...	8	3	0				8	3	0
	B. W. Indies...	23	0	24				23	0	24
	Hamburg.....	257	0	48				257	0	48
U. States.....	180	3	9				180	3	9	
		3264	0	24	3	2	16	3267	2	40
Do. Herring ...	U. Kingdom....	1	0	42				1	0	42
	Canada.....	1	0	51				1	0	51
	Nova Scotia....	0	2	0				0	2	0
	U. States.....	3	2	7				3	2	7
			6	1	36				6	1	36
Do. Whale	U. Kingdom....	1	1	32				1	1	32
	Jersey.....	0	1	0				0	1	0
	U. States.....	90	0	32				90	0	32
	F. W. Indies ...	0	1	0				0	1	0
			92	0	0				92	0	0

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

QTY EXPORTED.	VALUE.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
.....	\$599809	.....	\$599809	\$599809	\$230.00
.....	57	.....	57	57	"
.....	38127	.....	38127	38127	"
.....	4834	.....	4834	4834	"
.....	690	.....	690	690	"
.....	2012	.....	2012	2012	"
.....	5313	.....	5313	5313	"
.....	59152	.....	59152	59152	"
.....	41580	.....	41580	41580	"
	\$751574		\$751574	\$751574	
.....	\$178	.....	\$178	\$178	\$151.00
.....	184	.....	184	184	"
.....	76	.....	76	76	"
.....	541	.....	541	541	"
	\$979		\$979	\$979	
.....	\$212	.....	\$212	\$212	\$151.00
.....	38	.....	38	38	"
.....	13879	.....	13879	13879	"
.....	39	.....	39	39	"
	\$14168		\$14168	\$14168	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.								
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.								
		B. S.		F. S.		Total.				
Oil, viz:— Dog	U. Kingdom ...	T.	H.	G.	.....	T.	H.	G.		
	U. States	11	0	60	.....	11	0	60		
		19	0	55	.....	19	0	55		
		30	1	51	.....	30	1	51		
Blubber & Dregs	U. Kingdom ...	T.	H.	G.	T.	H.	G.	T.	H.	G.
	Jersey	416	2	19	39	2	1	186	0	20
	Nova Scotia....	1	2	0	.....	1	2	0	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies ...	0	1	38	.....	0	1	38	.....	.....
	U. States	26	0	0	.....	26	0	0	.....	.....
		21	1	26	.....	21	1	26	.....	.....
		195	3	19	39	2	1	235	1	20
Pitch, Tar, &c..	B. W. Indies ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork.....	U. Kingdom....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
.....	\$1730	.....	\$1730	\$154.00	
.....	2958	.....	2958	"	
	\$4688		\$4688		
.....	\$3535	.....	\$3535	\$19.00	
.....	29	.....	29	"	
.....	8	.....	8	"	
.....	494	.....	494	"	
.....	405	.....	405	"	
	\$4471		\$4471		
Brls. 50	.....	\$362	\$362	\$7.25	
Brls. 40	.....	\$960	\$960	\$24.00	
52	.....	884	884	17.00	
92		\$1844	\$1844		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Potatoes.....	B. W. Indies.....			
	Brazil.....			
Salt	Nova Scotia			
	St. Peters.....			
Skins, viz:—Seal	U. Kingdom....	No. 231971		No. 231971
	Hamburg.....	8000		8000
	U. States	2500		2500
		242471		242471
		No. 2195		2195
Do., Ox and Cow	U. Kingdom ...	2195		2195
	Nova Scotia....	661		661
	P. E. Island]....	568		568
	U. States	544		544
		3968		3968

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
Bushels.					
234	\$59	\$59	\$00.25	
25	6	6	"	
259		\$65	\$65		
Tons.					
74	\$259	\$259	\$3.50	
310	1085	1085	"	
384		\$1344	\$1344		
	\$173977	\$173977	\$00.75	
	6000	6000	"	
	1875	1875	"	
		\$181852	\$181852		
	\$6585	\$6585	\$3.00	
	1983	1983	"	
	1704	1704	"	
	1632	1632	"	
		\$11904	\$11904		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Skins, viz :— Calf.....	U. Kingdom....	No. 256	.....	No. 256
	Nova Scotia....	100	.....	100
		356	.....	356
Do., Sheep.....	U. States	No. 110	.....	No. 110
Furs.....	U. Kingdom....	\$6140	.....	\$6140
	Jersey	576	.....	576
	U. States	100	.....	100
		\$6816	.....	\$6816
Slates.....	Nova Scotia....	M. 31	.....	M. 31
Spirits, viz :— Brandy.....	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE.			
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
.....	\$128	.....	\$128	\$0.50
.....	50	.....	50	"
	\$178		\$178	
.....	\$82	.....	\$82	\$0.75
.....	\$6140	.....	\$6140	Declared.
.....	576	.....	576	"
.....	100	.....	100	"
	\$6816		\$6816	
.....	\$1240	.....	\$1240	\$40 pr. M.
Galls. 52	.....	\$169	\$169	\$3.25

Customs' Returns.

No. 2.

ABSTRACT OF THE

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom.....	144	27818	1351	3	425	41	147	28243	1395	1	154	10
British Possessions....	478	52467	3261	9	1897	122	487	54364	3383	1	119	6
Greenland.....	1	210	25				1	210	25			
Prussia.....										1	355	11
Sardinia.....	1	153	8				1	153	8			
Hanseatic Towns.....	17	2749	139				17	2749	139	7	780	43
Spain.....	37	5177	249				37	5177	249	7	780	62
Portugal.....	65	7983	467				65	7983	467			
Italy.....	2	288	15				2	288	15			
Sicily.....	9	1597	88				9	1597	88			
United States.....	156	24693	1119	2	754	51	158	25447	1170	25	2944	154
French Possessions....	50	1104	195				50	1104	195	7	120	22
Spanish West Indies...	14	1815	94				14	1815	94	13	1585	119
Brazil.....				3	474	27	3	474	27			
	974	126054	7014	17	3550	241	991	129604	7255	62	6837	427

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.									
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
.....			1	154	10	145	27972	1364	3	425	41	148	28397	1405	
.....			1	119	6	479	52586	3267	9	1897	122	488	54483	3389	
.....						1	210	25				1	210	25	
.....						1	355	11				1	355	11	
.....						1	153	8				1	153	8	
.....			7	780	43	24	3529	182				24	3529	182	
.....	9	941	80	16	1721	142	44	5957	311	9	941	80	53	6898	391
.....						65	7983	467				65	7983	467	
.....						2	288	15				2	288	15	
.....						9	1597	88				9	1597	88	
.....	2	257	12	27	3201	166	181	27637	1273	4	1011	63	185	28648	1336
.....	2	471	18	9	591	40	57	1224	217	2	471	18	59	1695	235
.....	22	3152	209	35	4737	328	27	3400	213	22	3152	209	49	6552	422
.....												3	474	27	
.....	35	4821	319	97	11658	746	1036	132891	7441	52	8371	560	1088	141262	8001

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Cigars.....				
Wine—In bottles	U. States.....			
Do. Port.....	U. Kingdom.....			
	Canada.....			
	Nova Scotia.....			
	New Brunswick.....			
	P. E. Island.....			
	B. W. Indies.....			
	U. States.....			
Do. Sherry.....	Canada.....			
	Nova Scotia.....			
	New Brunswick.....			
	P. E. Island.....			
	St. Peters.....			

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
M. 13			\$91	\$91	\$7.00
Galls. 2			\$7	\$7	\$3.50
Galls. 536			\$1340	\$1340	\$2.50
			972	972	"
			1710	1710	"
			135	135	"
			200	200	"
			1283	1283	"
			415	415	"
2422			\$6055	\$6055	
Galls. 77			\$154	\$154	\$2.00
			258	258	"
			104	104	"
			50	50	"
			104	104	"
335			\$670	\$670	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Woolens	U. Kingdom .....	.....	.....	.....
	P. E. Island .....	.....	.....	.....
Board and Plank		M.		M.
	U. Kingdom....	13	.....	13
	B. W. Indies ...	4	.....	4
	Spain	1	.....	1
		18	.....	18
Masts and Spars.	B. W. Indies...	No. 100	.....	No. 100
	Spain	2	.....	2
		102	.....	102
Staves	U. Kingdom....	No. 6250	.....	No. 6250
	B. W. Indies...	2250	.....	2250
		8500		8500

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE.			
	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
\$48	.....	\$48	\$48	Declared.
250	.....	250	250	"
\$298		\$298	\$298	
.....	\$123	.....	\$123	\$9.50
.....	38	.....	38	"
.....	10	.....	10	"
	\$171		\$171	
.....	\$250	.....	\$250	\$2.50
.....	5	.....	5	"
	\$255		\$255	
.....	\$100	.....	\$100	\$16.00
.....	36	.....	36	"
	\$136		\$136	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITY EXPORTED.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE COLONY.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Laths	Nova Scotia.....	M. 16	.....	M. 16
Hoops	U. Kingdom....	Bundles. 541	.....	Bundles. 541
	B. W. Indies....	12966	.....	12966
		13507		13507
Shooks & Packs.	U. Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies....	.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies....	.....	.....	.....
Timber & Scantling.....	U. Kingdom....	Tons. 3	.....	Tons. 3

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Q'Y EXPORTED.	VALUE.				
	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Price.
.....		M. 16	.....	\$16.	\$1.00
.....		\$135	.....	\$135	\$00.25
.....		3242	.....	3242	"
		\$3377		\$3377	
No.					
300	\$75	.....	\$75	\$00.52
1488	372	.....	372	"
35	9	.....	9	"
1823		\$456		\$456	
.....		\$15	.....	\$15	\$5.00

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels year 1865, distinguishing Vessels with Cargo from those

UNITED

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	106	21817	1037	2	307	35	108	22124	1072	1	154	19
Twillingate.....	2	294	16	.....	.....	.....	2	294	16	.....	.....	.....
Fogo.....	2	302	15	.....	.....	.....	2	302	15	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	3	391	23	.....	.....	.....	3	391	23	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear.....	3	538	25	.....	.....	.....	3	538	25	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	23	3666	187	1	118	6	24	3778	193	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Breton.....	1	148	8	.....	.....	.....	1	148	8	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	3	524	33	.....	.....	.....	3	524	33	.....	.....	.....
LaPoile.....	1	144	10	.....	.....	.....	1	144	10	.....	.....	.....
	144	27818	1354	3	425	41	147	28243	1395	1	154	10

Customs' Returns.

entered inwards at each Port in Newfoundland, from each Country in the in Ballast, and British from Foreign Ships.

KINGDOM.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	1	154	10	107	21971	1047	2	307	35	109	22278	1082
.....	2	294	16	.....	.....	.....	2	294	16
.....	2	302	15	.....	.....	.....	2	302	15
.....	3	391	23	.....	.....	.....	3	391	23
.....	3	538	25	.....	.....	.....	3	538	25
.....	23	3666	187	1	118	6	24	3778	193
.....	1	148	8	.....	.....	.....	1	148	8
.....	524	33	.....	.....	.....	3	524	33
.....	1	144	10	.....	.....	.....	1	144	10
			1	154	10	145	27972	1364	3	425	41	148	28397	1405

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—Continued.

BRITISH

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	286	37141	2226	4	1568	89	290	38709	2315	1	119	6
Trinity.....				1	46	15	1	46	15			
Carbonar.....	5	526	34				5	526	34			
Harbor Grace.....	49	5901	317	1	119	5	50	6020	322			
Bay Roberts.....	1	136	8				1	136	8			
Brigus.....	2	225	16				2	225	16			
LaManche.....	1	112	5				1	112	5			
Burin.....	13	1038	65	1	113	7	14	1151	72			
Lamaline.....	2	70	9				2	70	9			
Pushal rough.....	1	38	4				1	38	4			
English Harbor.....	6	129	24	1	34	4	7	163	28			
Harbor Breton.....	10	997	60				10	997	60			
Gaultois.....	8	673	50				8	673	50			
Burgeo.....	3	132	11	1	17	2	4	149	13			
LaPoile.....	47	3424	243				47	3424	243			
Channel.....	44	1925	189				44	1925	189			
	478	52467	3261	9	1897	122	487	54364	3383	1	119	6

GREENLAND.

St. John's.....	1	210	25				1	210	25			
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Customs' Returns.

POSSESSIONS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			Total.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			1	119	6	287	37260	2232	4	1568	89	291	38828	2321
									1	46	15	1	46	15
						5	526	34				5	536	34
						49	5901	317	1	119	5	50	6020	322
						1	136	8				1	136	8
						2	225	16				2	225	16
						1	112	5				1	112	5
						13	1038	65	1	113	7	14	1151	72
						2	70	9				2	70	9
						1	38	4				1	38	4
						6	129	24	1	34	4	7	163	28
						10	997	60				10	997	60
						8	673	50				8	673	50
						3	132	11	1	17	2	4	149	13
						47	3424	243				47	3424	243
						44	1925	189				44	1925	189
						1	119	6	479	52586	3267	9	1897	122
									488	54483	3389			

GREENLAND.

						1	210	25				1	210	25
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	-----	----	--	--	--	---	-----	----

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—Continued.

SPAIN.

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	19	2516	128	.....	.....	.....	19	2516	128	4	447	34
Greenspond.....	1	93	6	.....	.....	.....	1	93	6	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	17	2568	115	.....	.....	.....	17	2568	115	3	333	28
	37	5177	249				37	5177	249	7	780	62

PORTUGAL.

Saint John's.....	48	5721	329	.....	.....	.....	48	5721	329	.....	.....	.....
Fogo.....	1	92	6	.....	.....	.....	1	92	6	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	1	112	9	.....	.....	.....	1	112	9	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear.....	1	164	9	.....	.....	.....	1	164	9	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	4	702	38	.....	.....	.....	4	702	38	.....	.....	.....
Burin.....	3	342	20	.....	.....	.....	3	342	20	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Breton.....	2	311	18	.....	.....	.....	2	311	18	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	2	325	22	.....	.....	.....	2	325	22	.....	.....	.....
LaPoile.....	3	214	16	.....	.....	.....	3	214	16	.....	.....	.....
	65	7983	467				65	7983	467			

Customs' Returns.

SPAIN.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
4	452	37	8	899	71	23	2963	162	4	452	37	27	3415	199
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	93	6	.....	.....	.....	1	93	6
5	489	43	8	822	71	20	2901	143	5	489	43	25	3390	186
9	941	80	16	1721	142	44	5957	311	9	941	80	53	6898	291

PORTUGAL.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	5721	329	.....	.....	.....	48	5721	329
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	92	6	.....	.....	.....	1	92	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	112	9	.....	.....	.....	1	112	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	164	9	.....	.....	.....	1	164	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	702	38	.....	.....	.....	4	702	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	342	20	.....	.....	.....	3	342	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	311	18	.....	.....	.....	2	311	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	325	22	.....	.....	.....	2	325	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	214	16	.....	.....	.....	3	214	16
						65	7983	467				65	7983	467

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—Continued.

HANSEATIC

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	11	1904	90	.....	.....	.....	11	1904	90	2	168	10
Fogo.....	1	107	7	.....	.....	.....	1	107	7	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	2	206	15	.....	.....	.....	2	206	15	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	2	312	17	.....	.....	.....	2	312	17	5	612	33
Harbor Breton.....	1	220	10	1	220	10
	17	2749	139				17	2749	139	7	780	43

SARDINIA.

Harbor Grace.....	1	153	8	1	153	8
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PRUSSIA.

Harbor Grace.....	1	355	11
-------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	----

ITALY.

Saint John's.....	2	288	15	2	288	15
-------------------	---	-----	----	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	----	-------	-------	-------

SICILY.

Harbor Grace.....	9	1597	88	9	1597	88
-------------------	---	------	----	-------	-------	-------	---	------	----	-------	-------	-------

Customs' Returns.

TOWNS.

Ports at which arrived.	FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
	IN BALLAST.			Total.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	2	168	10	13	2072	100	.....	.....	.....	13	2072	100
.....	1	107	7	.....	.....	.....	1	107	7
.....	2	206	15	.....	.....	.....	2	206	15
.....	5	612	33	7	924	50	.....	.....	.....	7	924	50
.....	1	220	10	.....	.....	.....	1	220	10
				7	780	43	24	3529	182				24	3529	182

SARDINIA.

.....	1	353	8	1	353	8
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	---	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	---

PRUSSIA.

.....	1	355	11	1	355	11	1	355	11
-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	----	---	-----	----	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	----

ITALY.

.....	2	288	15	2	288	15
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	----	-------	-------	-------	---	-----	----

SICILY.

.....	9	1597	88	9	1597	88
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Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—Continued.

UNITED

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.			
Saint John's.....	123	19942	880	2	754	51	125	20696	931	2	286	13
Fogo	3	462	21	.....	.....	.....	3	462	21	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	3	462	23	.....	.....	.....	3	462	23	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear	1	63	4	.....	.....	.....	1	63	4	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	20	3286	158	.....	.....	.....	20	3286	158	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	126	6
English Harbor.....	1	81	6	.....	.....	.....	1	81	6	11	1234	68
Harbor Bretón	1	32	3	.....	.....	.....	1	32	3	10	1200	57
Gaultois.....	1	220	11	.....	.....	.....	1	220	11	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo.....	2	83	8	.....	.....	.....	2	83	8	.....	.....	.....
LaPoile	1	62	5	.....	.....	.....	1	62	5	1	98	10
	156	24693	1119	2	754	51	158	25447	1170	25	2944	154

Customs' Returns.

STATES.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.									
IN BALLAST.			Total.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
.....	2	286	13	125	20228	893	2	754	51	127	20982	944	
.....	3	462	21	.....	.....	.....	3	462	21	
.....	3	462	23	.....	.....	.....	3	462	23	
.....	1	63	4	.....	.....	.....	1	63	4	
.....	20	3236	158	.....	.....	.....	20	3236	158	
.....	1	226	6	1	126	6	.....	.....	.....	1	126	6	
.....	2	257	12	13	1491	80	12	1315	74	2	257	12	14	1572	86
.....	10	1200	57	11	1232	60	.....	.....	.....	11	1232	60	
.....	1	220	11	.....	.....	.....	1	220	11	
.....	2	83	8	.....	.....	.....	2	83	8	
.....	1	98	10	2	160	15	.....	.....	.....	2	160	15	
2	157	12	27	3201	166	181	27637	1273	4	1014	60	185	28648	1336	

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—Continued.

FRENCH

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	3	155	22				3	155	22			
Burin.....	11	247	41				11	247	41			
St. Lawrence.....	4	114	15				4	114	15			
Lamaline.....	15	264	61				15	264	61			
Pushthrough.....	11	147	37				11	147	37	6	72	18
Harbor Breton.....	5	156	16				5	156	16	1	48	4
LaPoile.....	1	21	3				1	21	3			
	59	1104	195				59	1104	195	7	120	22

SPANISH

Saint John's.....	12	1551	79				12	1551	79	13	1585	119
Fogo.....	1	132	7				1	132	7			
Greenspond.....	1	132	8				1	132	8			
Harbor Grace.....												
	14	1815	94				14	1815	94	13	1585	119

BRAZIL.

Saint John's.....				2	313	16	2	313	16			
Gaultois.....				1	161	11	1	161	11			
				3	474	27	3	474	27			

Customs' Returns.

POSSESSIONS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
2	471	18	2	471	18	3	155	22	2	471	18	5	626	40
						11	247	41				11	247	41
						4	114	15				4	114	15
						15	264	61				15	264	61
			6	72	18	17	219	55				17	219	55
			1	48	4	6	204	20				6	204	20
						1	21	3				1	21	3
2	471	18	9	591	40	57	1224	217	2	471	18	59	1695	235

WEST INDIES.

15	2002	136	28	3587	255	25	3136	198	15	2002	136	40	5138	334
						1	132	7				1	132	7
						1	132	8				1	132	8
7	1150	73	7	1150	73				7	1150	73	7	1150	73
22	3152	209	35	4737	323	27	3400	213	22	3152	209	49	6552	422

BRAZIL.

									2	313	16	2	313	16
									1	161	11	1	161	11
									3	474	27	3	474	27

Customs' Returns.

No. 2.

ABSTRACT OF THE

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom.....	144	27818	1351	3	425	41	147	28243	1395	1	154	10
British Possessions....	478	52467	3261	9	1897	122	487	54364	3383	1	119	6
Greenland.....	1	210	25	.....	.....	.....	1	210	25	.....	.....	.....
Prussia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	355	11
Sardinia.....	1	153	8	.....	.....	.....	1	153	8	.....	.....	.....
Hanseatic Towns.....	17	2749	139	.....	.....	.....	17	2749	139	7	780	43
Spain.....	37	5177	249	.....	.....	.....	37	5177	249	7	780	62
Portugal.....	65	7983	467	.....	.....	.....	65	7983	467	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	2	288	15	.....	.....	.....	2	288	15	.....	.....	.....
Sicily.....	9	1597	88	.....	.....	.....	9	1597	88	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	156	24693	1119	2	754	51	158	25447	1170	25	2944	154
French Possessions....	50	1104	195	.....	.....	.....	50	1104	195	7	120	22
Spanish West Indies...	14	1815	94	.....	.....	.....	14	1815	94	13	1585	119
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	3	474	27	3	474	27	.....	.....	.....
	974	126054	7014	17	3550	241	991	129604	7255	62	6837	427

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.									
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
.....	.....	.....	1	154	10	145	27972	1364	3	425	41	148	28397	1405
.....	.....	.....	1	119	6	479	52586	3267	9	1897	122	488	54483	3389
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	210	25	.....	.....	.....	1	210	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	355	11	.....	.....	.....	1	355	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	153	8	.....	.....	.....	1	153	8
.....	.....	.....	7	780	43	24	3529	182	.....	.....	.....	24	3529	182
.....	9	941	80	16	1721	142	44	5957	311	9	941	80	53	6898	391
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	7983	467	.....	.....	.....	65	7983	467
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	288	15	.....	.....	.....	2	288	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1597	88	.....	.....	.....	9	1597	88
.....	2	257	12	27	3201	166	181	27637	1273	4	1011	63	185	28648	1336
.....	2	471	18	9	591	40	57	1224	217	2	471	18	59	1695	235
.....	22	3152	209	35	4737	328	27	3400	213	22	3152	209	49	6552	422
.....	3	474	27	3	474	27
.....	35	4821	319	97	11658	746	1036	132891	7441	52	8371	560	1088	141262	8001

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels year 1865, distinguishing Vessels with cargo from those

UNITED

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.	50	10043	534	3	908	60	53	10951	594	2	197	16
Twillingate.	1	146	8	.....	.....	.....	1	146	8	.....	.....	.....
Fogo.	3	356	20	.....	.....	.....	3	356	20	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.	2	178	14	.....	.....	.....	2	178	14	.....	.....	.....
Catalina.	1	177	9	.....	.....	.....	1	177	9	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.	16	2234	127	.....	.....	.....	16	2234	127	2	233	14
Harbor Breton.	1	164	10	.....	.....	.....	1	164	10	.....	.....	.....
	74	13289	772	3	908	60	77	14206	782	4	430	30

Customs' Returns.

cleared outwards at each Port in Newfoundland, from each Country, in the in Ballast, and British from Foreign Ships.

KINGDOM.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	2	197	16	52	10240	550	3	908	60	55	11148	610
.....	1	146	8	.....	.....	.....	1	146	8
.....	3	356	20	.....	.....	.....	3	356	20
.....	2	178	14	.....	.....	.....	2	178	14
.....	1	177	9	.....	.....	.....	1	177	9
.....	2	233	14	18	2467	141	.....	.....	.....	18	2467	141
.....	1	164	10	.....	.....	.....	1	164	10
			4	430	30	73	13728	752	3	908	60	81	14636	812

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—Continued.

BRITISH

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	105	18172	1199	242	35447	1718	347	53619	2917			
Fogo				1	122	6	1	122	6			
Carbonear				8	1116	64	8	1116	64			
Harbor Grace.....	12	1357	83	46	6890	322	58	8247	405			
Bay Roberts	1	136	8					136	8			
Brigus				5	754	45	5	754	45			
Burin	5	376	26	7	580	38	12	956	54			
St. Lawrence	1	38	5				1	38	5			
Lamalinc.....				1	36	5	1	36	5			
Harbor Breton.....	4	838	21	4	391	23	8	729	44			
Gaultois.....				8	802	58	8	802	58			
Burgeo.....	1	28	3				1	28	3			
LaPoile	10	588	51	28	1613	129	38	2201	180			
Channel	19	950	55	18	677	81	37	1627	136			
	158	21983	1451	368	48423	2489	526	70411	3940			

Customs' Returns.

POSSESSIONS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			Total.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1	194	5	1	194	5	105	18172	1199	243	35641	1723	348	53813	2921
									1	122	6	1	122	6
									8	1116	64	8	1116	64
1	355	11	1	355	11	12	1357	83	47	7245	333	59	8602	416
									5	754	45	5	754	45
						5	376	26	7	580	38	12	956	64
						1	38	5				1	38	5
									1	36	5	1	36	5
						4	338	21	4	391	23	8	729	44
									8	802	58	8	802	58
						1	28	3				1	28	3
						10	588	51	28	1613	129	38	2201	180
						19	950	55	18	677	81	37	1627	136
						1	136	8				1	136	8
2	549	16	2	549	16	158	21983	1451	370	48977	2505	528	70960	3956

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—Continued.

HANSEATIC

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.	2	320	17	.....	.....	.....	2	320	17	.....	.....	.....

ITALY.

Saint John's.....	2	242	11	.....	.....	.....	2	242	11	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	5	450	28	.....	.....	.....	5	450	28	.....	.....	.....
Catalina.....	1	85	6	.....	.....	.....	1	82	6	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	2	346	19	.....	.....	.....	2	346	19	1	82	6
	10	1123	64				10	1123	64	1	82	6

IONIAN

St. John's.....	2	246	13	.....	.....	.....	2	246	13	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	1	106	6	.....	.....	.....	1	106	6	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	1	98	6	.....	.....	.....	1	98	6	.....	.....	.....
	4	450	25				4	450	25			

Customs' Returns.

TOWNS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	2	320	17	.....	.....	.....	2	320	17

ITALY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	242	11	.....	.....	.....	2	242	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	450	28	.....	.....	.....	5	450	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	85	6	.....	.....	.....	1	85	6
.....	.....	.....	1	82	6	3	428	25	.....	.....	.....	3	428	25
			1	82	6	11	1205	70				11	1205	70

ISLANDS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	246	13	.....	.....	.....	2	246	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	106	6	.....	.....	.....	1	106	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	98	6	.....	.....	.....	1	98	6
						4	450	25				4	450	25

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—Continued.

SPAIN.

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	10	1458	81	.....	.....	.....	10	1458	81	30	3755	282
Twillingate.....	1	170	8	.....	.....	.....	1	170	8	1	148	14
Fogo.....	1	124	7	.....	.....	.....	1	124	7	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	98	8
Catalina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	196	15
Harbor Grace.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1295	86
Harbor Breton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	135	10
LaPoile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	119	9
	12	1752	96				12	1752	96	45	5766	424

Customs' Returns.

SPAIN.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			Total.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	30	3775	282	40	5233	363	.....	.....	.....	40	5233	363
.....	1	148	14	2	318	22	.....	.....	.....	2	318	22
.....	1	124	7	.....	.....	.....	1	124	7
.....	1	98	8	1	98	8	.....	.....	.....	1	98	8
.....	2	196	15	2	196	15	.....	.....	.....	2	196	15
.....	9	1295	86	9	1295	86	.....	.....	.....	9	1295	86
.....	1	135	10	1	135	10	.....	.....	.....	1	135	10
.....	1	119	9	1	119	9	.....	.....	.....	1	119	9
			45	5766	424	57	7518	520				57	7518	520

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—Continued.

PORTUGAL.

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	31	3611	217	.....	.....	.....	31	3611	217	.....	.....	.....
Twillingate.....	2	197	14	.....	.....	.....	2	197	14	.....	.....	.....
Fogo.....	2	183	13	.....	.....	.....	2	183	13	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	3	324	25	.....	.....	.....	3	324	25	.....	.....	.....
Catalina.....	2	188	11	.....	.....	.....	2	188	11	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear.....	1	146	7	.....	.....	.....	1	146	7	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	7	1200	64	.....	.....	.....	7	1200	64	.....	.....	.....
Brigus.....	1	172	10	.....	.....	.....	1	172	10	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's.....	2	281	16	.....	.....	.....	2	281	16	.....	.....	.....
Piacentia.....	1	96	7	.....	.....	.....	1	96	7	.....	.....	.....
Ferryland.....	2	229	12	.....	.....	.....	2	229	12	.....	.....	.....
Burin.....	4	510	29	.....	.....	.....	4	510	29	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Breton.....	6	1161	59	.....	.....	.....	6	1161	59	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	2	325	21	.....	.....	.....	2	325	21	.....	.....	.....
LaPoile.....	7	738	45	.....	.....	.....	7	738	45	.....	.....	.....
	73	9361	550				73	9361	550			

Customs' Returns.

PORTUGAL.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	31	3611	217	.....	.....	.....	31	3611	217
.....	2	197	14	.....	.....	.....	2	197	14
.....	2	183	13	.....	.....	.....	2	183	13
.....	3	324	25	.....	.....	.....	3	324	25
.....	2	188	11	.....	.....	.....	2	188	11
.....	1	146	7	.....	.....	.....	1	146	7
.....	7	1200	64	.....	.....	.....	7	1200	64
.....	1	172	10	.....	.....	.....	1	172	10
.....	2	281	16	.....	.....	.....	2	281	16
.....	1	96	7	.....	.....	.....	1	96	7
.....	2	229	12	.....	.....	.....	2	229	12
.....	4	510	29	.....	.....	.....	4	510	29
.....	6	1161	59	.....	.....	.....	6	1161	59
.....	2	325	21	.....	.....	.....	2	325	21
.....	7	738	45	.....	.....	.....	7	738	45
						73	9361	550				73	9361	550

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—Continued.

UNITED

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
St. John's.....	33	4057	230	.....	.....	.....	33	4057	230	1	119	7
Twillingate.....	.....	.....	.....	1	170	8	1	170	8	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	2	223	15	1	153	9	3	376	24	.....	.....	.....
LaManche.....	2	219	10	.....	.....	.....	2	219	10	.....	.....	.....
English Harbor.....	3	194	17	.....	.....	.....	3	194	17	20	2293	123
Harbor Breton.....	2	124	8	1	220	11	3	344	19	2	205	11
Burgoe.....	4	177	15	.....	.....	.....	4	177	15	.....	.....	.....
LaPoile.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42	4	1	42	4	.....	.....	.....
	46	4994	295	4	585	32	50	5579	327	23	2617	141

SPANISH

St. John's.....	16	2523	135	2	333	43	18	2856	178	1	69	10
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Customs' Returns.

STATES.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			Total.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	1	119	7	34	4176	237	.....	.....	.....	34	4176	237
.....	1	170	8	1	170	8
.....	2	223	15	1	153	9	3	376	24
.....	2	219	10	.....	.....	.....	2	219	10
.....	20	2293	123	23	2487	140	.....	.....	.....	23	2487	140
.....	2	205	11	4	320	19	1	220	11	5	540	30
.....	4	177	15	.....	.....	.....	4	177	15
.....	1	42	4	1	42	4
			23	2617	141	69	7611	436	4	585	32	73	8196	468

WEST INDIES.

.....	1	69	10	17	2592	145	2	333	43	19	2925	188
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Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—Continued.

FRENCH

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	3	129	10	.....	.....	.....	3	129	10	2	471	18

GREENLAND.

Saint John's.....	1	213	32	.....	.....	.....	1	213	32	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	213	32				1	213	32			

BRAZIL.

Saint John's.....	52	10580	531	.....	.....	.....	52	10580	531	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	5	1149	60	.....	.....	.....	5	1149	60	.....	.....	.....
Burin.....	1	140	7	.....	.....	.....	1	140	7	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	2	419	21	.....	.....	.....	2	419	21	.....	.....	.....
	60	12288	619				60	12288	619			

Customs' Returns.

POSSESSIONS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	2	471	18	5	600	28	.....	.....	.....	5	600	28

GREENLAND.

1	90	5	1	90	5	1	213	32	1	90	5	2	303	37
3	379	21	3	379	21	.....	.....	.....	3	379	21	3	379	21
4	469	26	4	469	26	1	213	32	4	469	26	5	682	58

BRAZIL.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	10580	531	.....	.....	.....	52	10580	531
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1149	60	.....	.....	.....	5	1149	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	140	7	.....	.....	.....	1	140	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	419	21	.....	.....	.....	2	419	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	12288	619	.....	.....	.....	60	12288	619

Customs' Returns.

No. 4.

ABSTRACT OF THE

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom.....	74	13298	722	3	908	60	77	14206	782	4	430	30
British Possessions....	158	21983	1451	368	48428	2489	526	70411	3940	.....	.....	.....
Greenland.....	1	213	32	.....	.....	.....	1	213	32	.....	.....	.....
Hanseatic Towns.....	2	320	17	.....	.....	.....	2	320	17	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	12	1752	96	.....	.....	.....	12	1752	96	45	5766	424
Portugal.....	73	9361	550	.....	.....	.....	73	9361	550	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	10	1123	64	.....	.....	.....	10	1123	64	1	82	6
Ionian Islands.....	4	450	25	.....	.....	.....	4	450	25	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	46	4994	295	4	585	32	50	5579	327	23	2617	141
French Possessions....	3	129	10	.....	.....	.....	3	129	10	2	471	18
Spanish West Indies...	16	2523	125	2	333	43	18	2856	178	1	69	10
Brazil.....	60	12288	619	.....	.....	.....	60	12288	619	.....	.....	.....
	450	68434	4016	377	50254	2624	836	118688	6640	76	9435	629

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			Total.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
.....	.....	.....	4	480	30	78	13728	752	3	908	60	81	14636	812
2	549	16	2	549	16	158	21983	1451	370	48977	2505	528	70960	3956
4	469	26	4	469	26	1	213	32	4	469	26	5	682	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	320	17	.....	.....	.....	2	320	17
.....	.....	.....	45	5766	424	57	7518	520	.....	.....	.....	57	7518	520
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	9361	550	.....	.....	.....	73	9361	550
.....	.....	.....	1	82	6	11	1205	70	.....	.....	.....	11	1205	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	450	25	.....	.....	.....	4	450	25
.....	.....	.....	23	2617	141	69	7611	436	4	585	32	73	8196	468
.....	.....	.....	2	471	18	5	600	28	.....	.....	.....	5	600	28
.....	.....	.....	1	69	10	17	2592	145	2	333	43	19	2925	188
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	12288	619	.....	.....	.....	60	12288	619
6	1018	42	82	10453	671	535	77869	4645	383	51372	2666	918	129141	7311

Customs' Returns.

No. 5.—Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered at

Ports at which entered.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	611	91245	4831	10	2942	191	621	94187	5022	23	2759	192
Twillingate	2	294	16	.....	.....	.....	2	294	16	.....	.....	.....
Fogo	8	1095	56	.....	.....	.....	8	1095	56	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	11	1396	84	.....	.....	.....	11	1396	84	.....	.....	.....
Trinity .....	.....	.....	.....	1	46	15	1	46	15	.....	.....	.....
Carboncar	10	1291	72	.....	.....	.....	10	1291	72	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	125	18179	928	2	237	11	127	18416	939	9	1300	72
Bay Roberts.....	1	136	8	.....	.....	.....	1	136	8	.....	.....	.....
Brigus	2	225	16	.....	.....	.....	2	225	16	.....	.....	.....
LaManche	1	112	5	.....	.....	.....	1	112	5	.....	.....	.....
Burin	27	1627	126	1	113	7	28	1740	133	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	4	114	15	.....	.....	.....	4	114	15	1	126	6
Lamalaine	17	334	70	.....	.....	.....	17	334	70	.....	.....	.....
Pushthrough	12	185	41	.....	.....	.....	12	185	41	6	72	18
English Harbor	7	210	30	1	34	4	8	244	34	11	1234	68
Harbor Breton	20	1864	115	.....	.....	.....	20	1864	115	11	1248	61
Gaultois	14	1742	116	1	161	11	15	1903	127	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo.....	5	215	19	1	17	2	6	232	21	.....	.....	.....
LaPoile	53	3865	277	.....	.....	.....	53	3865	277	1	98	10
Channel	44	1925	189	.....	.....	.....	44	1925	189	.....	.....	.....
	974	126054	7014	17	3550	241	991	129604	7255	62	6837	427

Customs' Returns.

each Port in the Colony of Newfoundland in the year 1865.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
21	2925	191	44	5684	383	634	94004	5023	31	5867	382	665	99871	5405
.....	2	294	16	.....	.....	.....	2	294	16
.....	8	1095	56	.....	.....	.....	8	1095	56
.....	11	1396	84	.....	.....	.....	11	1396	84
.....	1	46	15	1	46	15
.....	10	1291	72	.....	.....	.....	10	1291	72
12	1639	116	21	2939	188	134	19479	1000	14	1876	127	148	21355	1127
.....	1	136	8	.....	.....	.....	1	136	8
.....	2	225	16	.....	.....	.....	2	225	16
.....	1	112	5	.....	.....	.....	1	112	5
.....	27	1627	126	1	113	7	28	1740	133
.....	1	126	6	5	240	21	.....	.....	.....	5	240	21
.....	17	334	70	.....	.....	.....	17	334	70
.....	6	72	18	18	257	59	.....	.....	.....	18	257	59
2	257	12	13	1491	80	18	1444	98	3	291	16	21	1735	114
.....	11	1248	61	31	3112	176	.....	.....	.....	31	3112	176
.....	14	1742	116	1	161	11	15	1903	127
.....	5	215	19	1	17	2	6	232	21
.....	1	98	10	54	3963	287	.....	.....	.....	54	3963	287
.....	44	1925	189	.....	.....	.....	44	1925	189
35	4821	319	97	11658	746	1036	132891	7441	52	8371	560	1088	141262	8001

Customs' Returns.

No. 6.—Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels cleared at

Ports at which cleared.	BRITISH.									WITH CARGO.		
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's.....	307	51594	3010	247	36688	1821	554	88282	4831	36	4631	333
Twillingate.....	4	513	30	1	170	8	5	683	38	1	148	14
Fogo.....	6	663	40	1	122	6	7	785	46	...	...	...
Greenspond.....	6	608	45	...	...	...	6	608	45	...	...	...
Trinity.....	5	450	28	...	...	...	5	450	28	1	98	3
Catalina.....	4	450	26	...	...	...	4	450	26	2	196	15
Carbonear.....	1	146	7	8	1116	64	9	1262	71	...	...	...
Harbor Grace.....	45	6607	374	47	7043	331	92	13650	705	12	1610	106
Bay Roberts.....	1	136	8	...	...	...	1	136	8	...	...	...
Brigus.....	1	172	10	5	754	45	6	926	55	...	...	...
St. Mary's.....	2	281	16	...	...	...	2	281	16	...	...	...
Placentia.....	1	96	7	...	...	...	1	96	7	...	...	...
Ferryland.....	2	229	12	...	...	...	2	229	12	...	...	...
LaManche.....	2	219	10	...	...	...	2	219	10	...	...	...
Burin.....	10	1026	62	7	580	38	17	1606	100	...	...	...
St. Lawrence.....	1	38	5	...	...	...	1	38	5	...	...	...
Lamaline.....	...	...	...	1	36	5	1	36	5	...	...	...
English Harbor.....	3	194	17	...	...	...	3	194	17	20	2293	123
Harbor Breton.....	13	1787	98	5	611	34	18	2398	132	3	340	21
Gaultois.....	4	744	42	8	802	58	12	1546	100	...	...	...
Burgeo.....	5	205	18	...	...	...	5	205	18	...	...	...
Le Poile.....	17	1326	96	29	1655	133	46	2981	229	1	119	9
Channel.....	19	950	55	18	677	81	37	1627	136	...	...	...
	459	68434	4016	377	50254	2624	836	118638	6640	76	9435	629

Customs' Returns.

each Port in the Colony of Newfoundland in the year 1865.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			Total.			WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
2	284	10	38	4915	343	343	56225	3343	249	36972	1831	592	93197	5174
...	1	148	14	5	661	44	1	170	8	6	831	52
...	6	663	40	1	122	6	7	785	46
...	6	608	45	...	...	...	6	608	45
...	1	98	3	6	548	36	...	...	...	6	548	36
...	2	196	15	6	646	41	...	...	...	6	646	41
...	1	146	7	8	1116	64	9	1262	71
4	734	32	16	2344	138	57	8217	480	51	7777	363	108	15994	843
...	1	136	8	...	...	...	1	136	8
...	1	172	10	5	754	45	6	926	55
...	2	281	16	...	...	...	2	281	16
...	1	96	7	...	...	...	1	96	7
...	2	229	12	...	...	...	2	229	12
...	2	219	10	...	...	...	2	219	10
...	10	1026	62	7	580	38	17	1606	100
...	1	38	5	...	...	...	1	38	5
...	1	36	5	1	36	5
...	20	2293	123	23	2487	140	...	...	...	23	2487	140
...	3	340	21	16	2127	119	5	611	34	21	2738	153
...	4	744	42	8	802	58	12	1546	100
...	5	205	18	...	...	...	5	205	18
...	1	119	9	18	1445	105	29	1655	133	47	3100	238
...	19	950	55	18	677	81	37	1627	136
6	1018	42	82	10453	671	535	77869	4645	333	51272	2666	918	129141	7311

Customs' Returns.

ABSTRACT OF STATE OF SHIPPING REGISTERED AT THE
PORT OF ST. JOHN'S, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST
DECEMBER, 1865.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Total amount of last year's account			1418	85845
STUCK OFF—				
Vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, and missing	19	1508		
“ Broken up, or otherwise destroyed, as unseaworthy, and no longer employed. .	5	213		
“ Transferred and registered <i>de Novo</i> at this port, and transferred to other ports	21	2632	45	4353
			1373	81492
ADDED—				
Vessels, new	71	2010		
“ On account of purchase, transferred from other ports, and otherwise	42	3521	113	5531
Total....			1486	87023

J. KENT,

Receiver General.

Custom House, St. John's, }
31st December, 1865. }

Customs' Returns.

Average Quantity and Value of Articles (on which duty is imposed under new Tariff, being free under Reciprocity Treaty,) imported from 1860 to 1864, inclusive.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Proposed rates of Duty.	Amount which would be collected.
Bacon & Hams	1401 cwt.	.....	\$1 per cwt	\$1401.00
Beef (salted & cured).....	2688 brls.	.....	50 cents per brl...	1344.00
Butter	18,393 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.	.....	70 cents per cwt...	12,875.63
Cheese	694 "	.....	\$1.25 cents pr. cwt.	867.50
Oats .....	.....	\$18648.00	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	1025.64
Barley .....	.....	1657.92	" "	91.18
Oatmeal.....	1884 brls.	.....	12 cents per brl...	226.08
Pease .....	.....	8027.52	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	441.51
Indian Corn..	.....	4230.72	" "	232.69
Bran.....	.....	497.28	11 per cent.....	54.70
Corn Meal...	6032 brls.	.....	12 cents per brl...	723.84
Flour	207,822 "	.....	36 " "	74,815.92
Fish—Oysters	.....	419.52	11 per cent	46.15
Herrings.	2529 boxes, 180 cwt. ....	.....	\$1.32 cents pr. brl.	237.60
Fruit—Apples	4794 brls.	.....	30 cents per brl...	1438.20
Lard.....	.....	2926.08	11 per cent	321.86
			Carried forward..	\$96143.50

Customs' Returns.

Average Quantity and Value of Articles (on which duty is imposed under the new Tariff, being free under Reciprocity Treaty,) importe from 1860 to 1864 inclusive.

Articles.	Quantity	Value	Proposed rates of Duty.	Amount which would be collected.
		Brought forward.....		\$96143.50
Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine		\$23708.16	5½ per cent.....	1303.95
Pork.....	31,294 brls.		70 cents per brl ..	21905.80
Rice		5599.68	5½ per cent.....	307.99
Tobacco, Leaf	13,517 lbs.		7 cents per lb....	946.19
Board & Plank	5647 M.		60 cents per M....	3388.20
Laths		302	11 per cent	33.22
Masts & Spars		4876	5½ "	268.18
Palings.....		614	11 "	67.54
Staves and Heading		10656	5½ "	586.08
Shingles.....	7262 "		20 cents per M. ..	1440.40
Timber and Scantling..	1824 tons		50 cents per ton ..	547.20
				126938.25
LESS—Average amount paid on Butter, Beef, Bacon and Hams, Pitch and Tar, Oatmeal and Pork, when imported from Countries not affected by the Treaty...				2061.00
				124877.25
Deduct 20 cents per bag of Bread, baked in this Colony, 50,000 cwt				10000.00
				\$ 114877.26

Customs' Returns.

*Statement showing the amount of Duties Collected at the Labrador, in 1865,
with the names and amount paid by each Person.—(BY COLLECTOR.)*

No. of Warrant.	Date.	Names of persons from whom collected.	Amount.
1	July 18	King & Larmour	\$23.52
2	Sept. 19	“	17.40
3	July 19	“	35.13
4	“ “	“	180.49
5	June 16	Michael Kennedy	289.19
6	“ 17	J. Doody	39.95
7	“ 22	Hunt & Henley	55.21
8	“ 28	“	18.12
9	“ 29	“	122.00
10	July 6	T. & D. Slade	37.13
11	“ “	“	172.56
12	“ 8	M. H. Warren	18.00
13	“ 11	Hunt & Henley	92.79
14	“ 30	Hudson Bay Company	153.19
15	August 12	Capt. Dodge	12.89
16	“ 24	Hunt & Henley	82.18
17	“ 2	Hudson Bay Company	1379.98
18	“ 18	Smith, Baker, Connelly, McPher- son, Letter, McKenzie	31.20
19	“ 25	King & Larmour	10.80
20	“ “	M. H. Warren	16.80
21	“ “	Punton & Munn	20.40
22	“ “	King & Larmour	85.01
23	“ 31	F. & D. Slade	233.17
24	“ “	W. W. Forbes	24.90
25	Sept. 2	Spencer Griffin	2.43
26	“ “	Hugh Robinson	3.70
27	“ 4	James Lord	13.20
28	“ “	“	10.56
29	“ “	“	53.80
30	“ “	Rodk. Nicholson	1.98
31	“ “	Cloutier	63.64
Carried forward			\$3,301.37

Customs' Returns.

*Statement shewing the amount of Duties Collected at the Labrador, in 1865,
with the names and amount paid by each Person.—(BY COLLECTOR.)—
(Continued.)*

No. of Warrant.	Date.	Names of persons from whom collected.	Amount.
		Brought forward.....	\$3,301.37
32	Sept.	4 T. Gotier.....	20.46
33	"	5 Augustus Grenon.....	20.49
34	"	6 H. Bernier.....	1.24
35	"	8 M. H. Warren.....	" "
			\$3343.56
		Less Protested order.....	63.64
			\$3279.92

Customs' Returns.

Statement shewing the amount of duties collected at the Labrador, with the names, and amounts paid by each person, 1865.—(BY SUB-COLLECTOR.)

No. of Warrant.	Date.	Names of persons from whom collected.	Amount.
1	June 12	Ph. DeQuetteville, Brothers	
2	" "	Ant. Joncas	\$0.70
3	" "	John Rood	211.48
4	" "	Ph. DeQuetteville, Brothers	109.59
5	" "	Ditto	4.54
6	" "	Ditto	99.51
7	" 14	LeBoutillier, Brothers	126.22
8	" "	Ditto	84.10
9	" "	Ditto	11.66
10	" "	Ph. Hanlin, & Co.	51.07
11	" 15	Wm. Truing & Co.	235.00
12	" "	Ditto	
13	" 17	LeBoutillier, Brothers	
14	July 3	Donald H. Green	121.58
15	" "	Ph. DeQuetteville, Brothers	41.15
16	" 5	George Davis	22.49
17	" "	John Frilick	0.84
18	" "	F. Terrio	0.60
19	" "	Thomas Myrer	0.60
20	" "	Onesimo Mitchell	0.60
21	" "	Elkanah Cook	0.84
22	" "	Joseph Smith	0.60
23	" "	James Risser	1.20
24	" "	Samuel Ritcay	1.44
25	" "	George Romkay	1.44
26	" "	Isaac Corkman	1.20
27	" 6	Solomon Putlico	0.36
28	" "	Jacob Gaetz	1.20
29	" 7	John Delaney	0.48
30	" 8	Frederick Spinsler	0.48
31	" "	George Gildert	0.36
32	" "	John Smeloiu	0.24
33	" 10	Robin M. Oxner	0.24
34	" 15	Christian Romkey	0.48
Carried forward			\$1128.69

Customs' Returns.

Statement shewing the amount of Duties collected at the Labrador, with the names and amount paid by each person, 1865.—(BY SUB-COLLECTOR.)
(Continued.)

No. of Warrant.	Date.	Names of persons from whom collected.	Amount.
		Brought forward.....	\$1,128.69
35	July 15	Robert Lord	1.20
36	" "	William Lord	1.20
37	" "	Alfred Hirsler.....	0.96
38	" 17	George DeHenme	26.40
39	" 27	Charles LeFeuvre	4.15
40	" 31	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	5.25
41	" "	Ph. DeQuetteville, Brothers.....	
42	" "	LeBoutillier, Brothers.....	10.23
43	" "	Jacob Ritsay	0.60
44	Aug. 1	Elias Oxner.....	0.36
45	" 2	C. Boldeac	4.80
46	" 12	Guy Silon.....	204.13
47	" 14	Ant. Joncas.....	4.95
48	" "	Ditto	3.63
49	" 21	James Joy	1.92
50	" 22	Benjamin Rynard.....	177.91
51	" 25	James Lord	128.47
52	" 28	F. Goodbon.....	
53	" 29	Ph. DeQuetteville, Bros	14.40
54	" "	Edward Gonmon.....	5.98
55	" "	John Bondreau.....	3.66
56	Sept. 1	LeBoutillier, Bros.....	
57	" 4	P. R. Martineau	58.40
58	" "	Abraham Cloutier.....	26.58
59	" 7	Henry N. Silon.....	24.48
60	" 15	LeBoutillier, Brothers.. ..	2.64
61	" "	Ditto	6.10
62	" "	Edmund Marcoo.....	3.92
63	" "	Ditto	2.20
64	" 29	John Messervey	25.82
65	Oct. 2	Peter Walsh.....	32.10
			\$1,914.73

Sundry orders, drawn on parties out of the Colony, not paid, amounting to \$440.44.

Poor Returns.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR

DISTRICTS.		JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.							
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
St. John's...	Permanent Poor	129	12	8	128	18	8	130	0	2	128	14	2	128	18	2	132	12	2
"	Casual "	271	5	6	256	2	2	317	7	10	355	8	11	253	5	0	183	17	0
"	Orphanages					123 10 8										115 10 0			
"	Road Work																		
"	Incidentals																		
Ferryland.....		139	10	10	39	8	9	3	19	0	8	0	6	71	4	1	18	0	0
Bay-de-Verde.....		95	5	6	24	0	0	3	0	0	571	3	0	540	5	5	91	16	7
Brigus.....		212	3	11	2	15	0	5	1	3	405	5	1	0	1	3			
Bonavista.....		99	17	7	2	0	0			455 15 5		1496 13 8		541 1 3					
Carbonear.....		90	18	9			25 0 0		104 7 7		50 0 0								
Trinity.....		56	9	2	26	5	11	5	8	9	1948	8	10	798	19	11	157	15	0
Twillingate.....		177	5	8	18	6	5			348 12 11		409 2 3							
Harbor Main.....		95	15	8	12	10	0	12	4	0	232	3	9	22	18	8	17	0	9
Harbor Grace.....		141	17	9	29	6	5	0	3	7	256	7	7	30	15	0	10	0	0
Placentia and St. Mary's.....		58	14	0	13	15	0	14	11	9	308	17	2	154	12	6	10	5	0
Burin.....		117	12	0	1	10	0			196 19 8		24 18 3		11 10 0					
Fortune Bay.....						3 7 6				14 10 7									
Burgeo' and LaPoile.....		54	15	6	37	3	7	3	18	6	8	0	0			59 3 0			
Labrador.....																			
South Shore.....	Road Work																		

St. John's. Newfoundland, }
30th December, 1865. }

Poor Returns.

DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1865.

JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.	OCTOBER.	NOV.	DECEMBER.	TOTAL.			
							£	s.	d.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
130	12	2	129	12	2	129	4	2	
137	18	3	140	11	9	111	11	3	
				120 10 0					
								115 10 0	
								3017 11 9	
								67 8 6	
								7630 8 2	
1	0	0	129	0	0	169	10	0	
47	12	0	92	0	6	10	14	10	
563	14	10	2	8	0			260 12 6	
255	13	6	59	0	0	1	5	0	
142	11	6	54	1	7			56 15 0	
909	1	1	6	17	0	11	10	2	
231	17	9	130	19	2	17	2	6	
412	11	7	9	10	0	8	15	0	
206	15	3	240	0	0			168 6 6	
								20 0 0	
								0 3 6	
								1103 15 7	
								898 6 8	
111	11	11	39	10	0	46	2	6	
								297 19 8	
								51 9 6	
								3 0 0	
								902 3 6	
								47 10 10	
								25 6 1	
								4 6 8	
								15 18 9	
								283 13 7	
								6 10 0	
								1 17 6	
								21 11 0	
								29 18 6	
								18536 8 8	
								254 4 1	

Cy. £26421 0 11

\$105634.18

J. SHEA, Commissioner Poor.

Examined and found correct.

Vouchers having been produced for the expenditure of One Hundred and Five Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty Four Dollars and Eighteen Cents.
E. D. SHEA, Financial Secretary.

Shipwrecked Crews.

EXPENDITURE FOR SHIPWRECKED CREWS, &c., &c., FOR THE YEAR 1865.

1865.

Jan. 11.— <i>Arrow</i> , at Tickle Cove in May last :—	Paid Isaac Legg, for 10 men, 2 meals, lodging and conveyance to Keels.....	£2 0 0
27.— <i>Margaret</i> , lost at Burin :—	4 men from St. John's to Holyrood	0 12 0
	<i>Margaret</i> , at St. John's, 4 men, 2 days, paid Catherine Kennedy.....	0 12 0
Feb. 6.—Paid Peter Coleman, of Trinity, 1864, for con- veying across Trinity Bay,	1 man of <i>Curlew</i> , 15 “ of <i>True Friend</i> , 3 “ of <i>Atton</i> .	
	— 19 men at 5s.....	4 15 0
“ 11.—Paid W. Dean, of Seldom-come-by, 1864, for conveying clothes of wrecked crews to Har- bor Grace, in May, 1864		5 0 0
“ 20.— <i>Hero</i> , lost in Fortune Bay, in Dec., 1864, pas- sage of 1 man to St. John's, per steamer		0 17 6
Mar. 26.—Paid to John Anstey, Twillingate :—	1 man, <i>Secret</i> , spring 1864..... 2 men <i>Waterlily</i> , 5 days each	1 2 6
“ —Steamer <i>Ariel</i> , for diet of 15 wrecked sealers in 1864, 3 days at 1s. 9d. per day, viz :	6 men of <i>Atton</i> , 6 “ of <i>J. C. Jost</i> , 3 “ sick, <i>Straggler</i> .	
	— 15 men	3 18 9
April 15.— <i>Nautilus</i> , lost at Petty Harbor, 2nd Jan., 1865 :—	Paid Edward Doyle, for clothing 3 men..... “ “ carting to St. John's	5 8 0 0 10 0
19.— <i>Triumph</i> , lost at Sable Island :—	Paid passage of 8 men to St. John's from Halifax.....	8 12 10
	Carried forward.....	£33 8 7

Shipwrecked Crews.

**EXPENDITURE FOR SHIPWRECKED CREWS, &c., &c., FOR
THE YEAR 1865.—(Continued.)**

1865.

	Brought forward.....	£38	8	7
April 21.—	Thomas Everett's boat, of Twillingate, driven off to sea, and brought to Pouch Cove, paid Gould and Sullivan for 4 men, four days, and conveyance to St. John's, the said men being frost-burnt.....	3	0	0
28.—	Boat belonging to Placentia, lost, passage of 4 men from Burin:			
	Paid John Collins	2	0	0
May 2.—	Brig <i>Elizabeth</i> , lost on Renew's Rock, crew at Bay Bulls:			
	Paid M. Williams	0	13	9
3.—	Everett's boat, of Twillingate, passage of one man home.....	0	10	0
	<i>Margaret</i> , at Burin:—			
	Paid Richard Kenny, for 5 men, 2 days ...	2	17	6
6.—	Everett's boat, passage of 2 men home.....	1	0	0
8.—	Ditto, Muir & Duder, clothing 2 men.....	2	3	11
9.—	John Brien, Burin,			
	4 men of <i>Margaret</i> , 4 days.....	2	0	0
	1 man of <i>Hero</i> , 4 days.....	0	10	0
11.—	John Murphy, Burin,			
	6 men of <i>Letitia Ann</i> , 10 days.....	7	10	0
	2 " <i>Hero</i> , 1 day	0	5	0
	2 " <i>Margaret</i> , 1 day	0	5	0
	1 man of <i>Hero</i> , 13 days	1	12	6
"	John O'Neil, Burin, Clothing for <i>Letitia Ann's</i> Crew	6	3	6
	Boat <i>Brothers</i> , lost at Flat Islands, 20th April:—John Murphy, Burin for 3 men, 11 days.....	4	2	6
	John O'Neil, for clothing.....	6	11	9
	J. T. Oakley, Greenspond, for services to wrecked crews in 1864.....	23	1	6
13.—	Boat <i>Brothers</i> , lost at Flat Island, passage of 3 men from Burin to St. John's.....	2	12	6
	Carried forward.....	£100	8	0

Shipwrecked Crews.

EXPENDITURE FOR SHIPWRECKED CREWS, &c., &c., FOR THE YEAR 1865.—(Continued.)

1865.

		Brought forward.....		
May	15.—Everett's boat, of T'willingate, J. Hennessey, for frost burnt men, viz :—	£100	8	0
	1 man, 2 weeks and one day	2	2	10
	1 man, 3 weeks	3	0	0
	1 man, 3 weeks and 4 days.....	3	11	4
	16.—Boat, <i>Brothers</i> , 3 men from Oderin to Burin, Paid John Collins	0	15	0
	18.—Paid Mrs. Benning, Burin, for board of Capt. Woodford, <i>Letitia Ann</i> , 9 days	2	5	0
	27.— <i>Margaret</i> , at Burin, Lodging 5 men, $\frac{1}{2}$ day.....	0	5	0
	Captain, 4 days	0	8	0
	29.—Everett's boat—Dr. Bunting, for attending 3 frost-burnt men	3	3	0
June	13.—Passage of 2 men of <i>Hero</i> , at 17s.6d £1 15 0			
	" 6 " <i>Letitia Ann</i> " 5 5 0			
	" Captain ditto 30s. 1 10 0			
	" 6 men, <i>Marg'rt</i> , at 17s.6d. 5 5 0			
		13	15	0
	Per <i>Ariel</i> , from Burin to St. John's.			
	Passage of 3 men of <i>Resolution</i> , from Rose Blanche, ship lost at Cape Ray, to St. John's	5	5	0
July	11.—Paid Joseph Shears, Bonavista, on account of <i>Cadmus</i> and <i>Victoria</i> , in 1862.....	86	16	0
	Joseph Shears, for services to shipwrecked crews, account last 3 years... ..	50	0	0
July	25.—Paid Wm. Silvey, for conveying from Lance-a-Loup, to St. John's, last fall			
	6 men of <i>Emma</i>	6	0	0
	4 " <i>Superior</i>	4	0	0
	Both lost at Labrador.			
Aug.	30.—Paid Muir and Duder, for 3 men of <i>Little Pet</i> , lost recently at Fogo, viz :—			
	3 men's passage to St. John's	1	10	0
	Ditto diet, 5 days, at 1s. 3d.....	0	18	9
Sept.	13.—Paid James Ryan, Baccalieu, for relief to several crews wrecked at Baccalieu in 1862 and 1863.....	15	0	0
	Carried forward.....	£299	12	11

Shipwrecked Sealers.

**EXPENDITURE FOR SHIPWRECKED CREWS, &c., &c., FOR
THE YEAR 1865.—(Continued.)**

1865.

	Brought forward.....	£299	12	11
Sept. 23.—	Schooner <i>Hiram</i> , lost at Twillingate, in June, Paid Steamer <i>Ariel</i> passage of 5 men to St. John's, at 25s. each.....		6	5 0
Oct. 10.—	Paid George Simms, Esq., Trepassey, relief advanced by him to a man saved from a boat run down off Trepassey, by H. M. Ship <i>Royalist</i>		1	0 0
Nov. 14.—	Paid James Fitzgerald, Esq., Fogo, for 2 meals to men of <i>Little Pet</i> , lost in August, and board and lodging, 2 men 6 days.....		1	0 0
16.—	Paid Patrick Gibbons, St. Mary's, for coffin, and burying John Noel, a seaman of the Schooner <i>Camilla</i> , lost at Holyrood, drowned in endea- vouring to land from said vessel.....		0	10 0
			<u>£308</u>	<u>7 11</u>

Examined,

R. H.

Education.

**REPORT UPON THE INSPECTION OF PROTESTANT
SCHOOLS.**

LONG POND,
February 3rd, 1866.

SIR,—

I have much pleasure in transmitting herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, my Annual Report of Protestant Schools, for the past year, together with such accounts in detail as have been received by me from the Protestant Boards of Education.

I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN HADDON,
Inspector of Protestant Schools.

HON. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Education.

**REPORT UPON THE INSPECTION OF PROTESTANT SCHOOLS
IN NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1865.**

DISTRICT OF MORETON'S HARBOR.

Although the Schools in Fortune and Placentia Bays were visited first in the season, yet, according to my usual practice in reporting, I begin with the most northern point reached, and, coming southward regularly, end with the most western.

The District of Moreton's Harbor extends from Tizzard's Harbor, close by Twillingate, to Cape John, embracing I suppose, as great a length of Coast as the whole of Conception Bay. The inhabitants numbering by the last census, 2382 Protestants, are established in numerous small settlements all along the coast, at intervals of about four or five miles, and for the most part without any land communication between them. The number of the families comprising these settlements generally ranges between six and twenty. Under these circumstances it will be perceived that it is very difficult to present the advantages of education to every child in the District. Even in those harbors where the larger number of families are collected, the obstacle of physical division again limits the usefulness of the school to a part; for most commonly it happens that the population are located on opposite sides of the harbor, or divided into sections by impassable bluffs, or inlets most difficult to walk round; thus it is that at Moreton's Harbor, Exploits Burnt Island, Nipper's Harbor, and Shoe Cove, where there are schools established, fully one-third of the children of those places are prevented from availing of them. In the course of time, by the formation of roads—where they may be made—existing schools will become more extensively useful; but as long as the present indifference to education exists amongst the people, and whilst they are so much disposed to remove from the larger settlements, where their educational and religious wants might be supplied, to poke themselves away into solitary creeks and coves, I can only see, in prospect, partial success attending the efforts of the Government to extend the blessings of education to the inhabitants of the northern part of Green Bay.

The grant to the District is about £200 Sterling. This will maintain about five Schools, and these five Schools will receive about 150 children, whereas there are at least 400 children of a schoolable age in the District. If the people would do more to sustain the Schools, the grant

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would go much farther, and eight or nine might be maintained in efficiency instead of five; but the Teachers are most miserably supported, the fees not averaging a pound for each School.

Could the settlers upon those little barren islands, and in the rugged creeks and coves which present no basis for growth or prosperity, be induced to remove *en masse* to some eligible well selected sites for four or five towns, at the head of the Bay, where the land is rich, well wooded, and level, they would sooner, I fancy, find the blessings of civilization than by any other course, and ensure to themselves and successors future and permanent prosperity—then only can they have resident clergymen, doctors, efficient Schools, &c., with the great blessing of good roads; and I am persuaded the fishery interests would not suffer by the change. Neither is this a visionary plan or a hopeless expectation. I have conversed with sensible men in nearly every settlement, and they acknowledge that they committed a great error in building in the outlying barren harbors, and seem to want but little inducement to cause them to remove into the bays. I fully believe that if the Government were to cause three sites for towns to be selected at the head of Green Bay, and were to have the landwash road well made, about a half a mile long, and the several lots to be laid off and offered for settling, the whole would be taken up before three years. If the people could be withdrawn from the barren coast line, and established in the agricultural parts of the Bays, what a vast amount of future poverty, discomfort and ignorance would be prevented, and what a large degree of material prosperity and happiness would be promoted.

September 2nd.—Left St. John's in the Schooner *Rose* for Twillingate, and arrived there on the 6th. The next day I procured a passage for Lascie in a poorly fitted out boat, and having taken the wind a-head, when near Cape John, was driven into Snook's Arm. I was here storm-stayed two days, kindly entertained by an old settler, Mr. Young. The land about this north side of the Bay is remarkably high and precipitous, altogether defying cultivation and road making. No pleasant slopes or beaches are to be seen; but the rocks everywhere plunge boldly into the water; yet are the steepest hills, and the most rugged cliffs, adorned with spruce, asp, and birch trees, clinging with most remarkable pertinacity to every spur and fissure, and often flourishing in tender luxuriance. There are three or four families residing in the Arm, but as usual, at some little distance apart, fenced off by some natural impediment. Having nothing better to do, I essayed to extend my acquaintance in this neighbourhood; but after walking, or rather picking my steps with great caution amongst boulders and debris, for half an hour, I came to a cliff too steep to attempt, and so retreated. Of course no school can

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be attempted in such places, and if the children are taught, it must be by the parents themselves; but I thought, at the time, whilst sitting with this man's family, it would be a great help to families, so isolated, to receive a present of a few suitable books from the Board of the District.

On the 8th day after leaving St. John's, I was landed at the limit of my inspection tour—Shoe Cove—it being the most northern English settlement close to Cape John. A bight, with two small indentures half a mile apart, about which are set up flakes, stages, and two dozen houses, is designated Shoe Cove. The aspect is most uninviting; but then it has always been a first rate place for fish, and the inhabitants seem all in comfortable circumstances. The Church is erected in one cove, where the minority reside, and the school in the other, where the majority are settled. As the ocean swell prevails about the stage heads, boating from one section to the other is impossible for children, and the overland track is impracticable from steepness, so that the children living only half a mile from the school-room, are prevented from attending it. Quite a pretty Church has just been completed here at the sole cost of the inhabitants,—and I had the satisfaction of witnessing the usefulness of the Board Teacher in conducting Divine Service in it. The next day I visited the School. The School-room is a neat building, quite finished, and painted inside,—value about £50. The Board granted £15. The number of scholars on the list last year was thirty-seven. Now, on account of the older ones having left, it is seventeen, and I do not think it will be more for many years. Sixteen were present at the examination, six in the first class, age about fourteen; read very well, spelling rather imperfect; four write in books pretty well; deficient in tables and cyphering. There are six others in easy reading. The Teacher receives from the Board £35 as salary. I asked what he collected as fees; he said he was instructed by the Chairman to ask for 2s. 6d. per scholar, but that he had only received 35s. during the three years he had been stationed there. I thought proper to inform him that he was authorised to charge from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per scholar, and that he ought to insist upon receiving it. Feeling interested in the Teacher's welfare, and understanding that he had a large family and was poor, I enquired how much he received as Lay Reader; he replied, nothing, that the Chairman, (the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, the visiting clergyman) told him that the £35 he received as salary, was compensation for all his services, and that he must not ask the people for any pay as Lay Reader. I thought it only fair to acquaint him that the £35 was payment for keeping school only, and that he was at liberty to make the best arrangement he could to obtain remuneration for his Sunday services. I told him of other places where even all the young men contribute towards the Lay Reader's support.

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The 12th September I passed at Tilt Cove, wind bound. Population is gathering here to engage in the copper mine lately opened. A School will, therefore, soon become a necessity, and I rather think it would be well supported.

NIPPER'S HARBOR, September 13th.—Teacher away. On looking over the attendance book, I find that the Teacher was first at Western Point, and kept school with about eighteen children; average attendance twelve, during nine months from August, 1862. In July and August 1863 he was occupied as a Board Teacher at Burying Place with thirty-two scholars. After an interval of a year and a quarter he was again employed and sent to Nipper's Harbor, commencing November, 1864, with fifteen pupils, which are now fallen to eight. There is no School-room, but a cooper's shop is lent for the purpose. The day after my arrival, I succeeded in getting the children together in the make-shift School-room for examination. Two read fair in the Testament, six in easy reading; writing and figures not attempted. A certain mother was very anxious to make me acquainted with all the Teacher's shortcomings—one was, that he slept on the benches half the school time. I must say that the school is but an indifferent affair for the expenditure, and I cannot think why the Chairman removed him from Burying Place, where there is a good School-room, and scholars enough to keep him awake, and where he had given some satisfaction.

LITTLE BAY ISLANDS, September 14th.—About half-past nine I walked to the top of the hill where the school-room is pleasantly situated, and met two or three children waiting for the arrival of the Master, who lives a mile off. I noticed that the building has been lately erected; is not quite finished, dimensions eighteen by twenty feet. After delaying a considerable while, I proceeded to the Teacher's house, and learned that he had sailed the same morning for Jackson's Arm to arrange for the removal of his family thither, intending, as I understand, to resign the School. He has been in charge of it three years; was not well supported; the attendance also has fallen to eight, and he has become discouraged. He has the reputation of being a competent Teacher. No one in the place seems to interest himself in the welfare of the School, and this fact points to the expediency of appointing School Trustees in such isolated harbors.

WARD'S HARBOR, September 15th.—There is no school in operation here now. Mr. Pearce, Jr., was employed as Teacher for about a year, and has the praise of doing much good, but the Board had to discontinue his services for want of means. It is sad to think of so many children being abandoned to ignorance.

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I had to pass by Exploits Burnt Island, but I have frequently visited that place before, and as I learn that no change of masters has been made, I dare say that former reports will nearly represent its present condition.

TIZZARD'S HARBOR, September 19th.—Mr. Holwell from St. John's, has lately obtained charge of this School ; eighteen children present at examination, all very young ; five read fair, and write a little, eight in easy reading—all rather backward. Great want of suitable School furniture.

MORETON'S HARBOR, September 20th.—There are two School-rooms in this harbor, about a mile apart, and it is arranged that the Teacher shall attend each School so many months alternately, to suit the convenience of the children, who cannot all travel to one given place, on account of there being no road and the rugged nature of the landwash. The change had been made the same week that I called, and the Teacher explained that it was like commencing a new School. Twelve were present, four read fairly in the Testament. Thirty children at the other School, and their attainments were higher.

I believe that the Wesleyans are in a majority in the three last mentioned harbors, yet the Teachers are all Episcopalians.

After making every allowance for the difficulties in the way of education in this District, I must say that the results are very unsatisfactory ; there is neither the value in school property, nor the quantity in education which might most reasonably have been expected for the amount of money expended, and I see no hopes for the time to come. The Board of Education has managed badly for years past, during which time scores, (I might say hundreds), of children have grown up without a knowledge of reading ; and others are still passing through childhood's years, doomed, I fear, to the same deprivation. I could easily make suggestions how to make the means provided by the Government, for this District, produce better results, but what is the use ? Poor children, I can only pity them, robbed as they are of their birthright, and, as Inspector, record their destitution.

DISTRICT OF TWILLINGATE.

TWILLINGATE, (South Side), Sept. 22nd.—Best attendance in April and May. Fifty-six names then on the list ; present to-day, twenty-three, many are absent, owing to its being a fine fish day. The winter books show a few advanced to the Rule of three. The reading to-day is poor ; writing fair ; attainments low, but the children are young. School not

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visited by any one the last twelve months. A new set of school books wanted, and when obtained, should be taken better care of than the last ones.

TWILLINGATE (Commercial)—On entering this school I observed twenty-three children engaged in their studies, in the most quiet, orderly manner, furnished with every appliance necessary—good desks and stools, and suitable class books. Fifteen read, write and spell creditably; cypher fair. They are evidently receiving careful attention, and are making rapid progress; others in easy reading. The fees are 20s per annum for each scholar.

HERRING NECK, Sept. 27th.—Present, thirty; on the books, forty. The reading, writing and spelling of first class performed satisfactorily; others doing well. More advanced scholars attend in the winter. The discipline appears to be good; the school-room is very neat, plenty of books are supplied, which are taken good care of.

The Teacher of Clerk's Cove School was drowned last spring, and another has not since been engaged.

Other Schools are needed in the District of Twillingate, and I am informed by the Chairman, that as soon as Miss Pride has completed her course of training as Pupil Teacher, she will be engaged to open a School in Back Harbor. Greater interest requires to be taken in the South Side School, no Inspector could pronounce it to be in a satisfactory state. I consider it unfair to other places to spend £100 per annum on the two Schools in Herring Neck. The one at Starve Harbor is worth the money, but the School at Clerk's Cove was always a small affair, the average attendance being under twenty. A female, at £20 salary, is all that could be expected from the Board. It is most likely that a male Teacher, who can be a Church agent, would be more acceptable there, but then the people enjoying his services, should not be freed from charge towards his support as a Lay Reader, or rather support, as such should not be made unnecessary by the large grant of the Board. It is extravagant. I repeat, with the limited means for education, to give a man £50 per annum to teach a School, averaging about fifteen young children. I would put it to the Board, if they could not have more children taught to read. &c., with this £50.

DISTRICT OF FOGO.

CHANGE ISLANDS, September 27th.—I found this School, as usual, under successful management. A large number of children were present, well supplied with books.

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Fogo, September 28th—On books, forty five ; present, twenty-nine. Eight in first class, read and cypher well ; others in easy reading, in different degrees ; School well supplied with books. The attendance has not been so large since Mrs. Plomer has had charge of the Newfoundland School Society's School.

EASTERN TICKLE OF FOGO.—The families settled here are too distant from the Schools in Fogo to avail of them, and Master Stone was engaged ; November, 1864, at a very small salary, to commence teaching. A small room has been snugly fitted up with ordinary conveniences, and the undertaking has proved quite successful. Thirty-five pupils attended last winter ; present to-day, eighteen. Already five, who commenced with their letters at the opening of the School, read and write fairly, and cypher in the compound rules. Ten others are in easy reading. The people appreciate the School, and speak highly of the Master.

An opportunity offering to Seldom-Come-By, just as I had finished at Fogo, I was tempted to embrace it, and so missed the Barred Island School. I may say of it, however, that Mr. Hagget being now too old to conduct it satisfactorily, rather than discharge him after his long services, without means of support, the Board made a small reduction in his salary, and adding to it from their general fund, engaged therefor the services of Miss Rolls to assist Mr. Hagget. This is a wise arrangement, and calculated to secure the efficiency of the School.

SELDOM-COME-BY, September 29th.—Attendance, twenty-five in summer, thirty-six in winter. Present at inspection, twenty-two. Ten read fairly in Testament ; spelling not good ; write only on slates ; five others in easy reading. The special grant to this place is £23 1s. 6d. currency ; but on account of an unexpended balance of rather over £50 due to this place, in the hands of the Chairman, he makes the Teacher's salary £30 currency. He is, however, very badly off, as the inhabitants do not contribute towards his support, and he is without a house of his own, and gardens.

A School-room has been lately erected at Indian Islands, and a Teacher engaged. It is full soon to be inspected.

MUDDY HOLE.—A Teacher was appointed by the Fogo Board for this School, during the past summer. I did not visit it, as it would cost more time and money than I could spare to do so, there being no special object presented. After it has been in operation a year, it will be better prepared for inspection. The School was closed about four years ago, owing to disagreements arising between the Teacher and some of the

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people. In [the meantime, the grant has accumulated £128 15s. currency, and is in the trust of the Fogo Board. The inhabitants of Muddy Hole petitioned the Government for a separate local Board to expend this grant, and Mr. Findlater told me it was the particular wish of the Fogo Board to be relieved of it. The petition, however, was not granted. The present Teacher gives no cause of complaint that I have heard, but it was to be expected that a Wesleyan would have been appointed for this station.

The Schools under the Fogo Board are fairly conducted; they are well supplied with suitable books, and the buildings are in good condition. The annual account, in full, has been received, which is quite correct. £44 1s. 11d. is the balance in favour of the Elementary grant; £52 1s. 9d. in favour of the Seldom-come-by grant, and £128 15s. in favour of Muddy Hole.

DISTRICT OF GREENSPOND.

The Schools in the Districts of Greenspond and King's Cove were fully inspected last year; they were, therefore, omitted this year, and I took passage from Seldom-come-by to Catalina. The account of the Greenspond Board has been received, and it is the first one from that Board which I have had the satisfaction of looking over. There is one charge in it to which I would beg to point the attention of the Government, with a view of ascertaining the legality of the expenditure. It is "advances made to sundry persons cutting school frame, £106 6s. 2d." If such an amount be expended upon the framework, we may conclude that the completed building will cost not less than three or four hundred pounds. It is contemplated, I understand, to erect a Teacher's residence and School-room in Greenspond, at the sole cost of the Board, and to establish a superior School. The object may be a desirable one; but I am of opinion that it is not proper to expend such a large sum out of the Elementary grant, upon buildings in one harbor, much less for an upper School. The balance of £306 3s. 3d. has arisen from neglecting to spend the whole of the annual grant, year by year, in promoting education throughout the District, or, in other words, the large balance is a proof that the Board did not extend their operations as far as they might; and therefore there must be many children deprived of the knowledge of reading, for whose instruction the Government had granted the means. If all, or nearly all the members of the Board were not resident in Greenspond,—if intelligent men could be found to be appointed as members, residing in the neighbouring islands, such a vote as I have alluded to would never pass. The 22nd section of the Act says, "That no grants shall be made for School-houses, unless the inhabitants of the locality requiring the

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same shall contribute an equal amount in money or kind for that purpose." Also, there was an order communicated to me from the Colonial Secretary, and made known, through me, to all the Boards, requiring that a plan and specification of contemplated School-houses should be sent to the Inspector for approval.

DISTRICT OF BONIVISTA SOUTH.

CANAILLE.—Present, eighteen: greatest attendance, thirty-five. In the first class, six read well, spell ditto, and two or three cypher to fellowship; the writing is good. Ten others read in dysyllables.

BONAVISTA, (Commercial.)—The actual attendance has been between fifty-seven and thirty; on the books, sixty. I am much satisfied with the proficiency attained in writing. There are a few creditable cyphering books shown. Reading in History of England well performed. It is a useful school, kept in excellent order.

BAYLY'S COVE.—Attendance in winter, seventy; on books now, thirty. It is satisfactorily conducted; but it is much to be regretted that a suitable School room is not erected both here and at Canaille, instead of paying rents for dark, close, unhealthy rooms; they ought, indeed, to have been built before the Teachers were engaged.

In forwarding the Financial Statement, the Chairman observes:—“With regard to the large balance on hand, £77 18s. 10d., I beg to state that last year the Board received a special grant of £20, and also that a quarter's salary to two of the Teachers had not been charged up to the 30th June, by our agent; the orders, I presume, not having been presented. Next year there will be no such balance, the Board having raised Mr. Thomson's salary from £30 to £40.”

DISTRICT OF CATALINA.

So little change having taken place in the condition of the Schools since they were last reported upon, that I deem it unnecessary to copy any notes. They are all in operation, but the pupils are very young, therefore not far advanced. Three of the more wealthy resident ship-owners spoke to me about the necessity of having a superior School established, where navigation could be well taught, and asked me how they might accomplish the object. There was evidently an idea in their minds that it was the duty of the Government to provide for a superior education for their sons, and a disposition to throw the responsibility of not having a superior Master here, upon the Board or the Government.

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I explained to them that the small sum the Board could apportion to Catalina, £35, would not secure such a Master as they desired, and that it was the concern of the Board to promote elementary education only ; but I took occasion to recommend them to club together, and raise £100 per year, for three or four years, to pay a Master for the education of their families, knowing that they could well afford it.

DISTRICT OF TRINITY, NORTH.

ENGLISH HARBOR.—School opened first time under the Board the 2nd August last, in an old building furnished up, belonging, I believe, to the Newfoundland School Society. On books, thirty-four, all beginners ; nine read in monosyllables, and wrote on slates. School-room suitable, and in fair order. Teacher quite competent, and takes much interest in his pupils so long neglected.

TRINITY, North Side, October 9th.—Largest attendance, sixty-three ; smallest, fifty-one. First class acquitted themselves well in reading and spelling. The copy and cyphering books submitted are most creditably written ; some cypher in Fractions. The School is evidently doing much good. A better Teacher's horse requires to be provided.

SALMON COVE.—The Teacher continues to labor successfully between his two Schools, and to deserve the praise of the parents. The first class read and write well, and some cypher to Practice. The discipline is good.

TROUTY.—Present eighteen. The average attendance is between twenty and twenty-five. Attainments rather low. First class read pretty well. The new School-room has been used since August ; but it is not clapboarded, and only single floored, so not fit for cold weather.

I regret that I did not see Bonaventure School, and the more so because I understand it is well conducted, I was on my way thither, but was driven back by rain. The next day the packet sailing for Perlican, I thought it better to take passage than to lose a whole week in Trinity for this School.

I understood from the Secretary of the Board, that the large amount arising from the unexpended Commercial grant, is handed over for elementary purposes in the District. In this case it may be reasonably expected that the Cuckold's Cove station will be resumed, but I trust they will first secure a good building before they engage a Master. The account, in detail received, is quite correct, and shews a careful expenditure of the funds.

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TRINITY BAY, WEST.

The liabilities of this Board for salaries amount to £165, that is £3 8s. 10d. over the ordinary grant to the District, but having obtained a special grant, £18 6s. 11d., the Treasurer is in credit. However, the Board feel very much cramped in their work for want of means, and the people are too poor to expect much aid from them. All the schools are in successful operation, but much wanting School books. If the Boards do not supply books, the children never properly supply themselves. The Teacher at Chance Cove thus writes,—“It may be mentioned that this School has never been supplied with books, which is a great hindrance to the pupils' progress, as also discouraging to the Teacher; and the very small salary that is given, together with little school fees, in consequence of poor fisheries, make it a hard time to get a living. If the salary is not increased I shall be obliged to leave.”

HEART'S CONTENT.—The Teacher kept his School open during those days when so many visitors were attracted to the harbor in expectation of witnessing the landing of the Telegraph Cable, thus keeping the children out of harm's way. On the day of my visit the attendance was large, and the scholars acquitted themselves fairly in reading, spelling and cyphering. A change of Masters has since been made. Mr. Samuel Earle is now in charge. The New Perlican School was closed for holidays at this time, and when I returned to examine it late in the fall, I found that the Teacher had removed to Carbonear to take the School lately kept by Mr. Roberts. A successor had been appointed, but was not yet at work.

DISTRICT OF TRINITY BAY SOUTH.

SCILLY COVE.—An improvement has been made since my last inspection, but I am persuaded the Teacher can, with energy, do still better as he gains experience. Forty-four present. Twelve in first class read, write and spell fairly. Some cypher to Reduction, but calculate by strokes, not knowing the tables. On books, sixty-five. Highest attendance, ninety-five. The parents speak well of the Teacher, and pay the School fees.

I would suggest that the Board would do for Mr. Husson as the Fogo Board did for Mr. Hagget, viz., employ an assistant for him, and deduct a part of the expense from his salary.

OLD PERLICAN.—(Wesleyan).—This seems to be a friendless School; it is allowed to drag along without books and needful furniture; it is

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not as efficient as when I first visited it. If it were connected with the Board instead of being a separate School, its wants would be attended to. Being situated in the midst of a populous locality, I would press the importance of keeping this School in excellent working condition.

GRATES COVE.—Children properly classified and well supplied with good books and slates. A fair proportion can read and write, The School-room has been improved by painting inside, though it is coarsely done. Teacher collected £7 for fees, and £3 for night School.

DISTRICT OF BAY-DE-VERDS.

BAY-DE-VERDS, Nov. 7th.—Present, forty-five; on books, forty-seven. First class (12) read the Testament indifferently, not without spelling many words; could not get beyond 4 times, in tables. Writing very careless and imperfect, indicating neglect. Eleven in second class; did well in second book. Eleven in monosyllables, and eleven in letters. The School building is advancing to completion. The School-room is quite comfortable, and the Teacher's apartments are being fitted up.

ISLAND COVE, Nov. 6th.—Fourteen in first class; ten read and spell moderately, and one remarkably well. About half the number of first class write in copy books tolerably; multiplication tables said not readily. Reading books of nine different sorts in this class. Fourteen in second class; reading in nine different sorts of books, mostly in monosyllables; eleven others spell in monosyllables; present, fifty-eight. The attendance frequently goes to seventy; on the books, seventy-two, mostly very young. The many different books used, defies classification, and the number of scholars is too great to teach singly. The books used are bought by the parents in St. John's. School-room comfortable, but sadly needs whitening on the walls and ceiling. Catechism and morning and evening prayers taught. The teacher appears faithful, according to his ability; with a good system, and plenty of apparatus, he would do well; collected £7.

BURNT HEAD—Thirty-two on the books; twenty-nine sometimes present; nineteen here to-day; found them sitting on two rough narrow boards, propped up a few inches above the floor by half a dozen stones; several could spell in one and two syllables, but not one could read. The School-room has not any stool or desk, is not ceiled or double-floored, and, of course, is wretchedly cold at this season of the year,—it has been in this condition about three years. The Northern Bay School, which the same Teacher attends, has gone down to nine on the books, and there is not a Bible or a Testament, or a spelling book belonging to it.

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OCHRE PIT COVE.—Best attendance, thirty-five. Present, twenty. Seven read fair. Copy books of winter scholars show good writing, and sums entered to practice. As usual, great want of books ; none being supplied by the Board. Fees gone down from £10 to 12s. A new School-room has been commenced.

WESTERN BAY, (North Side.)—A suitable School room is in course of building, it is shingled and covered in, and all the necessary materials are on the spot. The School continues to be kept in a room of a dwelling-house. Average attendance, thirty-six. The Teacher returns eight as being in the Rule of Three. Four read in the Scriptures.

WESTERN BAY, (South Side.)—Closed under Mr. Loder, a month ago ; re-opened by Mr. Walsh three days ago. I was extremely sorry to see that the new Teacher, fresh from the Wesleyan Academy in St. John's, should have to commence operations without any refitting of the School-room. It is filthy, the windows are broken, and it is without necessary desks and forms. Thirty-two children were present ; only four could read.

ADAM'S COVE.—Largest attendance, eighty-three. Present, twenty-one. First class read and spell very well, write neatly, cypher to Fractions. Next class fair in easy reading. Children suffering from cold, there being no funnelling for the stove. Mr. Hudson, from the Wesleyan Academy, holds this School.

BROAD COVE.—(Commercial.)—On books, thirty-five ; daily attendance, thirty ; present, twenty-eight. Two read the Scriptures ; about eight in easy reading. The house was badly built, and the room is still encumbered with fixed stools for the accommodation of the public. The Teacher receives £25 as salary. The School has been vacant eighteen months.

BLACK HEAD, (Wesleyan.)—Present, forty-four ; all properly classified ; rather well supplied with books ; children making good progress. The room has been renovated.

The Chairman of this District, in replying to the Government circular upon educational matters, thus writes :—“ There may have been advantages from the appointment of Inspectors, but we cannot see the need of their continuance.” My notes on the inspection of the Schools in this District of Bay-de-Verds, give, I believe, a fair conception of their condition, and furnish the best practical proof that could be given of the incorrectness of the Chairman's opinion. If the Schools which I had

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formerly reported of as being unsatisfactory, were so reformed that there was not now an ill-conditioned School in the District, the Chairman might, perhaps, have some ground for his opinion, but as there are still too many inefficient Schools in existence, the Inspector's services are as much as ever needed in these borders. I imagine that the Chairman would entertain a different opinion were he a resident of Northern Bay or Western Bay, during the last eight years, being anxious to obtain a fair education for his children. Considering what might be his opinion then, or what must be the opinions of many anxious parents now, I will endeavor to perform my duty to them and to the Government, by saying that the education provided by the Board at Island Cove is insufficient; at Burnt Head and Northern Bay, all but worthless. Western Bay has been sadly neglected, and the School at Broad Cove is now most unsatisfactory. The small number of children that could read in the Schools at these settlements calls for special remark. If it be true that ignorance leads to poverty and vice, and these beget troubles, then may it be expected that troubles will arise in these localities. Men have been sleeping, and the enemy has doubtless been busy sowing tares. Since I examined the Schools, the Chairman has informed me that the Black Head School is now the Commercial School. It seems very strange to me that the Masters were not aware of this fact. Mr. Moore called his the Wesleyan School, and Mr. Thistle, of Broad Cove, called his the Commercial School, but of course the Chairman knows best. So it seems that the Wesleyan School has been altogether withdrawn, and the Commercial Teacher is put into the Wesleyan School-room at Blackhead, and so Broad Cove is deprived of the Commercial School, for which provision is made in the Act. This breach of the Act it is also my duty to report. The Broad Cove Commercial School, while it was so styled, was closed, I understand, at least eighteen months. Why it was closed, and what has become of the grant due in that time, I am not in a position to say.

DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR.

FRESHWATER, Nov. 13th.—On books, forty-eight; in February, ninety-eight. Present, forty-three. First class, nineteen read, write and spell fairly. Three boys well advanced in cyphering. Children find their own books; are pretty well supplied, but being of different sorts prevent classification. Fees are paid in advance, and the rule works well. I would recommend the Teacher to decide upon a good system of management, and closely adhere to it. My printed directions on this subject would be worth his attention.

Carbonear Wesleyan School is now in a flourishing condition, as regards the number, age and progress of the scholars. It is organised ac-

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ording to a good system for the working of an Elementary School, strict discipline is observed, and the several classes are kept continually and profitably employed. The first class cypher to Fractions, read fluently in the 5th Book, and are perfect in Dictation. The writing and cyphering-books are carefully written. Fees the same as in the Board Schools, payable quarterly in advance.

CARBONEAR, NORTH SIDE.—The premises are preserved in excellent condition. Mr. Roberts being unable, through failing health, to conduct the School satisfactorily, resigned last autumn, and Mr. Swansborough was appointed in his place. When I called in November, there were forty-four names on the list, and thirty-five present. Nine read fairly. All well supplied with books. The attainments of the scholars now are far below what I have sometimes witnessed.

CARBONEAR, SOUTH SIDE.—The attendance is low compared with what it once was, this may be owing to the regulation requiring the fees to be paid in advance. On the books now, thirty-six; average attendance, twenty. However, the order and discipline are improved.

Victoria Village is the name given to that incipient settlement, about two miles from Carbonear, on the Heart's Content road. Sarah Powell has kept School here, in her own house, since June twelvemonths; from twenty to thirty scholars give their attendance; a few read in the Testament. She received £9 10s. for the first year, and is now engaged at £14. The people are very poor, and require aid to build a School-room.

An account, in detail, has been received from the Board, according to the requirements of the Act. Now that the Board will be relieved of paying £20 per annum to an Upper School, I trust they will attend to the supplying of their own Schools with all needful books, maps, cards, &c.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE.

The Schools in this District were all examined, but it seems unnecessary to copy my notes,—they are going on as well as may be expected. I would observe, that at Bryant's Cove the spelling is imperfect; also, the elder scholars are ignorant of common things, which all of their age should know—the Teacher must question them upon miscellaneous subjects. At South Side the writing is a little careless, and the children were suffering cold for want of a stove; a black board and Map of the World should be supplied. The Upper Island Cove School is quite

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satisfactory. I would recommend the Harbor Grace Board to order all their Masters to teach Geography orally, from Maps, and suitable prayers for young children. The visitation of the members of the Board to all their Schools the past summer, has been very encouraging to the Scholars and Teachers. I trust it is a treat they will enjoy annually, and that the members of other Boards will follow the example in their own Districts. That devoted and faithful School Teacher, Mr. Wm. Martin, whose successful labours it was often my pleasing duty to note, is deceased. I am sure the Board deeply regret his loss, and the children of Island Cove cannot but affectionately cherish his memory.

DISTRICT OF BAY ROBERTS.

In the larger Schools no change has taken place, they are satisfactorily conducted, and the attainments are about as high as may be reasonably expected, considering the ages of the children, and the many breaks in their attendance. The Bay Roberts School requires a place to be built for fuel; coal is now piled in one corner of the room. All doing well at Coley's Point, except that the spelling is faulty in dictation; the Teacher has devised a set of questions in arithmetic, very suitable to the usual transactions of the locality, about hay, fish, rinds, &c., which I entirely approve of. The Dock School is closed since Mr. Lacy's death, and the Barened School, which was given up by the Newfoundland School Society in January, 1863, was re-opened by the Board on the 9th of October last, under the experienced Teacher, Mr. Paine; sixty-nine children have entered to this date. A flourishing Sabbath School is kept here; over one hundred were present last Sunday. A new School-room has been erected, about two miles up Northern Gut, which supplies a want in that part; its report will properly belong to another year.

DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

BURNT HEAD.—A great improvement has been effected in this School since my last inspection; it is properly organized, the several classes are fully supplied with books, and all acquitted themselves satisfactorily. On books now, fifty-two; in winter, eighty-one. The Teacher's house is now quite finished, papered and painted, and the Teacher appears quite contented and happy in his work.

CUBITS, (Wesleyan.)—The attendance has much improved since last year, it is now very regular; between fifty and sixty first class; five read and spell fair in Fourth Book; writing ditto; some cypher to Rule of Three. Second class thirteen; read and spell fairly in Third Book.

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Third class read in Second Book ; twenty others read or spell in monosyllables. The Teacher will do better as he gains experience. I would recommend him to endeavour to carry out my Time Table.

BRIGUS, (Commercial.)—The attendance, which has been always rather small since I have known it, has become still lower. On books, fourteen ; present, nine ; four in the first class read and spell well. Tables perfect ; Geography and Grammar, moderate ; Writing, as usual, very good.

I consider it only just that the Brigus Board should make a grant to assist the inhabitants of Seal Cove, in their laudable efforts to build a School-room. Applications have been repeatedly made for that purpose, without success ; yet plainly, Seal Cove is within the limits of the Brigus Educational District ; besides, the Brigus Board can well afford to assist Seal Cove.

An account, in detail, of the Board's disbursements, has been received ; but it is not for a complete year, it should have been from 1st July, 1864, to 30th June, 1865.

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.

It would occupy too much space in the Report to give an account in full of the many Schools under this Board. They have all been in operation during the past year, excepting the School in Freshwater Bay, which is now given up as being too insignificant for the cost ; I entirely concur in the decision of the Board. A grant of some School books, however, might be given to the children if they are desirous of improving themselves. At Upper Gully, twenty-three were present at the examination ; the first class satisfied me in reading, writing, and spelling. No fees are paid. The numbers are not as large at the Middle Bight School, nor the attainments quite as high as I have noted heretofore ; circumstances beyond the Teacher's control thus operate. He is still able and attentive. Long Pond School is most successfully conducted ; the attendance is large (about sixty) and very regular. It is well organized, the children acquit themselves with credit in the usual branches ; also, are familiar with the definitions in Geography and the Map of the World ; sing well, and possess considerable general information. The Topsail School-master may remember the adage, " It is never too late to learn,"—if he were to spend a day in the Long Pond School, and endeavour to carry out my printed directions, he would improve his system. The attendance in the Topsail School is very irregular. Brookfield School is all that can be desired. It is in the hands of a well-trained Teacher.

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Twenty-six names are on the list, The South-side Church School as now conducted, fully provides for the demand in that locality. A female Teacher instructs the younger children, and the elder ones come under the efficient instruction of Mr. Ross, a trained Teacher from an English institution. The Board grants £20, and this sum, together with fees and voluntary contributions, make up the Teachers' salary; this School is most worthy of public support. The West End School is a hive of children industriously applying themselves to their lessons, under a kind, energetic, and painstaking Master and Mistress. A very large proportion of the number that attend this School can read and write, which is the best criterion of the successfulness of the Teaching; besides, the attainments in cyphering are commendable. Mr. Woods will hold his reputation as a Teacher amongst any young trained men, because he possesses the main qualifications of a good Teacher, with much experience and a strong sense of duty. Mr. Ross, a Trained Master from Nova Scotia, now presides at the Maggoty Cove School. The Board expended about £20 in putting the premises in becoming repair, and are justified in expecting that it will henceforth be a creditable and useful School. The highest number on the books is ninety; the attendance about sixty. Good order is enforced, but the attainments are not high. Room comfortable, and well supplied with books. At Quidi Vidi I found thirty-two names on the books, and twenty-two in attendance; less than half read and spell fairly; the writing not good; cypher in the simple rules; children rather young. Miss Parmiter has had charge of the Torbay School since May. Twenty-five names on the list; all very young; seven read moderately well, one writing on paper; books are wanted. Pouch Cove, Mr. Vile's, (Church) School very well attended, and conducted satisfactorily; present to-day, fifty. A lad named Mundy is well advanced in mathematics, has the credit of being the best cypherer that I have noted in all my inspections. The attendance at Mr. Bagg's (Wesleyan) School is, in winter, fifty; in summer not quite thirty. The first class has been much improved by preparing for an examination held by the Board last spring. Copy books looked over are clean and creditable. Broad Cove School has not given satisfaction since Mrs. Holden resigned the Teacher's chair.

As usual, the account of the year's disbursement for education has been sent in. I observe no improper charge made, nor any requiring comment.

DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND.

No Financial Account or School Return has been received from the District, although I have written for both. I presume that Mrs. Winsor still keeps on the School at Aquaforte, and that the whole of the small grant is paid to her as salary.

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DISTRICT OF BURIN.

So anxious are the Board to afford all the children in the District an opportunity of learning to read and write, that they have apportioned the whole of their grant in payment of Teachers' salaries—nothing for books—nothing for a Secretary—and yet the respective salaries are so low that it is a wonder Teachers can be found to accept them. The Chairman thus writes,—“ You will perceive that we have a great many Schools to keep open out of a very small sum granted. Burin labours under great disadvantages ; being so scattered, we are compelled to have so many Schools, that the salaries we can afford to each, will not secure efficient Teachers. Books, paper, and other articles for Schools we cannot get—our grant will not allow us to purchase any—neither am I inclined to advance money for the purpose. I have already given away a great many books, and I do think the Government should allow a small grant for this special purpose.” I have visited every School in the District, and examined all except one, the Teacher of which was too ill to attend. The following are from my notes of inspection :

FLAT ISLANDS.—(Wesleyan School.)—A good looking, well-proportioned Chapel School house has been lately erected. Highest number on the books, thirty-seven; present, twenty-six, Elder children away ; four read and spell fairly ; writing moderate. The Teacher competent and very useful ; he informs me that the people contribute cheerfully to his support, and have made his dwelling-house very comfortable.

ROCK HARBOR.—On books, fourteen. Six can read in the Testament, four others in easy reading. School kept in a small room provided by the Teacher.

MORTIER BAY.—Attendance small, about twelve ; attainments low, still the school is useful. There will be many more to attend it soon, as families are fast moving into the Bay.

PATH END.—No School-room is yet provided, nor is there a prospect of one. Attendance now, twenty ; was down to four in the winter, owing, I suppose, to the want of a comfortable School-room.

PORT-AU-BRAS.—Greatest number on the books, twenty-two ; now nineteen ; present, ten. Three read and write fairly, and cypher in first rules ; other spelling in different books. This School was re-opened last November, under Mrs. Roiser ; salary, £15.

SHIP COVE —(Church Commercial School.)—On the list, twenty-eight

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names ; present, seventeen. First class, seven ; read, write and spell well, cypher in first four rules readily ; write from dictation ; well advanced in grammar and outlines of geography. Second class in easy reading, and writing on paper ; others in spelling and writing on slates. This is a most creditably conducted School, calculated to effect much good. School-room all that can be desired ; good books supplied.

COLLINS'S COVE, (Wesleyan Commercial School.)—Highest number on the list, forty-six ; at present, forty-one. In attendance to-day, twenty-six ; eleven read and spell well ; write neatly ; backward in figures. The School is now under the care of a competent, energetic Master, and henceforth good progress may be expected.

FOOT'S COVE, June 21st.—On books, fifteen ; thirteen present ; two read fair and write ; four others in easy reading. A new School-room put up, of good proportion, but most inconveniently placed on the top of a rugged, bleak hill, not finished yet ; no books supplied by the Board. Salary of Master, £15 ; collections, 5s. each pupil.

GREAT BURIN.—Present, fifteen ; four read very well, spell badly ; four others in easy reading ; no writing books to be shown ; only one can repeat the Multiplication Table. This School has come to a low state, but a competent Master, Mr. Scott, is now engaged, and doubtless the number and attainments of the scholars will soon be higher.

SHALLOWAY.—For £7 10s., Mrs. Moulton teaches twenty little children in a room in her own house. Her little pets, for she is evidently very fond of them, do her credit in reading ; those may learn to write who can bring copy books. What a treat a nice lot of school books would be to her.

BURIN BAY.—On the list, twenty-one ; present, eighteen. First class are well advanced in grammar, knowing the rules, and parsing sentences ; the others are very young, and mostly in easy reading. Through the exertions of the teacher, the room is now furnished with desks and stools, and neatly painted inside, for the money was collected by her. It is to be regretted that the attendance is not larger, to profit by her valuable instructions.

On visiting Spoon Cove, I found the teacher too ill to leave her house.

An account, in full received, but I perceive it contains over a year's disbursements.

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DISTRICT OF LAMALINE.

Two School stations are taken up by this Board, viz., one at St. Lawrence, the other at Lamaline. The former is now vacant for want of a School-room ; one is in course of building, towards which the Board have voted £15. I inspected the School at Lamaline ; attendance, in summer, thirty-six ; in winter from two to ten. Present at examination, ten. Seven read fairly in Testament, spell imperfectly ; questions on subject, dull. Two write in copies, the rest on slates. The attendance at this School is not satisfactory, shewing indifference to education. The inhabitants are settled in three sections, and therefore a School-room could not be so placed as to be near to all ; moreover, one section is separated by a narrow strip of water, leading to a barrisway ; this circumstance is against the usefulness of the School ; nevertheless, the attendance ought to be larger and more regular. Neither is the School-room as comfortable as required in such a bleak harbor. The Teacher appears competent for her duties ; she is very poorly remunerated.

No passage offering to Fortune, I felt under the necessity of attempting to walk there, (eighteen miles without path) so having borrowed a compass, and ascertained the course, I set out alone. Unfortunately the day was very foggy, so that I could not make any observations to assure myself of going quite right. Night fell upon me, and still I observed no indications of drawing near to any settlement, so had no choice but to seek a shelter, and get over the night the best way I could. Next morning the veil of thick fog still obscured my way, and kept me in doubt as to whether I was too far to the right or left of the true course, or whether I had over-walked the distance. So to make sure, I struck out for the landwash, and found myself about three or four miles from Fortune. I arrived there thoroughly wet about 9 A. M.

DISTRICT OF GRAND BANK.

FORTUNE, June 12th.—On books, 101 ; greatest number in April and October, shew 114 ; present, forty-eight. First class, twenty-one ; reading and spelling good, writing fair, tables ditto ; the first few pages of grammar committed to memory, some in geography. Next class—seven read well in Testament ; ten others in monosyllables. The above does not fairly represent the status of the School ; it must be explained that the Teacher had but just returned from St. John's, and this was the first day of re-opening the School—hence he had not the usual number present. The next day, when I called, seventy-six were present.

GRAND BANK.—On the list, seventy-five names ; greatest number,

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eighty-seven; present, forty-five. First class, nineteen, reading and spelling moderate; writing poor, and books much blotted; highest cypherer in compound addition. About eight in easy reading. Many who could write not supplied with copy books. The attainments of the scholars not satisfactory.

DISTRICT OF FORTUNE BAY.

A tiresome walk of eighteen miles along the shore brought me to Garnish. I had now walked the whole distance from Lamaline to Garnish, and without road, except the three miles between Fortune and Grand Bank. A road is much needed between those places; the country is level, and affords excellent material the whole distance. The postman who carries the mail between Garnish and Grand Bank suffers much in crossing the rivers and guts, being all unbridged.

GARNISH.—Mr. Snelgrove has been removed from Brunette, where the attendance had become too low, to this place. On books, forty-seven; highest number in attendance, forty-five; present, forty-two. Attainments and progress are very satisfactory. I am glad to hear that the parents appreciate the Teacher's services; they keep the children regularly at School, pay more than the School fees, find the Teacher in fuel, and otherwise advance his comforts—a satisfactory state of things. Some books wanted.

SAGONA.—A very satisfactory state of things exists here also. The Teacher is entirely devoted to his work, and has secured the esteem of the people, who contribute liberally towards his support. I think the Board might assist the Teacher with a little means to finish the dwelling-house.

HARBOR BRETON, June 5th.—Present, twenty; on the list, twenty-six. First class, six read in Testament, and replied to questions rather well; spelling good; write pretty well on slates, for want of copy-books; backward in tables and arithmetic, being rather young. Second class, four in easy reading; five others in ditto; the rest in letters. All the girls are instructed in needle work.

A Commercial School was kept here three months, under the Revd. William Shannon, and then closed; his Scholars were thirteen in number, and four of them very irregular in attendance. One would conclude that the chief object in opening the Commercial School was to afford remunerative employment to Mr. Shannon, as it has been closed ever since he went away, for the Commercial grant would always secure

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a Teacher. Since I have been connected with the Schools, the Commercial School of Harbor Britor has not been in operation more than twelve months. My opinion is that a Commercial School is not at all needed, but a good Elementary one is indispensable. If the balance of the Commercial grant be unexpended, I think it would be advisable to use it in bestowing an elementary education on the children of some of those many neglected harbors in this Bay. It is to be much lamented that there are several settlements in this Bay which could keep up a number of about twenty children in school, that are altogether neglected. The Board consider that their means will not reach to any more stations. I would, therefore, desire to bring their case, as well as other similar cases of destitution in other districts, before the special notice of the Government.

The Districts to the Westward of Fortune Bay were not visited this year. I have received the School returns, which will be found in the general tables.

SCHOOL RETURNS.

Hoping to be enabled to present a perfect table of School Returns this year, I sent, through Post, a Blank Form to every School Master and Mistress, requesting the same to be filled out, and returned to me. For the most part the request was complied with, but my hopes are not quite realized, several Teachers have not made any return, and my table is, therefore, not perfect. Many returns that I have received were written for twice.

Knowing that the Education Act specifies that all the Boards shall transmit to the Governor an annual detailed account of expenditure, and that this requirement was generally neglected, I thought proper, according to the tenor of one of my letters of instruction, to address a circular to every Board, asking for such accounts to be sent to me for the information of the Government; and I have now the pleasure of transmitting herewith accounts in detail, from the following School Districts, viz: Twillingate, Fogo, Greenspond, Catalina, Trinity North, Trinity South, Bay-de Verds, Carbonear, Brigus, St. John's, Burin, and Channel. Also, I have received abstract Financial Statements from the following Districts, (which are copied in my table, and need not be sent,) viz.: Bonavista South, Trinity West, Harbor Grace, Bay Roberts, Placentia Bay, Lamaline, Grand Bank, Harbor Breton, La Poile. I have nothing in the way of accounts to submit from Moreton's Harbor, Bonavista West, Ferryland, and Burgeo. These are liable to penalties of the XIIth Section.

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REMARKS.

It has been asked of me—Are the Schools on the whole improving? In 1859 the number of Commercial and Board Schools was ninety-eight. Pupils 4512, and for the past year the returns show 136 Schools and 6424 pupils; thus it will be seen that education is extending, and looking at the present state of education amongst Protestants, with the eye of a philanthropist, and contrasting it with the condition of educational affairs thirty years ago, there would appear much to rejoice at; but judging of the Schools by the more rigid rules of a professional man familiar with their working during the last eight years, I am constrained to admit—I must honestly tell the Government that the present condition of the Schools is unsatisfactory; this is a harsh word, and I regret to use it, as much as any person can be who reads this Report to pronounce it. The attainments of the first classes are too low, and not higher than they were at my first inspection. There are too many School-rooms unfurnished; too many Schools unsupplied with class books and other apparatus indispensable to making out any system; too many ill-conducted Schools; too many children in the Northern and Western Districts destitute of Schools, and still too low is the Teachers' position. Moreover, there is no germ or principle of reformation in the system which, like leaven, would quietly but surely in time extend its influence to the remotest District. But, contrariwise, the independency and irresponsibility of the Boards, who have the sole control of education and all the monies for its support, constitute such a high and broad wall around each District, that it is all but impervious to improvement coming from without. The Inspector's suggestions, recommendations and strictures have all struck against this wall, and fallen useless to the ground, and then the Boards say the Inspector has not benefited their Schools. What does the Revd. B. Smith write in his published letter to the Government—"The Boards give themselves no concern whatever about the strictures published in the Reports of the Inspector," and the reason he gives is, "That no member feels himself personally responsible either to the Government or to the public for the good or bad management of the Schools." This, I believe, is the language of truth and honesty. Well, if it be so, that the Inspector is not at all responsible for the working of the Schools, only for reporting their true condition, and the Boards "feel" no responsibility, are in fact irresponsible, the question comes with force and anxious expression,—Who then is responsible for the low attainments in the Schools, for the want of needful apparatus, for the want of system that prevails? Who is responsible for leaving so many children unprovided for? Shall I answer; the Government is responsible! Not yet. I believe that the Education Act is at fault in not laying responsibility somewhere.

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But if I could convince the Government that the present Act is faulty in this respect, and that matters continue in the same stand-still condition, why, then, I think, I may write that the Government is responsible. I have no other opinion of the Education Act than that given in my last Report, in which I am still more confirmed, and now find that I have respectable supporters. I will quote a sentence from that Report, and place underneath an extract from Mr. Marriott's Report, and one from the reply of the St. John's Board. "The first and greatest defect in our Educational system is, that no general and effective superintendence of the Schools is provided, and that no person is made responsible for the able management of its affairs, and the just expenditure of its funds." Mr. Marriott observes—"The Boards of Education are too irresponsible. The Government, which provides for them all the money they have to spend, has practically but little control over the expenditure The right remedy for wrongs such as these, is to have a Central Committee, or Council of Education, to administer the whole fund voted by the Government for education." "The St. John's Board would recommend the establishment of some central authority, having the character of a Council of Public Instruction, to secure the thorough working of the Education Act, to secure a proper expenditure of the money voted by the Legislature, and generally to supervise the education of the Colony." I know that there is an unfounded prejudice in the outport Districts against central authority, and those legislators must have courage and a strong conviction of right, who will bring forward and pass an Act providing for the superintendence of the common Schools; but that conviction, and that force of will, arising out of conviction, will come, progress must be made and prejudices must be overcome. In the meantime, I do not see any other course than to carry out the requirements of the present Act in their integrity, and so make the best of it.

REMARKS

Upon the Replies of the Boards of Education to a Circular dated 30th April, 1864, from the Colonial Secretary's Office, relative to the Education Act.

I have carefully read over the "Replies" as now printed, sent from the several Boards, in answer to the questions proposed by the Government, strictly for the purpose of seeing what suggestions they have made for the improvement of the present system of Education; as also to gather up every useful hint that may have been thrown out for the better performance of my own duty as Inspector. The opinions upon some of the subjects are so various, and the recommendations so contradictory, that whatever valuable ones may be advanced, are in danger of

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being nullified or overlooked. The publication of these "replies," by which each Board will be able to contrast its own remarks with all the rest, will do more than any arguments to convince them of the impossibility of the Government being able to weave all their recommendations in a harmonious Act. Also, it will convince those who have made money requests, as they see such to cluster in the replies, that they must give up the hope of having them granted; that, after all, they cannot expect the Government to act partially, by giving to one district more than to another, or to one society what is refused to another. The contributions of thought, in the shape of recommendations, remind me of the opinions of those tradesmen-councillors who lived in that fictitious town of spelling book celebrity "that feared a siege" "and held consultation which was the best method of fortification." One says, nothing like making over the whole business to the Bishop and the Wesleyan Chairman. Another says, (whose schools do not bear inspection) it would be a capital plan to do away with the Inspectors and spend the money so-and-so. Another says, it would be a grand improvement to increase the Wesleyan grant from £250 to £400. Another considers that it would be wise policy to double the grant to the Newfoundland School Society.

Whether from dulness on my part, or prejudice, others must judge, but I must confess that I have not gathered one solitary hint from all the replies, instructive for the more efficient discharge of the Inspector's duties, nor can I seriously advise one single recommendation for adoption in any intended modification of the Education Act, except the last recommendation of the St. John's Board, which also forms the leading one both in my own and Inspector Mariott's reports. Still, I am far from thinking that the "replies" are useless,—at least a negative good has been derived. Their perusal affords the same kind of satisfaction that is felt after glancing over the daily newspaper which happens to contain no news—the assurance that no important event has transpired of which we remain in ignorance. The Boards have all had their opportunity of declaring their sentiments upon the system of Education that now exists (and who knew what they might have been able to propose); and they have not proclaimed any great defect, not proposed any grand idea which should revolutionize the entire system. It appears plain, from the contracted and interested views the Boards have taken on most of the subjects treated of, that reformation must come from another quarter. This much, however, may be ascertained from the replies, that no objection has been made to the main features of the present Act, *id. est.*—to the division of the grant according to population,—to the management by Boards,—to the composition of the Boards,—to the division of the Districts, (excepting Bay Roberts, which it is proposed to sub-divide.) Nor, whilst all seem to agree in requiring a larger grant, has any plan been proposed whereby an additional amount sufficient for the purpose may be raised.

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I observe that the Wesleyan Boards, excepting Grand Bank, are perfectly satisfied with the W. Academy for training their Pupil Teachers,—they are, I believe, carefully taught there; but I find, on examination of the Schools, they have obtained possession of, that they want a system, do not know how to organize an Elementary School. Any person having a doubt of this, and wishing to resolve it, can do so by contrasting the Cupid's and Freshwater Schools, both held under excellent young young men, trained in the Wesleyan Academy, with the Wesleyan School in Carbonear, under a person trained in a less pretentious institution—the latter has a system, the others have to invent one.

With regard to Commercial School grants, all the Boards, except Fogo, are decidedly against having the special grants for Commercial and other Schools put to the common School grant; even Trinity and Harbor Breton object, which have not been able to employ it for years, and Trinity, moreover, asks for an addition to it. Upon this matter I wish to speak emphatically, because there is a great injustice arising out of it. I now declare that there is no Commercial School, in character, out of St. John's maintained with these grants. I have not found, in the examination of these so called Commercial Schools, one pupil that could parse a sentence in English Grammar, or had a respectable knowledge of Geography, or that was learning Navigation. They are simply Elementary Schools; and such being the case, is it not an anomaly to have a special grant and a special Board to keep up an Elementary School where there is a general one for the purpose? Besides, by these special grants an injustice is perpetrated towards those School Districts not being so favored; as for example,—the general Elementary grants for Bonavista and Catalina are proportioned, therefore equal and just; but Bonavista receives besides £50, in the name of a Commercial grant, which supports an Elementary School, therefore, Bonavista receives sixpence per head more than Catalina. Whatever may be the opinion of the Boards, the Government is bound to see justice done to all in the distribution of the School grants.

I fancy that the Boards have misapprehended the question put relative to the inspection of the Schools. It was not whether an Inspector was necessary or not,—of that it is presumed the Government are the best judges,—but as to the advantages and defects of the present system. In their jealousy of the least interference, they have all, with three exceptions, declared inspection by a Government Inspector unnecessary; and say that the Government can obtain the same information direct from the Boards as they do now through the Inspector. This proposal, to my mind, appears as absurd as an offer from the planters to the merchants to cull their own fish, or from traders to inspect their own weights

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and measures. But, in the first place, the Boards may not be relied upon to furnish all the information that may be demanded, for even in the matter of the Government circulars, nine Protestant Boards of Education have neglected to make any reply; and in the second place, such reports would be all but valueless. For, as their statements upon the condition of the Schools would be made by twenty-five observers, each having a different standard of excellence, therefore, they would not have the merit of being a comparative or relative exposition.—But it is most unlikely that the Boards would report anything to their own discredit—any maladministrations or misappropriations, or, in the stronger words of the Reverend Chairman, “whatever job has been perpetrated,” which it is the concern of the Government to discover and check. For instance, it is very unlikely that a Chairman would report to the Secretary’s Office, that he paid a Teacher’s salary in truck orders on his merchant, upon which he (the Chairman) afterwards was allowed a drawback of 20 per cent; or that another Chairman would bring prominently before the Government that they (the Board) had voted £20 per annum to the support of an upper private School, as some of the members felt it a convenient way of lessening their own liabilities; or, that another Board should report that they had voted £20 stg. to their Secretary for past services; or that the Chairman of the Broad Cove Commercial School should respectfully submit that the School-room is completely taken up with fixed seats for the accommodation of the public, spoiling it for School purposes, and that no efficient teaching has been given there for years; or that another Chairman should write to acquaint His Excellency, that they had given verbal instructions to certain of their Teachers to close their Schools some fine days in August, and go about collecting the Parson’s dues, which, was done accordingly, &c., &c. It may be understood, that—no Inspector—no report.—for whose business should it then be to revise the School Returns, to look after the missing ones, to add them together, and to deduce some conclusions from them? Whose business should it then be to keep the reckoning of the ship freighted with the youth of the country, and tell whether it is drifting or steering, or bearing North, East, South or West. The wish expressed by so many Boards to do away with the office of Inspector shows, I think, a great disregard or forgetfulness of the interest which the Government must feel in all the Schools, of the interest which the public have a right to take in the cause of education throughout the land, and of the interest which the several School Teachers feel in the condition of each others’ Schools. We ought all to have a sympathy with all the pupils and Teachers from Shoe Cove to Channel, and feel offended to learn that any of them are suffering from any neglect or other grievance. And how can this sympathy be maintained without Reports? But I do not

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fear the extinction of the office of School Inspector. It is indispensable to progress every where else that I can hear of; and I am confident the Government will not, in education, make a backward step; so that personifying the office which, I believe, will always be filled, I may adopt the language of Wickliffe, and say,—“ I shall not die, but live,” &c.

I must own that, on reading the “replies,” when I saw so many of my friends popping away at me, that I felt somewhat disconcerted. I thought that, personally, I deserved better of them, that the office deserved better of them; but long since I am perfectly reassured, and perhaps a few shots exchanged on both sides, may have the good effect of making each and all stand better to their posts of duty. I am bold to say that I have promoted many improvements in the Schools, and have checked many evils, and I have written many practical suggestions in my Reports calculated to do good, for none of which I receive the least credit. My practical directions to Schoolmasters, respecting the management of their Schools, are the only ones that have ever been given to the Schools, and I hope the Government will allow them to be appended to this Report, to give them a more permanent form and a wider circulation. If the Schools have not been improved by the inspection, (which I am not prepared to admit,) it is not for the want of will and ability on my part, but altogether for want of power. I know well how to make them better. On the other hand, I have not assumed a high and dictatorial manner, but I think I have comported myself with becoming respect to all that I have had to do with, and have ever proved the Teacher's friend and adviser. The Revd. W. K. White and the Rev. R. M. Johnson wrong me in some of their observations; what signifies it? They have done me no harm, but they have photographed in the “replies,” an unenviable feature in their character; all I am concerned to know is, that they have no grounds for the observations referred to.

It is gratifying to see that the St. John's Board and the Harbor Grace Board are of opinion that, a paid Government Inspector is absolutely necessary. However, I do not quite agree with the remark of the former, about the importance of the “high standing and attainments” of the Inspectors. I consider that a practical acquaintance with the working of an Elementary School system is more useful. I know the advantage of high attainments in every occupation that may be engaged in; but in these modern days, when society is becoming more perfect by the prevailing rule of the division of labor, every person requires a special training for his particular pursuit—the Teacher for his, and the watchmaker for his; and it is not at all reasonable that a person simply of “high standing and attainments” would make either a good watchmaker or a good Teacher. Moreover, a good classical Teacher may not make a fair Elementary School Teacher; for the latter business, all educationists agree that it

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requires a special training. Newfoundlanders are not gifted with an overstock of self-esteem, and are not generally given to boasting. But as the Government which appointed me are as much concerned as myself, that I should make out my competency for the office of Inspector, I must indulge in a few boastful words, as they may be thought, on my own behalf. A common School Inspector ought to have much experience in Elementary Schools—their organization, and the method of imparting instruction in the different subjects therein taught,—that experience and knowledge I was placed in favorable circumstances to gain. An Inspector should possess a good knowledge of English Grammar. I think I do, and can detect an error in the Chairman's paragraph, No. 2. He ought to have a fair knowledge of Mensuration and Geometry, as applied to Navigation and Land Surveying—I may say, that I could undertake a topographical or nautical survey of the Island, and some persons know it. It is an advantage for an Inspector to possess a knowledge of music, so do I; perhaps I might venture to teach this art. He should know something of architecture, as applied to School buildings. I may safely say that I can draw a plan and make an estimate of a better School-house than is likely to be built in my days. Though I thus speak, I well know my deficiencies in various departments of knowledge; but unfortunately, the Schools that come under my inspection are so low in attainments, that much of my School knowledge is not brought into requisition in examining them, and I find that it is my physical power, rather than my mental power, that is tested in my tours of inspection. A stranger from England, highly recommended by Lord Loftus, would at once be trusted to have high attainments, and be accorded a high position, but one brought up in the country can hardly receive credit for what he may have given proof of. I am bound to say, that whatever knowledge of my business I possess, I have acquired in the country.

REMARKS UPON THE REPORT OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

It is alleged that the condition upon which the grant of £500 is made to the Society, "sometimes interferes with the general policy of the Committee," that "if not trammelled with such a condition the Committee could, as they think they ought, attempt to transplant some of their Teachers from their present positions into places that have greater need of their services." This disability need not, and I think ought not to be continued; and I feel sure that arrangements could easily be made for their removal, without doing injustice to any District. I have long been of opinion that in some of the stations occupied, the Teachers have not scope for carrying out all the objects of the Society, and that the agents are rather "out of place."

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I have been obliged by the Superintendent with the Annual Return of Schools for 1865, which will be found annexed. Our Board Teachers, on reading similar returns in my Report, and supposing they were compiled by myself, have remarked to me,—“ Why do you make fish of one class of Teachers, and flesh of an other? Why do you prefix the titles Mr. and Mrs. to the Society’s Teachers, and write us plain Johns and Williams? And why do you not give their salaries and collections ‘as well as ours?’ ” They must, henceforth, know that I give the Return precisely as sent to me by the Superintendent. Not from any want of respect towards the Government Teachers have I dropped the usual prefix in the tables compiled by myself, but because, in a table of reference, it would have no signification and be only cumbersome. But I must say, I also should like to see the amount of Teachers’ salaries and collections given in the Society’s School Returns; and as the Superintendent has assumed a want of statistical information in the Government Reports, I trust that in future he will gratify all interested, by supplying the remarked deficiency in his own tables.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

The Bay Roberts Board suggest “ the adoption of some system of compulsory attendance,” but in the same paragraph recommend a higher School fee, and its payment in advance. In order to compel the attendance of children, of course the Schools must be made free. These subjects would occupy too much space at the end of my report to treat of as I should wish. I will merely take occasion to say that, most emphatically, I give my assent to the doctrine of free Schools, and of compulsory attendance. The latter, as being out of the question till the former be established, need not yet be discussed. I will just quote from an American Report. The Superintendent of the Public Schools for the city of Boston says, in a recent Report:—“ We have four truant officers, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, who devote their whole time to the business of aiding Teachers in suppressing the evil of truancy, and in securing the attendance of absentees from School. The services of those officers have contributed in no small degree to extend the benefits of education to a large class of children, who would otherwise have been deprived of its blessings.” The following is from a law of the State of Massachusetts:—“ Children of the age of twelve, and under the age of fifteen years, who have resided in this State for the term of six months, shall not be employed in a manufacturing establishment, unless within twelve months next preceding the term of such employment, they have attended some public or private day-school, under teachers approved by the School Committee of the place in which such

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School was kept, at least one term of eleven weeks, and unless they shall attend such School for a like period during each twelve months of such employment."

FREE SCHOOLS.

Much experience upon the general acceptability and success of this system has now been obtained abroad, and I find that throughout the United States and Canada, whenever this system has been carried out it is highly prized, and found to be quite successful. It is founded upon a correct principle of policy—that ignorance is a public evil, and education a public good, and a true sense of duty—the interest which citizens have in all children. The Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada thus writes relative to Free Schools :—

“ It has been shewn by reference on a preceding page, that nearly all the Common Schools in Upper Canada are free—made so, not by Act of Parliament, but by decisions of the rate-payers themselves in the various municipalities. It is worthy of remark that where free Schools have been longest established, the system is most highly valued, and most affectionately cherished, as will be seen by the following extracts from the last received Annual Report of the School Committee at Boston” :—

“ “ If there is any one cause which has contributed more than any other to promote that remarkable degree of happiness, contentment, and of moral and intellectual elevation, which pervade all classes of the people in our city and commonwealth, that cause is the successful operation of the system of free Schools. And the basis of the system is that the property of all, without distinction, shall be applied to the education of all. The principle and its operation can hardly be better described than in the following language of Mr. Webster, in the convention of the State in 1820.

“ “ For the purpose of public instruction we hold every man subject to taxation in proportion to his property, and we look not to the question whether he himself have or have not children to be benefited by the education for which he pays. We regard as a wise and liberal system of police, by which property and life, and the peace of society are secured. We seek to prevent, in some measure, the extension of the penal code, by inspiring a salutary and conservative principle of virtue and of knowledge in an early age. We hope to excite a feeling of respectability, and a sense of character, by enlarging the capacity and increasing the sphere of intellectual enjoyment. By general instruction we seek, as far as possible, to purify the whole moral atmosphere ; to

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keep good sentiments uppermost, and to turn the strong current of feeling and opinion, as well as the censures of law, and the denunciations of religion against immorality and crime. We hope for security, beyond the law, and above the law, in the prevalence of enlightenment and well-principled moral sentiment.— We do not expect all men to be philosophers and statesmen ; but we confidently trust, and our expectation of the duration of our system of Government rests on that trust, that by the diffusion of general knowledge, and good and virtuous sentiments, the political fabric may be secure, as well against open violence and overthrow, as against the slow but sure undermining of licentiousness.

“ It is every poor man’s undoubted birthright, it is the great blessing which this constitution has secured to him, it is his solace in life, and it may well be his consolation in death, that his country stands pledged, by the faith which it has plighted to all its citizens, to protect his children from ignorance, barbarism and vice.’ ”

Assuming that under such a system, the Government grant for Education would be given according to population, and upon the principle of co-operation, as in Canada, I suppose that a little over one-third of the present grant would be sufficient to raise by assessment or other means, to meet the present demands for educational purposes. It will be for the representatives of the people to say how that one-third can be most easily levied. But whether our present system of Education be retained, or an improved one be substituted, the urgent demand is for more money.

COMMON THINGS.

It is greatly to be desired that our Teachers would do more for the intellectual training of their pupils, and give some special instructions in what is technically called the “ Science of Common Things.” If I were to put down some of the replies made to me by the first classes, they would appear almost incredible for stupidity. Teachers can, I am sure, with little practice, make it a very interesting exercise ; they never need be at a loss for a subject,—whatever on the surface of the earth, in the depths below it, in the vast reservoir of waters which surround it, in the atmosphere which encloses it, or in the limitless expanse which glitters above it, is calculated to attract the interest and stimulate the curiosity of the child, should be pointed out to his attention, and illustrated and explained to his comprehension. The most common substances, trees, flowers, metals, animals, plants and vegetables, and colors, should be carefully and thoroughly observed, and all their practical uses taught. Nothing should be regarded as too humble, or too unimportant to be

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brought under this mental discipline, and nothing should be suffered to escape the scrutiny of the youthful mind. All this should be done, not as a task to be assigned, or a duty to be performed, but as a pleasing and attractive exercise of the faculties. I would very much like to illustrate my meaning by giving an object lesson, just in the familiar simple style in which it was actually carried out, but it would occupy too much space in a Report. I very much regret that the several Boards did not adopt my suggestion, about procuring educational papers for circulation amongst their Masters, which would give full instruction in the method of giving object lessons, as well as on many other useful matters interesting to Teachers.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

Teachers being so much left to themselves by the Boards, as to what they may or may not teach, I find that certain necessary subjects of education are too generally neglected, and that their scholars are not prepared for examination in them. Therefore, I would take this channel of intimating to them—the Board Teachers,—if it be my province to inspect their Schools the ensuing summer, that I will expect the first classes to be prepared for examination in the following, viz:—Reading, Spelling, by words or sentences; answering questions on the subject read; the names and uses of the stops; the Roman numerals; names of the Books in the Old and New Testament, consecutively; early Scripture history; writing from dictation, without lines; ditto in copy-books; all the tables; Cyphering rapidly in class to Compound Rules; outlines of Geography; Catechism; recitations of select pieces.

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools.

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THE SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S DIRECTIONS TO TEACHERS, RESPECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR SCHOOLS.

The Government being desirous of seeing a uniform system of instruction adopted in all the Protestant Schools established under the Education Act, and having charged me with the duty of effecting this purpose, as far as practicable, I have thought it would be conducive to the end in view, as well as generally helpful, to draw up the following directions, in detail, for the guidance of all Masters and Mistresses concerned ; and I trust that they will be as closely followed as circumstances will permit ; but always with the sanction of the Boards. I do not suppose that the plan given for conducting the work of the School is perfect, and will therefore be glad if any Teacher will inform me how it may be improved ; but it has the merit of occupying every child in the School-Room, during the whole of the School hours, in the most important Branches, and of bringing every class under the immediate superintendence of the Master for a due portion of time, without interruption from the rest of the School.

The School Flag to be hoisted half an hour before School time, set to half mast a quarter before, at which time the Master enters the School Room, so as to have a little space to raise the windows, for ventilation, in summer, or to see that the fire burns briskly in winter, and ascertain that the desks are dusted down, &c. When the hour for assembling the scholars has arrived, and the flag is lowered, they are summoned by the sound of a small bell or whistle, and take their seats. At the second sound of the bell all stand in order, with heels together, toes apart, and hands by the side. If the Teacher understands the manual exercises, five minutes would be well spent in putting the children through some of the positions,—it teaches prompt obedience to orders. Next follow singing and prayer ; as regards the former, there should be considerable variety, both in the words and in the tunes, and it is recommended to sing up and down the scale, before commencing each tune. The numbers one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, are nearly as good to sing to as the syllables do, ra, me, fa, sol, la, si, do. The prayers used must, in all cases, be forms approved by the governing Board. During prayer the children must kneel on the floor, facing outwards, with hands up and joined, and heads a little stooped—no gazing about allowed. After prayer, at touch of the bell, children all stand ; the Master calls out “show hands,” and then walks through the room, in front of every child, to inspect their appearance, detecting and punishing the untidy and unclean. At command or sign all sit ; boys are named

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by the Master to take out Testaments to all who can read, and unframed ruled slates, with a string in them, and pencils to all the rest. The Master then places the Blackboard where it can be well seen by all that are holding slates, and proceeds to write upon it with chalk, between lines, three grades of writing lessons, say a line of strokes or crooks, for the lowest or fifth class, a line of disjoined letters for the fourth, and a word of joined letters, commencing with a capital, for the third class. It is important that he call the particular notice of each class to the way in which he writes its own lesson—where he begins and ends each letter, or how they are joined, sometimes imitating the common mistakes of children, to contrast with the correct forms.

The lower classes are left to perform their writing, whilst the Master now gives his undivided attention to the first and second classes. They are called upon to stand, and the chapter being named, they find it out as quickly as possible. The books must be held in the left hand, with the right hand resting on the top, in this position they will not be injured. The reading lesson is the most important of all, therefore pains must be bestowed that the children shall read aloud, enunciate distinctly, that they do not slight the little words, nor run words into each other, that they mind the stops, and place emphasis with regard to the sense. The reading lesson should be a short one, read three or four times over—a whole chapter is, in general, too much—if it is to continue an hour, about half that time should be occupied in reading, and the remainder of the time given to questioning upon the subject, and spelling off. The work of questioning has been too much neglected; by it alone the ignorance of the child becomes fully exposed to the Teacher, and he perceives the necessity of repetitions and more simple illustrations. It has been remarked of questioning, that it is a ploughshare that turns up a surprising amount of ignorance. The questioning should proceed regularly through the subject, and round the class, and during its course the hard words should be explained. The lesson deduced from the subject must be shortly enforced, and then, at command, the books are closed, placed under the left arm, back upwards, and the Teacher exercises in spelling off in a lively manner, sometimes giving out for spelling only the hardest words, and at other times whole sentences—The books are now collected, and the first and second classes are marched to their writing desks, except three, who are named as Monitors for the lower classes, and take their places at the head of their respective classes. The top boys of each class take out the copy-books and pens; all then sit in a proper position, with the pen held rightly, whilst the Master passes by and hears each one read his copy line. Writing is then commenced. (It would certainly be better if the Master could exercise a vigilant over-

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sight all the time the copies are being written, but where there is but one Teacher in the School it is impossible.)

The Master, having given a fair portion of his time to the first and second classes, must now turn his whole attention to the third, fourth, and fifth classes, which are learning to read. They are called upon to stand and show slates; the Master passes along in front, inspecting their attempts in writing, bestowing praise or censure as they may deserve. They are then marched into classes, and the books for each class are distributed by the Monitors. The Master goes to the third class, names the lesson, and the Monitors assist to find it out. The books must be laid open on the left hand, and the right hand forefinger of each child points to the first word of the lesson. The Master spells down slowly the portion of spelling to be learnt, whilst the children all repeat it softly after him, moving their fingers to every word named. The class is then left in charge of the Monitor, who sees that each child in turn spells the lesson aloud until it is learnt. The Master then goes to the fourth and to the fifth classes, and proceeds in like manner. When these three lower classes are well started in their work, the Master visits the first and second classes, glancing through their writing, and pointing out the departures from the copy lines. Returning to the lower classes, he hears the spelling out of the book. He next sets the reading lesson much in the same way as the spelling lesson, by first spelling the sentence through and then reading it, while the children repeat softly and point out every word. After the reading there must be a little questioning, a little talking about the subject, and a few words of spelling. The books being collected and returned to the closet, the classes are marched to their places and ordered to sit. The Monitor of the third class then goes to the Master to mark the verse of the Hymn, or the part of the Catechism to be taught, and he and the other two Monitors take turns in reciting it aloud for the children to repeat softly after them, until it is well known, or the time for morning school is up.

When the writing of the first and second classes is finished, or the time for this exercise is over, they turn out of their desks, and being seated, are given some time to memorize; it may sometimes be a lesson in geography, a piece of poetry for recitation, the names of the Books in the Old and New Testament, a table of chronology, or any thing the Master may wish them to know, giving, of course, easier and shorter lessons to the second class; Half an hour, including the recitations, is given to this task. When it is over, and the classes are again quietly seated, slates and pencils are taken out, and one boy from each class receiving from the Master a suitable book, gives out slowly, word by word, about eight lines, whilst the classes write from their dictation. The ex-

Education.

ercise being finished, the Master goes through the classes, examining the slates, and crossing mistakes, those having fewest mistakes taking the highest places in their class. The order is now given for all in the School to stand. The copy books are held up for inspection by the Master, after which they, as well as the slates and pencils, are collected ; a short piece may be sung, and the caps and bonnets given out by the Monitors. The Master then, bowing to all the children, wishing them good morning, and they return the salutation as they stand,—they are then dismissed by classes.

The afternoon School is assembled at the proper time by the whistle or bell. Slates and pencils are distributed to the third, fourth, and fifth classes, by their Monitors, a sum or exercise in figures is then written down on the black-board, by the Master, for each class, and he turns his attention to the first and second classes ; they are called upon to stand up in separate classes, the secular reading books are distributed, and the Master hears each class on alternate days, appointing a Monitor to the charge of the other class. This reading lesson, like the Scripture lesson, must be questioned upon, and the hard words spelled out of book. Afterwards they turn into their desks, and devote an hour and a quarter to cyphering from the arithmetics. When all have fairly commenced, the Teacher engages the third, fourth, and fifth classes in reading, as in the morning, only it must now be in the Irish National Series ; and seeing them working with order and regularity under the Monitors, he again devotes his attention to the assistance of the cypherers, examining sums, correcting and explaining, as may be needful. It is highly important that, at least once a week, cyphering be taught in classes by the Master, and the exercise should be chiefly in the simple rules already passed through, in order to promote rapidly. All parents highly approve of neatly kept cyphering-books, as an evidence of work performed at School ; and many a poor lad has obtained a good situation from no other recommendation. At the expiration of the time for cyphering the bell sounds and the work of the whole School ceases. Books, slates and pencils are collected ; all are marched to their places and seated. The attendance is then put down. A quarter of an hour is devoted to miscellaneous questions, sometimes in tables or mental calculations, or geography, or Scripture history, or the Teacher may read some short excellent child's story, to occupy the time occasionally. Singing and prayer closes the day's work. Whilst the caps and bonnets are being taken out, the Teacher names two of the older scholars to remain and sweep the School-room. The evening salutation is given and returned, and all are dismissed,

Education.

TIME TABLE.

SINGING AND PRAYER.	Third and Fourth Classes.	First and Second Classes.	$\frac{1}{4}$ hour
	Write on Slates from Copies set on Black Board.	Co-Reading, Questioning and Spelling off.	1 hour.
	Spelling and Reading in Union Books.	Writing in Copies.	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour.
	Repeat Hymns or Tables after Monitors.	Memorize Tasks, or hear Tasks learned at home.	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour.
	DINNER HOUR.		$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
	Work Sums from Black Board.	Reading in Secular Books.	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour.
	Spell and Read in Irish National Series.	Cyphering.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
	MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.		$\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
	CLOSING EXERCISES.		$\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools.

N. B.—If any of the Boards are desirous of having their Schools conducted according to the above plan, the following must be provided:—A comfortable School-room, forms for all the scholars, desk room for one-third the number, a set of class books of the Irish N. Series for every class; also, a set of the Union Series, slates and pencils for every child, except those in the Alphabet class, a set of Watt's Divine Songs, copy books for those who need them, a few arithmetics, a register, a black board and easel, a Map of the World, a broom, hatchet and shovel, bucket and tin mug. Having furnished all the above, the Teacher, with the help of the Instruction, and a little encouragement from the Chairman, may be expected to go on satisfactorily.

Education.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SCHOOLS.

Established by	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils in attendance.
Government Elementary.....	92	4340	99	4573	108	4968	113	5290	119	5409	120	5624	128	6265
“ Commercial Schools	6	172	5	154	4	159	4	202	3	201	3	92	8	263
Colonial Church and School Society.....	25	2468	24	2434	24	2524	24	2436	21	2027	21	1969	19	1940
Wesleyan School Society..	11	793	8	669	8	593	8	560	10	473	10	543	12	618
Church of England.....	1	64	2	157	2	108	2	110	2	105	4	164	2	173
Presbyterian Church	1	75	1	86	1	61	1	45	1	45	1	58	1	55
Total.....	136	7912	139	8073	147	8413	152	8643	156	8260	159	8449	170	9264

Education.

FINANCIAL RETURN OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

No.	Educational Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year.			Paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Repairing or building School-houses.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Moreton's Harbor															
2	Twillingate	208	18	4				138	3	4	165	0	0	2	0	0
3	Fogo	213	16	2	37	13	6	227	9	1	239	0	0	17	14	3
4	Bonavista North	233	3	0				498	7	1	245	0	0	139	17	0
5	Bonavista West	138	18	4	19	6	11	179	10	4½	154	10	0	21	6	0
6	Bonavista South	164	3	7				55	13	7	105	0	0			
7	Trinity East	107	6	8				13	1	4	85	0	0	11	0	0
8	Trinity North	264	15	10	5	11	5	6	3	4	216	16	8	15	14	10
9	Trinity West	161	11	2	18	6	11				165	0	0	3	10	0
10	Trinity South	206	7	0				65	8	1	183	0	0			
11	Bay-de-Verds	284	0	0							235	0	0	50	2	6
12	Carbonear	250	10	0	30	6	4	5	1	0	269	0	0	12	10	0
13	Harbor Grace	373	7	8				86	3	7	322	5	0	8	18	10
14	Bay Roberts	247	13	4	21	7	2	69	5	0	197	6	0	84	12	7
15	Brigus	208	6	8				71	12	9	150	0	0	43	9	9
16	Saint John's	769	5	8				30	1	5	587	2	3	77	3	7
17	Ferryland															
18	Placentia Bay	108	2	8				43	10	4	87	10	0			
19	Burin	135	17	0							138	15	0	1	0	0
20	Lamaline	34	1	0				25	0	0	16	13	4	15	0	0
21	Grand Bank	86	5	0							80	0	0	1	16	6
22	Harbor Breton	188	12	0				84	5	0	175	0	0			
23	Burgeo															
24	La Poile	59	4	0	12	10	0				71	14	0			
25	Chame!	95	4	0				3	15	0	77	17	4	8	14	8

Education.

BOARDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1865.

School Rents.	Expended in School Requisites.			Fuel.			Paid to Secretary of Boards.			Incidentals.			Deficit.			Balance on hand.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
.....	4	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	2	.....	.....	172	19	3
.....	18	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	17	8	.....	.....	226	6	1
.....	31	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	0	0	.....	.....	306	3	3
.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	160	8	7½
12 0 0	14	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	77	18	10
.....	3	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	16	1	2
.....	4	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	16	3	.....	.....	28	18	4
.....	1	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	0
.....	18	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	65	14	0
.....	3	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	4
28 10 0	9	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	0	.....	.....	81	14	4
.....	2	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	1	5
15 9 0	16	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	56	5	3
14 0 0	28	17	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	0	.....	.....	53	3	1
.....	
.....	3	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	2	0
3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	18	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	7	8
.....	0	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	8	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	17	0
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	7	8	1

Education.

INSPECTOR'S REMARKS UPON FINANCIAL RETURNS.

- No. 1—Not received.
- 2—The balance would appear to be £221 4s. 4d.
- 3—Correct. Account in detail satisfactory.
- 4—Correct. Large sum appropriated for building; account in detail received.
- 5—Correct. Books sold at £2 19s. 0d.
- 6—Correct. £12 was given to Teachers as Bonuses. 8s., received for books, accounted for.
- 7—Correct and satisfactory. Account in full received.
- 8—Correct. The detailed account appears to include five quarters.
- 9—Correct.
- 10—Correct. Full account furnished.
- 11—Correct.
- 12—Correct. The full account shows that while the Board received the grant for Books, Maps, &c., it did not spend the amount for the purpose. The £20 for an upper school still appears.
- 13—Correct.
- 14—Correct.
- 15—Balance stated to be £56 5s. 3d., would appear to be £4715s. 7d.
- 16—Correct. Account in full received.
- 17—Not received.

Education.

18—Correct.

19—Correct. Account in full received.

20—Correct.

21—Correct.

22—Correct. Should like to receive the year's account in full.

23—Not received.

24—Correct.

25—Correct. Account in full received.

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.		Amount of Fees collected.	No. of Weeks Vacation.
				£	s. d.		
1	Shoe Cove.....	1857	Frederick Fricker	35	0 0	.....	6
2	Nipper's Harbor....	1860	Simon Ward	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Little Bay Island....	1860	Frederick Stowe	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Exploits Burnt Island	1835	Andrew Pearce	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Moreton's Harbor....	1842	Miss Chamberlain	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Tizzard's Harbor....	1842	William J. Holwell	40	0 0	.....	4
7	Twillingate	1847	John Moss	60	0 0	2 15 0	2
8	Herring Neck (East)	1854	Andrew Miles	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Herring Neck (West)	1856	James Pride	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Change Islands.....	1856	John Jeans	46	3 0	2 0 0	4
11	Fogo	1857	Martin Stone	69	4 0	4 10 0	4
12	Fogo (Eastern Tickle)	1864	Martin Stone, Jr.	25	0 0	.....	.....
13	Barr'd Island Hr. }	1858	Isaac Haggett and Miss Rolls	46	3 0	.....	3
14	Indian Islands.....	1865	(Estimated)	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Cat Harbor.....	1861	Moses Davis	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Cape Freels.....	1844	Thomas F. Parker	45	0 0	2 10 0	..
17	Pinchard's Island....	1844	John Hann	40	0 0	3 0 0	6

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1865.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.				
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
16	19	35	4	21	10	25	192	4	18	7	...	6						
.....	.....	20																
.....	.....	20																
.....	.....	42																
.....	.....	40																
12	24	36	24	10	2	25	230	10	19	7	7	4	..	4	1	...	1	1
56	46	102	31	49	22	55	260	19	28	55	24	52	..	20	13	4	4	4
.....	.....	35																
.....	.....	23																
32	28	60	17	40	3	35	215	5	15	40	20	19	6	15	7	4		
27	21	48	3	24	21	40	226	10	18	20	12	23	9	11	9	12	6	
.....	.....	35																
17	13	30	5	20	5	20	192	8	14	8	8	4	..	1				
.....	.....	20																
.....	.....	36																
21	16	37	22	15		28	241	18	8	11	26	11	11	9	7	2	11	
37	28	65	28	32	5	30	264	17	17	31	26	13	6	16	2	3	10	3

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees Collected.			No. of Weeks vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
18	Pool's Island.	1863	William Murch...	40	0	0	1	4	0	6
19	Goosberry Island....	1846	Charles Harris....	40	0	0	6	9	10	6
20	Flat Islands... ..	1846	Moses Davis.....	40	0	0	5	5	0	6
21	Open Hall.....	.....	Henry Miles.....	30	0	0	2	1	6	4
22	Tickle Cove.....	1837	John Skeffinton...	30	0	0	0	5	0	4
23	Keels	1861	Samuel Coffin	40	0	0	2	0	0	4
24	King's Cove.....	...	John Coffin.....	32	0	0	1	14	3	4
25	Newman's Cove... ..	1853	Joseph Tilly.....	30	0	0	0	6	0	6
26	Bonavista (Canaille).....	.....	Charles E. Thomson	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	6
27	Bonavista (Central) .	1857	Samuel Rowsell...	77	13	10	0	10	0	5
28	Bonavista (Bailey's C.)	1860	Robert Lawrence..	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	6
29	Bird Island Cove....	1853	William Minty....	25	0	0	1	13	9	6
30	Little Catalina.....	1855	John Way.....	25	0	0	1	13	0	6
31	Catalina.....	1843	Misses Netten	35	0	0	2	2	6	6
32	Salmon Cove.....	1862	Jacob Pitcher.....	34	12	3	3	9	6	6
33	Trinity, North-side...	1848	John Stewart.....	34	12	3	4	18	8	6
34	Trouty	1823	John Gover.....	34	12	3	0	15	0	6

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1865.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils				No. of days in which School was in operation during the year	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Average attendance.		Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.				Rule of Three or beyond.
30	25	55	15	32	8	48	275	22	12	21	12	15	12	9				
29	28	57	15	25	17	47	201	9	7	11	21	20	41	21	20	...	20	20
25	22	47	17	21	9	38	204	9	19	19	5	14	..	8	2	9	9	
21	9	30	9	21	..	17	200	6	5	19	3	16	..	11	6	...	5	
12	11	23	10	10	3	18	210	7	2	14	5	9	3	5	7	2		
24	22	46	14	28	7	35	216	13	16	17	9	9	..	6	1	7		
14	13	27	14	12	1	15	285	10	10	7	3	7	..	1	2	3		
20	12	32	9	19	4	26	210	9	8	15	16	6	..	8	2			
35	27	53	19	31	12	29	250	15	25	22	6	17	..	16	5	3.	1	
51	42	93	33	41	19	47	223	20	35	38	26	50	20	17	16	18	13	11
60	40	100	40	37	25	40	207	45	25	30	35	20	12	20	10	6		
19	20	39	8	26	5	30	204	8	13	18	5	6						
21	16	37	12	20	5	22	195	19	8	10	5	9	..	4	2			
47	39	86	20	47	19	45	215	34	25	27	39	17	6	42	3	2	2	
28	19	47	12	27	8	32	230	12	14	21	25	18	14	10	8	7	2	
32	29	61	11	30	20	46	247	27	34	16	11	20	..	12	6	11		
8	17	25	7	18	..	20	209	10	5	10	5	5	..	5	4			

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks Vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
35	New Bonaventure...	1857	George Field.....	34	12	32	0	0	6	
36	British Harbor.....	1854	Thomas Gawlor ~	30	0	01	5	6	6	
37	Ireland's Eye.....	1854	Vacant							
38	Heart's Ease.....	1860	George Vardy....	30	0	02	12	0	6	
39	Chance Cove.....	....	Emily S. Martin...	15	0	02	13	0	6
40	New Harbor.....	....	Moses Parsons....	40	0	03	0	0	6
41	Heart's Delight.....	1862	James Lever.....	40	0	01	9	1	6	
42	New Perlican.....	....	W. Swansborough	40	0	03	5	0	4
43	Scilly Cove.....	1843	Henry Lind.....	36	0	09	15	9	6	
44	Hant's Harbor.....	1839	John Husson.....	36	0	04	8	0	6	
45	Seal Cove.....	1853	Robert Belbin....	36	0	01	14	7	6	
46	Russell's Cove.....	1861	Moses Button....	36	0	01	4	0	6	
47	Grates Cove.....	1840	Robert Jeans.....	36	0	04	15	6	6	
48	Bay-de-Verds.....	....	Elias Piccot.....	35	0	02	0	0	6
49	Island Cove.....	....	Joseph Mahy.....	35	0	01	5	0	6
50	Burnt Point	}	John Curtis.....	40	0	0	.....	..	6
51	Northern Bay									

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1865.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.				Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Mono-syllables.			Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.				
17	14	31	7	17	7	27	223	3	10	18	6	11	6	5	2	5				
20	8	28	6	13	9	14	221	5	12	11	6	8	..	5	4	3				
16	23	39	17	13	9	30	175	7	8	15	12	10	5	7	3					
10	14	24	5	17	2	14	200	5	9	10	9	6	3	4	3					
11	16	27	4	16	7	15	218	2	11	14	10	17	..	7	6	4				
18	12	30	13	17	25	260	6	14	10	19	11	..	19	2						
30	40	70	40	26	4	45	220	30	18	22	14	12	..	6	10	6				
56	59	115	40	50	25	74	210	34	24	57	26	48	10	43	10	4				
35	33	68	13	40	9	49	208	11	25	32	14	20	..	20	9	7				
24	22	46	14	28	4	32	216	6	22	18	22	18	9	6	4	6				
11	12	23	7	12	4	16	176	6	9	8	7	2	..	2	1					
48	45	93	19	40	34	52	222	23	36	34	57	36	..	9	15	6				
26	47	73	15	40	18	35	185	30	16	27	40	13	16	6	2	2				
59	65	124	47	33	44	67	190	50	33	41	35	17	15	27	12					
57	63	120	54	66	..	46	204	30	24	18	12	10	..	10	6					

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees Collected.			No. of Weeks vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
52	Ocre Pit Cove .....	.....	Philip Goudy.....	35	0	0	1	10	0	6
53	Western Bay, N. Side	1864	Pierce Hanrahan...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
54	Western Bay and } Bradley's Cove.....	...}	William Loder....	25	0	0	0	13	0	4
55	Adam's Cove		No Returns							
56	Mulley's Cove		No Returns							
57	Perry's Cove.....	1843	John Swain.....	35	0	0	2	13	6	6
58	Otterbury	1846	Joseph Jetson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Freshwater.....	.....	Samuel W. Pelly..	50	0	0	12	16	3	6
50	Victoria Village	1864	Sarah Powell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Carbonear (West).....	1853	Thomas Roberts..	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Carbonear (South).....	.....	George Apsey....	50	0	0	4	11	4	4
63	Mosquito	1843	Wm. Simmons	50	0	0	1	17	6	6
64	Bear's Cove.....	1843	Sarah A. Comer ..	36	0	0	4	10	4	5
65	Harbor Grace	1848	William Martin...	50	0	0	3	0	0	3
66	Harbor Grace (South)	1843	William Webber..	50	0	0	4	0	0	4
67	Bryants' Cove	1856	Thomas Stevenson	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	3

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1865.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.				No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Average attendance.		Letters and Monow syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
25	15	40	6	27	7	35	180	...	6	24	10	24	10	3	5	3			
38	20	58	9	38	11	36	240	10	32	4	..	4							
114	153	267	68	125	74	75	.....	53	152	66	26	5	34	4					
11	16	27	8	14	5	20	220	9	8	10	6	4	2	6	4	1			
.....	.....	37																	
50	45	95	19	51	25	77	206	15	30	43	23	34	20	25	15	20	12	9	
17	17	34	6	25	3	.....	.....	6	21	7	17	1	..	4					
.....	.....	100																	
18	18	36	4	28	4	20	219	11	11	7	18	18	4	3	10	2			
17	33	50	11	19	20	30	226	7	14	29	10	28	12	13	6	5			2
20	19	38	19	15	4	34	249	10	16	12	15	12	10	8	4	..	3	3	
90	35	125	30	71	24	80	230	15	35	75	20	40	..	15	20	14	4		
84	73	157	41	67	49	80	218	39	53	65	53	54	32	45	34	27	10	15	
22	17	40	3	28	9	35	106	15	9	16	8	17	..	10	3	7			

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees Collected.			No. of Weeks vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
85	Torbay	1862	Belinda Parmiter							
86	Quidi Vidi	1850	James Woods	50	0	0	1	5	0	2
87	Maggotty Cove	1843	.....						
88	St. John's, West End	1859	Thomas Woods	100	0	0	18	17	6	4
89	St. John's, South Side		{ See Returns of Church Schools.							
90	Brookfield	1863	George Bishop	26	0	0	14	0	0	5
91	Ferryland	1861	No Return							
92	Aquaforte	1859	Caroline Winser	10	0	0	1	10	0	6
93	Harbor Buffett	1847	James Burton	25	0	0	1	0	0	5
94	Spencer's Cove	1847	} Thomas Stevens	25	0	0				
95	Woody Island	1848								
96	Arnold's Cove	1862								
97	Isle of Valen		Jane Perchard	30	0	0	5	0	0	6
98	Oderin		Mrs. C. Bayley	20	0	0				5
99	Rock Harbor	1860	Mrs. I. Hooper							
100	Mortier Bay	1860	Miss Hodder							
101	Port-au-Bras		Mrs. Rossier	15	0	0	2	0	0	6

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1865.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
.....	.....	25																	
15	13	28	8	11	9	20	220	6	8	14	22	10	10	6	2	2	10	10	
.....	.....	100																	
81	73	161	55	64	42	130	141	23	25	112	...	112	29	24	37	41	29	41	
16	11	27	5	17	5	21	204	5	..	22	5	22	14	14	5	3	14	8	
8	16	25	6	14	4	18	220	7	8	9	2	16	6	5	3	2	2	5	
16	26	42	15	20	7	25	278	16	10	16	20	15	10	12	6	2			
14	3	17	3	7	5	5	83	6	5	6	6	10	6	9	6				
7	9	16	3	4	5	14	89	6	6	4	9	7	4	3					
8	16	24	4	9	5	21	87	8	8	4	11	10	4	6	3				
5	12	17	3	10	4	15	....	7	10	..	2								
9	6	15	3	12	..	12	220	7	3	5	6	4	..	5					
.....	.....	14																	
.....	.....	15																	
2	16	28	4	7	7	17	219	4	5	9	11	3	..	2					

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks in session.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
102	Path End	1859	Martha Gaulton	20	0	00	6	6	4	
103	Burin Bay	1859	Miss Darby	17	10	0			6	
104	Spoon Cove	1859	Bridget K. Wagg	15	0	0	13	0	6	
105	Foot's Cove	1860	William Harding							
106	Great Burin	1844	Francis Scott							
107	Shalloway	1860	Mrs. J. Moulton							
108	St. Lawrence	1863	Vacant.							
109	Lamalize	1861	L. J. Parmiter	25	0	0	1	10	3	
110	Fortune		J. G. Haddock, M.D.	40	0	0	25	0	6	
111	Grand Bank		Cyrus Woods	40	0	0	25	1	6	
112	Garnish	1851	George Snelgrove	40	0	0	12	0	6	
113	Sagona	1860	Thomas W. Bulley	40	0	0	25	0		
114	English Harbor		Vacant.							
115	Brunet		Vacant.							
116	Harbor Breton	1858	Phoebe Chapman	15	0	0	0	12	6	
117	Grole	1857	Henry Shepherd	40	0	0	9	10		
118	Hermitage Cove	1859	Emily Mullings	15	0	0	2	12	3	

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1865.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
11	18	29	9	17	3	18	220	12	8	9	3	9	3	5	1	...	2	2	
12	11	23	7	14	2	19	230	7	7	9	3	7	4	5	5	...	4	4	
17	24	41	15	18	8	24	190	10	8	23	4	16	9	7	6	4	..	10	
...	...	15																	
...	...	35																	
...	...	20																	
16	15	31	7	21	3	27	256	5	9	17	10	10	..	9	1	1			
66	58	124	36	63	25	80	220	16	22	86	28	70	23	32	18	4	9	18	
52	58	110	39	48	23	64	223	28	43	39	16	38	22	22	7	4	16	20	
26	22	48	23	17	8	42	188	12	16	20	28	8	16	2					
25	27	52	22	23	7	35	215	18	10	22	4	18	17	5					
10	16	26	8	13	5	20	249	6	10	10	4	8	4	3					
18	10	28	13	13	2	20	217	15	..	13	..	1	2						
15	21	36	13	12	11	18	182	5	18	13	20	14							

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees Collected.			No. of Weeks vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
119	Pushthrough	1850	Henry Camp.....	25	0	0	4	0	0	6
120	Rameo Island.....	1865	Alexander Pitcher.....							
121	Burgeo.....	1844	John Jordan.....	60	0	0	10	0	0	..
122	Hunt's Island.....	1851	Sarah Crew.....							
123	Upper Burgeo.....	1858	Mrs. S. McDonald	40	0	0	1	0	0	6
124	Plant.....		Frederick Cox.....	55	14	0				6
125	Petites		Joseph C. Crocker.	29	0	0				6
126	Rose Blanche	1862	F. J. Tweedell....	25	0	0	25	0	0	4
127	Burnt Islands	1859	George A. Williams	34	12	3	16	0	0	6
128	Channel.....		William Reeves...	46	3	0	13	0	0	6

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1865.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
31	27	58	21	18	19	19	117	21	21	16	10	7	5	4	2				
.....	.....	25																
57	37	94	25	56	13	58	222	32	24	38	12	27	13	18	16	4			
.....	.....	25																
6	17	23	6	14	3	19	286	...	7	16	3	12	3	5	3	1			
18	18	36	13	16	7	26	207	16	5	15	5	11	6	7	3	1	4	5	
25	21	46	27	18	1	45	....	20	14	12	10	8	4	7	2	1	2	4
12	16	28	9	16	3	20	232	5	10	13	2	11	8	11	2				
12	6	18	3	15	..	16	200	5	4	9	3	13	6	6	3	2	4		
32	23	55	19	30	6	36	144	15	15	25	13	20	2	13	9	6	5		

Education.

RETURN OF EPISCOPALIAN AND PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When Established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees Collected.	No. of Weeks vacation.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Pouch Cove.....	1855	John N. Vile.....			
2	South Side, St. John's	1865	{ George J. Rowe	115 7 8	10 8 8	6
			{ Eliz. Andrews..	23 1 8		
3	St. John's.....	1846	Robert Stott.....	120 0 0	96 0 0	7

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1865.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Four Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Figs four Rules.	Compound Rules.				Rule of Three, or beyond.
.....	.....	71			.													
.....	.....	103	30	60	13	65	.....	31	34	36	101	40	70	99	2	...	40	
43	12	55	8	23	24	37	220	3	50	43	17	47	29	19	17	12	44	33

Education.

RETURN OF WESLEYAN SCHOOLS FOR 1865, AS FURNISHED BY THE REV. J. S. PEACH.

LOCALITY.	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
St. John's.....	2.	2	32	51	83
Carbonear	1	1	80	49	129
Cupids	1	1	36	22	58
Port-de-Grave.....	1	1	33	27	60
Blackhead	1	1	30	33	63
Catalina	1	1	17	14	31
Plat Islands.....	1	1	23	20	43
Sound Island.....	1	1	22	21	43
Petites Circuit....	2	2	38	38	76
Green's Harbour..	1	1	15	17	32
Total.....	13	13	355	329	679
Addition as corrected by the Inspector.	12	12	326	292	618

Education.

RETURN OF PUPIL TEACHERS.

Where being trained.	Names of Pupil Teachers.	By what School Boards nominated.	Date of Entrance.	Term of Engagement.
Church of England Academy...	Robert B. McDonald	Burgeo.....	Jan. 1865.....	Two years.
Miss LeGallais' School.....	Emily White.....	Harbor Breton.....		
Wesleyan Academy.....	Matthew Hudson....	Bay-de-Verds.....	Oct. 1st, 1863.,	Left June 15, '65.
".....	Eliza Percy.....	Brigus.....	April 7th, 1864.	Three years.
".....	Mary A. Bennett....	Grand Bank.....	July 29th, 1864.	Two years.
".....	William Lamb.....	St. John's.....	May 2nd, 1865.	Three years.
".....	Charles Peppy.....	Trinity Bay, South..	Aug. 1st, 1865.	Two years.
".....	George Tuff.....	Bay-de-Verds.....	Oct. 1st, 1865.	Two years.
Nfld. S. Society's Central School.	Fanny Witten.....	Ferryland.....	Oct. 22nd, 1862.	Two years.
".....	Mary Ann Pride....	Twillingate.....	June 5th, 1864.	
".....	Phebe Collett.....	Harbor Buffett.....	July 6th, 1865.	
".....	Thomas Grouchy....	St. John's.....	May 26th, 1865.	
".....	George Skiffington..	King's Cove.....	Sept. 8th, 1865.	
".....	Mary A. Saunders....	Nfld. School Society	Aug. 25th, 1864.	
".....	Elizabeth Mullings..	Ditto.....	Nov. 25th, 1865.	
".....	Augusta Mullings..	On her own account.	Sept. 19th, 1864.	
".....	Honora Hacket.....	Ditto.....	Feb. 9th, 1865.	
Harbor Grace Society's School..	Emma Gardner.....	Harbor Grace.....		

Education.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY'S

Stations.	Agents.	Number on the Books.			Average attendance.	Average age.	Religions Denomina-tion.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.			Church of Eng-land.	Dissenters.	Roman Catholic.
St. John's: Boys	Mr. Marriett and Mr. J. Bishop.....	143	...	143	103	9	92	50	1
" Girls	Mrs. Burke and Miss Winter.....	...	136	136	60	11	80	53	3
" Infants	Miss Anderson and Miss Marrett....	44	28	72	38	5	66	6	..
Belleoram.....	Rev. J. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall....	25	24	49	45	7	47	...	2
Harbor Grace..	Mr. Gardner and Mrs. Gardner.....	53	50	103	80	9	73	30	..
Port-de-Grave..	Mrs. Maddock and Miss Collier.....	85	70	155	89	7.5	131	12	12
Spaniard's Bay.	Mr. W. Earle and Mrs. Earle.....	52	48	100	40	9	100	...	..
Brigus.....	Mr. Mills and Mrs. Mills.....	56	67	123	56	9	32	88	3
Bishop's Cove..	Mr. S. Earle.....	38	41	79	27	8	79	...	..
Heart's Content	Mr. Thompson.....	46	51	97	64	8	92	3	2
Trinity.....	Mr. Colms and Miss Lockyer.....	49	47	96	58	10	86	10	..
Bonavista.....	Mr. Laurence and Mrs. Laurence....	61	52	113	56	7.5	58	43	12
Salvage.....	Mrs. Kellegrew and Mrs. Kellegrew....	47	34	81	58	8	81	...	..
Petty Harbor..	Mr. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop.....	37	39	76	41	8	76	...	..
Greenspond....	Mr. Edwards.....	86	79	165	82	8	131	27	7
Fogo.....	Mr. Plomer.....	22	28	50	38	9	28	8	14
Swayne's Island	Mr. E. Bishop.....	24	28	52	44	7	52	...	..
Twillingate....	Mr. Crosby and Mrs. Crosby.....	71	55	126	67	10	90	36	..
Portugal Cove..	Mr. Ward.....	54	70	124	48	7.5	67	52	5
		993	947	1940	1077	8.3	1461	418	61

Education.

SCHOOLS IN NEWFOUNDLAND FOR 1865.

Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.						Grammar.	Geography.	English History.
Holy Scriptures.	Easy Narratives.	Monosyllables.	Alphabet.	Copy Books.	Cyphering Books	Dictat'n on Slates.	Copies on Slates.	Fractions.	Proportion, Inter-est, Practice.	Reduction, Long Division, Com-pound Rules.	Short Division, Multiplication.	Subtraction, Ad-dition.				
104	31	8	...	75	27	52	91	10	5	38	23	39	52	81	52	
98	20	18	...	67	...	62	74	..	5	25	62	44	62	62		
5	12	20	35	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	6		
35	5	5	4	27	14	24	4	1	...	9	6	7	4	4		
62	33	8	...	53	...	62	41	2	13	34	24	30	18	31		
94	24	22	15	66	28	35	89	2	10	12	19	33	10	10		
41	15	30	14	28	...	40	50	...	...	25	10	6			
52	29	17	25	38	6	12	30	...	...	15	12	28	4		
36	17	20	6	30	2	20	50	...	6	12	10	8				
51	18	17	11	23	...	20	28	...	5	16	5	25				
44	18	14	20	47	16	36	32	4	12	11	12	15	5	3		
49	29	17	18	30	18	19	24	2	4	14	16	22	2	4		
58	13	10	...	33	...	38	12	..	5	10	4	13				
45	15	8	8	24	5	20	16	..	6	5	9	10				
81	24	36	24	32	11	24	31	1	3	21	14	12	19	48		
24	19	3	4	24	6	5	20	...	...	10	13	10			
26	10	6	10	12	10	12	10	..	6	3	2	4				
67	16	33	10	42	7	20	84	..	8	12	18	40	20	20	20	
62	22	22	18	25	8	17	47	3	7	8	6	21	3	21		
1034	370	314	222	676	158	518	753	25	95	280	265	373	199	284	72	

Education.

REPORT UPON THE INSPECTION OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

In the Report upon the Inspection of the Catholic Schools of the Island for the present year, and which I have now the honour of presenting for the information of his Excellency and the Government, I have not entered into a minute detail of each School I inspected, but have given merely a synopsis of the entire, derived from my notes taken during my recent visitation of these Schools, only departing from this mode upon a few occasions where I thought that any change that had taken place in a School, since my previous visit, of sufficient importance to need a more lengthened description. And in fact, after the publication of my Reports, for the last seven years, upon my inspection of the Schools, the necessity does not exist for the same minute reference to each School as during the first years of my inspection, when all matters connected with these Schools were not so well known as they are at present.

But, besides, these Schools are now tolerably well organized, and consequently their working so uniform as to leave very little scope for observation upon each annual visitation. And although it may be desirable to give occasionally a detailed account of the working of each School, were I to do so, each year, I would be necessitated to give a tiresome repetition of pretty much the same remarks in each Report. And again, the statistical tables appended to the Report will give all needful information to any person desirous of obtaining it, relative to these Schools.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The following are the improvements that have taken place in School erections since last Report. In the District of Bonavista a School-house has been erected at Gooseberry Island, and the School-houses that were unfinished in that District last year have been completed. A School-house has been erected and nearly completed at Heart's Desire, by the Harbor Grace Board. A very pretty School-house has been erected and completed by the Brigus Board on the Gould's road. It is intended to add a residence for the Teacher when funds will admit. The School-house at Witless Bay has been finished in a substantial manner, and a fine School-house has been erected at St. Lawrence in the Burin District.

Education.

REMARKS ON TABLES FURNISHED.

The number of School Returns received this year are similar in amount to those furnished last year, and they do not differ very materially from the former year as to the attendance and progress of the children attending the Schools. The number of pupils entered on the books is 5139, being an increase of 90 since last year, while at the same time the daily attendance shows a falling off from that of last year of 119, being this year 2587. There is an increase in the 1st class of Readers of 183; in writing on paper of 36; a falling off in pupils learning the advanced rules of Arithmetic of 67, and an increase in geography and grammar of 87 and 78 respectively. Under the head of Mathematics, there is a decrease of 13 from last year.

The Returns from the Convent Schools in the Diocese of St. John's, exhibit the same gratifying fact of the large attendance of pupils, and the proficiency made in their studies, as in former Returns. During my tour of inspection the past summer, I had the pleasure of visiting nearly the entire of these Schools. The examination of the children enabled me to see their proficiency, as well as thorough knowledge of the branches taught. But if I would particularize, I would say that they excelled, especially in their current style of reading, beautiful penmanship, and knowledge of grammar and geography.

The Financial Statement for the present year shows the reduction of the large balances formerly retained on hands by the Boards. The present balances, amounting in the aggregate to only two hundred and twenty-four pounds, or an average of fifteen pounds for each Board, are not by any means too large. There are two instances of Boards having overdrawn balances, or amounts expended in excess of their School grant. But the funds at the disposal of the St. John's Board will enable it to speedily pay it off, and that of the Harbor Grace Board, though of long standing, will, after this year, be annually reduced, as I have explained in remarks appended to the Financial Statement.

The School fees this collected year amount to only £115. The largest sum collected any one year was £168. In the Districts of St. Mary's, Great and Little Placentia, Placentia West, and Burin, I may say no fees have been paid, and in fact so little school fees have been collected any year in the Districts of St. Mary's, Great and Little Placentia, that they may be fairly set down as non-contributing Districts. In the Districts under the Harbor Grace Board, the amount collected this year is about one shilling per head of the children attending Schools in these Districts. In the District of Harbor Main it is about eighteen pence; District of

Education.

Brigus, six pence, and in the Districts of St. John's, Bay Bulls, and Ferryland, it is about four pence per head. The greatest falling off is in the St. John's District, where it has reduced from £55 collected in 1860, to £28 the present year.

I have been furnished with the return of the pupil Teachers attending the Training School at the College of St. Bonaventure, and also with those who have left since the date of the former Return, furnished in 1863. The number at present in the Training School is eight, and the number that has left since the date referred to, is six, five of whom are now conducting Schools. The districts that at present have no pupil Teachers attending the Schools are Ferryland, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Bay de Verd, Trinity, and Fogo. I beg respectfully to call the attention of the Chairmen of the Boards of Education of these Districts to this circumstance, trusting that they will take the necessary steps to supply the omission.

The Financial and School Returns for the Districts of Bonavista and Trinity were received too late to be included in any of the calculations of this Report.

PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE YEAR 1858.

I have been induced to make the following remarks for the purpose of removing as far at least as any observations of mine can do so, an idea that seems to be entertained, that no improvement has taken place, during the past few years, in our Catholic Elementary Schools. No opinion could well be more unfounded or untrue, for I will venture to say that, in no one Institution of the country, has there taken place anything like the improvement that has been accomplished during the past seven or eight years in these Schools. And, indeed, it is difficult to conceive how such an idea could be so generally entertained, for although I was compelled, in the first years of my Inspection, to draw anything but a flattering picture of the then state of our Schools, I thought that in subsequent Reports I was equally explicit in chronicling the great improvements that were annually taking place in everything connected with them. And yet of the prevalency of such an opinion, I have received frequent proofs, so often has the question been asked of me, and that within the past year,—Is there any improvement at all taking place in our Schools? As I believe that the continuance of such an erroneous opinion can tend to no good, and as it is also a great injustice to every one connected with the management of these Schools, I deem it desirable to remove it, if possible. And the best mode of doing this will be to compare the condition of the Schools, as I found them the first year of my inspection, with their present state.

Education.

The first year that I inspected the Schools (1858), I found, as will be seen by my Report, fully one-third of the Schools held either in a miserable shed or in a room or other unsuitable place rented for that purpose; while the School-houses of a number of the remaining two thirds were so delapidated as to be barely habitable, and, of course, the School furniture was quite in keeping with the state of the School-houses. In reference to the matter of School-houses, I state in my first Report,—“About two-thirds of the localities where Catholic Schools are established, are provided with School-houses, but even a number of these require a further outlay to render them warm and comfortable, and until they are made so, I feel satisfied that these Schools are perfectly inoperative for portions of the winter,” &c., &c. And again, “These Schools are also, with a few exceptions, unprovided with sufficient School furniture.”

Since that time there have been over forty School-houses erected—and with about a half-dozen exceptions—thoroughly finished, and provided with all necessary School furniture, such as a stove, desks and forms. These School-houses are, with a few exceptions, good substantial buildings, and, in some instances, very superior erections; in fact, they are the best School-houses that we have. During the same time there have been nearly a similar number of School-houses repaired and improved, in some instances at an outlay very little short of the cost of a new building. The School erections and repairs above referred to, have been accomplished at a cost of—in round numbers—£8,000, from the educational grant, independent of whatever aid has been given by the people, and the supply of School furniture at an outlay of about £800.

With respect to books and stationery, the Schools were at that time, with a few exceptions, totally unprovided with suitable School-books; indeed, in many of the Schools I visited, a number of the children attending had no books whatever, and the small quantity of books I found in use in these Schools were generally so varied, that the formation of classes was quite out of the question. On this subject, I say in my Report of that year,—“In every School that I visited, with very few exceptions, the Teacher complained of the want of sufficient books, as well as of the mixed character of these they possessed,” &c., &c. Well, contrast that state of things with our present position. The majority of our Schools are now fairly, and, in some instances, amply provided with books and stationery. The reading and arithmetic books being held as the property of the School, and all other books sold to the children as they required them. In general, the Teacher has a small stock on hands to meet the requirements of his pupils, and as these books are provided by

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the Boards, their uniformity of character is secured, and the Teachers are thus enabled to classify their pupils, and conduct their Schools with some degree of system. A great many of the Schools are also provided with school tablets or cards, and a few of them with maps.

As to Registers, it will be sufficient to quote from my first Report, my remarks on that subject. "It will be seen by a reference to the Report that, with very few exceptions, the Teachers have neglected to keep a Register of the attendance of the children in each School, and I was thus compelled to trust entirely to their assertion as to the maximum and average attendance of the pupils in consequence." All these Schools are now provided with printed Registers, which, with scarcely an exception, have been carefully kept by the Teachers since they were supplied with them, enabling the Inspector to see the number of days the School was in operation, as well as the maximum and daily average attendance of the children since his former visit.

And now, lastly, with respect to Teachers. On my first visitation of the Schools I found the majority of them conducted by a class of Teachers who were totally unfit for that position, being not only deficient in the necessary acquirements, but also quite ignorant as to the proper manner of conducting a School, and being persons advanced in years, they were, generally speaking, either unable or unwilling to alter their mode of tuition. In addition to these disadvantages, they were permitted the privilege of fishing during the summer, and the Schools were thus closed just at that time that the younger children could best attend. On this subject I say in the Report already referred to,—“the Teachers are permitted to take a large portion of the summer, which they sometimes contrive to lengthen out into the entire, to follow the avocation as fishermen.” Now, with three or four exceptions, we have got rid of that class of Teachers, and we have substituted in their place, trained and educated Teachers. Forty of our elementary Schools are now conducted by females, the majority of whom have been educated and trained by the Ladies of the Presentation Convents. Ten of the Schools are in the charge of young men from the Training School at St. John's, and about a similar number are under the management of Teachers supplied from various sources, but all educated persons. The remainder of our Schools are conducted by the old Teachers, whose services are retained, and the majority of whom are quite competent.

In the summary of the improvements that have taken place in our Schools, I have confined myself to the Catholic Elementary Board Schools, and have made no allusion to the Convent Schools that have been established during the same period, namely, since the year 1858. Of the

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eleven Convents in the Diocese of St. John's, seven have been founded since the above year, the Schools of which are now attended by 900 females.

I find, also, upon a reference to my first Report, that the maximum attendance of children to the Schools that year, was stated to be 4522. The number entered on the Registers for the present year—with an increase of twelve Schools—is, in round numbers, 5500, and if the 900 females attending the Convent Schools above referred to, were added, it would give an increase of nearly 2000, or 50 per cent. since the year 1858. The average daily attendance of the children is not given in that year's Report, but the following comparison of the attainments of the children attending the Schools in the year 1858, with these for the present year, as shown by the School Returns, will exhibit the progress made by the pupils since that time, in their studies.

Years compared.	No of Pupils.	Reading.	Writing on Slates and Paper.	Arithmetic.	Grammar and Geography.	Mathematics.
1858	3756	1811	1066	781	94	20
1865	5139	3465	2177	1818	339	33
Increase		1654	1111	1037	245	13

Even after making the necessary deduction for the purpose of making the comparison equal, from the larger number of children given in this year's Return, which is in about one-fourth excess of the former, we find the following improvement to have taken place in the acquirements of of nearly 4,000 children during the past seven years, namely: an increase of 80 per cent in the number of children reading—an increase of 78 per cent in the number writing—an increase of 100 per cent in the number learning arithmetic—200 per cent of an increase in the number learning grammar and geography, and an increase of 50 per cent. in the number learning mathematics.

I trust now that in the foregoing statement will be found sufficient evi-

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dence of the great improvement that has taken place in every thing connected with our Catholic Elementary Schools, to remove from the minds of those persons who fancied that no improvement was taken place in them, such a false and groundless impression.

Of course, I am very far from wishing it to be understood that there are not improvements still needed. I am perfectly aware that in a few Districts a great deal has to be done in that way; yet, while, of course, all the Schools are susceptible of some further improvement. But I think I am warranted in saying, looking at the large amount of work that has already been done by the Catholic Boards in the extension and improvement of our Elementary Schools, that no relaxation will take place in their labors towards the same end in the coming years.

With these remarks, I beg leave to submit my Report.

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY,

Inspector of Catholic Schools.

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SYNOPSIS OF THE INSPECTION OF THE SCHOOLS.

I commenced my inspection this year on the 8th June, by visiting the two Schools in Bay Bulls, where I found fifty-two children attending—twenty in the male, and thirty-two in the female. Both these Schools were going on satisfactorily, and were tolerably well supplied with books and stationery. The Witless Bay and Todd's Cove Schools are very well conducted. The Teachers are evidently attentive and painstaking—examination of the children satisfactory—copy and cyphering books well kept—School well supplied with reading books; a supply of spelling books required. The Mobile and Caplin Cove Schools are not so well attended, and are much more elementary than either of the preceding Schools. The Registers are carefully kept in all these Schools.

Brigus School was attended by seventeen children on the day I inspected it; children present very backward; School, at present, does not sustain its former good character; a supply of books much needed. Visited a small School at Admiral's Cove; only nine children attending; School held in a miserable shed. The Teacher, a Mrs. Nicholas, was unable to say what salary she was to receive.

The Commercial School at Ferryland continues in the charge of Mr. Flannery. The attendance of pupils is very small; the number present on the day I visited the School being only fourteen. The School-house, I think, is not situated sufficiently central to enable all the children of the place to attend it. The attainments of the children present were very low, not one of them learning grammar or geography, or even arithmetic. They were, however, nearly all very young. The Fermeuse School is also poorly attended; there were but fourteen children in the School on the day I visited it, which is the average daily attendance for the year. The books supplied to the School are not at all sufficient. The two Schools at the North side of Renew's are fairly conducted and well attended, they are also tolerably well supplied with reading books. There is a small School at the South side of the harbor, which is in operation for six months of the summer. The remaining two Schools, namely, at Kingsman's Cove and Aquafort, were also in operation, and progressing with a moderate degree of success. The Registers in all these Schools are well kept, with the exception of the Brigus School, where the Register supplied has been lost. I am sorry that it is not in my power to state that any one of the much-needed repairs and improvements in the School-houses of this District have been made.

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The Commercial School in Great Placentia continues in the charge of Mr. Curtis, who conducts it very creditably. It is also very well attended; there were seventy-five children present on the day I visited it. The School-room has been lately painted, and is well provided with books and stationery. The Little Placentia School, I found, was closed on my visiting it, as the Teacher was then taking his vacation.

I visited six of the eight Schools in the District of Burin. The Teacher of the Oderin School, a Miss Byrne, had charge of it only for a month previous to my visit. I believe she will discharge her duties as a Teacher faithfully. There were thirty pupils present.

The Fox Cove and Beau Bois Schools are very well conducted. The ready and correct answers of the pupils showing the care bestowed on them by their Teachers; forty-six children were present at examination in these two Schools. The School at Spanish Rcom is in the charge of a very competent Teacher, a Mr. Hagerty. The School-house, which was built by the inhabitants, is not quite completed. There were twenty-four children present. These Schools are well provided with reading books, but require a supply of spelling and table books. The Burin School continues to be efficiently conducted by Mr. O'Donnell. It is well supplied with books; twenty-three pupils were present. I found the St. Lawrence School closed on my visiting that settlement, in consequence of the illness of the Teacher; he stated on my visiting him, that he was about resigning his position as Teacher, in consequence of his continued ill-health.

Five of the six Schools at present in operation in the District of Placentia West are in the charge of female Teachers, under whose management the Schools were working very well. The Teacher of the Isle of Valen School is a very young lad, but as the attainments of the children attending his School are very low, he is quite capable to conduct it for the present. Two of the Schools were provided with sufficient books, the others require a supply. The five Schools that I visited—Merashéen was not visited—were attended on the day of examination by 151 children. There is a School house in each of the settlements where a School is established, but four of them are in a very unfinished state.

The twenty-two Schools in the St. John's District have been in operation the past year. The only changes that have taken place since last Report, in these Schools, are the following:—The School at River Head has been placed under the management of a Mr. McKeown, who has certainly made very great improvements in the School since he has got charge of it. He has not only established a strict system of discipline—

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what was so much needed there—but has so thoroughly organized the School, that, from being one of the most disorderly, it has become, under his management, one of the best conducted Schools I have met with during my inspection. The daily attendance of pupils is now nearly double what it formerly used to be, being at present 135, and the pupils were evidently improving under his tuition.

I am sorry to have to record the death of Mr. Noonan, the late Teacher of the Quidi Vidi School, with whose management of that School I had always reason to be satisfied. A pupil Teacher from the Training School will, I understand, take charge of the School. The Teacher of the Windsor Lake School resigned her position, and has been succeeded by her sister, Miss Roche. All the other Schools are conducted by the same Teachers as mentioned in previous Reports. These Schools were attended the past year by a daily average of 716 pupils, which, added to the 770 attending the three Convent Schools, would give nearly 1500 as the average daily attendance to these Schools. Since last Report a Convent has been erected at Torbay; but the School of which was not opened when I visited the District. I understand it is now in operation.

The eight Schools in the District of Harbor Main have been in successful operation the past year. I found these Schools, on my inspection of them the past summer, attended by 330 pupils, or an average of 41 to each School. These Schools are conducted by the same Teachers as had charge of them last year, and require no further mention of them than to say that they continue to be well conducted, well supplied with books and stationery, and, as I have shown, well attended. I purchased, last summer, at the request of the Chairman, the Very Rev. K. Walsh, books and stationery to the amount of £10 for these Schools. This large addition to the stock of books and stationery previously on the hands of the Very Revd. Chairman, will enable him to furnish the Schools of his District with a varied and instructive class of reading books, and with a full supply of all the other books as well as stationery necessary to meet the requirements of each School.

No alteration whatever has taken place in the six Schools in the District of Brigus, since my last Report of them. They have been in full operation the past year. No alteration of Teachers has taken place in any them, and they continue to be faithfully conducted. I found them attended, on my inspection of them the past summer, by 167 pupils, being an average attendance of 28 for each School; they were also fairly supplied with books, &c. The very pretty School-house erected by the Board of this District on the Goulds road, the past summer, was opened

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for the reception of pupils the first week in January, and has now an attendance of pupils daily ranging from 25 to 30.

Every thing connected with the sixteen Schools under the control of the Harbor Grace Board, is at present very satisfactory; the School-houses, 16 in number, with their fittings complete, and liberal supply of books, &c., show the desire the Board has to remove every obstacle to the efficient working of their Schools. There are also the two small Schools at River-head of Harbor Grace, conducted by females, in addition to the above, the Schools, being held at the Teachers' residence. These Schools were attended, the past year, by a daily average of 471 pupils.

There were eight Schools in operation, the past year, in the Districts of Bonavista and Trinity. The Ragged Harbor School I found in charge of a Miss McCarthy. There were 19 pupils present; the daily average, however, is 28. The Teacher appears to be quite competent to conduct the School, and I believe is very anxious to discharge her duties faithfully. The School is well supplied with books, but the School-room requires a small outlay to make it warm and comfortable. The Knight's Cove School I did not see in operation, as the Teacher had just taken the time permitted him for vacation, for the purpose of going to St. John's on private business. These two Schools were put in operation since my former visit to these Districts. The King's Cove School has improved since my former Report of it, but the School-room has not as yet been enlarged. The Broad Cove School has been removed into the very fine School-house at Sancroix, now thoroughly completed. The School-houses in these two districts are now completed, and are certainly very fine buildings, and all provided with suitable fittings, and supplied with books, &c., &c.

A School-house has also been erected, and, I believe, completed, at Gooseberry Island. The School at Tilton Harbor was closed for some time, in consequence of the resignation of the Teacher, Mr. Drysdale; but was re-opened the latter part of the summer, when the services of Mr. McGrath, late Teacher at the Orphan Asylum, were secured to conduct it. The Joe Batt's Arm and Fogo Schools were in operation the past year; but I received a communication from the former place, in December, stating that the School was closed in consequence of the School-room being unprovided with a stove.

It will be seen from the Financial Statement of the Twillingate Board, that all the available funds have been expended on the School-house at Fortune Harbor, leaving nothing to pay the services of a Teacher.

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In these two Districts all matters connected with education have not been carried out as satisfactorily as could be desired ; but I think I am fully warranted in saying, that under the management of the present Chairman, an altered state of things for the better will speedily take place.

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RETURN OF CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY BOARD

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees Collected past year.	Number on Books.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Tilton Harbor.....	J. B. Drysdale....	£40	s. d.			30 19 49
Joe Batt's Arm	No Return.					
Fogo	James Shea.....	25				18 12 30
Sancroix	} No Return.					
Red Cliff Island.....						
Plate Cove.....	John Chievers....	20	3 10 0	13 12		25
Knight's Cove.....	No Return.					
Bonavista	Angus T. McEichen	40	0 17 0	25 5		30
Ragged Harbor.....	Miss McCarthy...	23	1 15 0	11 26		37
Trinity	No Return.					
Low Point.....	M. Collins.....	25		14 3		17
Job's Cove.....	William Brodrick..	25	2 5 6	28 26		54
Northern Bay	William Green ...	30	2 3 3	43 31		74
Western Bay.....	Philip Fahey	25	1 0 0	43 31		74

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SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils			Reading.			Writing.		Arith- metic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12	Over 12 years.	Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
22	16	22	11	12	28	9	23	2	28	3	15		
15	5	20	5	9	15	6	12	8	12	3			
18	8	16	1	7	14	4	3	2					
18	5	16	9	11	9	10	13	18	16	8	5	5	1
28	5	25	7	4	33	...	3	14	12	2	7	7	
14	10	7	...	13	4								
25	12	23	19	12	23	19	6	10	9				
37	17	44	13	20	24	30	9	30	38	1	4	1	
19	16	46	13	34	40	...	1	8	3	1			

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RETURN OF CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY BOARD

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected past year.			Number on Books.		
			£	s.	d.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Broad Cove	Andrew Fahey ...	£25	3	15	9	35	22	57
Crocker's Cove	Miss Bransfield ...	25	0	16	6	20	21	51
Carbonear	Francis McCarthy.	70	0	5	0	111	..	111
Mosquitto.....	Miss Meaney.....	20	3	14	0	26	22	48
Harbor Grace	Eugene Hamilton..	100	17	5	0	118	..	118
Ditto, River-head, Female	Mrs. Stapleton....	6	2	12	0	2	54	56
Ditto, Ditto.....	Miss Kelly.....	12	0	18	6	...	30	30
Feather Point	Miss Costello.....	25	0	5	3	17	18	35
Upper Island Cove.....	John Morrisey....	30	1	11	6	43	33	76
Spaniard's Bay	John Lynch.....	25	2	5	0	13	23	36
Bay Roberts.....	John Keefe.....	30	3	10	0	52	44	96
Northern Gut.....	Edward Kenny ...	28	1	3	6	28	29	57
Cupids.....	Miss Power	20	0	15	0	15	18	33
Brigus.....	Patrick Power....	35	2	12	6	30	..	30

Education.

SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.			Writing.		Arith-metic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12	Over 12 years.	Letters and Monosylla- bles.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
17	15	27	15	21	26	3	3	7	10	1			
37	17	28	6	23	24	4	16	4	10	1			
50	13	61	37	33	50	28	5	25	18	7	5	6	
24	16	21	11	12	17	19	9	23	18	11			
55	22	66	32	20	20	78	10	80	55	33	11	10	10
30	26	25	5	18	26	12	5	20	17	7			
20	....	15	15	10	12	8	....	12	9	2			
12	12	16	7	18	10	7	5	6	6	....	2	4	
34	31	28	17	35	30	11	8	9	9	4			
16	6	24	6	8	20	8	5	11	7	5			
50	21	51	24	35	29	32	7	32	21	13			
27	11	30	16	18	15	24	12	21	15	6			
19	8	15	10	10	13	10	9	10	16	2			
21	8	14	8	5	9	16	8	13	11	7	6	12	1

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RETURN OF CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY BOARD

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees Collected past year.	Number on Books.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Turk's Gut.....	Miss Kehoe	£20	0 5 0	18	14	32
Colliers	John Shea	30	.....	46	34	80
Bacon Cove.....	Miss Donnelly.....	25	.....	12	43	55
Salmon Cove.....	Richard Walsh.....	35	3 12 3	51	43	94
Cat's Cove.....	Jas. Woodford.....	35	2 11 0	82	59	141
Chapel's Cove.....	Edward Kennedy..	35	.....	29	23	52
Holyrood	William Vetch.....	35	4 8 11	51	29	80
Ditto, South-side.....	Miss Keating	25	0 15 6	21	21	42
Ditto, North.....	Miss Joy	25	3 0 0	31	33	64
Killigrews	} No Return.					
Topsail.....						
Topsail Road.....	Miss Walsh.....	25	2 5 0	8	16	24
Springfield.....	John Hacket.....	40	1 0 0	25	12	37
Kilbride	Miss Walsh	21	1 0 0	19	27	46

Education.

SCHOOLS, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.			Writing.		Arith-metic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Monosylla- bles.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
29	12	12	8	11	8	13	9	11	9	3			
19	30	40	10	63	10	5	4	1	8	2			
35	20	30	5	20	20	15	8	12	15	16	6	10	
50	25	59	10	31	41	22	12	35	19	20	20	20	
50	53	72	16	37	49	55	22	19	18	8	7	23	1
23	15	33	4	16	18	21	3	3	3	3			
38	25	40	15	25	20	35	15	27	17	12	35	18	
10	12	23	7	14	19	9	7	8	16				
30	20	35	9	19	40	5	12	15	18	3	4	5	
12	6	14	4	4	8	12	8	10	12	3	7	7	
18	7	15	15	9	13	15	9	14	10	6	5	2	
18	9	22	15	19	15	12	11	7	9	1			

Education.

RETURN OF CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY BOARD

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected past year.	Number on Books.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Goulds.....	Miss Hacket	£15	.....	33	33	66
Petty Harbor.....	John Barron	50	2 0 0	68	12	80
Petty Harbor, Female ..	Miss Walsh.....	25	1 0 0	...	47	47
Blackhead	Patrick Murphy...	25	.....	25	22	47
Freshwater	Mrs. Norris	25	.....	8	17	25
Orphan Asylum.....	Messrs. McGrath and Grace.....	120 80	2 0 0	292	..	292
Riverhead, St. John's...	Robert McKeown..	60	10 0 0	269	..	269
Freshwater Road	John Roche.....	40	2 17 6	17	28	45
Quidi Vidi.....	Richard Noonan ..	40	1 5 0	56	20	76
Bally Hally	James Donaghew .	25	1 0 0	21	14	35
Logy Bay.....	Miss Roche	25	3 0 0	29	14	43
Outer Cove	John Hand	35	0 4 6	24	17	41
Torbay.....	William Coady....	30	0 5 0	81	32	113
Flat Rock.....	Dennis Maher....	35	.....	21	15	36

Education.

SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.			Writing.		Arith- metic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
17	21	13	13	15	27	24	7	14	11	5	3	3	
54	31	20	20	28	44	8	8	13	10	10	.....	..	1
26	19	22	6	18	13	16	6	22	12	5			
24	25	12	10	15	22	10	10	7	11	3			
17	6	7	12	7	10	8	9	16	13	.....	..5	5	
137	69	184	39	91	55	146	91	107	122	60	33	33	
135	37	119	113	77	80	112	60	89	55	24	31	34	2
17	13	15	17	13	16	16	.....	17	12	5	1		
28	20	43	13	20	46	10	9	30	34	8	4	4	
20	9	24	2	14	10	10	12	9	4	4	3	5	
21	13	23	7	11	23	9	6	11	15	16	2	6	
18	6	28	7	9	27	5	4	14	9	5	1		
36	37	46	30	42	49	22	.....	12	5	8			
15	18	15	3	18	10	8	7	5	4	2			

Education.

RETURN OF CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY BOARD

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees Collected past year.	Number on Books.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Pouch Cove.....	Mrs. Bassett.....	£30	<i>£ s. d.</i>	18	22	40
Windsor Lake.....	Miss Roche.....	25		9	13	22
Coady's Well.....	John Gladney....	30		12	21	33
Portugal Cove.....	Richard Cuddihy..	40		28	14	42
Belle Isle.....	Wm. Harney.....	25	0 10 6	23	28	51
Witless Bay.....	Edward Norris....	40	1 10 0	59	..	59
Mobile.....	Mrs. Byrne.....	20		21	9	30
Caplin Cove.....	John Driscoll....	20		19	11	30
Toad's Cove.....	James Shanahan..	30	1 6 0	45	30	75
Brigus South.....	Miss Doyle.....	18	1 0 0	15	18	33
Cape Broyle.....	No Return.					
Admiral's Cove.....	Mrs. Nicholas....	.....	1 15 0	4	11	15
Aquaforte.....	Mrs. Oliphant....	15		10	14	24
Kingman's Cove.....	Miss Coady.....	12		15	15	30

Education.

SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.			Writing.		Arith- metic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
14	21	15	4	27	9	4	9	4	3				
11	5	10	7	11	6	5	3	7	9	2	....		3
18	12	21	....	18	9	6	6	5	5	1			
32	19	19	4	28	6	8	3	11	6	2	...		1
28	11	15	25	27	19	5	5	15	12	2			
26	20	18	21	18	25	16	12	26	29	16	12		12
20	9	14	7	6	17	7	5	6	10	4			
16	6	12	12	14	13	3	3	5	5	4			
30	20	35	20	25	30	20	12	25	24	12			
25	7	21	5	9	19	5	....	8	4	6			
12	2	10	3	1	14	....	4	3	4				
13	8	8	8	9	9	6	10	6	12				
23	9	18	3	18	12	....	....	3	3				

Education.

RETURN OF CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY BOARD

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected past year.	Number on Books.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Fermeuse	James O'Neil.....	£20	0 12 0	32	..	32
Renews	Thomas Dutton...	35	0 8 0	60	..	60
Ditto, Female	Miss Power.....	18	1 10 0	..	76	76
Trepassey.....	Miss Cummins....	27	.....	50	42	92
Holyrood, St. Mary.....	} No Return					
River Head, Ditto.....						
Salmonier, South Side...	Patrick Cormack..	25	.....	10	7	17
Salmonier, North Side ..	Miss Carew.....	20	.....	21	14	35
Branch.....	John Sullivan.....	25	.....	26	39	65
Distress ...	Richard Cummins..	25	.....	10	16	26
North-East Placentia....	John Hanlon.....	18	.....	24	9	33
Little Placentia.....	Thomas O'Rielly..	60	.....	55	32	87
Fox Harbor.....	Mrs. Bird	25	.....	19	25	44
Red Island.....	No Return.....					

Education.

SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.			Writing.		Arith- metic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Monosylla- bles.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
14	14	16	2	10	16	6	10	8	10	2			
35	20	25	15	10	42	8	7	14	5	7			
45	32	39	5	25	32	9	12	20	10	1	3		
43	27	30	35	17	50	25	12	25	11	12	20	10	
15	7	5	5	6	11	....	4	6	4				
28	12	20	3	18	18	7	3	5					
25	26	22	17	16	40	9	6	19	15	9			
20	7	9	10	10	16	....	6	4					
16	16	17	....	8	25	....	6						
63	30	49	8	30	35	22	28	28	19	9	6	6	1
40	15	22	7	5	30	9	6	10	16	4			

Education.

RETURN OF CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY BOARD

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees Collected past year.	Number on Books.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Presque	Mrs. Hickey.....	£25	£ s. d.	13	12	25
Ann's Cove	Miss Clooney.....	25		13	24	37
St. Kyran's	Miss Muldowney..	25		11	11	22
Isle of Valen.....	Patrick Leanord ..	20		14	20	34
Merashen	No Return					
Paradise.....	Miss Tracey.....	25		17	18	35
Oderin.....	Miss Byrne.....	25		27	22	49
Spanish Room.....	M. Hagerty	25		15	18	33
Beau Bois.....	Miss Walsh.....	25		14	22	36
Fox Cove.....	Miss Doody	25		12	20	32
St. Lawrence.....	M. Pointer.....	42		40	42	82
Lawn.....	Miss Carew	25		20	15	35
Lamaline.....	No Return					
Harbor Breton	Miss Hearne	20 0 12 6		6	12	18
Great Jarvis.....	John Dunne.....	30		5	20	25

Education.

SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.			Writing.		Arith-metic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
22	9	16	....	13	12	....	....	6					
26	10	14	13	14	23	....	5	5	9				
17	3	15	4	11	8	3	11	4	8	2	2	2	
29	12	18	4	18	16	....	....	2	1				
22	8	19	8	7	22	6	2	7	5	2			
30	14	25	10	23	23	3	4	3	2	2			
22	4	17	12	6	19	8	....	12	4	3			
18	12	19	5	12	19	5	5	6	5	3			
20	6	20	6	5	23	4	4	5	8				
32	24	47	11	15	55	12	6	12	10	2			
24	16	17	2	10	12	13	4	7	11	2	3	6	
16	7	11	....	4	5	9	3	8	7				
20	5	18	2	8	12	4	1	....	9	4			

Education.

RETURN OF COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS UNDER

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.	Amount of Fees collected past year.	Number on Books.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
King's Cove.....	No Return.		£ s. d.			
Bay-de-Verds.....	Patrick Fox.....	£50	7 5 0	42	32	74
Harbor Grace, R. Head.	Michael Scully....	50	4 0 0	106	..	106
Harbor Main.....	Cornelius Kennedy	50	0 16 0	56	..	56
Bay Bulls.....	Terence Morrisey..	40	1 10 0	48	..	48
Ferryland.....	Patrick Flannery..	50	.....	34	..	34
St. Mary's.....	Patrick Walsh....	50	.....	45	..	45
Great Placentia.....	Francis Curtis....	70	.....	87	..	87
Burin.....	Michael O'Donnell	80	1 15 0	47	..	47

Education.

CATHOLIC BOARDS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Average attendance.	Ages of Pupils.			Reading.			Writing.		Arith- metic.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
	Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	Letters and Monosylla- bles.	Easy Lessons.	Reading with cusc.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
37	18	36	20	16	30	28	16	23	22	6	.....	.....	1
34	26	60	20	27	44	35	16	47	35	23	28	12	2
30	20	32	4	12	38	6	.....	10	3	15	.....	4	2
20	10	26	12	22	16	10	4	23	10	6	.....	2	1
21	5	9	20	6	18	10	4	14	7	13	3	3	
14	10	26	9	21	22	2	4	5	8	4	4	4	
45	20	52	15	30	41	16	19	25	35	15	40	15	5
27	5	28	14	8	14	25	14	25	22	21	21	21	5

Education.

RETURN OF PUPIL TEACHERS RECEIVING INSTUCTION AT LEFT SINCE LAST RETURN.

Names of Pupils.	Age.	From what District sent.	Date of entering College.
William Anthony....	16	St. John's, West	June 9th, 1858.
Edward Norris.....	20	Ferryland	October 11th, 1860.
Edward St. George..	18	Port-de-Grave.....	November 7th, 1861.
Walter Tarahan....	19	Placentia and St. Mary's	March 13th, 1862.
John Davis.....	17	St. John's, East.....	January 3rd, 1863.
Edward Kennedy....	15	Harbor Main.....	June 1st, 1862.
William Hartery....	19	Bonavista.....	July 1st, 1862.
John Garvey.....	17	Fortune Bay	June 1st, 1863.
Daniel Murphy	18	Trinity	August 27th, 1863.
James Shanahan....	24	Ferryland	April 15th, 1864.
James Hearne.....	16	Harbor Main.....	July 1st, 1864.
Patrick Ward	19	Bonavista.....	October 11th, 1864.
John Freeman.....	20	Burin	December 6th, 1864.
Cornelius Hartery ..	30	Ferryland	Decemb'r 23rd, 1864.

Education.

ST. BONAVENTURE COLLEGE, AND OF THOSE WHO HAVE FURNISHED IN 1863.

Date of Departure from Col-lege.	Pupils still in College.	Branches Learning.
.....	Still in College	English, Mathematics and French.
April 15, 1864, to teach at Witless Bay		
.....	Ditto.	English, Mathematics French and Spanish.
.....	Ditto.	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
.....	Ditto.	English and Mathematics.
June 13th 1864, to teach at Chapel's Cove.		
June 2nd, 1864, to teach at King's Cove.		
.....	Ditto.	English, Mathematics and Spanish.
September 30th, 1865.		
July 14th, 1864, to teach at Toad's Cove.		
.....	Ditto.	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
.....	Ditto.	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
.....	Ditto.	English, Mathematics and French.
May 27th, 1865, to teach at Cape Boyle.		

Education.

RETURN OF PUPILS ATTENDING THE

Locality of Convent.	No. of Pupils on books.	Average daily attendance.	No. of	
			Reading.	Writing on Slate and Paper.
St. John's.....	600	400	350	300
Ditto, River Head.....		250	200	200
Ditto, Magotty Cove	338	120	120	120
Harbor Main.....	96	55	96	76
Brigus.....	60	49	33	49
Witless Bay.....		70	50	30
Ferryland.....	97	60	64	53
Fermeuse.....	50	30	35	35
St. Mary's.....	173	50	44	44
Placentia.....	180	90	60	80
Burin.....	50	45	30	30

Education.

CONVENT SCHOOLS, FOR THE YEAR 1855.

PUPILS LEARNING.

Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Globes.	Drawing.
220	200	130	50	17	17
200	130	130	130		
120	39	41			
78	96	76			
40	25	20	8		
40	40	30	20	20	
53	11	11			
30	35	35			
36	36	36	20		
60	60	60			
25	30	30			

Education.

Financial Statement for the year 1865, as furnished by the

Reference to Remarks.	Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for each District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past year.	Over expenditure last year.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Fortune Bay	56 10 0		15 5 0	
2	Burin	223 9 2	69 4 7		3 18 8
3	Placentia, West	146 0 0		37 13 0	
4	Little Placentia	107 18 6		12 17 0	
5	Great Placentia	99 17 0	46 3 0	8 0 0	
6	St. Mary's	126 15 4	45 3 0	65 12 8	
7	Bay Bulls	181 4 0	46 3 0	37 6 6	
8	Ferryland	211 0 0	57 13 10	37 2 10	
9	Harbor Main	245 4 2	57 13 10		42 0 4½
10	Brigus	231 9 4			
11	Harbor Grace	612 10 5	173 1 6		179 2 0
12	Bonavista and Trinity	209 12 3	57 13 10		
13	Fogo	72 15 5	23 1 6		9 5 0
14	St. John's	1102 9 7	46 13 6	161 6 4	
15	Twillingate	38 3 0	11 10 9		28 0 8

Education.

Returns from the Chairmen of the Educational Board.

Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in repairing and building School-houses.	School Rents and Fuel.	School Requisites.	Paid Secretary of Board.	Over Expenditure of Board.	Balance on hands.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
60 0 0	8 0 0		0 17 10			2 17 2
237 0 0						51 15 1
134 0 0	7 0 0					42 13 0
108 18 7			1 16 11			10 0 0
138 0 0						1 17 0
351 3 0	66 19 9			5 0 0		20 19 3
172 0 0	64 2 0		10 0 0			18 11 6
205 0 0	42 5 0					57 13 10
265 0 0	5 14 0		5 0 0		12 14 1	
163 0 0	68 9 4					
543 0 0	174 3 5		12 4 8	60 0 0	182 18 2	
237 5 0	96 0 0	2 10 0	3 7 6			
63 6 11	0 10 0		4 7 1			18 17 10
822 5 0	635 14 1	22 7 0	49 6 5	30 0 0	249 3 1	
			21 11 3			0 1 10

Education.

REMARKS.

No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 correct.

No. 5—Not correct. The balance stated to be on hands last year was £16 2s. 6d., and now it is put down £8. But every year I have the same complaint to make. The balance stated to be on hands one year, is sure to be altered to quite a different sum when brought forward the following year. But even if the amount stated now were the correct balance on hands last year, the balance for the present year should be £16 and not £1 17s. The three first items in the Return being debits, make £154, and the only disbursements being £138, the payment of the Teachers' salaries, the difference between these sums is £16.

No. 6 and 7 correct.

No. 8—I would make the balance on hands £58 1s. 8d.

No. 9—Correct. The overdrawn balance, agreeably to the different items given, would be £14 16s. 4½d., but the sum of £2 2s. 3½d. received from the Teachers for books sold by them, being deducted, makes the sum over expended £12 14s. 1d., the amount stated.

No. 10.—Not Correct.

No. 11.—The large overdrawn balance of this Board has been increased this year by a few pounds, but the large expenditure under the head of School erections, of £174, chiefly expended in the building of the Heart's Desire School-house, will account for its non-reduction. But now that all the School-houses needed, at least for some time, in the Districts under this Board, have been erected, and are now in such good repair, this large sum will be annually reduced.

No. 12.—Not correctly stated. There was a balance on hands last year of £20 9s. 7d., and this year, from the sums given in the Return, it would appear that an over expenditure of £51 6s. 10d. has taken place.

No. 13.—The Educational Grant for the District of Twillingate and Moreton's Harbor has, up to this year, been drawn and dis-

Education.

bursed by the Fogo Board, but it is now very properly divided ; the special grant of £20 for Tilton and Fortune Harbors has also been divided agreeably to population.

No. 14.—The sum of £46 13s. 6d., under the head of Special Grant, is the amount drawn by the St. John's Board, of £100 voted by the 21st Section of the Education Act, for the purchase of books, &c.

No. 15—Correct.

Fisheries.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN HOOD, R. N., OF H. M. SHIP *PYLADES*,
OF HIS CRUISE ON THE SOUTH AND WEST COASTS OF
NEWFOUNDLAND, AND IN THE STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE,
(FIRST CRUIZE.)

(COPY.)

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP *Pylades*,
St. John's, Nfld., 20th Aug., 1865.

I have the honor to make the following Report to your Excellency, relative to the information obtained by me during this season, of the state of the Fisheries on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

1ST CRUISE.

After leaving St. John's, on the 1st of June, I proceeded, in accordance with the instructions received from Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, G. C. B., to visit the various fishing stations on the South and West Coasts of Newfoundland and South coast of Labrador.

Places visited on the South and West coast of Newfoundland:—

PLACES VISITED.	DATE OF	
	<i>Arrival.</i>	<i>Departure.</i>
Trepassey.....	1st June....	June 6th.
St. Mary's.....	6th "	" 12th.
Placentia.....	12th "	" 14th.
Burin.....	14th "	" 18th.
Great St. Lawrence.....	18th "	" 21st.
Harbor Breton.....	21st "	" 25th.
Burgeo Islands.....	25th "	" 26th.

From Burgeo I proceeded to Sydney to complete coal. Left Sydney on the 1st of July, and arrived at St. George's Bay on the 2nd July.

PLACES VISITED	DATE OF	
	<i>Arrival.</i>	<i>Departure.</i>
St. George's Bay.....	2nd July.....	July 7th.
Port-au-Port.....	7th "	" 10th.
York Harbor, Bay of Islands..	10th "	" 11th.
Port Saunders.....	12th "	" 16th.

Fisheries.

TREPASSEY.

Population 750. 19 large boats with 7 men in each. 26 small boats with 3 men in each. Large boats fish between Capes Race and St. Mary's: Small boats between Cape Pine and Fresh-water Point. Catch of fish up to June 5th, not good.

ST. MARY'S.

Population 800. 20 large boats with 7 men in each: 40 small boats with 2 men in each. Large boats fish between Capes Pine and St. Mary's: Small boats about 4 miles from the harbor. Catch of fish up to the 12th June, not good.

PLACENTIA.

Population 700. 50 large boats with 7 men in each; 20 small boats with 4 men in each. Boats fish about Cape St. Mary's. Catch up to 14th June, not good.

BURIN.

Population about 1700. 57 large boats with 4 men in each; 200 small boats with 2 men in each. Catch up to 18th June, very bad.

GREAT ST. LAURENCE.

Population about 800. 30 large boats with 3 or 4 men in each; 130 small boats with 2 men in each. Catch up to 21st June, very bad.

HARBOR BRETON.

Catch of fish up to 25th June, worse than last year. Take of Salmon fair.

At all the above mentioned places the supply of caplin had been abundant, but the codfish had not followed the bait in any numbers to the coasts.

ST. GEORGE'S BAY.

The Herring fishery has been very good this season,—the catch of cod fair, and the take of Salmon good. Several enquiries were made as to whether the use of cod-seines and herring seines was lawful. The fisher-

Education.

men generally appeared perfectly ignorant of the laws relating to the preservation of the Herring and Salmon fisheries; and I therefore had following extracts from the Act for the protection of Herring and Salmon fisheries, copied in large hand, placed on boards and delivered to the Clergyman, requesting him to have them placed where they can be seen generally, and protected from the weather. This he promised to do.

Extracts made from Act for the protection of the Herring and Salmon fisheries on the coast of this Island, and delivered to the Clergyman at St. George's Bay :—"Cap. II., No's. I., III., VIII. Cap. VIII., No's. I., II. IV., VI., VIII."

PORT-AU-PORT.

32 Punts with 2 men in each,—they fish in the Bay. Catch up to the 10th July only averaged 15 quintals per man. Four French fishing vessels had left three weeks before to follow the fish to the Eastward.

RED ISLAND.

The French establishment this season consists of 62 boats and 104 men. Catch worse than last year.

YORK HARBOR, BAY OF ISLANDS.

No English boats fishing, and no settlers. A French Brig and Schooner were moored in Small Harbor. Passed 16 French boats fishing off the South Head, and doing very little. English were all up the Humber, and none at either York or Lark Harbors.

PORT SAUNDERS.

No English boats fishing. One family living on Keppel Island, and one Englishman fishing the Salmon river at the head of Hawke Harbor. One French barque moored in Keppel Harbor had arrived in May, and would remain until the end of September for her cargo of fish. Several French boats fishing off Pointe Riche and Port-au-Choix. Catch up to the 16th July, not at all good.

I find that in all the Salmon rivers I have visited on the West coast of Newfoundland, (and I hear it is the general practice in all the rivers on that coast,) the fishermen are either totally ignorant (or pretend to be so) of the Act for the protection of Salmon. They set nets across the whole breadth of the river, and in many cases have racks also right across the

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whole breadth, thus rendering it impossible that the fish can get up to spawn. They all complain that Salmon become scarce every year, but still continue their most pernicious plans of racks and nets; and if that is not put a stop to, the Salmon fishery on that coast must eventually be ruined. It is not the annual visit of a man-of-war to each place which can stop this. The fishermen know that after she has left they can again put up their racks and nets without, probably, any further interruption for the season. But if each river or principal river could be visited once in a fortnight, they would not dare to run the risk of being caught and fined two or three times during the season. I think that a small Schooner, with a whale-boat attached to her, and stationed on the coast between St. George's Bay and Hawke's Bay, during the Salmon season, and continually moving from one river to another, would effectually enforce the laws for the protection of the Salmon fishery.

Places visited on the South Coast of Labrador :—

DATE OF			
PLACES VISITED.	<i>Arrival.</i>	<i>Departure.</i>	PLACES VISITED BY BOAT.
Forteau.....	16th July.	July 28th.	
Greenly Island	28th "	" 28th.	Wood Island,
Forteau.....	28th "	" 31st.	Blanc Sablon, Ledges Is- land, Bradore, Gutch Cove, Lance-a-Loup, Black Bay, West Modiste.
Red Bay.....	31st July.	12th August.	
Chateau Bay..	12th Aug.	17th August.	

Whilst I was at Forteau complaint was made to me by a fisherman, named Joseph Godfrey, that he had set a net for the purpose of catching seals, close to his stage at Lance Clair; and that Mr. LeBoutillier (who is manager of one of the large Jersey houses at Wood Island and Forteau) had a Sealing-frame at some little distance (about a quarter of a mile) from his net,—that Mr. LeBoutillier said that Godfrey's net interfered with his frame, and ordered one of his men to remove it, and that the net was removed. I therefore summoned Mr. LeBoutillier to appear before me,—also the man who had actually removed the net. Mr. LeBoutillier maintained that the net interfered with his frame, and that therefore he had a right to remove it. However, I showed him that he had committed an illegal act, and the affair was settled by his paying Godfrey a fair compensation for the damage he had sustained by the removal of the net.

Fisheries.

As there are at present no Acts regulating the fishing for seals with frames and nets, the proprietors of frames have made laws of their own, which they consider legal by right of custom, and they make no scruple of forbidding nets to be set near their frames. This occasions complaints on the part of owners of nets, and I submit to your Excellency that it would be advisable to have an Act deciding on the legality or non-legality of setting nets between frames, and also settling at what distance, and in what position, with regard to a frame, it is illegal to set a net.

A complaint was also made by Thomas White, a shoreman lately employed by Mr. LeBoutillier, to the effect that, having entered into a written agreement to employ him until the end of the season, he had, on the 14th July, discharged him without a sufficient reason. I therefore summoned Mr. LeBoutillier, and having heard and weighed the evidence on both sides, I decided (in conjunction with Mr. Vidal) that as Thomas White had disobeyed the orders of Mr. LeBoutillier and behaved disrespectfully to him in the presence of his men, he had a reasonable cause for discharging Thomas White.

Whilst at Forteau, I sent Lieutenant Smith in the launch with Mr. Ainsworth, pilot, to visit the various fishing stations to the East and West. The Lieutenant was informed when at Wood Island that some French Schooners had been fishing near Greenly Island, but he did not see any there. Two days after he returned from thence, I received information that some French Schooners were at that time fishing off Greenly Island. I started at daylight the next morning, steamed down and anchored between Wood and Greenly Islands, where there were several Schooners. I sent my boats to search each Schooner and to bring the Master of each French vessel on board to me. The boats returned bringing the Masters of nine French vessels. I took their names, the names of the vessels and of the ports to which they belonged. (with one exception they all belonged to St. Pierre.) I then told them they knew perfectly well they had no right whatever on the coast of Labrador,—that I should report them to the French Commanding Officer, and that should I receive information that one of them had returned to the coast, that I would make prisoners of themselves and vessels. A Mr. Crockwell, from Lance-a-Loup, laid a complaint before me, relating to a dispute which has been going on for some years between a Mr. Odelle and himself, as to setting Salmon nets in certain parts of the river Pinware. I directed Lieutenant Howes to take Mr. Crockwell to Pinware, to see the parts of the river in question, in company with Mr. Ainsworth, and then to take down in writing the statements of Messrs. Crockwell and Odelle, and also the opinions of himself and Mr. Ainsworth, on the subject. These I now forward for the information of your Excellency.

Fisheries.

FISHING ESTABLISHMENTS.**FORTEAU BAY.**

Mr. LeBoutillier—26 boats, 2 men in each. 100 Shoremen. Catch up to the 28th July, 800 quintals,—a very poor catch.

Captain LeSeilleur,—12 boats, 2 men in each; and 22 Shoremen. Catch 200 quintals,—a very poor catch.

Mr. Fling—2 boats, 6 men. Catch, 100 quintals.

Mr. Dumanille—2 boats, 4 men,—a very poor catch.

Mr. Davis, who has the Salmon fishery near the Light-house, has two boats and four men. Catch of Salmon very small.

WOOD ISLAND.

Three establishments by Messrs. LeBoutillier, De Quetteville, and Hurl. They employ 62 boats and 259 men. Catch up to the 28th July, 2,200 quintals.

BLANC SABLON.

Two establishments by Philip de Quetteville and Mr. Trewing, employing 59 boats and 210 men. Catch, 1,500 quintals.

In the Bay there were 26 vessels (chiefly Nova Scotian) fishing.

LEDGES' ISLAND, MADORE.

2 families of 8 persons. Catch, 60 quintals. 44 vessels in Brador Bay (chiefly Nova Scotian) fishing.

GUTCH COVE.

1 establishment,—Mr. LeFuro. 10 boats, 43 men. Catch, 600 qtls.

LANSE-A-LOUP.

Mr. Crockwell—30 boats, 100 men. Catch, up to 26th July, 1,500 quintals,—a very bad catch.

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Mr. Burke—6 boats, 20 men. Catch, 30 quintals.

John Barker—3 boats, 7 men. Catch very bad.

BLACK BAY.

3 Boats, 6 men. Catch only 15 quintals.

Salmon fishing very bad.

WEST MODISTE.

7 Boats, 15 men. Catch 115 quintals.

Seal fishing in Spring very bad indeed.

RED BAY.

37 Boats with 76 men. Catch of fish very bad,—only averaging 15 quintals per man, up to 8th August. Take of Salmon very small.

CHATEAU BAY.

67 Boats, 160 men. Catch up to August 17th about 10 quintals per man.

I called at Croc, and remained there for one day, and the French report that to the Northward of Croc the catch of fish has been bad, but to the Southward it has been good. I hear that the catch of fish on the coasts of Labrador to the North of Chateau Bay, has been very good, and that it has also been very good to the Westward of Sablon.

I think that it is most necessary that the question as to whether it is legal or not for the French boats to come on the coast of Labrador to bring bait from the English fishermen, should at once be settled decisively, as it is the cause of continual quarrels and complaints amongst the fishermen. There are two parties, one of whom is in favour of selling bait to the French, the other most decidedly against it, as they argue that it is with that bait sold from our own coasts that the French are enabled to bait the bultows laid down in the Straits of Belle Isle, and which they declare to do so much damage on the coast of Labrador.

Mr. March declares that it is illegal for any French boat to buy and receive bait from English fishermen on the coasts of Labrador, but that

Fisheries.

it is legal for the English to take the bait in their own boats, and sell it to the French, either 3 miles from the coasts of Labrador, or on the coast of Newfoundland.

My instructions from Admiral Hope state that the sale of bait to the French is legal, but that it is not legal for the French to take it for themselves. Therefore, I should not, under present instructions, prevent bait being sold to the French on the coasts of Labrador.

My own opinion is, that if it is legal to sell bait to the French at a distance of 3 miles from Labrador, it should be equally legal to sell it to them on the coast. If bait is to be sold at all, what is the difference in selling it on the coast, or at a distance of 3 miles? I know the law at St. Pierre is that the English boats from Labrador bring the bait across to St. Pierre, and sell it there;—they have large boats fit for that purpose; but in the Straits of Belle Isle the fishing is carried on by the English entirely in whale boats, which are utterly unfit to carry bait in any quantity for sale. At present neither the French or English fishermen understand this question; consequently the French are continually crossing over, principally to Pinware, where the Caplin remains later than on any other part of the coast. The one party of English fishermen encourage them in this, and sell large quantities of bait to them: the other party oppose the sale of bait, sometimes take forcible possession of the French boats; and unless this matter is settled definitely, this state of things must continue, and, as the fishermen say themselves, will lead to most serious disturbances.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

A. W. A. HOOD,

Captain and Senior Officer, Newfoundland Division.

His Excellency

The Governor of Newfoundland.

Fisheries.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN HOOD, R. N., OF H. M. SHIP *PYLADES*,
OF HIS CRUISE ON THE NORTH COAST OF LABRADOR,
DURING THE PAST SUMMER.—(2ND CRUISE.)

(Copy.)

Forward Report of the Fisheries on the North Coast of Labrador.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP *Pylades*,
St. John's, Nfld., 26th Oct., 1865.

SIR,—

Herewith I have the honor to forward the Report of the Fisheries on the North coast of Labrador, obtained by me during my last cruise.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. W. A. HOOD,

Captain,

His Excellency
The Governor of Newfoundland,

Fisheries.

(Copy.)

CONTINUATION OF REPORT ON THE INFORMATION OBTAINED BY ME WHILST PERFORMING THE DUTIES OF SENIOR OFFICER ON THE COASTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP *Pylades*,
St. John's, Nfld., 26th October, 1865.

2ND CRUISE.

PLACES VISITED by Ship.	Arrivals.	Departures.	By Boat.
Deer Harbor.....	1st Sept.	10th Sept.	Buller Harbor,
Port Charlotte	10th "	15th "	Merchantman Hr.,
Occasional Harbor...	15th "	23rd "	St. Francis Harbor,
Domino	23rd "	27th "	Little Harbor.
Sandwich Bay	27th "	2nd Oct.	

Places from which trustworthy information was otherwise obtained :—

Sealing Bight, Murray's Harbor, Ship Harbor, Batteau Harbor, Black Tickle, Indian Tickle, Spotted Island, Square and Dead Island, Grady, Cape North, American Creek and Curlew Harbor, South-East Cove, Round Island, Pack.

I left St. John's, August 29th, and arrived at Deer Harbor on the 1st September. I sent Lieutenant Howes with Mr. Ainsworth, pilot, to visit Battle Harbor, 4th September.

BATTLE HARBOR.

70 Boats,—140 men employed in boats. Catch of fish up to the 4th September, 40 quintals per man. Catch of Herring good: catch of Salmon fair. There are 200 residents during the winter. 60 Schooners were in harbor. No complaints of any kind.

MURRAY HARBOR.

60 Boats,—150 men; 24 fishing-rooms. Catch of fish 35 qtls. per man; 60 barrels of Herring per room.

Fisheries.

LITTLE HARBOR.

30 boats,—70 men ; 12 fishing rooms. Catch of fish, 30 quintals per man ; 50 barrels of herring per man.

I sent Lieutenant Smith, with Mr. Ainsworth, pilot, to visit St. Francis Harbor, 12th September.

SAINT FRANCIS HARBOR.

20 boats,—40 men ; 9 fishing rooms. Catch of fish, 60 qtls. a boat. Considered a poor catch, but better than last year. Fish late this year. 2 cod-seines used in the harbor,—about 250 qtls. taken in each. 40 barrels of herring per boat.

SEALING BIGHT.

69 boats,—140 men ; 34 small fishing-rooms. Catch of fish and herring about the same average per boat as at St. Francis Harbor. 6 cod-seines are used in the Bight. The salmon fishery was very bad, and has been so for the last four years.

MERCHANTMAN HARBOR.

Port Williams and Little Harbor No. 2,—50 boats, 171 men. Catch of fish, 70 qtls. per boat.

OCCASIONAL HARBOR.

76 boats,—196 men ; 29 fishing-rooms. Catch of fish, 100 qtls. per boat ; 40 barrels of herring per stage.

SHIP HARBOR.

40 Boats, 116 men. Catch of fish, 10 quintals per boat ; 40 barrels of Herring per stage.

DOMINO HARBOR.

70 Boats,—170 men ; 17 fishing-rooms. Catch of fish 50 quintals per man. No Herrings taken, and since the 20th August very few fish have been taken.

SPOTTED ISLAND.

73 Boats,—200 men ; 19 fishing-rooms. Catch of fish, 50 quintals per man. No Herrings taken.

Fisheries.

BATTEAU HARBOR.

66 Boats,—170 men. Catch of fish 40 quintals per man. No herring taken.

BLACK TICKLE.

110 boats,—300 men. Catch of fish, 40 quintals per man. No herring.

INDIAN TICKLE.

140 boats,—400 men. Catch of fish, 70 quintals per man. No herring.

SQUARE AND DEAD ISLANDS.

Catch of fish, 60 quintals per man. Herring, 100 barrels per stage.

GRADY.

74 boats,—148 men. Catch of fish, 140 quintals per boat.

AMERICAN CREEK AND CURLEW HARBOR.

45 boats,—90 men. Catch of fish, 140 quintals per boat.

SOUTH EAST COVE.

30 boats,—60 men. Catch of fish, 150 quintals per boat.

ROUND ISLAND,

75 boats,—150 men. Catch of fish, 150 quintals per boat.

PACK HARBOR.

Catch of fish, 160 quintals per boat.

Between Cape Harrison and Sandwich Bay, the average catch of fish has been 150 quintals per man.

SANDWICH BAY.

No cod or herring taken; the catch of salmon has been good.—it amounts to 600 tierces, and 34,000 pounds of preserved Salmon. The preserved Salmon is to be sent to Australia; the tierces principally to the Mediterranean.

Fisheries.

I have only received three complaints during this cruise. At Port Charlotte, a fisherman complained that he had herring barred in his net, and that a man from Murray's Harbor came during his absence and stole a large quantity of herring out of his net. I told him that he had committed an unlawful act by barring herring at all; but that, notwithstanding he had committed an unlawful act, still the man from Murray's Harbor had committed a theft, and as both parties were shortly to return to Newfoundland, I directed him to lay his case before the civil authorities, on his arrival. This is the only case of barring herring I have heard of.

The other complaints were the old story of dealers having supplied fishermen with stores, &c., for the season, with the agreement that they were to be repaid with fish at the end of the season. In one case the fishermen had paid the dealer 45 quintals of fish out of 54 which he had caught, reserving the rest to support himself and family during the winter; and he gave a written declaration, in my presence, to the dealer, that the rest of the debt should be settled as soon as he had the means of doing so. In the other case, a fisherman living some miles from Port Charlotte refused to pay the dealer at all. This complaint was made to me just as I was about to sail; and as both parties were about shortly to return to Newfoundland, I directed the dealer, on his arrival, to bring his case before the civil authorities.

The weather was not favourable for making the fish between 6th and 26th September, but since that it has been favourable. I have heard of no accident amongst the fishermen this season. Between Battle Harbor and Square Island the catch of fish has been fair, and the take of herring also fair,—the latter very good at Square and Head Islands. From Square Island to Paek Harbor the catch of fish has been very good, but no herring. Between Paek Harbor and Cape Harrison the catch of fish has been very good indeed.

I beg to submit to your Excellency that it is my opinion that rough stone beacons, with a staff in the centre, should be placed, one on the right-hand entrance to the harbor of Trepassey, at the top of the low cliff, and one on the highest part of Bour Island, Burgeo.

My reasons for making this suggestion are, with regard to Trepassey, that the entrance is not easy to be made out by a stranger, especially if the weather is at all thick; and as it is the only good harbor of refuge between Cape Pine and St. John's, I consider that to make the entrance more easy of access would be of the greatest assistance to any vessel in distress, near the harbor, in bad weather.

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With regard to Boar Island—this Island make the entrance to the anchorage, and from the great number of the Burgeo Islands, it is difficult for one who has not before visited these Islands to distinguish which is Boar Island. It is a fishing station of great importance, with many rocks and shoals amongst the Islands; and I consider that to facilitate the means of entering the anchorage would be of much benefit. At both places there is a quantity of rough rock fit for the purpose, so that putting up the beacons would be a matter of very small expense. I think they should be about 15 or 20 feet high, with a staff of 15 feet above the centre.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

A. W. A. HOOD,

Captain.

His Excellency

The Governor of Newfoundland.

Fisheries.

REPORT OF STEPHEN MARCH, ESQUIRE, GENERAL SUPER- INTENDENT OF FISHERIES DURING THE SUMMER OF 1865.

(Copy.)

JULY 1st.—Left St. John's in the Schooner *Brilliant*.—a vessel well suited for the service, being a fast sailer and a good sea-boat. As we passed along the coast we called at a few harbours in order to obtain some information respecting the fishery. At some places the fishery had commenced very well,—at others it was just the contrary.

JULY 5th.—A strong breeze from the North East; put into St. Julien on the French Shore. Here complaints were made to me that certain parties had been falling out and threatening to kill each other. I endeavoured to smooth the troubled waters by giving them friendly advice,—pointing out to them how neighbours ought to live together; which I hope had a good effect. Some of the French Captains are more severe to British subjects than others;—for instance, some will allow them to fish their Salmon nets, others will not. The French have frequently taken Salmon from our fishermen's nets before their eyes. The French Shore is a very extensive coast, with beautiful harbours. The British residents on this shore are far better off than those living at Labrador; they get seals more or less every year, and nearly every one has a garden and some fine cattle; some having as many as seven milch cows and fifty sheep. If this noble branch of industry, agriculture, was more attended to by our people, they would be far better off than many are at present.

JULY 7th.—Landed the Officer and Crew at Belle Isle.

JULY 8th.—At Cape Charles. Here I was informed that the caplin had been in for three weeks, but no sign of fish.

JULY 9th.—Left Cape Charles and called off Chimney Tickle, Henley and Chateau. Abundance of bait, but no fish. Salmon fishery had commenced well at Camp Islands.

JULY 10th.—Cruised the Straits, but saw no sign of any French craft in our waters.

JULY 11th.—Reached Red Bay, Bait plenty, but no fish. Two small schooners, owned by Pike and Penny of this place, had gone West to Salmon River, and were doing well with fish.

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JULY 12th.—Cruising the Straits. Called off Pinware and Lance-au-Loup. At the latter place the fishery had commenced well, but nothing doing at this date.

JULY 13th.—Called at Forteau and landed mail bag for H. M. S. *Pylades*, Captain Hood. Proceeding up the Straits, we anchored at Blanc Sablon, inside of Isle-au-bois. Fish very scarce, but having heard of abundance of it to the Westward, they were daily expecting an improvement in their fishery. Messrs. De Quetteville, Brothers, have a splendid establishment in this place. The agent, a well-informed man, who has been in the employ forty-two years, complained greatly of the great injury done to the fishery by French bultows being set off Isle-au-Bois, while eight French schooners were moored at Green Island when I arrived; and seeing how hurtful these bultows were to our fishermen, he had written to Captain Hood, who arrived the same day, and we soon started them from our fishing grounds. Mr. Knight, the Collector, was very active, and boarded every craft that came within his reach.

JULY 15th.—Sailed round Isle-au-Bois and Bradore. No French schooner or batteaux to be found upon our fishing-grounds.

JULY 17th.—The French made their appearance seeking bait, as the caplin had left their coast. They then increased daily, and in about 30 days took about thirty thousand barrels of bait, besides large quantities of codfish on the coast between Forteau and Chatteau Bays. This outrage is committed in our waters, where they have no right to be by Treaty, and contrary to the instructions of their own Government, the Governor of St. Peter's, and the Commandant on the French Shore. I did all in my power, day and night, to keep them from trespassing on our grounds. I was constantly cruising from Belle Isle to the Isle-au-Bois, going into harbors and coves, which often exposed both vessel and crew to many dangers, on account of the fogs, winds and currents. The French disguised their Batteaux by rubbing out their names, and by making them look as much as possible like yachts or pleasure-boats, and did every thing they could possibly do to deceive. My five years' experience teaches me that this practice will never be stopped till some of their craft are seized. I sent the following Notice, written in French, to the French Shore, and had it posted up in several places, to prevent them, if possible, from trespassing on our waters :—

N O T I C E .

“To the Captains of French rooms on the coast of Newfrundland.

“Any French fishermen trespassing on the Shores of Labrador, taking fish or bait, will be taken charge of until the Captain of Her Majesty's Ship shall arrive on this coast, and abide by his decision.”

Your obedient Servant,

S. MARCH,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

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They were so daring that while Her Majesty's Ship was at Forteau, they would come each side of her and carry away loads of bait. I took a large batteau at Pinware, having on board a hundred barrels of caplin, and towed her to Red Bay, when I gave her up to Captain Hood. H. M. S. *Pylades* had a good effect in our waters, and Captain Hood did good service by the way he handled a few cases brought before him, of servants neglecting their duty, and also insulting their masters.

AUGUST 15th.—About this time bait began to get scarce, and the French knowing this, would come over on the Sabbath and take the last caplin to be found from some of our fishermen's hauling coves. Our British fishermen from many parts of this Island, with the residents on the coast, were so indignant to see the outrage committed on their rights, that fifty of them manned their boats one Sabbath, drove them from the hauling ground, and took two of their batteaux. It was very near being a serious affair. Mr. Ellis, of Forteau, and all the fishermen were left without bait on the Monday morning, and he solemnly declared that they would take the matter into their own hands, if some severe measures were not taken to keep them from our waters. Mr. Crockwell's men, belonging to St. John's, complained that all their bait was taken by the French from one of their principal places called Fox Cove; and one of the men, John Doyle, who is now in St. John's, was grossly insulted by the French while seeking bait in the same cove. I have a petition, which is numerously signed by the fishermen of St. John's and the resident population at the Labrador, showing the great injustice done to them by the French being allowed to trespass on our grounds. As soon as the bait leaves their coast, the fish and bait coming East, strike the Labrador coast, but the large quantities of bait taken from our waters by the French and the large bultows they use keep back great quantities of fish from our fishermen. And as a proof of this, a number of French hooks have been found in fish caught by our people.

16th.—Cruising in the Straits.

20th.—The French began to make their appearance at Belle Isle.

21st.—While sailing round the island, I discovered a number of batteaux at the Western end, which is nine miles from Black Joke Cove, where the officer is stationed. He had driven them from Lark Harbor in the morning, but there being a strong breeze from the West, and having but two men, it was impossible for him to row his boat to the Western end. I commenced beating to the windward until I brought them under my lee, when I bore down upon them, showed my flag, and fired the eight-pounder. I then manned my boat, placed an officer on board

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the first batteaux, and ordered the rest to follow him to Black Joke Cove, where I gave them to the officer. Thence I started for Red Bay to consult with Captain Hood as to what was to be done. He thought, as he had no instructions to seize, that they had better be allowed to go home and if caught a second time, he would bring them to St. John's.— I then took my stand at Pinware, being the last place where caplin could be had on the coast. The French, as I expected, began to come to this place for bait, and as I could not seize, they disregarded all warning. I would observe here that three or four resident families at Pinware or Ship Harbor,—one at Western St. Modeste, one at Fox Cove, near Lance-a-Lieu, and one at Forteau, make it a business to supply them.

23rd.—Went to Wild Cove, a few miles to the West of Chateau. This being a dangerous place, where no craft can anchor, the French would take the opportunity, when the weather permitted, to cross with immense seines, haul fish, and return again. They are doing all they possibly can to prevent British subjects from getting a living out of their own waters.

25th.—Called at Cape Charles, and found a great number of craft there at Sizes Harbor, seeking herring. I spent a few days visiting the bays and inlets in my boat.

28th.—No herring had been taken of any account from Battle Harbor to Cape Charles, so that there had been no disputes between the fishermen and herring-catchers. I made particular enquiry amongst the most competent to judge, whether the barring of herring was detrimental to that fishery, and most of them asserted that it was not; but, on the whole, conferred great benefits on the people at large. I was also informed that a great many of the disputes and cutting of seines arose from a few parties who delight in making disturbances.

29th.—Called at Belle Isle and took the Officer and Crew on board.

30th.—Called at the French Shore, and made particular enquiries about their fishery. Found, on the whole, that it was fair. They have abandoned the use of bultows, and will not allow one to be put in their waters on the Eastern part of their shore. The oldest French Captains give it as their opinion that the decline of the fisheries at the Eastern part of their coast arose from the use of immense cod-seines and bultows.

31st.—Touched at the Grey Islands, Horse Islands, and Cape John; and thence I proceeded to St. John's, where I arrived on the 1st September.

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I was requested by the Government to make enquiries respecting the Salmon fishery. From Cape Charles to Isle-au-Bois there are only three or four Salmon posts worth mentioning. At Henly, the whole of their principal fishing grounds and hauling coves are occupied by Salmon nets, as far as York Point to the West Chateau. Parties from Halifax do a large business in manufacturing Salmon. Some of the oldest residents of this place complained most bitterly that their cod fishery had been completely destroyed by the setting of Salmon nets. Shoals of fish have been seen coming in, but their coves being blockaded by Salmon nets, the fish would shy off and go to some coves where it could have free access. I believe, if this practice is continued, that the people will have to leave Henly and Chateau to procure a living somewhere else, and I think it would be wise on the part of the Legislature to pass some Acts to regulate our fisheries, similar to those passed in Quebec, for the general benefit of all concerned. The Salmon post of Pinware river has been occupied exclusively by Messrs. Stabb, Row & Holmwood for these last fifty years, with the exception of these last two years, when other parties have put nets in the River and across the mouth of the brook, thereby destroying the fishery at this post, and also doing a great wrong to those who had this post first. The way our Salmon rivers are fished is ruinous in the extreme, as the Salmon are not allowed to go up at the spawning season, and if these rivers are not attended to immediately, and the restrictions removed so as the Salmon can have free access to spawn, this fishery before long will be totally destroyed. On the French Shore the only river or Bay for the Salmon fishery, which may be properly so called, is Belzie Bay River, which was formerly a very productive fishing ground. The French took this from the English some time ago, and for many years they salted the Salmon in large bulks, the same way as they cure codfish. They would bar this river with their nets, and at the fall of the tide they would be dry. They would then take as many fish as they could cure, and the remainder would be left on the sand to perish. This system has been practised until their fishery has been ruined.

The French have no right to take Salmon from our rivers, or that of our fishermen's nets, which they have frequently done while the owners have been looking on. If a scientific man, who understood breeding Salmon, was brought from England, and our fine rivers protected at the spawning season, this noble fish alone would support half the population of Newfoundland. The way the Quebec Government act, in order to protect their Salmon fishery, they put up the rivers at auction, with certain restrictions, and at the different Salmon posts parties allow so much per net to the Government; and officers are placed on their coast to see all their regulations carried out, so as to prevent any disturbances among

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the fishermen. They then have their Commissioner cruising the waters and seeing that the officers do their duty; which I think is the only and proper way to protect the people's best interests.

At other places on the French coast the English residents prosecute the Salmon fisheries in the salt water.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

STEPHEN MARCH.

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REPORT ON FISHERY PROTECTION AT CAPE ST. JOHN, 1865.

(COPY.)

June 12th.—Arrived at Shoe Cove.

13th.—Sent boat and 4 men to Cape. Commenced making shelter for the summer.

14th.—No French vessel arrived at La Scie.

15th.—Saw little appearance of fish.

16th.—Men employed on shore.

17th.—

18th.—2 French Vessels arrived at LaScie.

19th.—1 French vessel arrived at LaScie.

20th.—2 Seine boats came to the Cape ; saw some fish, but hauled none for the day.

21st.—At 3 a. m., rowed to the Cape ; met 3 seine boats at the South Bill, hauled small quantity of fish.

22nd.—Went to the Cape. Frenchmen at Middle Bill all day.

23rd.—Rowed to the Cape at sunrise ; Frenchmen commenced hauling, took some quantity of fish.

24th.—Rowed to limit ; strong wind S. E., caplin landed ; Frenchmen all day in Cape Cove.

25th.—Fine Smooth water. Frenchmen took from the Cape to day 50,000 fish.

26th.—At daylight went to Cape at 4 A. M ; Frenchmen commenced hauling, took to-day 32,000 fish from South Bill.

27th.—At sunrise rowed to the Cape ; Frenchmen at South Bill hard to work, took to day according to French report 45,000 fish, most of the Batteaux employed.

28th.—French boats all day at Middle Bill ; appeared to be taking a great quantity of fish, boats going and coming all day.

29th.—At daylight rowed to the limit ; blowing hard from the N.N.E. Not much fish hauled to-day.

30th.—At daylight went to the Cape ; wind F. N. E. ; some sea on ;

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spoke Frenchmen, said they were doing very well, and were satisfied to stop on their own ground while they had so good a prospect.

July 1st.—At daylight went to Cape; sea down; Frenchmen commenced hauling; took to-day 25,000 fish from South Bill.

2nd.—At daylight rowed to the boundary; Frenchmen commenced work; hauled about 300 quintals, by the appearance of boats; taking it to LaScie.

3rd.—At 4 a. m., went to the South Bill; French boats in Cape Cove!

4th.—At daylight rowed to the Cape; one seine boat at the South Bill took 20,000 fish, or 200 qtls.

5th.—Frenchmen doing well; took from the Cape 53,000 fish or 330 quintals.

6th.—At daylight went to the limit; wind south; 18 boats at the South Bill took 18,000 fish; strong wind; went into Cape Cove and remained until midnight.

7th.—Fine weather; fish plenty; French took to-day from the Cape 55,000 fish.

8th.—Blowing hard from the E. S. E.; Frenchmen came into Brinie's Cove until the 11th; sea very high.

11th.—At daylight went to Cape, in company with the French boats; wind S. W. with heavy sea, the French went North of the Cape.

12th.—At 3 a. m. went to the South Bill, saw but seven batteaux for the day.

13th.—The Frenchmen remained North of the Cape.

14th.—At daylight went to the boundary, saw no boats South of Middle Bill for the day.

15th.—Wind S. E.; no Frenchmen seen all day.

16th.—Wind South. Frenchmen North of the Cape.

17th.—Wind N. W. Several boats at North West Point.

18th.—Left Brinie's Cove at day-light. Went to limit, 3 Seines and 18 Batteaux came to the South Bill, hauled to-day 26,000 fish.

19th.—At 3 a. m. rowed to the limit. French uncovered, commenced hauling. Took to-day 17,000 fish.

20th.—At daylight rowed to Cape, spoke a Frenchman, said he had more fish than he had last summer.

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21st.—Rowed to Cape at 6 a. m. One Seine took 25,000 fish at the limit.

22nd.—Wind N. E. ; Frenchmen not doing much.

23rd.—Wind E. ; rough water ; boats not hauling.

24th.—Left Brinie's Cove at daylight ; Frenchmen uncovered and began to haul, took 14,000 fish.

25th.—Wind S. W. ; saw no Frenchmen all day.

26th.—Wind S. with rain ; boats north of the Cape.

27th.—Wind N. W., fine ; several Batteaux at North Bill, fishing with hook.

28th.—Frenchmen remained North doing well.

29th.—Spoke one Frenchman, told me they were doing well with the fish.

30th.—At 3 a. m. rowed to the boundary ; saw no boats.

31st.—Rowed to South Bill ; Frenchmen employed at Middle Bill doing well.

August 1st.—Rowed to boundary ; saw no boats.

2nd.—Frenchmen North of the Cape, Caplin scarce ; none at Shoe Cove.

3rd.—Spoke 4 Bonavista boats ; said the French drove them out of Ming's, because they set bultows and cod nets.

4th.—Spoke one French Captain, told me he had 2,900 quintals, the other rooms not so much.

5th.—At Sun-rise rowed to Cape ; saw 6 Batteaux at the limit all day ; fish scarce.

6th.—No French boats at Cape John for the day ; Shoe Cove punts in Cape John Cove, looking for Caplin.

7th.—Spoke Batteaux Master at the South Bill ; said two of their Seines were landed, the Caplin was gone ; said one of their Seines hauled 200,000 fish, and one 170,000 in all 2,800 quintals.

8th.—Rowed to the Cape ; saw but one Seine boat and 8 Batteaux ; spoke Seine Master ; said the other Seines were landed, but he had not so much fish, and must stop out longer ; took to-day about 20 quintals.

9th.—Strong wind S. E. ; no boats at the Cape.

10th.—Wind South ; no boats at the Cape all day.

11th.—Some batteaux at the North Bill, but no Seine.

Fisheries.

12th.—Saw 12 batteaux; spoke some; Shoe Cove men going round the Cape for squids.

13th.—Saw no Frenchmen until 3 p.m.; some Shoe Cove punts were fishing in Cape Cove; two French boats came round the Middle Bill, and drove them off the ground.

14th.—Batteaux at the Cape, more to watch the Shoe Cove punts than to fish.

15th.—From this date until the 1st September, boat and crew remained in Mansfield Bight, visiting the Cape when the weather would permit.

The Frenchmen left the Shore between the 1st and 4th of October.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the voyage of the French vessels at Cape John, this season, was the best since I have been in charge of the Protection of the Fisheries at the Cape. I am happy to say that our fishermen also made a very good voyage, some of the Shoe Cove people averaging 80 quintals per man.

(Signed,)

HENRY KNIGHT.

Fisheries.

**REPORT OF OFFICER PROTECTING FISHERIES AT
BELLE ISLE.**

JULY 3rd.—Left Old Perlican for Belle Isle, and after being exposed to many dangers from icebergs and fogs, we were landed at Belle Isle on the 8th. There is a splendid Light-house here, and the person who has charge of it fully understands his business, and pays particular attention to the duties devolving upon him. He was quite pleased with our arrival, having spent a lonely winter, with only two men. The Light-house, with the buildings attached, cost about twenty-five thousand pounds. The immense mountain it is built on, and the inconvenience incurred in getting the materials to the place, must have cost a great amount. Although this place is exposed to all winds and weathers, they have a cellar where they can keep vegetables free from frost all the winter. They also have large rooms and a good stock of provisions, in case any shipwrecked men should be cast on the Island. The steamer *Napoleon* calls here, spring and fall, to supply them with what they may require. The greater part of the Labrador vessels had passed down before I arrived. The smaller craft, that stop on the Newfoundland coast fishing in the month of June, began to make their appearance on the 10th. Ships, barks and steamers would be passing up and down the Straits, to and from Quebec, every week. I kept a sharp look out for batteaux, and rowed round the island every day the weather would permit. No batteaux appeared until the 18th, when two came into Lark Harbor, and after stopping there a night I ordered them home. I think they were looking about to see if any fish were going, to carry the news to Quirpon.

19th.—The Newfoundland craft began to anchor at Black Joe Cove, and continued so till they filled the place. In rowing round the Island I discovered a little creak where the bait had settled in. I apprised our fishermen of this, and they got plenty of caplin every day. This is rather an unusual thing for bait to stop about the Island, and it proved a great benefit to our fishermen, as they all loaded their boats and got away before the stormy season came on.

21st.—As the bait had left the French Shore the batteaux began to make their appearance, and commenced taking large quantities of fish. As I would drive them from the Eastern end they would go to the Western end, and having to contend with winds and current my two men were not able to row to the latter place. I was glad, however, to see the *Brilliant* heave in sight, for the third time, with the Commissioner on board.

Fisheries.

I immediately boarded her and laid the whole matter before him. He then took my boat in tacks, and beat nine miles up the Straits till the Western end was under our lee, when he bore down and caught six batteaux on our fishing ground. The private flag was then hoist on Board the *Brilliant* and the cannon fired, when they all got under weigh immediately. The Commissioner then manned his boat, placed me on board the first, and ordered the rest to follow to Black Joe Cove. In twenty minutes they were all taken possession of and sailing down the Island; but the Commissioner took good care to keep to windward of them, so that none should escape, and having seen them safely down, he started for Her Majesty's Ship. I unhung the rudder and kept them all night. Next day they pleaded hard to be let off, as they had scarcely any provisions on board,—promising at the same time that they would never be found trespassing again. I then released them, and I am happy to say that the fright the Commissioner gave them had a good effect, as not one of them was seen on our fishing ground afterwards.

Up to the 1st of August the weather was very favourable for the fishermen at Belle Isle. They were mostly from Conception and Trinity Bays. A great many small craft came off from Chimney Tickle and carried away nice catches of fish. When the French had free access to this valuable fishing ground, they have carried away as much as sixty and seventy thousand quintals in one season. No wood of any description grows upon this island. Large flocks of wild geese may be seen at times upon this Island.

August 5th.—The first of the small craft began to make their appearance on their way home from the Labrador with fish. They continued increasing daily.

10th.—It is quite an interesting scene to see craft of every description going North, South, East and West. This continued till I was taken off by the Fishery Commissioner.

Belle Isle is becoming more and more valuable to British subjects, and I would recommend four men, instead of three, to be allowed on the Island, to protect it and keep the French from our fishing grounds. I think it would be money well spent.

(Signed.)

JAMES MARCH.

Fisheries.

REPORT OF B. SWEETLAND, Esq., J. P., ON THE SALMON FISHERIES ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR.

(COPY.)

Schooner *Volant*, St. John's,
15th September, 1865.

SIR,—

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th May last, directing our attention to the Salmon Fishery on the Coast of Labrador, and to report thereon. I have the honor to state, for His Excellency the Governor's information, that not having any account of the catch of former years, I am not able to say if there is a decrease or increase in the quantity taken in the Brooks, other than may be influenced by the number taken at the headlands as they approach the Bays to seek their usual breeding places; nor have I been able to discover, except in one instance, any unfair means to prevent their access to the rivers, in the spawning season, neither is there any exclusive-claim set up to any station that I can discover, all being situate in Tide water; except that at Eagle River, in Sandwich Bay, where there are nets used in the eddies leaving $\frac{3}{4}$ of the river open for ingress or egress, and at Kenewichie, in Lake Metvill, in Esquimaux Bay; although no exclusive right is set up. The fishery in Sandwich Bay is monopolized by Messrs. Hunt & Henly, and that in Esquimaux Bay is nearly so by the Hudson Bay Company. To these monopolies may be attributed, in a great measure, the quantities taken in these two Bays, as the gentlemen managing these fisheries are fully alive to the importance of preserving the small fish. The take on the whole coast, as far I can collect, will be, this year, 1,657 tierces. On the South part of the coast this fishery has been a failure.

Although not within the limits of the directions contained in your letter, I cannot but remark the $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh used on this coast is a serious injury to the fishery; to this injurious mode of fishing may be attributed the worthlessness of some brooks, and the total destruction of the fishery in others; it being a generally received opinion, if not an established fact, that Salmon return to the waters they were bred in. To make one tierce of inferior fish, as many as would fill four tierces, if left to grow to maturity, are destroyed.

Fishes.

The first Brook within our jurisdiction is that at Blanc Sablon, the tide flowing a mile or two before it meets a rapid. Not fished within its waters, one net set off its mouth by DeQuetville & Co.,—does not supply their table.

Forteau is a large and rapid river. No fishing is carried on there, and not much in its neighbourhood.

Pinware Brook, so called, is the entrance to a Bar harbor, the river being about 3 miles up the arm. The fishing is in Tide water, consequently a free fishery. It yields, on an average, 43 tierces. It is used by Messrs. Stabb, Row & Co., by Odalls, and by Dorsey. Messrs. Stabb, Row & Co attempted, but failed to establish, an exclusive right, the Odalls having fished it in common with them for 30 years. No use is made of the river.

Wiseman's Brook, about 3 miles from Red Bay, is occasionally fished by one and another; the take is very insignificant.

Chateau Bay always yielded a fair catch until this year; has two considerable streams running into it; no use is made of either of them.

Lewis Inlet, "the main River," is fished for Salmon, and yields on an average, 7 tierces. It is not always used by the same person, it was formerly claimed by Messrs. Slade, who have ceased to exercise their right to it.

Hawk's Harbor or Bay, near the main River, is a station yielding 3 tierces. Messrs. Slade also claimed this station, but have abandoned it.

Sand Hill, situate between Indian Tickle and Cape North, has a River, near which is taken 40 tierces, mostly small.

Sandwich Bay yields the largest catch on the coast. There are three considerable Rivers flowing into it, viz:—Eagle River, White Bear River and Paradise River. Eagle River is the only one used, the average about 40 tierces, the whole would average 700 tierces—24,000 tins of preserved Salmon were put up this year.

Esquimaux Bay and Lake Metville, above the Narrows, into which there are several rivers flowing. Two only of them are fished, viz:—the North West River and Kenewichie by the Hudson Bay Company, the former giving only a supply for the table, the latter averaging 8 tierces. Both these stations were purchased of the estate of Bird & Co.—The

Fisheries.

whole collection in this Bay is 450 tierces. Mr. Norman participates in this fishery. Messrs. Hunt & Henly had a station here, but were purchased out by the Hudson Bay Company.

The North West Rivers, as well as Hamilton's River are said to be navigable for boats 40 miles terminating in falls, over which Salmon are not known to ascend. The Lakes and Rivers above these falls abound in fish, affording means of support to the tribes of Indians occupying that part of the country.

As the small meshes ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inch) are so destructive to the small fry, which are not much in request. I would humbly suggest that the smallest mesh should not be less than 6 inches (nets in use on the coast of Labrador are 7 inches,) and that nets of any description be not allowed to be placed in freshwater.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

B. SWEETLAND, J. P.

To the Honorable
 JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary,
 &c., &c., &c.

Fisheries.

REPORT OF JAMES FITZGERALD, ESQ., 'J. P., ON THE SALMON FISHERIES IN THE FOGO DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT OF TWILLINGATE AND FOGO.

(COPY.)

Fogo, November 24th, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 19th May last, in reference to the gradual decline of the Salmon Fishery in this Colony, &c.; and having laid it aside until I could collect the desired information, I entirely forgot to reply to it until the present time,

I now beg to enclose a specification of all the Salmon Rivers, and other localities in which the Salmon Fishery is carried on, in this Division of the District of Twillingate and Fogo, showing the names of the parties in possession of the same, &c., which may afford you some information on those points,

With reference to the gradual decrease of Salmon, in the localities which I have named, and in which hundreds of tiers of this valuable fish have been caught some thirty years ago, I confess that I cannot undertake to say what this great decline is chiefly owing to.

I believe it is generally supposed that Salmon cannot propagate their species without resorting, early in June, to some rapid, fresh spring waters, and if the Parent Fish are debarred of access to the upper Tributaries of those Rivers, in which alone it is said that their eggs can be brought to maturity, the breed, of course, must soon become extinct.—Again, it is held that the Breeding Fish invariably returns to deposit its spawn in the same river or place in which itself was bred, hence it must be apparent that the Salmon species are influenced by some traditionary instinct, and when that instinct becomes lost from obstacles or impediments intervening to prevent their ingress, or return to the localities of their origin, then, as a natural consequence, they resort to other rivers, or deposit their spawn in localities where it never comes to maturity.

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Now, supposing this hypothesis be correct, the next question that suggests itself is,—are there any obstacles or impediments in the way to obstruct the free passage of the breeding Salmon, to the proper spawning beds of the fresh water rivers, which their instinct leads them to ?

I will undertake to say, from my own knowledge, as well as from reliable information which I have obtained upon the subject, that there are such obstacles.

The first and most destructive obstacle to the breeding of large Salmon, is the Cod-net, as it is said that the Mother Fish are the first to come in from the deep waters of the sea, seeking their respective spawning beds ; but before they can reach those localities, they are caught, in the meshes of the innumerable Cod-nets with which our shores in the Northern Districts abound ; and this opinion can be borne out by the fact, that of late years, there has been more Salmon caught on the outside, or Salt Water fishery by persons having Codnets and Salmon-nets, than was caught years ago, when there were no Cod-nets used.

In the next place the Salmon Rivers, in the localities named in the accompanying specification, particularly Gander Bay and Dog Bay Rivers, are fished of late years by other persons besides the original possessors, this competition creates a jealousy, the result of which is, that they have for some years past (as I have been credibly informed) been in the habit of placing their nets in those Rivers so as to *lock each other*, this practice, if continued much longer, will ultimately destroy the Salmon altogether, as there is no doubt that the great body of Breeding Salmon resorting to those two principal Rivers are by this process debarred of entrance, or else caught in some of the nets placed in this (ought to be) unlawful position.

Under the foregoing circumstances I would respectfully suggest, that an Act be passed by the Legislature, to continue in operation for two or three years, prohibiting under heavy penalties the use Cod nets altogether, and the *locking* of Salmon Nets at the entrance of Salmon Rivers ; and it would be seen before the expiration of that time whether an increase or decrease of the average catch of Salmon would be the result.

As you will, no doubt, get more able Reports upon this very important subject than I am able to give you, I shall now conclude by res-

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pectfully submitting the foregoing Letter, with the accompanying Specification of Salmon Rivers, &c., &c.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAMES FITZGERALD, *J. P.*

The Honorable
JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Fisheries.

Specification of Salmon Rivers, and other places where the Salmon Fishery and Fogo, from Cape Freels to Change Islands, and Fogo Island

Number and situation of Salmon Rivers and Fisheries.	By whom fished or occupied.	Titles by which the occupants hold and claim them.
Windmill Brook	George Gudger	Occupancy.
Dead Man Bay Brook	Richard Chalk, George Smith.....	“
Straight Shore, or Anchor Brook..	John Day, Jr.	“
Ragged Harbor Brook	John Head	“
White Point	Auplias Day	“
Apsey Cove	Robert Shelly	“
Rocky Bay.....	John Day and Sons	“
Dog Bay Brook.....	George Hodder and others	“
Bloody Arm	John Wheaton	“
Beater Cove	Joseph & Samuel Brenton	“
Gander Bay Brook	Wm. Hodder & Sons, Joseph } Hoff, Elias Blake, and Jno. Bussey }	“
Clark's Point	William Gillingham & Sons	“
—		
Outside or Salt Water Fisheries.		
Cape Fogo	Robert Wellon, John Sandy, Wil- } iam Eaton, Henry Cluett }	“
Wild Cove, near Seldom-come-by..	William Harnet, William Morgan..	“
Seldom-come-by	John Hodnet, Sr.	“
Hare Bay	William and George Cole	“
Fogo	Henry Miller, John and William } Parks, John Ludlow }	“
Bard Island and Shoal Bay.....	James Kolls	“
Oliver's Cove, Tilton Harbor	Widow Crooken	“
Change Islands	Scammel & Parsons	“
“ “	John Jeans, Sr.	“
“ “	George and Henry Porter	“
“ “	John Jeans, Jr.	“

Fisheries.

is carried on with Salmon nets, in the Fogo Division, District Twillingate inclusive, by JAMES FITZGERALD, J. P., Fogo, Nov., 1865.

Period of such possession or occupancy.	Average annual produce of each River or Fishery.	General Observations.
Several years.	3 tierces :	There is a large pond inside this brook, about fifty yards from the salt water, in which salmon is frequently hauled.
"	17 "	There is also a pond inside this brook, about 150 yards from the saltwater, in which Salmon is caught in nets.
"	6 "	There is a large pond about half a mile inside this brook.
"	6 "	A small brook.
"	3 "	An outside or salt water fishery.
"	10 "	An outside or salt water fishery.
36 years.	8 "	An outside or salt water fishery.
60 years or more.	6 "	The present possessor was born on the premises, a fine brook—Salmon very scarce there of late years:
Several years.	3 "	An outside or salt water fishery.
"	6 "	An outside or salt water fishery.
80 years or more.	20 "	This is one of the finest Salmon rivers in the Northern Districts, it is only surpassed by Exploits River. The Hodder family had possession of this River fully 80 years ago.
50 years or more.	6 "	Outside fishery.
Several years.	20 "	<p>These places are free and open to all persons having nets. There are several other persons who catch Salmon in <i>cod nets</i>, and this class of nets are now so numerous in every creek and cove in our District, that they are, or will be in the course of time, the ruin of the hook-and-line fishery, and Salmon fishery also, for there is no doubt but they catch the largest Salmon that comes on the coast, and a good many of them too.</p> <p>An old Salmon catcher informed me a short time ago, that he was sure that all the large breeding Salmon would soon be gone, as they were caught by the large mesh cod net and salmon nets. He said there ought to be a law that the mesh of any Salmon net should not be larger than 4½ inches.</p>
"	29 "	
"	5 "	
"	5 "	
"	10 "	
"	2 "	
"	5 "	
"	5 "	
"	5 "	
"	3 "	

Fisheries.

REPORT OF JOSIAH BLACKBURN, Esq., *J. P.*, ON THE NUMBER AND SITUATION OF "SALMON RIVERS" IN THE GRAND BANK AND FORTUNE DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT OF BURIN.

(COPY.)

There is not one Salmon River, properly so called, within this division ;— there are however several Brooks and Streams, which although they never afford a sufficient depth of water to float a net, so that nets could be used with any chance of success, they are at times after heavy rains of considerable strength and rapidity.

The sea coast near to the mouths of these Brooks and Streams is fished with nets, agreeably to the 6th Section of the Act, 23rd Vic., Cap. 8th ; and the quantity of Salmon taken this year is considerably less than last year's catch.

I cannot find any one to offer a good reason for the short catch of Salmon,—nor do I think they would give information (if they could) against any person for a violation of the Acts for the protection of the Salmon fishery.

Nevertheless, I believe it is a fact that these Brooks and Streams are each robbed of their breeding fish in the course of the months of September, October, and November; if they are to be found in them ; and I believe it, because I have known similar Brooks and Streams in other parts of this country to be deprived of the breeding Salmon during these months, and the next season scarcely a Salmon to be found.

Although the inducements given in the Acts 23rd Vic., cap. 8, and 25th Vic., cap. 2, sec. 8, have not brought forward any one to give information, I would suggest that if to these probable penalties and forfeitures a further certain reward was added, to the amount of ten or twenty pounds, to be given to the party prosecuting an offender to conviction, with corresponding severity attached to the committal of the offence, the same to be published by means of printed notices, to be posted up throughout the several Districts, it might have the desired effect.

(Signed,)

JOSIAH BLACKBURN.

Magistrate's Office, Grand Bank,
11th December, 1865.

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MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, HARBOR BRETON,

31st January, 1866.

A REPORT OF THE FISHERIES AND THE CONDITION OF
THE INHABITANTS OF THIS DISTRICT.

FISHERIES.

SIR,—

The Cod fishery for the last month has been very bad, in consequence of a succession of heavy gales of wind and want of bait. One of our planters brought some frozen herrings from Bay-de-North Brook, upon which he caught half a quintal of fish per man, any day they could get out.

Herring Fishery has been a very unprofitable one to those employed catching them, although a great many Americans were in the Bay buying. I am sorry to inform you that the wholesale destruction of Herring at Bay-de-North, Rencontre, and the adjacent harbors, is beyond comprehension. The Rev. W. K. White, of this harbor, left for the Brook on the 5th, and returned on the 23rd instant; he informs me that between Long Harbor Head and Hare Harbor, thousands of barrels are on the beach above high water mark. One of the planters belonging to this harbor, who had been engaged in hauling for the Americans, told me, in presence of Messrs. Newman & Co's Agent, that in one cove near Bay-de-North Brook, the largest store on Messrs. Newman & Co's premises would not contain the herrings that had been rejected by the Americans, and thrown away. Out of every 100 barrels that was hauled by seines, not more than 16 to 20 would be received—the remainder thrown overboard and washed ashore. In the presence of the Sub-Collector, they violated the Act 21 Vic., Cap. 14, by using seines. I imagine that he is not in possession of the Act, otherwise the destruction would have been prevented. Unless a stop is put to the use of seines, Fortune Bay will be ruined. There has been at Bay-de-North, this winter, 60 large seines; at Rencontre, 40; total, 100—10 men to each seine. Not less than 25,000 barrels have left the Bay this winter, (many vessels without clearing.) To compute the number shipped, with the quantity thrown away, shew a destruction of 100,000 barrels. It is the opinion of every owner of a schooner or boat that I have been speaking to, if something is not done by the Government to enforce the laws for the protection of the Herring fishery, the inhabitants of Fortune Bay will become as dependant upon the Government for relief as Placentia and other Bays to the eastward. Thirteen Grand Bank and Fortune schooners were in here on their way home, the owners having given up the voyage. They are

Fisheries.

all of one opinion that in a very short time the Herring fishery will be destroyed in this Bay, if the use of seines are not stopped.

Turbot fishery this winter has been a very profitable one to those who were fitted out for it. It is quite a new fishery amongst the Americans. They give 2s. 6d. a piece for them. In the vicinity of Lully Cove, a great number were taken with bultows, in 140 to 150 fathoms of water; 200 a night for several nights in succession. I cleared out one vessel with 1200 on board, all frozen. The owner expected to realize \$2½ to \$3 each.

CONDITION OF THE INHABITANTS.

I have not given out any relief since my last, except to the permanent poor; three applications have been made, but when asked to produce their last summer's account, that I might see how they had disposed of their voyage, before I could assist them, they went away. I have not seen them since.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

TEOS. BIRKETT,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

The Honorable
JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Fisheries.

(COPY.)

THE FOLLOWING IS A BRIEF LOG OF THE *SCHR. EXCEL*,
 WHILE ON A BANKING VOYAGE, FROM MAY
 15TH TILL OCTOBER 8TH, 1865.

May 16th.—Sailed from St. John's, wind E. and moderate.

20th.—Arrived at Burgeo.

23rd.—Got Herring, and sailed for Port-a-Port Bank.

25th.—Anchored on Port-a-Port Bank ; weather fine.

26th.—Blowing strong from N. N. W. Anchor came home ; fish very scarce ; hove up and ran into Port-a-Port ; obliged to leave 600 fathoms trawl out—too rough to haul anchor, and anchor won't hold.

27th.—Still blowing heavy from the Northward.

June 1st.—Caught some Herring last night, wind S. W., fine ; went out on the Bank ; could not find trawls. Anchored about 4 miles off in afternoon ; fish very scarce.

10th.—Fine. Hauled plenty caplin, and went out on Bank.

15th.—Blowing strong from S. W. Considerable Hallibut catching ; Cod-fish scarce.

20th.—Caplin left ; Codfish and Hallibut left also.

21st.—Few Caplin on shore this morning.

25th.—Wind S. W., blowing strong ; beat to Red Island for bait, but no Caplin stranding there ; some seen outside.

27th.—Left Red Island for Belle Amour Bank.

29th.—Plenty of Caplin ; considerable Codfish under shore, but nothing on Bank.

30th.—Wind easterly, anchored out on bank. Some fish going.

July 5th.—Cable cut off on bottom ; lost anchor ; ran to Blanc Sablon for another.

8th.—Became calm last three days ; unable to get out.

9th.—Wind west ; no fish on bank.

15th.—Nothing doing on bank.

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20th.—Few herring going inside.

26th.—Caught about 50 quintals this week.

27th.—No fish on bank.

August 10th.—Weather favourable, but no fish; cannot get more than four quintals off 1500 hooks after night's fishing.

20th.—Some prospects continue; herring for bait very scarce.

25th.—Bait plenty, but no fish worth while.

Sept. 5th.—Wind easterly; weather favorable; few fish; catching plenty of herring in Bras d'or Harbor. Fished on Bras d'or Bank till the 15th, still nothing doing, and left for home on the 20th.

28th.—Arrived at Burgeo; took out and disposed of them to the best advantage.

Whole catch consisted of 140 quintals Halibut, and 186 qtls Codfish.

I broke two anchors on Port-a-Port Bank, besides the one on Belle Amour.

Arrived at St. John's, October 6th, 1865.

(Signed,)

CHARLES MURPHY.

Fisheries.

(Copy.)

**EXTRACT FROM THE LOG BOOK KEPT ON BOARD THE
SCHOONER *PRINCE OF WALES*, ON A FISHING
VOYAGE TO THE BANKS, 1865.**

Left St. John's on Tuesday 13th of June, arriving at St. Mary's on the evening of the 14th; there procured Caplin bait, and started for the Green Bank at 8 A. M. The wind dying off, anchored same day on Cape St. Mary's ground, and on the 19th set Bultows with 2,500 hooks, and took 10 qtls. fish; on 20th, took 7 qtls.; 21st took 5 qtls.; 22nd, 5 qtls.; 23rd, 3 qtls.; 24th, 2 qtls.; 25th, wind having sprung up fresh from W. S. W., hove up and proceeded towards Green Bank. On 26th anchored on Grand Bank in 35 fathoms, S. S. E. from Cape Bollard, and found fish plentiful, and from that period to 1st July, caught 35 qtls. fish, when bait having become stale, hove up and proceeded towards Trepassy, and arrived on July 3rd. Having procured fresh bait, started again, and anchored on 5th in 40 fathoms on the Grand Bank, taking 10 qtls. fish. On the 6th, strong gales, broke adrift, and again brought up in 60 fathoms. July 7th, made another berth in 45 fathoms, but found no fish; shifted ground several times up to the 10th July, when not being successful, ran to the Virgin Rocks; anchored in 40 fathoms; remained for 3 days; took but little fish, and after several times shifting ground without success, proceeded on July 15th towards Straits of Belle Isle, anchoring at Lanse-a-Loup on July 24th, where procured fresh bait, and without delay went upon the Belle Amour Bank, and there remained until 1st August, taking a fair quantity of fish; went to the shore for more bait, then again returned to the Belle Amour Bank, and there continued, and about that neighbourhood, until 20th September, making up some 250 qtls. fish, when we came to the French Shore to make up the voyage, and finally returned to St. John's on October 26th, 1865.

(Signed,)

RICHARD WEIR,
Master of the Prince of Wales.

Fisheries.

(COPY.)

ABSTRACT OF LOG OF THE SCHOONER *PHOCA*, 81 TONS, EDWARD SHEEHAN, MASTER, THAT LEFT ST. JOHN'S, MAY 16TH, 1865, WITH A CREW OF 8 MEN AND ONE BOY, FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE BANK COD FISHERY.

On the 16th of May we sailed from St. John's, and on the 20th idem anchored in latitude 45.16 on the Banks. Cruised about as far as lat. 45.48, and took about 30 quintals fish, up to the 31st May; when in a heavy gale of wind we sustained damages which necessitated our bearing up for St. John's. We arrived at St. John's, June 4th, and after refitting, sailed again on the 6th, and anchored, 8th, on the Virgins, where we remained until the 18th, taking only 5 to 6 qtls. fish. Saw nearly 200 American vessels in the neighbourhood, fishing and doing well. We then sailed South, about 128 miles over the Banks, with but little success, and on the 26th June we tacked and sailed West over the Green Bank and St. Peter's Bank, but as we were without fresh bait, we did not catch much fish.

On the 4th July we anchored on the Bellamoir Banks, on the Western coast of the Island, where we obtained caplin bait, and found fish plentiful. On the 4th August we went into Red Bay, in the Straits of Belle Isle, to procure herring bait, with which we returned, after two day's delay, to the Bellamoir Banks, where we continued fishing with average success, until the 19th September, when we sailed for St. John's, and arrived 22nd idem, with about 400 qtls. fish.

(Signed,)

ED. SHEEHAN,

Master of Schooner "Phoca."

Fisheries.

**EXTRACTS FROM LOG OF SCHOONER *EUNICE & MARY*,
51 TONS, JABEZ BUTLER, MASTER, ON A VOYAGE
TO THE MACKEREL FISHERY.**

(COPY.)

1865.

June 26th.—Sailed from St. John's, July 5th, arrived at Sydney; found no Mackerel there.

July 11th.—Sailed for St. Ann's, and arrived there on the same day, and commenced fishing, and continued the same to the Fourteenth day of October, and caught one hundred and forty-three barrels Mackerel.

(Signed,)

JABEZ BUTLER.

Board of Works.

REPORT OF BOARD OF WORKS, FOR 1865.

BOARD OF WORKS, }
 31st December, 1865. }

SIR,—

The Board of Works have the honor to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, in Council, a statement of expenditure for the various services under their control, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

For information on the Road service, they would refer to the Report of Mr. Inspector Maher, and would, at the same time, observe that for the amount at their disposal, much good has been done on the Main Postal Roads throught the Island. A considerable outlay is however still required on many of them to put them in thorough good order; and they would recommend that such portions as are properly made, should, for the time to come, be repaired in small lots by parties residing on each road, not exceeding three or four miles each, upon annual contracts. This system, which was tried in previous years on the Topsail, Petty Harbor, Portugal Cove, and Torbay roads, and last summer on the road from Holyrood to Placentia, proved most efficacious, and if adopted on other roads, as above suggested, would prove advantageous to public traffic and a great saving of expenditure.

Delay in procuring Plans and Estimates for Bridges over Colinet and Rocky Rivers, has prevented the completion of those most necessary works. They, however, trust, that as during next season no such obstacles exist, these erections will be constructed.

McBride's Hill having been in a very dangerous state, owing to the bad condition of the retaining walls on both sides, has been thoroughly repaired, and rendered much more easy of access, as a public thoroughfare, than it had hitherto been. Portugal Cove Wharf, damaged by the ice, has also been enlarged and rebuilt in a substantial manner, and should not, with the exception of planking, require any outlay upon it for many years.

The Board would call attention to the necessity of appropriating a sum of money for the further repair of Water Street, which, from the heavy traffic on it, and no special grant for keeping it in order,

Board of Works.

for some years past, is now dangerous to the public, from Baine, Johnston & Co.'s westward.

Waterford Bridge is being allowed to decay from want of some trifling repairs ; and they are of opinion that an expenditure on it, in the course of next season, would save a large outlay at some future and no distant day.

The Board would also recommend the extension of the Retaining Wall on the Low Back Car Road, in the neighbourhood of the Old Roman Catholic Chapel.

The Reports of the Physicians of the Hospital for the Insane, and the St. John's Hospital, fully set forth the state of those Institutions ; and while they recognise the necessity, in a sanitary point of view, of providing increased accommodation at the Hospital, they cannot overlook the fact that the crowded state of the Lunatic Asylum renders it necessary, (not only having regard to the health of the inmates, but on the score of humanity,) that additional accommodation should be provided there also.

They would again call attention to the profit, in a pecuniary point of view, together with the benefit to the convalescent patients, that would result in having not less than twenty acres of land adjoining the Asylum purchased for a farm, the principal labors on which could be done by the patients, and an amount of produce grown at a rate which would greatly lessen the expense of the Institution.

The Poor Asylum, under care of Mr. and Mrs. Downey, affords shelter and comfort to a large number of the poor, as appears by the report annexed. They regret, however, to observe, notwithstanding the strictest economy in its management, that this Institution is yearly becoming more costly.

At the same time they would remark that the increased expense of the Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Poor Asylum and Gaol, for this year, is partly owing to the Provision and Grocery contracts being considerably higher than in former years.

Mr. Inspector Nevill's Report sets forth the requirements on Public Buildings in St. John's and some of the Outports. Most of the Outport Court Houses and Gaols need repair, which, if not attended to in the course of the season, will involve a heavy outlay at some future period.

Board of Works.

The necessity of rebuilding the Brigus Court House is obvious, the cost of which, taking into consideration that the material is on the spot, (having been imported in July last,) will be moderate.

For full information on the Light-house service, the Board refer to Mr. Inspector Oke's Report, and it is gratifying to find that this most useful branch, under his management, maintains the same efficiency by which it has been characterised for many years past.

The light on Brunette Island has, this year, been put in successful operation.

The contemplated change in the Cape Race and Cape Pine lights—the former from a fixed to revolving, and the latter from revolving to fixed—has not yet taken place, owing to delay in the importation of the apparatus by the Board of Trade. In the course of the summer, notice was issued by the Board of Trade, that the alteration had taken place, which the Board lost no time in contradicting. They are in no way accountable for the mistake, as the arrangements for the proposed changes were under the control of the Imperial authorities.

The sewerage of the town has been carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Maher, and up to this time more than two miles in length of earthen pipes have been laid down.

This system has been found to work well, being not only more expeditious in carrying on the work, but more economical than the old system of stone drains.

The work has chiefly been done by contract, and the Board feel justified in saying that, considering the amount of labor and the success attending the laying of the Pipes, full value has been received for the work.

A plan of the town has been prepared, shewing the localities where sewers have been constructed, which, by reference to the accompanying report, fully explains the amount of sewerage, paving and levelling completed this year.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

The Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary

Board of Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Superintendent's Office, 19th Dec. 1865. }

SIR,—

I have the honor, herewith, to submit, for consideration, my Report as to the condition of the Public Buildings in St. John's and its neighbourhood, together with estimates of the expenditure required during the ensuing year. I have also reported upon some Outport Court Houses, which came under my notice when I made an official visit to Fogo during the past summer. I have also appended estimates of the cost of some new Buildings, for which I have prepared plans, as I have been instructed from time to time.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant;

J. T. NEVILL,

Superintendent Public Buildings.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq., M.H.A.,
Chairman of the Board of Works,
&c., &c., &c.

Board of Works.

REPORT OF J. T. NEVILL, ESQUIRE, SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This building is in a good substantial state of repair. Defects have been repaired, from time to time, as they have arisen. I have again to report upon the necessity of a shed for storing coals. As I mentioned last year, "it is neither satisfactory nor economical, annually, to put up temporary coverings of boards," and exposed as the coals now are, they are injured by the weather and liable to depredation. A suitable shed will cost \$550.

The painting of the wood work requires attention from time to time, and this, with ordinary incidental expenses, will require about \$500.

It is very desirable that a small stock of wrought iron pipe should be imported, with which to repair any injuries that may be sustained by the heating apparatus. The article is not imported for sale in the market, and should any accident happen, very serious difficulties may arise before repairs could be effected. About \$100 would be a sufficient sum to expend in this way. The males' retired wing has never been finished internally. The ceilings require plastering, and the walls to be lined with boarding. To complete this wing, in these respects, will cost \$500.

It may not be inappropriate here to mention that a much larger number of persons are living in the Asylum than the building was constructed for, and that this necessitates the use of places for sleeping, which were not intended for the purpose, and are sanitarily unfit for such use.

The total of the foregoing estimates is \$1600.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

The sanitary condition of this building is very bad, and the Report of the Medical Commission appointed last summer, justifies me in saying that little can be done with the present building, short of such alterations as would cost as much, and in effect be re-constructing it, and beyond this it is structurally very defective, the roofs are leaky, the floors are rotting, the plastering falling down, the sashes loose, the outside unpainted, and altogether, it becomes a matter of doubtful economy to effect any repairs, particularly as the building, when repaired, will be but ill-

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adapted for its uses. A less sum than \$2000 will be useless, (if it is determined that the present building is to remain,) to make it in any way fit for Hospital purposes, and a further sum of the same amount to repair the structural defects.

ASYLUM FOR THE POOR.

This building is in a good substantial state of repair. Parts of the exterior should be re-varnished, to the value of \$200, and ordinary incidental repairs will require \$150, amounting in all to \$350. The pit which receives the soil from the closets is very unwholesome; but I am at a loss for a feasible plan of doing away with it, unless an arrangement could be made with the Proprietor of the intervening land to allow of a drain being laid through it from the Poor House, to join the Hospital drain recently constructed, and this would cost \$600. If this could be accomplished, it would be a great sanitary improvement.

COURT HOUSE.

Some portions of the external walls of this building require pointing, and the free stone of the North and South fronts is gradually disintegrating. To arrest this, I should recommend the application of Ransome's Liquid Glass, a coating spoken very favourably of by English architects. The cost of this will be about \$400 for pointing, and \$200 for the application of the Liquid Glass.

I have again to refer to the want of ventilation in the Supreme Court. In my report last year I stated that, "effectually to ventilate this building would entail an expenditure of about \$1200, as a new system of heating would have to be adopted. If this outlay were made, only one fire would be required for the two Court Rooms and Offices, and would very considerably economise the consumption of fuel, besides ensuring a wholesome and comfortable condition of the atmosphere throughout the building." If this outlay is thought too great, something should be done to remedy the inconvenience sustained by the Judges and the Bar. The Bench is the coldest part of the room, two of the seats are exposed to cold draughts, while the heat from an unsightly stove funnel annoys the occupant of the third seat. To remedy these inconveniences, I should propose to set a Chilson's Furnace and introduce warm air in such a manner as to make the Bench comfortable, and this may be accomplished by expending \$350, without adding to the cost of attendance. As I mentioned last year, the "internal wood-work of the Court-rooms and some of the offices, requires painting, and the ceilings want coloring. To do all that is required in this respect to put the building in good order, would cost \$800; but there is no waste accruing by postponement.

Board of Works.

Apartments are required for jurors, and parties arrested before being sent to the Penitentiary. Such rooms can be formed over the present jury-rooms. The cost of one room, with the approaches thereto, will be \$214; a second room will cost the further sum of \$106. It may be proper to add that the Hon. the Attorney General considers that "such an apartment is urgently needed."

These estimates amount to \$2,070.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The general condition of this building is satisfactory. Some of the works recommended last year, such as pointing and painting, have not been thoroughly done, and should be attended to. The cost will be \$400.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The condition of the South and West walls of this building, and of the area retaining walls, is very bad, and it is desirable that the outside facing of a portion of both the South and West walls should be taken down and rebuilt in cement. A part of the West area retaining wall also requires rebuilding. During the past summer the water supply from the wells failed, and water had to be carted for the use of the establishment, at a considerable daily cost. To avoid this in future, I should advise that the water from the town supply should be laid on. The mode of heating water for baths and other purposes is inconvenient, and a new range is required in the kitchen. When a new one is put in, a boiler for hot water service should be attached, so that the kitchen fire may suffice both for cooking and heating water. The flagging of the areas is in bad condition, the stones having been very much displaced by frost, thereby causing water to stand on the surface. While this work is being done, the drains should be examined, as there is every reason to fear that they are in bad condition.

The cost of these works, with the ordinary incidental expenses, will be \$3000.

GOVERNOR'S GAURD-ROOM AND LODGE.

These buildings require painting, which, with the ordinary incidental repairs, will cost \$250.

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COLONIAL BUILDING.

It will be desirable, during the coming season, to continue the repairs to the exterior of the building, portions of which have been carried out during the past two years. The work already done answers the purpose intended in every respect. To finish the pointing will cost \$800.

Ordinary and incidental expenses, \$600.

Total estimated expenditure, \$1400.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

The condition of this building is generally good. The external wood work requires painting, and a new floor is wanted in the tide-waiters' room. These, with the ordinary and incidental expenses, will cost \$200.

FACTORY.

To put this building in a tenantable condition, requires an outlay of \$1200, and to prevent further rapid deterioration, an immediate expenditure of \$400 is necessary.

BLOCK-HOUSE.

This building will require painting, which, with ordinary incidental expenses, will cost \$150.

RIVER-HEAD LOCK-UP.

A new building is very much required; Plans and Specifications of which I prepared some time since. The cost of carrying out which (with some modifications) will be \$2500. The sum of £300 stg. was granted in Supply for this purpose in 1864.

NORTHERN OUTPORT COURT HOUSES.

During the past summer, I examined several of these buildings, and found them in fair state of repair; but all were badly in want of paint, and the roofs required coating.

I visited Fogo, to ascertain the requirements as to size of a Lock-up there, and it was represented to me that three cells for prisoners, keeper's apartments, a Court Room, two Jury Rooms, and a safely enclosed yard, were necessary. To give this accommodation would require a

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building covering an area of 1200 feet, and would cost about \$1600. The estimated expenditure necessary to the Court-houses I examined, is as under :—

Twilingate.....	\$120
Greenspond.....	100
Bonavista.....	100
	\$320
	\$320

I have also prepared plans for some additions to the Court-house at Brigus, which will require \$600 to carry out.

ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATES.

Lunatic Asylum.....	\$1600.00
Hospital.....	4000.00
Poor Asylum, \$350 ; Drain, \$600.....	950.00
Court House	2070.00
Penitentiary.....	400.00
Government House.....	3000.00
Governor's Guard-Room and Lodge.....	250.00
Colonial Building.....	1400.00
Custom House.....	200.00
Factory (essential repairs)	400.00
Block House	150.00
Painting three Northern Court Houses.....	320.00
	Total.. \$14,740.00
	\$14,740.00

NEW BUILDINGS REQUIRED.

River Head Lock-up	\$2500.00
Fogo Lock-up.....	1600.00
Additions to Brigus Court House	600.00
	Total.. \$4700.00
	\$4700.00

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. NEVILL,
Superintendent Public Buildings.

Board of Works.

**REPORT OF MR. JOHN MAHER, INSPECTOR OF ROADS,
FOR 1865.**

ST. JOHN'S,
December 31st, 1865. }

SIR,—

Agreeably to your instructions, I beg leave to submit the following Report upon the Postal Roads, and Roads in St. John's East and West, under my supervision during the past year.

POSTAL ROADS.

The amount appropriated for the Placentia and St. Mary's main line I expended as follows:—

I contracted with several parties living on the line, making nine lots of the whole distance, and stipulating for the building and repairing of the necessary bridges required on this line, (some of them 12 feet span,) to put up mile posts the whole distance, and to erect poles to shew the line in winter, as a guide to travellers. The whole of the work on this line of road has been done in a very satisfactory manner. Several miles of the road require to be widened, particularly from Holyrood to Salmonier Bridge; it is in some places so narrow that it was found necessary to cut down the trees on both sides, as it sometimes happens that they fall across the road, making the travelling very difficult in snow or rainy weather. On that portion of the road from Salmonier Bridge to St. Mary's, fourteen new bridges were constructed in a very substantial manner. This road was also let in lots to contractors under careful supervision, and the repairs and work done was most effectual.

ST. JOHN'S TO BRIGUS.

From St. John's to Brookfield Farm, three hundred and twenty perches have been gravelled, and a considerable portion of the road widened, and finished to its full width. A dangerous pond or lodgment of water by the side of the road near Brookfield farm, has been drained into the river to the Westward of same, by means of clay pipes, the length of drainage being one hundred and thirty-two feet. From Brookfield Farm to Topsail, a considerable portion of the road has been gravelled, and cross-drains constructed; but as it has been neglected, some years, (ex-

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cept the bridges, of which we have erected five this year,) it will require early attention in the spring. From Topsail to Holyrood has been repaired by day labour. About eight miles of the road was in a very bad condition; all the large rocks and boulders were taken out, the ruts filled, and eighteen inches of gravel laid on throughout the line. The work was done satisfactorily, with the exception of some gravel pits that were excavated too near the road, and although directions were given to have them filled up before the work was suspended, the superintendent in charge omitted to do so, and was consequently reprimanded for his negligence. These will require to be attended to early in the spring. The work on this road, however, was well performed.

FROM HOLYROOD TO BRIGUS.

From Grant's Marsh to Harbor Main has been gravelled, and two bridges, about twelve feet span, constructed. From Cat's Cove to Colliers, about half a mile of the new line is completed, and in very fair order. To continue this line, about four hundred dollars will be required to complete it to Colliers Hill, thereby forming a junction with another new cut which was finished the past summer, and cutting off steep and dangerous hills at both sides of Colliers. From thence to Brigus, several small bridges have been erected and repaired; also portions of the road; but some repairs on the road entering into Turk's Gut will yet require attention.

FROM BRIGUS TO NORTHERN GUT.

The road is in very good order. From thence to Harbor Grace nearly all the large boulders and stones have been removed, and a great portion of the road gravelled, so as to place it in a much superior state than ever before known. At River Head of Harbor Grace, near the main bridge, an embankment wall has been built at a portion of the river, to prevent the water overflowing the road, as was the case heretofore. The worst parts however of this road lie between Brigus and Harbor Grace, in the immediate neighborhood of Lawler's Hill, after leaving Northern Gut, which had to remain over for want of sufficient means to finish it. This, and the new cuts from Cat's Cove to Colliers, require to be finished as early as possible in the spring; there will be then a very good travelling road from Topsail to Harbor Grace, not before enjoyed.

FROM CARBONEAR TO BAY-DE-VERD'S.

This important line of road requires a large amount of expenditure to make it at all passable for vehicles. The hills are in some places so steep

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that it is difficult even on horse back to pass over them. Many of them could be cut off and a great improvement made on them, such as Perry's Cove, Clown's Cove, Cricket Cove, and Caplin Cove Hills. At the base of the latter a new line of road has been opened, which will be a decided improvement when completed, and which will yet require about \$120 to finish it.

FROM MOSQUITO VALLEY TO FRESHWATER.

The road is in very fair order. From thence to Northern Bay the road was in a very bad condition, particularly from Perry's Cove to Marsh Valley and Spout Cove. Considerable improvement, however, has been made upon it the past summer. From Northern Bay to Bay-de-Verds the road is very fair, except a short distance in the neighbourhood of Caplin Cove, from which the large builders have been removed, the road cleared of stumps and stones, and the side drains opened and sewerred where the water overflowed the road.

At Northern Bay a new and substantial bridge has been built.

Considerable improvement has been made on the line of road from Carbonear to New Perlican, under the superintendence of Mr. McNeil. I would, however, advise a new survey of this line of road being made, with a view of cutting off the steep hills, before any further expenditure be incurred; as I feel convinced that much benefit can be effected in giving a more level line.

FROM BONAVIDA TO CATALINA.

The repairs on the road were effected under the management of Mr. John Dwyer, who was sent from here; and for the amount expended much good work has been done, particularly with regard to effective drainage and the removal of old stumps and heavy boulders, which had been allowed to remain in the road. A further grant for the ensuing year will put it in good condition for the great traffic existing on this road.

The amount appropriated for the King's Cove and Trinity main line of road has been expended in its repairs. One half of the distance, leading from Trinity to King's Cove, was done under the superintendance of the Chairman of the Local Road Board of Trinity, the remaining portion by Mr. Moses Neil, who was sent from here. Much improvement has been made, and an amount of good gravel excavated ready for use the coming year. This road will yet require a large sum to make it available for wheeled vehicles.

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FROM GOULDS TO TREPASSEY.

From Goulds to Bay Bulls, distance 12 miles, the worst parts of the road have been gravelled and repaired, the large stones removed, and several small bridges and cross drains built. It is at last fit for carriage travelling.

FROM BAY BULLS TO TOAD'S COVE.

The road I found to be in very good order when I inspected it; the work was principally done by the able-bodied poor of that District, under the direction of the Rev. Dean Cleary, and is very creditable to him. From thence to Ferryland I found the road to be in a very poor condition, with the exception of a very few places.

Two gangs of men worked here the past summer, by day labour; but as the road was so long neglected, it was impossible to do much with the small amount at our disposal; still the expenditure proved of great advantage to the line.

LA MANCHE BRIDGE,

over 120 feet long, which I found in a dilapidated condition, has been thoroughly repaired, and three other bridges rebuilt.

FROM ST. JOHN'S TO PORTUGAL COVE.

About a mile of this road from the Queen's Bridge is completely finished, and will require no outlay for some years; by having one mile further on finished in the same style, the worst parts of the road would be done. Considerable improvement has been made on the remainder of the road, and over 300 perches gravelled, and side drains cleared. Eight cross drains have been made with clay pipes.

ROAD FROM SPANIARD'S BAY TO NEW HARBOR.

The amount appropriated for this road has been expended under the superintendence of Mr. G. W. R. Hierlihy, and has so far improved the road as now to enable any traveller to proceed on horse-back. This road is a most important one, and deserves much consideration, with a view of making it available for wheeled vehicles.

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ROADS—ST. JOHN'S EAST.

MAIN LINE OF ROAD FROM ST. JOHN'S TO POUCH COVE.

Considerable improvement has been made on this line. Nearly all the large boulders have been taken out, and the side drains cleared.

Two large cross drains have been built and covered with flags. These cross-drains were very much required, as they turn the water off the road, which always overflowed it at this place, and in winter time was very dangerous. In excavating for them we had to blast through a solid rock.

Between Torbay and Flat Rock, 220 perches have been gravelled on the new line, and side drains cleared. From Flat Rock to Pouch Cove six bridges have been re-built, two of which are over 12 feet span, with stone abutments.

A great deal of the work on this line of road has been done by the able-bodied poor, at various times during the past year. The amount granted for it (£34) would not be sufficient to take out the large stones. It will require £150 to put it in thorough order.

During the month of January last a new line of road was explored and marked between Torbay and the settlement of Bauleen (South Shore Conception Bay), and under the Poor Expenditure has been cut out the whole distance, (seven miles,) and eighteen bridges built, some of them 20 feet span. The road for a distance of five miles runs through a dense wood, along the base of a ridge, from which road material can be easily obtained, the road being nearly level for a length of four miles, it being 12 feet wide throughout.

THE MAIN LINE FROM ST. JOHN'S TO MIDDLE COVE

had been let out in contracts, and considerable improvements made upon it, several cross drains erected and repaired, and the side drains deepened. This road, on the whole, is in very good order.

The Road to William's Pond has been repaired by contract, and extended towards the bog four perches. This is a very important road to the people living in its neighbourhood, as it enables them to have free access to the bog for manure.

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FRESHWATER ROAD, FROM ST. JOHN'S TO NEIL'S BRIDGE.

Ninety perches have been gravelled, the cross drains repaired, and side drains deepened. To complete the remainder an expenditure of £40 will be required,

HANLON'S ROAD, QUIDI VIDI,

has been extended eight perches towards the Fishing Rooms, an embankment wall of ten feet high erected and railed; a sum of £50 would finish it.

In George's Town the grant has been expended, and considerable improvement effected.

ROAD FROM UPPER LONG POND BRIDGE TO THREE PONDS

had forty perches gravelled, two cross drains made with sewerage pipes, and a great portion of the road widened and side drains cleared.

ROAD FROM LONG POND ROAD TO NEWTOWN.

Considerable improvement has been made upon this very coarse road, a great deal of the large stones have been taken out and two cross drains erected, covered with flags, and side drains cleared; it will require £20 to finish it.

The road by Wilson's and Quigley's farms has been slightly improved upon.

The sums voted for the undermentioned Roads have been expended by day labour, and although some of these Roads are far from being in a satisfactory condition, still, considerable improvements have been effected, considering the smallness of the grants.

Road from Torbay main line at the Chapel.

“ “ to White Rock Ridge.

“ “ main road to North Pond.

Branch road to the Clapper, Torbay.

“ “ by Bulger's Farm.

Roads in settlement of Flat Rock.

Gleeson's Bog road.

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Road leading to Logy Bay.

Branch Road by Wesleyan Chapel, Portugal Cove.

Rennie's Mill Road to Upper Long Pond.

Road by R. C. Cemetery to New Town.

Road by Newtown to Sand Pits.

The following Roads have been repaired by contract, and done according to specification, having been first let out by public auction to the lowest bidder.

From the Torbay main Road to Middle Cove branch road in Middle Cove, leading to the farms of Roach, Kelly and others.

Branch road in Middle Cove, leading to fishing rooms.

Major's Path road.

Blasting rock, Carrigan's room, and Connors' room, Logy Bay.

Eastern portion Broad Cove road.

Road to Gallis Cove, Torbay.

Road leading to Outer Cove by McDonnell's road.

Road leading from Middle Cove Beach to main line at Outer Cove.

Road leading from Outer Cove Beach by farms of McDonnell and others.

Road leading to Vickers' and others' fishing rooms, Logy Bay.

Branch road from main line at Pouch Cove.

Road from main line, Outer Cove, by the farms of Roach and others.

Road from Outer Cove road to Middle Cove road.

Branch road, Pouch Cove, by Hudson's road from main line, Middle Cove, to Freshwater.

Branch road between Torbay and Middle Cove roads.

Branch road from Gallis Cove, Torbay, by the farms of Finn and others.

Road, Outer Cove, by School house.

Road from School-house, Outer Cove, by fishing rooms.

Branch road from main line to South side Middle Cove.

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Rocky Hill road.

Branch road at Gallis Cove Pond, to the farms of Lacey and others.

Road from main line, Logy Bay, by Dyer's, to fishing rooms.

Road by Ryan's to fishing rooms, Logy Bay.

Road from main line, Torbay, to the farms of Bradbury and others.

ROADS—ST. JOHN'S WEST.

FOREST POND ROAD.

has been gravelled and repaired, and four cross-drains built, in two of which drain pipes were used.

PETTY HARBOR ROAD.

had 140 perches gravelled and three cross-drains made with drain pipes,

From Topsail Road to Black Marsh by Brookfield, a great portion has been opened and fenced.

BLACK MARSH ROAD

from Carew's towards Topsail, has been gravelled, and two bridges erected, and side drains cleared.

Road, South Side, by Cahill's farm, 60 perches have been gravelled, and two bridges erected.

On the Old Placentia Road seventy-two perches have been gravelled, and side-drains opened.

On the new line from Broad Cove to Topsail, 160 perches have been gravelled, and six bridges built.

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ROAD FROM THE BAY BULLS ROAD TO PETTY HARBOUR

has been gravelled and side drains cleared.

ROAD THROUGH PEARL TOWN BY WALKER'S.

The ruts have been filled, and large stones taken out. It will be necessary to re-build the bridge near Walker's the ensuing summer ; it is now very dangerous, as nearly all the beams are entirely rotten ; it will require an expenditure of £50.

PENNYWELL ROAD

has been repaired and two cross drains built, covered with flags.

The road from St. John's to Waterford Bridge has been gravelled for a distance of 250 perches, its full width, giving it a rounding of 18 inches in the centre, the side drains cleared, and three new cross-drains built.

BLACK HEAD SETTLEMENT.

The amount granted has been expended by day labor in gravelling, repairing bridges, cross drains, &c.

BLACK HEAD ROAD.

Nearly a mile of this road has been changed from the line originally laid down, making the new route perfectly easy for wheeled vehicles ; in doing so it was necessary to cross a chasm 100 feet wide by 25 feet deep. This has been done by erecting a substantial bridge, with retaining walls and embankments, the bridge being railed on both sides.

Two other bridges, with stone abutments and railed, have also been erected, together with several cross-drains covered with flags ; side-drains have also been formed on both sides of the road.

The following roads were contracted for by public auction, and done according to specification :

Heavitree Road.

Church Road, by Peter Short's.

Road towards Brennan and Murphy's.

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ROAD FROM GOULD'S BRIDGE,

running Northward. About a mile of this road has been opened and gravelled; two cross-drains built, covered with flags, and side-drains formed. This road is very useful, and will become important, as it runs through a fertile tract of country.

BRIDGES.
THE LONG BRIDGE, PETTY HARBOR,

has been thoroughly repaired, and new abutments of stone added where it formerly rested on piles.

Two large bridges on White Hill's Road have been repaired. The bridge at the foot of Quidi Vidi Pond have had two new beams, and has been newly planked. Queen's Bridge had four new beams, and recovered with three-inch plank. A safety wall has been built on the North side of Quidi Vidi road, and two cross drains made with drain pipes of 22 inches in diameter.

Waterford Bridge has been newly planked; the bridge in Pokeham-path road has been rebuilt, and a new bridge built on the Lazy Bank road; a bridge beyond the Lunatic Asylum repaired.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN MAHER.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
 Chairman, Board of Works,
 Surveyor General, &c., &c.

Board of Works.

**PETITION FROM THE RIGHT REV. DR. MULLOCK, FOR THE
COMPLETION OF THE LE MARCHANT ROAD.**

The Petition of John Thomas Mullock, Bishop of St. John's.

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That some 15 years ago, a most useful road was commenced in St. John's, called the Le Marchant Road, communicating between the Cathedral and the Church and buildings at River Head, and opening up the upper portion of the town.

That yearly, small sums have been voted, not, as your Petitioner believes, to finish the road, but to satisfy individual greed. That your Petitioner has expended out of his own pocket, in the purchase of land and erection of buildings, temporary and permanent, over £4000 in River Head; besides the thousands he expended on the Cathedral ground, and that he conceives, as a public improver, he is entitled to some little consideration from your honorable House.

That in all probability, had this main artery been opened years ago, many now dead of fever, through the unspeakly filthy state of the upper portion of the town, would now be alive ; and as it is most probable that this filth will produce fever and cholera next summer in this locality, the opening of the road is a sanitary necessity.

That your Petitioner, therefore, prays, that for the public health and convenience, the opening of this road may be no longer delayed, nor the road money scattered in driblets, as at present, useless to the public, and demoralising to the individuals who receive it. And your Petitioner will, as in duty bound, for ever pray,

† JOHN T. MULLOCK.

To the Honorably
The House of Assembly.

St. John's, April 24, 1866.

Board of Works.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN MAHER, ON SEWERAGE, FOR 1865.

ST. JOHN'S,
December 31st, 1865. }

SIR,—

In conformity with your instructions, I beg leave to submit the following Report upon the Sewerage and other Public Works in St. John's, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

SEWERAGE—ST. JOHN'S EAST.

CLAY PIPE SEWERS.

108 feet of 12 inch		are laid on Quidi Vidi road, near Penitentiary ;	average depth, 7 feet.
400	“ 12 “	in Maggoty Cove ;	average depth, 9 feet.
93	“ 12 “	in McCalman's Lane,	9 feet deep.
103	“ 12 “	} in Water Street, near Market-house Hill ;	average depth, 9 feet.
67	“ 2 “		
118	“ 24 “	} From Duckworth Street, through New Gower Street and Allen's square, to Long's Hill and Cochrane's Lane ;	average depth, 9 feet.
400	“ 18 “		
596	“ 15 “		
230	“ 12 “		
450	“ 15 “	are laid in Long's Hill ;	8 feet deep.
350	“ 12 “	are laid in Water Street, from McBride's Cove to opposite Bowring, Brothers ;	9 feet.
250	“ 15 “	are laid in Water Street and Parsons's Lane.	
200	“ 12 “	are laid in Duckworth Street, near the Commercial Bank ;	9 feet average depth.
42	“ 9 “	} are laid in George's Town.	
26	“ 6 “		
960	“ 9 “	are laid in Bannerman Road.	
940	“ 18 “	are laid in Bannerman Park.	
830	“ 9 “	as branch drain, are laid down in Bannerman Park, towards Bannerman Road.	
210	“ 9 “	in Circular Road.	
200	“ 4 and 6 inch	were used for minor drains for grates.	

Board of Works.

ST. JOHN'S WEST.

42 feet of 6 inch are laid from Bond's to McCarthy's, Water Street.

227	"	22	"	} are laid in Queen's Street and Barter's Hill; average depth up Barter's Hill, 7 feet.
600	"	18	"	
102	"	15	"	
240	"	12	"	
9	"	9	"	
24	"	4	"	
430	"	24	"	are laid from Beck's Cove, through Water Street to Duckworth Street; average depth, 9 feet.
600	"	12	"	are laid in Holdsworth Street and Tank Lane; average depth, 9 feet.
460	"	15	"	are laid in Water Street, from Beck's Cove to Adelaide Street.
150	"	4 and 6 inch were used for minor drains for grates.		

In connection with the Pipe Sewers, a new Reservoir has been constructed in Beck's Cove (containing forty-five perches mason work), which effectually prevents the filling up of the Cove.

PAVING—ST. JOHN'S EAST.

382 $\frac{3}{4}$	square yards of side drains paved on Duckworth Street.
88	" " " Gambier Street.
121 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " Cathedral Street.
132	" " " McBride's Hill.
121	" " " Victoria Street.
28	" " " Prescott Street.
154	" " " Long's Hill.
583	" " " Water Street, (4 feet wide.)
896 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " Gower Street.
290	" " " Marsh Hill.
18	" " " King's Road.
7	" " " Military Road.
40	" " " Beach, near Custom House.
44	" " " Signal Hill Road.
25	" " " Repaired around grates, &c.

Board of Works.

ST. JOHN'S WEST.

189 $\frac{3}{4}$	square yards of side drains paved on Water Street.
71 $\frac{1}{2}$	“ “ Pockham Path.
17	“ “ Adelaide Street.
10	“ “ Repaired around grates, &c

GRAVELLING.**WATER STREET.**

From Magotty Cove to the Hill of Chips, distance one thousand feet, has been gravelled its full width, with a rounding of 20 inches in the centre. Two cross-drains were made with clay drain pipes.

From Custom House to J. & W. Stewart's has been macadamized in parts, varying from 200 to 500 feet.

DUCKWORTH STREET

from Queen's Beach to Victoria Street, has been gravelled its full width, with the usual rounding in the centre.

Considerable improvement has been made on the foot of Victoria Street. Side-drains have been formed, and a substantial retaining wall built and railed.

Near the foot of Chapel Lane, 800 feet have been gravelled.

HOLLOWAY STREET

has been gravelled, and the stone sewer running through it covered with good stone flags, and boarded on the bottom.

M'BRIDE'S HILL

has been finished its full width, the ascent being now much easier than heretofore.

Two substantial retaining walls of dry work have been constructed, containing respectively two hundred and forty-six, and one hundred and

Board of Works.

thirty-four perches of mason work, covered with stone flags and railed ; the old retaining wall repaired and pointed with cement, with a new coping of two inch plank on top.

IN BECK'S COVE FIRE BREAK

a new Retaining Wall with buttress has been constructed, containing fifty perches of mason work, flagged on the top, and railed.

GOWER STREET.

for a distance of 640 feet has been gravelled and finished its full width ; a new side-drain formed by blasting a portion of rock near Cochrane Street.

LONG'S HILL

has been gravelled, and two feet of filling laid on for a distance of six perches.

500 feet of Queen's Road has been gravelled.

300 feet of Gambier Street gravelled, and the stone sewer repaired.

From Maggoty Cove Bridge towards Waldegrave Battery, 400 feet of longer fence have been erected, and two cross drains made with drain pipes.

On the South Side, a Retaining Wall has been built near Ebsary's, the road widened, and 24 perches of longer fence put up.

I would respectfully suggest that steps might be taken with a view of removing a portion of the old Catholic Burial Ground, near the Wesleyan Church. There would then be a fine street opened up to the head of Theatre Hill.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN MAHER.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
 Chairman Board of Works,
 Surveyor General, &c., &c.

Board of Works.

**REPORT OF MR. THOMAS BYRNE ON THE TOAD'S COVE
BREAKWATER.**

NOVEMBER, 1865.

SIR,—

According to instructions, the work on Toad's Cove breakwater commenced on the 22nd September last, with ten men, and according as preparations were made to work to advantage, the number was increased to thirty. The greater part of these were employed bringing stones to the work that were collected some years ago for the Breakwater, and bringing other stones that were convenient, above low water mark. The former stones having been left a considerable distance from the gut, cost much labour to bring them into the work.

The new work is seventy-six and a half feet long, from the end of the old wharf on the northern side, and ten and a half feet high above low tide. The width of the wharf, about fourteen feet, having a backing on the eastern side of twenty-five feet base, and slanting as it rises to the top of the wharf. The face of the backing is paved with large stones, some of which are one and a half to two tons weight, and others four feet deep in the work. The water at that place was from three to six feet deep at low tide. There are also two hundred and forty cubic yards of a wharf built over the old one, on the Northern side, making the entire level with the new work, and having also a backing similar to the above, with the exception of its base being narrower, as so wide a base was considered unnecessary.

On finding that there were not a sufficient quantity of ballast stones in those that had been collected, I employed boats that put one thousand and sixty-seven tons into the work, at a quarter dollar the ton, a much cheaper rate than those collected have cost.

There is yet ninety feet of a gap in the gut to be stopped, the water in which is from three to four feet deep at low tide. It appears to me that the current through this gap, when there is a heavy sea breaking at the eastern entrance of the gut, is more rapid than when the gut was all open. If the wharf was continued across this gap, similar to the work already done, the cove would be converted into a good harbour, where crafts passing would find, when necessary, safe anchorage.

Board of Works.

Since the work was stopped, heavy seas disturbed a few of the stones at the angle of the backing, opposite the head of the wharf, at the northern side of the gap, but none of these seas went over the breakwater. If the Breakwater was finished across the gap, similar to the part that has been done, those stones would not, I might say could not, be disturbed.

When the wood in the Breakwater will be rotten, part of the work will sink and damage ; but if the work was done in summer, when there would be no dread that the seas breaking to the eastward of the gut would injure the work in its progress, the breakwater would be built permanently without wood, and hold good for ages.

A sum of £250, with the balk that is at the Breakwater unused, would finish the work across the gap, and secure the property in the Cove.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS BYRNE.

JOHN STUART, Esq.,
Secretary Board of Works,
&c., &c., &c.

Board of Works.

**REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF LIGHTHOUSES, FOR THE
YEAR 1865.**

LIGHT HOUSE DEPARTMENT,
30th December, 1865,

SIR,—

For the information of his Excellency the Governor, {the Inspector of Light Houses has the honor to submit his annual Report on the several Light Houses, together with an approximate Estimate of their requirements for the ensuing year.

CAPE SPEAR LIGHT HOUSE.

To remedy the inconvenience so much complained of, in consequence of the scanty accommodation at this station for the Keepers and their families, a small addition on the East side of the Light-house has been erected, providing two comfortable rooms for the Assistant. The establishment is now in an efficient and creditable condition.

FORT AMHERST.

The condition of this building is satisfactory, and will only require painting, whitewashing, and some trifling repairs to the road.

HARBOR GRACE ISLAND.

The want of sufficient accommodation for the Keepers was adverted to in my former Report. It is necessary that a similar building to that recently erected at Cape Spear should be provided. No other extra outlay at this station will be needed.

HARBOR GRACE BEACON.

The encroachment of the sea on the Beach, immediately near this Building, is deserving of notice. To protect the foundation from injury, and at the same time, secure the stability of the Building (now out of plumb), it becomes necessary that some precautionary steps should be adopted.

Board of Works.

CAPE BONA VISTA.

The defect in the machinery has been rectified. Painting and some repairs to the amount provided in the annexed Estimate are the only items of extra expense needed.

CAPE PINE.

The dwelling-house will require to be shingled and clapboarded, and, with the Tower, painted.

It is proper I should here state, that the attention of their Lordships the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, having been directed to the Light at Cape Race, as being too feeble and inefficient for so important a station, the matter became the subject of correspondence, resulting in their Lordships determining on altering both Cape Pine and Cape Race Lights,—the former from a revolving to a fixed light, and the latter from a fixed to revolving light. A plan and estimate were prepared both here and in London, for effecting the alteration. The machinery and necessary materials have been received, the plan and estimate which I had the honor to submit have been approved of, and (all well), the attention of the Inspector will, in May, be occupied in changing the character of Cape Race and Cape Pine Lights, in accordance with the plan and arrangement I had submitted to their Lordships for approval.

OFFER WADHAM.

No complaint has been made of the inefficiency of this Light since the present Keepers were placed in charge ; its requirements ~~are such as to~~ make any special notice unnecessary.

GREEN ISLAND.

Painting and some trifling repairs to the Wharf and Water Tank are the only items involving extra expense.

BACCALIEU ISLAND.

The road will require some small outlay. The Store and Dwelling-house will require painting.

CAPE ST. MARY'S.

To put the road in tolerable repair, and replace the bridge, (the only access to the road leading to the Light house,) will incur an expense of \$120.

Board of Works.

DODDING HEAD.

Here, unavoidably, the expenditure has, for the past year, exceeded the amount contemplated. The exposed part of the Tower had received injury during the winter; add to this, it was found necessary to shingle, clapboard, and paint the Dwelling-house. The establishment is now in excellent order, and the character of the Light has not deteriorated by a change of Keepers.

BRUNET ISLAND.

The Inspector, late in March last, proceeded to Brunet Island, with the Lantern and Light House apparatus; its erection in consequence of bad and severe weather, was accomplished with more than ordinary toil and exposure. On its completion the Light, for a few hours, was put in operation on the night of the 1st May, and gave every satisfaction. It is a flashing light attaining its greatest brilliancy every ten seconds, and in fair weather is seen at St. Pierre, a distance of 34 miles. The apparatus, &c., are of the best description, with the latest and most approved arrangements. The Light was put in permanent operation on the evening of the 27th June last.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to state that every Light House establishment, to insure its uninterrupted usefulness, has, with a due regard to economy, been supplied with every necessary that may be required for their maintenance. My best efforts will be exercised in the discharge of the duties entrusted to me, and the absence of any complaint touching the character of the Lights, can be safely taken as an evidence of the zeal and attention of the respective Keepers.

Respectfully submitted by

ROBERT OKE,
Inspector Light Houses

To JOHN CASEY,
Acting Chairman Board of Works,

Board of Works.

ESTIMATE OF THE MAINTENANCE OF THE SEVERAL

	Gallons Seal Oil.	Cost of Seal Oil, at 4s. 3d. per gallon.	Keepers' Salary.	Assistants' Salary.	Keepers' Fuel.	Assistants' Fuel.
		£ s. d.	£	£	£	£
1 Fort Amherst.....	220	46 15 0	100	70	28	13
2 Harbor Grace Island.....	600	127 10 0	105	70	28	13
3 Cape Spear.....	350	74 7 6	100	70	28	13
4 Cape Bonavista.....	600	127 10 0	100	70	28	13
5 Green Island.....	220	46 15 0	100	70	28	13
6 Offer Wadham.....	250	53 2 6	100	70	28	13
7 Cape Pine.....	600	127 10 0	100	70	28	13
8 Dodding Head.....	200	42 10 0	100	70	28	13
9 Baccalieu Island.....	500	106 5 0	100	70	28	13
10 Cape St. Mary's.....	500	106 5 0	100	70	28	13
11 Harbor Grace Beacon.....	50	10 12 6	40	10	10	10
12 Brunet Island.....	400	85 0 0	100	70	28	13
13 St. John's Red Lights.....			10			
Inspector.....			200			
	4490	954 2 6	1355	770	318	130

LIGHT HOUSE DEPARTMENT. }
31st December, 1866. }

Board of Works.

LIGHT HOUSES, FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Repairs, Improvements, and Painting.	Stores.	Freight, Insurance, Boat-hire, &c.	Cost of Gas.	Repairing and making Roads.	Cost of yearly supply of Water.	Total. Yearly expenses of each Establishment in Sterling.	Total. Cost in Currency.	Total. Cost in Dollars and Cents.
£ s.	£ s.	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	\$
7 10	7 10	15	..	..	..	274 15 0	317 0 3	\$1268.05
150 0	15 0	15	..	..	..	518 10 0	598 5 3	2393.05
10 0	15 0	15	..	..	..	325 7 6	375 8 9	1501.75
18 0	15 0	10	..	..	..	381 10 0	440 3 8	1760.74
5 0	10 0	10	..	..	5	287 15 0	332 0 3	1328.05
10 0	15 0	20	..	..	..	309 2 6	356 13 7	1426.73
100 0	15 0	18	..	..	..	471 10 0	544 0 8	2176.12
5 0	15 0	12	..	..	..	285 10 0	329 8 5	1317.69
5 0	15 0	12	..	..	..	349 5 0	402 19 7	1611.92
10 0	15 0	12	..	..	..	354 5 0	408 14 11	1634.98
7 0	5 0	..	50	..	..	122 12 6	141 9 9	565.95
10 0	15 0	20	..	100	..	441 0 0	508 16 10	2035.36
5 0	..	..	28	..	..	43 0 0	49 12 3	198.45
..	..	..	..	..	..	200 0 0	230 15 4	923.06
342 10	157 10	159 78	100	5	4364 2 6	5035 10 6		\$20142.10

R. OKE,
Inspector Light Houses.

Board of Works.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY'S OFFICE TO G. F. BAILLAIRGE, ESQ., ENGINEER ON BEHALF OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THAT GENTLEMAN'S REPORT TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS; ALSO, THAT OF R. OKE, ESQ., (INSPECTOR OF LIGHT HOUSES,) RESPECTING THE PROPOSED LIGHT HOUSE NEAR CAPE RAY, &c., &c.

(COPY.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
31st October, 1865. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 24th inst., to the Chairman of the Board of Works,

1st,—That the Government of Newfoundland will leave the ultimate decision as to the site for the Light House, to Mr. Page, provided that either Point Enragee, Duck Island, or Channel Head, be selected, and subject to the following apportionment of cost of erection and maintenance, viz. :—

2nd—In case of the selection of Duck Island or Point Enragee, the Government of Newfoundland would be satisfied that the cost of erection and maintenance should be apportioned according to the relative amount of tonnage of the vessels passing to and from Canadian ports, and those frequenting the south western ports of Newfoundland.

3rd.—In case it should be found, on consideration, that the Canadian Authorities can agree in the opinion given by Mr. Oke, that a Light on Channel Head, if one of two in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray, would be effective for the purposes of the navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Government of Newfoundland will be prepared to defray half of the expense of the construction and maintenance of an efficient light on that headland, without reference to the number of vessels to which it may be of use.

It should be remarked, that when it was stated that a light placed at Port-au-Basques would be of little utility as respects the general navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and that a Light House at Point Enra-

Board of Works.

gee would answer the same purpose as one at Port-au-Basques, the value of the light in one position compared with another, supposing one only to be erected, was the question in view, and the equal convenience for local purposes of one at Point Enragee was stated without reference to the cost of construction or maintenance. It appears to the Executive that if the establishment of two lights be contemplated by the Canadian Government, the features of the case are materially modified and that for one of two lights in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray, Channel Head may be practically quite as eligible a point as Duck Island, while many facilities are afforded in that locality for the execution of the necessary work, and much less expense would be caused, though, of course, the cost of a first class light would be much greater than that of one which might answer mere local purposes at Channel.

Mr. Oke stated in his letter, that the cost of the construction of a suitable Light House at Duck Island would probably be from £8000 to £8500, and the maintenance of it amount to £500 per annum, while one equal to that at Dodding Head, visible at 36 miles, might be erected at Channel for £2500, of which the annual expense of maintenance would not exceed £300.

I enclose copy of Mr. Oke's report upon this matter, to the Chairman of the Board of Works, for your information.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

J. BEMISTER.

G. F. BAILLAIRGE, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

Board of Works.

(COPY.)

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. }
 24th October, 1865. }

SIR,—

When I arrived here on the 17th instant, I had the honor of submitting to you my instructions (No. 55,720) and the Order in Council (No. 76,767) from the Canadian Government, respecting the selection to be made of a site for a Light House at the South West extremity of Newfoundland.

In accordance with the views expressed, and the authority granted by the said Order in Council, I was instructed to act as Engineer on behalf of the Canadian Government, conjointly with an Engineer to be appointed by the Newfoundland Government, in order to determine which of the two sites proposed, viz., Cape Ray or Duck Island, should be adopted, and also to establish the proportion to be contributed by each Province to the cost of erecting and maintaining the proposed Light-house.

At the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor, I met Robert Oke, Esq., your Inspector of Light-houses, as the Engineer appointed to act on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland in conjunction with me.

Having fully considered the relative advantages and disadvantages, of not only the site specially referred to in my instructions (No. 55,720) viz. : Cape Ray and Duck Island, but also of the other sites named in the Order of Council, (No. 76,767) viz. : Cape Anguille and Point Enragee, we agreed on the following points :—

Firstly.—That the interests of Canada would be the most benefited by the construction of the two Light-houses already recommended by John Page, Esq., the Chief Engineer of that Province, viz. at Cape Anguille, bearing N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 17 or 18 miles from Cape Ray, and at Pointe Enragee, which bears W. N. W. from Port-au-Basque, about a league, and N. N. W. nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ league to Cape Ray—or at Duck Island about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Pointe Enragee.

Secondly.—That although a Light-house at Cape Anguille would be highly desirable for Canada, it would be of little importance to Newfoundland, because the Western-shore of the Island is chiefly occupied

Board of Works.

by French fishermen not under the control of the Newfoundland Government.

Thirdly—That in the event of only one Light-house being constructed at the S. W. extremity of Newfoundland, Cape Ray is certainly the most eligible site for inward and outward bound vessels navigating the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but quite unsuitable to the navigation along the South shore of Newfoundland.

Fourthly.—That of the two sites proposed by the Chief Engineer of Canada, eastward of Cape Ray, viz., Pointe Enragee or Duck Island, the latter is the most eligible, as regards the common interests of both Provinces.

Fifthly.—That as the above sites have already been examined and reported on by the highest authorities, there appears to be no necessity now for any further survey of the same.

Your Engineer states, however, that although the Duck Island site is the most eligible, because it is the most salient point southward, on the east side of Cape Ray, the cost of the construction and maintenance of a Light-house there will be much greater than if it was constructed further to the eastward, at a place called Channel Head or Pointe Blanche on the west side of the entrance to Port-aux-Basques for the following reasons :—

Firstly—Because the latter is at a settlement, and offers far greater advantages for access, and for obtaining labor and landing materials.

Secondly.—Because the Channel Head site being more elevated, the Light-house will be much lower, and consequently will cost less.

Thirdly.—Because a Light-house constructed on Duck Island will require three keepers, on account of its isolation from the mainland, and its remoteness from the settlements, whereas two would be sufficient at the other site.

Fourthly.—Because Capt. Orlebar, R. N., in a letter, dated October 12th, 1864, and addressed to the Hon. Hugh W. Hoyles, late Attorney General for Newfoundland, states that a Light on Channel Head would be of eminent service to the thriving settlement of Channel, and point out to strangers the locality of the excellent little Harbor of Port-aux-Basques, besides which, it would be of great service to the trade of the other British Provinces, as well as to Newfoundland.

Board of Works.

In answer thereto, I objected that I was not authorised to determine on any other site than one of those referred to by my instructions and the Order in Council,—also, that in the proposal made on 1st May, 1865, by the Newfoundland Government to his Excellency the Governor General of Canada, respecting the construction of the Light-house under consideration, as shown by the said Order in Council, it was admitted “that a light placed at Port-aux-Basques, would be of little utility as respects the general navigation of the St. Lawrence, and that a Light house on Point Enragee would answer the same purpose as one at Port-aux-Basques.”

I observed that such an admission having been already made officially and that as we had agreed that Duck Island, the place recommended by the Chief Engineer of Canada, was still preferable to Point Enragee, on account of the greater range of a light placed on the former, I would recommend the selection of that site to the Canadian Government, if it was approved by the Newfoundland Government, and that in the event of its being considered objectionable on account of expenditure, Point Enragee might be selected as the next best site, Capt. Orlebar and Mr. Page having reported favorably thereon; the latter giving a preference, however, to Duck Island.

Now, as regards the proportion to be contributed by each Province, to the cost of erecting and maintaining the proposed Light House, I have been unable, as yet, to discuss the matter, or to offer any opinion, for the want of the necessary documents showing the relative amount of tonnage of the vessels frequenting Canadian ports, and the south-western ports of Newfoundland, besides which, your Engineer informs me that he has not been authorised to consider this subject.

Having submitted the foregoing to your consideration, I now beg leave to be informed whether the Newfoundland Government will agree to the selection of the Duck Island site, or whether the site at Point Enragee would be considered preferable?

In the event of one of these sites being approved of, I beg to enquire what proportion the said Government would be willing to contribute to the cost of erecting and maintaining the proposed Light-house?

Nos. 55,720 and 76,767 having been returned to me yesterday, copies of the same are enclosed herewith, for reference.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

G. F. BAILLAIRGE.

To JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
Chairman of Board of Works.

Board of Works.

(COPY.)

LIGHT HOUSE DEPARTMENT,
25th October, 1865.

SIR,—

The Canadian Government having appointed G. F. Baillarge, Esq., on the part of that Province, to act as Engineer, conjointly with a person to be chosen by the Government of Newfoundland, in order to determine which of the two sites, Cape Ray or Duck Island, should be adopted, and also to establish the proportion to be contributed by each Province to the cost of erecting and maintaining the proposed Light House.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to entrust to me the consideration of the subject, confining myself to the recommending of such a site as would seem the most conducive to the Gulf and Newfoundland navigation, I have the honor to report thereon.

1st.—Although the Canadian and Gulf navigation would receive considerable benefit by a light placed on Cape Ray, it would be comparatively useless to Newfoundland.

2nd.—This admitted, that Duck Island is the most eligible site of the two, and is the most salient point east of Cape Ray; but as regards the interests of this Colony, it offers serious objections, both with regard to its position and in a pecuniary point of view.

3rd.—Duck Island is west of any place regarded as a settlement, one mile from the mainland, low and difficult of access, and would, to give a light a sufficient range, require a tower of not less altitude than 65 to 70 feet, would cost from £3000 to £8,500 stg., and from £500 to £550 annually to sustain an efficient Light House establishment.

4th.—The Chief Engineer, Mr. Page, in the service of the Canadian Government, in one of his reports, makes mention of Point Enragee as a desirable site, but states that a light there would, in a certain direction, be eclipsed by Duck Island. On the authority of Mr. Page, Point Enragee is but 25 feet above the level of the sea, and to give a light a sufficient range, and prevent its being eclipsed by Duck Island, the tower must have an altitude of 80 feet. This site, therefore, is opposed to the interest of this Colony, both with regard to its westerly position and expensive structure.

Board of Works.

5th.—The Government of Canada are, no doubt, desirous to give vessels navigating the Gulf the benefit of an efficient light, on their approaching the neighbourhood of Cape Ray, and bound either to or from Quebec ; but to accomplish this, by placing a light on any one particular place on that coast, is an impossibility ; and keeping this fact in view, and the admitted necessity of a second light to illuminate that part of the coast effectually, I have come to the conclusion that a light on Channel Head would effectually serve every purpose in an easterly and southerly direction, and also embrace considerable range westward.

6th.—Channel Head is 95 feet above the level of the sea, and the altitude of the Light Tower need not exceed 25 feet. The site from which a vessel can lay in safety in the harbor is not more than 150 yards distance.

A Light House, with everything complete, including apparatus, such as at Dodding Head, could be put on Channel Head for £2500. Dodding Head Light can be seen thirty-six miles ; its maintenance may be set down at £300 annually.

7th.—I annex a report of Captain Orlebar, R. N., by which it will be seen that, although a few years since that gentleman reported favorably of Point Enragee to the Canadian Government, on a more mature consideration, Channel Head is recommended.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ROBERT OKE,
Inspector Light Houses,

To JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
Chairman of Board of Works,
&c., &c., &c.

Board of Works.

(COPY.)

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
October 12, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—

In answer to your questions as to the expediency of putting a Light on the South Coast of Newfoundland, and the position I should recommend for it.

I beg to say that a Light on that coast, somewhere between the Island of St. Pierre and Cape Ray, would be of great service to the trade of the other British Provinces, as well as to Newfoundland.

And I am of opinion that as a light on Channel Head would be of eminent service to the thriving settlement of Channel, and point out to strangers the locality of the excellent little Harbor of Port-aux-Basque, I recommend, on these accounts, that the Light be located on Channel Head.

I further consider that the Light House should have but small elevation, as the land is 95 feet above high water, and that the Light should be a fixed white light, and of second rate power.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN ORLEBAR,

*Capt. R. N.,**Late in charge of Newfoundland Survey.*

The Hon. H. H. HOYLES,
Attorney General.

Capt. Orlebar, in recommending a fixed 'White Light' for Channel Head, perhaps was not aware that the Light House on the Island of St. Paul, distance 40 miles from Channel Head, is a white fixed light. Two lights of the same character and appearance should not be nearer than 100 miles to each other.

(Signed,)

R. OKE,

Inspector Light Houses.

Board of Works.

(Copy.)

2, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS,
 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W. }
 March 2nd. 1866. }

GENTLEMEN,—

Adverting to your letter of 12th October, ulto., to my reply thereto of 17th of the same month, and to your letter of 3rd January, with enclosures, and more especially to the Replies sent from the Colony to the queries which accompanied my said letter of October 17th, in order to elicit further information on various points, I beg now to send you my report on the subject of the proposed Breakwater in Portugal Cove.

I should observe, in the first place, that the plans and charts transmitted to me do not afford sufficient information to enable me to give a positive opinion as to the eligibility of the site selected, and the sufficiency of the extent of the proposed work. I could not speak positively on these points in the absence of a general chart of the Bay, with depths of water therein, as asked for, but I understand there is no such chart in existence. At the same time it should be stated that there does not appear to be any reason to doubt, from the information before me, that the site is judiciously chosen; and I can therefore, under the circumstances, only assume that the Colonial authorities are satisfied that it is the best that could be selected for the purpose. Supposing that the intended work would sufficiently shelter the anchorage in the Cove, and that vessels and Fishing craft would find it easy of ingress and egress, the site is certainly favorable both in the existence of a quarry ground immediately in the rear, and in the existence of the "Anchor" rock, which if it is shewn correctly on the plan furnished, would afford a convenient termination or "head" to the Breakwater. I should here remark that in the plan with additional soundings, sent from the Colony, and dated 28th November, 1865, the top and central portion of the Breakwater is shown as terminating on the seaward or Western side of the "Anchor" rock, in the manner indicated by the *black* dotted lines and dark color on the plan B, annexed to this report, I must, recommend the direction and termination which I have shown by red dotted lines and red color, as decidedly preferable.

With respect to the mode of construction shown on the plan and section signed by Mr. Delaney, C. E., dated May, 1865, and accompanying your letter of 12th October, ult. and referring more especially to the cross section at the foot of that document, I have to report that this form

Board of Works.

of section and mode of construction is, in my opinion, unsuitable for such a purpose, and particularly so when regard is had to the sizes of the stone produced by the quarry, as described in reply to my second query under the head G. If material of the sizes there described were used in the manner proposed, considerable disturbance would certainly take place with every heavy sea to which it might be exposed, and there would be danger, as the work advanced into deep water, and became more exposed, that a quantity of the small material would be thrown into the anchorage within. I would therefore recommend that the work be not prosecuted according to the system on which it has been commenced.

Such being my opinion as regards the method on which the work has been commenced, I have assumed it to be desired that I should state what, in my view, will be the proper mode of construction to be adopted, having regard to the conditions of the site and character of materials available, &c. It was with a view to enable me not only to report upon past proceedings, but also to form an opinion as to what (if any) changes should be made in the further prosecution of the work, that I framed the several Queries before referred to.

I have fully and carefully considered the Replies to these Queries, and the conditions under which the work will have to be executed, more especially as to the character of materials and class and cost of labor at disposal, and the expediency of introducing the smallest possible amount of skilled labor; and I would recommend that the intended Breakwater should be constructed in the manner shewn in the transverse section on the drawing marked A, annexed to this Report. By reference to that section, it will be seen that I propose to deposit a mound of rough rubble stone, to be quarried from the Hill in the rear, up to the level of 12 feet under low water of ordinary Spring Tides, and above this level, the Breakwater should be formed with massive blocks of Concrete, made from the smallest portions of the stone raised in the process of quarrying for the rubble mound, combined with the best Portland cement, such as is manufactured in this country. These blocks would be deposited promiscuously, should be about 20 to 24 tons each, and would effectually resist the action of the heaviest seas. Somewhat similar works have been constructed with success at Marseilles and Algiers, and elsewhere, and I have no hesitation in recommending the construction shown in the section for Portugal Cove.

Having regard to the danger of damage from drifting ice,—to the presence of sea worms, which destroy timber, (to provide against which would entail additional cost,) and to the other conditions, I should not, in this case, recommend the adoption of timber staging, which I have

Board of Works.

employed with satisfactory results elsewhere. But after much deliberation I am quite satisfied that the proper course to pursue in this case will be to employ a large double "Hopper" barge of peculiar construction, to be built expressly for the purpose in this country, of iron, and sent out in sections as has been done with a Barge employed at the Harbor Works, now being carried on under my directions at the Cape of Good Hope. This Barge would be so constructed that it would be available both for the discharging of the materials for the rubble mound by means of Hoppers, and for the depositing of the Concrete Blocks from Trucks conveyed upon it. The details of the Barge I need not enter upon here, it will suffice for the present to say, that I have fully satisfied myself as to the expediency of its adoption, both as regards efficiency, due expedition, and economy. Its cost, like that of all the other requisite plant, will be included in the estimated expense of the work which I shall state presently, and working drawings and specification for its construction, would, of course, be prepared in the usual manner, when the proper time arrived.

With respect to the expense of construction, I have carefully estimated this, and find that, according to the depths of water shown on the drawings, and allowing for the supply of the requisite plant and materials from this country, and freight on same, as also for Engineer's superintendence and contingencies, the cost would amount to £35,350.

With reference to the time which the work would probably take for its completion, I have kept this question in view in framing my estimate of the plant required, and the expense to be incurred, and I have come to the conclusion that the work might be completed in three years, and that for the first year, when the expenditure would of necessity be heaviest, on account of providing plant, &c., the sum required would, as nearly as can be estimated, be

	£20,000
For the second year.....	10,000
For the third year.....	5,350

The work might be completed in two years, but to accomplish this, an additional outlay of, from £3,000 to £5,000 would be required for extra plant.

As to the sending of "general directions" for the work, it would be scarcely possible to give such directions as would be of any practical value, unless by framing specifications and detailed drawings for the execution of the work, and it is presumed that such was not intended at

Board of Works.

this stage, and it would not be expedient until it were finally decided to proceed with the work.

Should the Legislature now decide on carrying out the Breakwater, the services of a competent person to act as President, or superintending Engineer of the work in the Colony may probably be secured for a salary of £300 per annum ; but it is very questionable whether an Engineer fully competent to direct the work in all its stages can be found, who would be willing to go to the Colony and devote his attention to it at a sum which would be warranted under the circumstances. It would, therefore, seem to be most expedient to adopt the course usual in such cases, viz., for a resident Engineer to be sent out to carry on the work according to specifications and drawings prepared by an Engineer-in-Chief in this country, and under directions furnished by him, from time to time, as the work proceeds.

Having reported upon the several points submitted to me, I beg to return herewith the several documents received from you, viz. :

1. Plan on cloth, received with yours of 12th October, ulto.
2. Replies to Queries, received with yours of 3rd January, ulto.
3. Tracing Do. Do. Do.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

JNO. COODE.

To the Crown Agents for the Colonies,

Board of Works.

**REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,
FOR THE YEAR, 1865.**

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,
January 1st, 1866.

SIR,—

In presenting my Report of this Institution, for the past year, I beg leave to state, that on 31st December, 1865, there were 63 patients under treatment. There were admitted, during said year, 381. Of this number there were discharged cured, 309 and 72 deaths,—33 of these were admitted in a dying state.

The Tabular Report will indicate all the additional particulars.

Regarding the improvements, alterations and additions, recommended in my last, and former Reports, namely, Ice and Meat Houses, Vegetable Houses, Bath Room, New Windows, and repairs of others; Painting, inside and out; Water closet, for use of household; Bedsteads for attic wards, in new wing; fitting up of old attic; Gas-lamps, &c., &c., have not been yet attended to, although urgently required.

I may here make special mention of the injurious effects to the health of the nurses and household, whose sleeping apartments are in the basement story, on account of vegetables for the use of Hospital being stored in close proximity, which have a most contaminating influence on the atmosphere.

I would also urge upon the Board, the necessity of immediately procuring 14 or more new iron bedsteads, with canvas bottoms, to replace a number which, I believe, were sent to Hospital during the time of cholera, and which are altogether unsuited for patients, as they superinduce bed-sores, in defiance of the utmost care in nursing.

The front and western fences are in a dilapidated condition, and will require the attention of the Board in the spring.

The Drain, recommended in a former report, has been partly finished, but as it does not yet communicate with the cistern, the water-closet in western end of the building cannot be used.

A considerable portion of the plastered ceiling has fallen, in two of the wards, owing to leakages mentioned in former reports.

Board of Works.

In May last, his Excellency the Governor appointed a Commission, consisting of myself, Drs. Stabb, Crowdy, and H. Shea, that "a strict investigation should be made into the sanitary condition of the Hospital, as a place of residence for the officers and attendants thereof, and for the due treatment of patients admitted therein, with the view of supplying a remedy, if found to be required; and also in relation to the erection of a Fever Hospital in some suitable locality, for the reception of seamen and others suffering from fever, and other infectious diseases."

The Commission held several meetings at the Hospital, and made diligent enquiries and investigation into matters aforesaid, and reported thereon to his Excellency the Governor and Council, to which Report I would draw the attention of the Board.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MCKEN, M. D.,

Surgeon and Superintendent.

To JOHN H. WARREN, Esq., M. H. A.,
Chairman of Board of Works,
&c., &c., &c.

Board of Works.

TABULAR REPORT OF THE ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,

	Fever.	Small Pox.	Pulmonary and Brouchitis.	Diphtheria.	Disease of Head and Spinal Cord.	Rheumatism.	Disease of Stomach, Bowels and Liver.	Disease of Kidney and Bladder.	Erysipelas.
January	8	.....	5	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....
February.....	39	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1
March	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1
April.....	37	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
May	11	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5	2	1
June.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	...
July	2	...	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....
August .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	6	3	.....
September	1	.....	4	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....
October	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1
November.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....
December.....	32	.....	1	.....	1	3	4	1	.....
Total..	166		16	2	9	25	32	14	4

Poor Commissioners, 409; Fishery Act, 8; Mercantile Marine, 22;

Board of Works:

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1865.

Ophthalmia.	Scrofula.	Abscess.	Ulcers.	Frost-burn.	Cancer and Malignant Diseases.	Accidents.	Debility, Old Age, &c.	Disease of Testicles.	Veneral Disease.	Operations.	Delirium Tremens.
2	.....	2	3	.....	1	3	1	.....	5	2	
.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	
1	1	4	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	2	1	
1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	3	
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2		
2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2		
.....	.....	2	5	.....	4	3	5	2	2	4	1
.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	2	
1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	2	.....	5	3	
.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	1	
7	8	12	40	5	8	21	22	4	29	19	1

Board of Trade, 5.

Board of Works.

NUMBERS FROM THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

Saint John's	406
Ferryland	5
Conception Bay.....	19
St. Marys and Placentia	3
Burin	1
La Poile.....	1
Bonavista	2
Trinity	1
Fogo.....	5
Fortune Bay	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	444
	<hr/>
Discharged	309
Died.....	72
Under treatment on the 31st December, 1865	63
	<hr/>
	444
	<hr/>
Number of Males	291
" Females.....	153
	<hr/>
	444
	<hr/>
Operations.....	19
Admitted in a dying condition.....	33
	<hr/>

Board of Works.

RETURN OF DOMESTICS IN ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1865, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE NAMES AND WAGES.

John Prowse	Keeper	£80	13	4	Cy. per annum.
Agnes Cowan	Matron	34	12	0	“
Hannah Murphy	Sub-Matron	18	0	0	“
Bridget Connell	Nurse	14	“	“	“
Kate Pearce	“	14	“	“	“
Johanna Ashman	“	14	“	“	“
Kate Beckett	“	14	“	“	“
Ellen Murphy	1st Cook	15	“	“	“
Bridget Hally	2nd “	15	“	“	“
Winiford Brine	1st Washerwoman	14	“	“	“
Ellen Foran	2nd “	14	“	“	“
John Adams	Messenger & Barber.	30	“	“	“
		£	277	5	4
					“

THOMAS MCKEN, M. D.,

*Surgeon and Superintendent,
St. John's Hospital.*

Board of Works.

REPORT OF A MEDICAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE SANITARY STATE OF THE ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE, &c., ALSO AS TO THE NECESSITY FOR ERECTION OF A BUILDING FOR THE RECEPTION OF INFECTIOUS CASES, &c., &c.

A. MUSGRAVE,
(L. S.)

*By His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esq.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in
and over the Island of Newfoundland,
&c., &c.*

WHEREAS it hath been represented to me that the building known and used as the St. John's Hospital, is not in a satisfactory state as respects its sanitary condition, as a place of residence for the officers and attendants thereof, or the due treatment of patients admitted therein; and it is highly desirable that a strict investigation should be made into the circumstances of the case, with the view of supplying a remedy, if found to be required, for the evils complained of; And whereas it hath further been represented to me, that a building of moderate dimensions is needed in some suitable locality in St. John's, for the reception of seamen and others suffering from fever and other infectious diseases, I, the Governor, do therefore, by the advice of my Council, appoint you, Thomas McKen, Henry Hunt Stabb, Charles Crowdy, and Henry Shea, to be Commissioners for making diligent enquiry into the matters aforesaid, and to report to me fully thereon, with such recommendation as your experience may suggest.

Given, &c., the 9th May, 1865.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed,)

J. BEMISTER.

Board of Works.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
June 3rd, 1865. }

SIR,—

We have the honor to report that in conformity with the instructions contained in the Commission issued to us, we have visited the St. John's Hospital, and carefully examined its condition as a residence for the staff of officials, and as a place of Medical treatment for the sick.

The site of the hospital is everything that could be desired in elevation above the sea level, (the floor of the ground story being about 45 feet above low water mark, at a distance of 300 feet,) in aspect, isolation from dwelling houses, and proximity to the town. It has also the advantage of being close to a main road for the better conveyance of patients and of supplies.

The Hospital consists of a main building (of two stories and a basement) with a southern aspect, divided by a wide Hall into two wings, (East and West), and a Northern Wing extending at right angles from the Eastern portion of the building. The first and second stories of the former are inhabited by the general sick, those of the latter are used, when necessary, solely for cases of fever, small pox, &c.

The sick wards of the Western wing are as convenient in size as is practicable in so ill designed a building, and are not so deficient in light as the other wards. Those of the Eastern wing are small, ill-lighted rooms, quite unfit for the purposes of a Hospital, with the exception of Ward No. 1, on the ground floor, which is of tolerable size, but very ill-lighted and gloomy.

The wards of the Northern wing are, as a rule, small, ill-lighted rooms, unfit for the sick.

The basement story of the main building, used for kitchens, store-rooms, vegetable and coal cellars, the Apothecary's and nurses' sleeping apartments, and Physician's consulting room, is underground, damp and replete with foul air, especially in the portion beneath the Eastern wing. It ought, therefore, to be immediately abandoned, as a dwelling place, with the exception of the kitchen; and in the event of any delay in the erection of a new Hospital, further measures will be necessary to prevent the foul air generated in this part of the building from diffusing itself through the whole Hospital.

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As the abandonment of the basement story will involve the loss of the nurses' sleeping apartments, we would suggest that the remainder of Ward No. 1, (already divided to provide apartments for the matron,) might be appropriated for that purpose. For the storage of vegetables, &c., now in the basement, a fitting place should be provided wholly detached from the Hospital, and this might be erected at once in such a situation as to meet the requirements of any future building.

We further beg leave to draw your attention to the general condition of the Hospital with regard to the follow heads :—

1.—**VENTILATION.** This important element of health for the sick, cannot be said, in a scientific sense, to exist at all in the Hospital. There has indeed been an attempt at ventilation in the Northern wing, which has never succeeded, from the curious fact, that whilst there exists an apparatus for the exit of foul air, no provision has been made for the admittance of pure air to replace it. Throughout the Hospital, and especially in the sick wards, stagnant, impure air is evident to the senses even by day, when many doors and windows are open; at night, therefore, the air of the sick wards must inevitably be very offensive and unhealthy.

2.—**WATER SUPPLY.** This appears to be sufficient, if made use of, which it is not, and cannot be, until branch pipes are distributed from the main, for the various services required.

3.—**CUBIC SPACE FOR EACH PATIENT.** This is insufficient throughout the Hospital, and in several wards does not amount to more than one-half of the healthy standard. It is greatest in the Northern wing. It must be borne in mind that from the tendency of heated air to ascend, and its limited lateral diffusion—the want of height in the wards renders the amount of air available for each patient much less even in reality than the cubical contents, deficient as they are, would appear to provide.

The ceilings of the wards are, for the most part, only $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height; the highest are only 9 feet. The minimum height of the wards of a Hospital as it should be, is 12 feet.

4.—**HEATING WARDS.** This is effected by means of close stoves standing out from the walls, a most objectionable mode. The Medical Superintendent States that the wards were exceedingly cold in winter, until these stoves were made use of; but he fully admits their unhealthiness, and they would be unnecessary in a properly constructed Building.

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5.—LIGHT IN WARDS. The Wards generally are gloomy and cheerless, from deficiency of light.

6.—WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS. These are altogether wanting in the building, those which did exist having been closed up as intolerable nuisances.

7.—BATHS AND LAVATORIES. There are no fixed baths or lavatories, and no ready means for bathing patients of any kind. There is no laundry, and no provision for the separate washing and purifying of infected clothing. We would also observe that the Wash House is of too easy access for idlers and convalescent patients.

Outside of the building there are water closets erected, communicating with a cesspool, which latter ought to be immediately emptied and destroyed. These water closets can easily be made to communicate with the main drain, and can be conveniently supplied with a sufficient stream of water to carry off all impurities or offensive odours.

The ash and refuse house is in dangerous proximity to the Hospital.

It is evident, from the foregoing statements, that the present hospital is unhealthy, and therefore unfit for a residence for the staff of nurses, &c., and is still less adapted for the reception and treatment of the sick. It is also, as we have shown, deficient in many of the requisites for a proper Hospital, and wholly wanting in some of the most essential.

We are asked to suggest a remedy for this, and to say whether it would be advisable to erect a building for the reception of fever patients.

To these questions we respectfully reply that we do not believe it to be wise or even practicable to attempt to improve the present Hospital in a satisfactory manner; we think that any such attempt would only result in a useless outlay of money. Moreover, we by no means recommend that a Fever Hospital be built,—patients laboring under fever, or other infectious or contagious diseases, being best accommodated in a general hospital properly constructed.

We are consequently of opinion that a new general hospital is imperatively required; and as the present site is probably the best that can be procured, we would suggest that the western wing, being the oldest part of the building, might be removed, so as to allow a portion of any new building being erected, whilst accommodation might be provided, in the meantime, for a certain number of patients in the other parts of the pre-

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sent hospital, so as to obviate the necessity for the removal of the establishment elsewhere.

The Medical Superintendent informs us that of the whole number of nurses attacked by fever, from time to time, about 50 per cent. have died—a fearful rate of mortality, and to be attributed, without doubt, in a great measure to the impure atmosphere of the Hospital, and especially to the vitiated air of the apartments in which they have been obliged to sleep. He further states that cases of disease, which, upon their first examination, appear to be of a mild and curable type, frequently become aggravated by residence in the Hospital, disappointing his prognosis, and resisting his treatment. This statement is corroborated by other Medical men who have had cases under their care in the Hospital.

It does not seem possible to add an argument to such statements as these against the present condition of the St. John's Hospital.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS MCKEN, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent St. John's Hospital.
HENRY H. STABB, M.D.
CHARLES CROWDY, Surgeon.
HENRY SHEA, Surgeon.

To the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, &c., &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
20th June, 1865. }

SIR,—

Herewith I beg to hand you a copy of the Report of the Commission of the General Hospital, to which, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, your attention is called, that the evils therein noticed, which are easily removeable, be immediately attended to, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings be instructed to furnish the Governor (through the Board of Works), with specifications necessary to obtain plans for a new hospital from England.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq., &c., &c.

Board of Works.

**REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT LUNATIC
ASYLUM, FOR 1865.**

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
31st December, 1865.

During the year 1865, the long foreseen result of over-crowding the wards of this Institution, took place. Several cases were removed to the Hospital and Poor House, to make room for recently insane persons, notwithstanding which arrangement, several insane were refused admittance into the Asylum, of necessity, and were sent to the Poor-house for treatment.

Thus has been taken the second great step backwards, by sending the Insane to any other place than a special Asylum for treatment. The first having been the over-crowding of the Wards to such an extent as to interfere seriously with the curative means employed.

At the present moment, even, the lower Male wards has twice the number of patients in it, by day, for which there exists adequate space and healthy breathing room, and the same may be said, in a minor degree, of the lower Female ward. On the Female side of the house, moreover, there is no ward yet provided for the excited and noisy patients, who, as I have stated in former Reports, disturb and harass all the rest.

It is universally known that the Government and Legislature have been always ready to provide for the Insane, according to the means at their disposal; but as year after year passes away, and the ever recurring reply to applications for more accommodation in the Asylum, of "no public funds" meets the ear and dissipates every hope—is it not our duty in the face of this fact, on the one hand, and annually increasing numbers of the Insane on other—to provide special funds for so special a purpose.

I overstep my province if I dilate, as I would willingly do, upon this obligation; but it certainly falls within my sphere of duty to proclaim aloud, at this time, the pressing wants of the insane of this Island, as I have done, periodically, for the past twenty years, to deprecate the retrograde steps we have lately taken, and to urge a better course for the future.

The effect of over-crowding an Asylum, is to increase the number of permanent insane, by diminishing the means of curative treatment, and

Board of Works.

the effect of providing for the insane in a Poor-house, is to deprive them of reasonable prospect of cure, or to consign them to their graves, for want of that treatment which they can obtain only in a special Asylum.

Shall the depressed state of the public funds of the Colony be allowed to produce such effects as these? or will not rather, the public voice desire even a special tax to obviate such results?

I respectfully submit, that as though the awful visitation of insanity is so acutely felt in families suffering from it, and that such visitations have been experienced in every District of the Island—that as in each successive year, persons of the upper classes seek admission for their insane relatives into this Asylum (for the insane poor,) because it is the only fitting place provided for the treatment of insanity, and however unsuitable the Institution may be for those accustomed to the refinements of life—yet their admission is eagerly sought. All classes are interested in maintaining the advantages presented by the Asylum, and sufficient accommodation therein for all applicants; and consequently all classes would cheerfully pay the tax towards the enlargement of the buildings, without which the numbers admitted must annually decrease in the ratio that the permanent residents surely increase. Thus the numbers admitted in 1865 and in 1864, are respectively 26 and 40; yet all were admitted in the past year for whom there was accommodation, even after removing some cases to the poor house. The number of patients admitted in 1865 as above stated, (26) is of course much less than for many years past—of these 19 were dismissed and 2 remained, cured, but awaiting removal by their friends, who reside at a considerable distance from St. John's. The whole number under treatment in 1865 was 133; four of these were removed to the hospital or poor-house—9 died, and 101 remain.

The small amount of land under cultivation has afforded beneficial occupation to a number of male and female patients, and the crops of hay and potatoes have been above the average. A considerable portion of the land has been well fenced, and the female airing ground surrounded by a substantial wooden fence. Twelve thousand of firewood, consumed by the steam boiler, was sawn up by the male patients, affording constant employment to those who are unfit or unable to do anything else.

The female patients, under the Seamstress, have made and repaired a large quantity of clothing, a list of which is appended.

The health of the inmates, generally, has been satisfactory, upon the whole, but has suffered, in a certain degree, from the unhealthy atmos-

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phere engendered by excessive crowding in the day-rooms. One most virulent and fatal case of Diphtheria occurred, but by stringent hygienic precautions, this terrible disease was confined to this single case. The Asylum has benefitted, as usual, by the ministrations of the Revds. Charles Medley and William Walsh—still unremunerated.

The gifts to the patients are comprised in files of the *Illustrated News*, from the Hon. N. Stabb; of the *London Times*, from W. Sparks, Esq., of London, and, in the weekly issues of the *St. John's Times*, from its Editor,—to all of whom our best thanks are offered.

Board of Works.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

DISEASES OF 26 PATIENTS, ADMITTED IN 1865.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania.....	10	4	14
Melancholia.....	6	4	10
Dementia	2	.....	2
	18	8	26

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 9 CASES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Old Age and Dementia	1	.....	1
Organic Disease of Brain.....	3	1	4
Dementia and Atrophy.....	1	.....	1
General Paralysis.....	1	.....	1
Pthisis.....	.....	1	1
Diphtheria	1	.....	1
	7	2	9

NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining, Jan. 1	59	48	107
Admitted	18	8	26
Dismissed	14	9	23
Died	7	2	9
Remaining, Dec. 31.....	55	46	101

Board of Works.

CLOTHING MADE AND REPAIRED, IN 1865.

	MADE.	REPAIRED.
Cloth Jackets.....	12	208
“ Trousers	40	
Canvas Jackets.....	10	92
“ Trousers	40	278
“ Frocks	10	18
Sleeve Vests	14	42
Woollen Drawers	84	324
Regatta Shirts.....	160	360
Flannel Do.	24	64
Cloth Caps.....	68	
Stockings, knitted,—pairs	127	720
Woollen Cuffs do.	7	
“ Buskins do.	7	
Women's Dresses.....	50	180
“ Serge Petticoats	72	67
“ Chemises	96	252
“ Night Gowns	26	64
“ Muslin Caps.....	60	50
“ Aprons	56	60
“ Sun Bonnets.....	16	
Table Cloths.....	12	12
Towels.....	37	
Sheets	106	182
Pillow Slips.....	236	120
Bed Sacks.....	36	
Rollers.....	9	14
Quilts	2	109
Blankets		94
Pudding Cloths.....	4	
Ironing do.	3	
Handkerchief—hemmed	12	

Respectfully submitted by

HENRY H. STABB, M. D.,

Physician Superintendent.

Board of Works.

GAOL REPORT, ST. JOHN'S, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

HER MAJESTY'S GAOL, ST. JOHN'S, }
January 15th, 1866. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the following Report for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

On the Gaol Recrd for that period there have been entered, as they were received, consecutively, from day to day, the names of 144 prisoners. Of this number 58 had been in gaol before. The following table will show how often :—

No. 1.

Number of times	Twice.		3 times.		4 times.		5 times.		6 times.		7 times.		9 times.		13 times.		Total.
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Prisoners	21	3	5	2	13		5		4		1		2		1		158

For the one year alone, 13 of these have each been in gaol twice, one thrice, and one four times ; all of which, however, are included in the Table, so that only 126 individuals have really been imprisoned ; yet as their offences have always differed in character, at every time of their being committed, they must, in calculating the number and class of their several crimes, be taken consecutively as they were entered, as so many separate persons.

At the commencement of the year, there were 18 prisoners remaining, who had been committed in 1864, but whose terms of imprisonment ran beyond the close of that year. Of these, one had been in gaol twice, one three times, two five times, one eleven times, and one 30 times. This last, a female, and since then brought to an untimely death. When these are taken into account, the whole number in prison for the year would amount to 162.

Board of Works.

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS, AND DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.—TABLE No. 2.

CHARGED WITH, OR COMMITTED FOR.	MALE.		FEMALE.		Totals.
	Adults.	Under 20 years.	Adults.	Under 20 years.	
Infantacide			1		1
Shooting at and Wounding	2				2
Stabbing and "	2				2
Forgery	2				2
Burglary	7				7
Aggravated Assault	1				1
Attempted Arson		1			1
Larceny	20	12	2		34
Receiving Stolen Goods			1		1
False Swearing in Bastardy cases			2		2
Assault and Battery	22	7	2	1	32
Drunk and Disorderly	13	14	4		31
Keeping a house of Ill-fame			1		1
Disorderly conduct	1	2	6	2	11
Bastardy	2				2
Breach of Agreement	2				2
Deserters and neglect of duty (seamen)	11	1			12
Debtors	18				18
Totals	103	37	19	3	162

Board of Works.

On the Gaol Register there are but two Religious Denominations recognised, and every prisoner is placed under the one or the other of those heads, according to his or her own statement. Their respective numbers are as follows :

TABLE No. 3.

	Natives.		English.		Irish.		Scotch.		Other Countries.		
	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.	
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Debtors	5	5	3		4		1				
Others	9	74	11	15	3		14	5	2	1	2
Totals	14	79	14	15	3		18	5	3	1	2

PERIODS OF IMPRISONMENT.—TABLE No. 4.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
14 days and under	19	6	25
28 Ditto	19	3	22
1 Calendar Month and under	21	2	23
2 Ditto	26	3	29
3 Ditto	4	1	5
4 Ditto	1		1
5 Ditto	1		1
6 Ditto	6	2	8
9 Ditto	1		1
12 Ditto	2		2
15 Ditto	2		2
7 Years' Banishment	2		2
Commitment informal (from an Outport)	1		1
Not Guilty	2	1	3
Bill ignored by the Grand Jury		1	1
Sureties given for trial	1		1
Discharged without trial	14	3	17
Debtors	18		18
	140	23	163

Board of Works.

TABLE No. 5.—SHEWING THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES.

Natives.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Welsh.	B. N. A. Provinces.	Belgians.	Swedes.	United States.	Western Islands.					
St. John's.	Outports														
M.	F.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
58	4	35	11	17	18	5	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	162

There are three scales of Dietry, varying according to the character of the offence, and the length of the respective terms of imprisonment. The highest (8d. per diem) is for debtors and prisoners before conviction. The next, for prisoners whose sentences exceed two calendar months, (6 1-4d.) and the lowest, 4³/₄d. The weekly average for the year, sick expenses included, being about 3s. 11d.

The whole cost for Prison diet for the year, was as follows:—

Quarter ending March,.....	£47 11 10
Ditto June.....	51 3 2
Ditto September.....	32 4 7
Ditto December.....	43 10 11
	£174 10 6

With very few exceptions, the prisoners, while in gaol, improve both in health and appearance, and are in much better condition when discharged than when first committed.

As a general rule, prisoners never pay any gaol fee; and although they frequently state that they are not without money, especially at the termination of the fishing season, yet none of it is found with them when brought to the gaol. Should any be found upon their persons when apprehended, they say that it is taken from them by the Police at the Lock-up. During the year fees were received for eleven seamen, (who had either deserted their service or neglected their duty,) to the amount of \$12.60, and for their board and lodging, while in gaol, \$9.48. These fees are paid by their masters or owners, only when the seamen return to their duty, not otherwise. The Keeper has not the power of enforcing the payment of those fees, and neither do the Magistrates consider that they have the power.

Board of Works.

TABLE No. 6.

Month.	Greatest number.	Daily Average.	Month.	Greatest number.	Daily Average.
January....	18	16½	July.....	15	12¾
February ..	27	22¼	August....	18	12 3-7
March	25	21 4-7	September .	16	13 4-7
April	32	24 1-7	October ...	19	17
May	22	17¾	November..	29	21½
June.....	16	14 1-10	December...	21	17 1-10

The greatest number of prisoners are generally in March and April, and in October and November, and this year has not been an exception to the general rule.

The prisoners, from day to day, are engaged in one or more of the following ways:—picking oakum, making mats, pumping water to the cistern, fetching coals from the cellar for daily use, cutting and cleaving wood, or keeping the prison and apartments clean.

Throughout the past summer, weather permitting, they were employed outside on the ground, levelling and otherwise improving it, or in breaking stones. One of the two officers whose business it is to superintend the prisoners when so employed, has also to attend to all the visitors to the prison and the prisoners, friends of debtors included, who demand a great deal of attendance, and besides this, has to attend and answer all calls at the gate. This being so, it necessarily happens that the laboring prisoners are left to the care of only one officer; although very frequently there are fifteen or more of these ruffians, with their working implements in their hands, which, for mischievous purposes, they could use at any time, and, if so disposed, with fatal effects.

From the 16th January, when the gate regulations first came into operation, up to the 31st December, the calls to the gate were 16,100—

Board of Works.

averaging 46 daily; and the number of individuals of every class and character passing daily in and out, 37,450—the daily average being 107; so that attending to the inner gate, (for it is to this gate alone that these remarks at present apply,) is of itself quite sufficient duty for one man; and especially so, as it is at such a distance from parts of the premises where prisoners may be employed, as well as from the prison itself.

The stockade fence around the premises is of essential advantage, inasmuch as without it no labor whatever could be performed by the prisoners outside the walls of the building. But the outer gate at the entrance should be in charge of some efficient person, a woman or a child is not sufficient for the duty, and yet it is to such the care of the outer gate is left. The rules relating to the proper management and securing of this gate have been considered impracticable by those now in charge of it, and have been for a length of time treated by them as a dead letter. Any person whatever can, from the time of its being opened in the morning, until its closing at night, (10 p.m.) pass in and out through the gate without the least supervision.

A supply of excellent water, sufficient for all ordinary purposes, is obtained within the building; but in case of fire it could not, to any extent, be made available, nor would it be at all adequate to such an emergency. The whole structure (the outer walls excepted) being of inflammable material, it is absolutely essential to its safety (and not less so of the inmates, prisoners included,) in such a case, that an additional supply should be obtained. This will be seen to be the more needful, when it is known that in cold weather, and all through the winter especially, four of the fires necessary to keep the building heated, are accessible to, and necessarily under the control of the prisoners, some of them well known to be of the most reckless character. If instead of with stoves, the Gaol was heated with hot air, the danger would not be so great, but even so, the additional supply of water would be absolutely necessary.

After the first excitement (consequent on finding themselves actually in gaol) has subsided, many of the prisoners express a desire for books, and would gladly avail themselves of instruction; and with my very limited time, and the means at my command, this desire I have endeavored to meet; the result of which has been, that several throughout the year have learned to read, and seven also to write, one of them to write well, although quite ignorant even of the alphabet when first committed; his term in gaol was six months. Want of time and proper accommodation alone, has prevented any effort beyond the mere attempt at imparting a knowledge of mere arithmetic. If some steady, confidential per-

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son, qualified to teach, could be obtained, it would be quite an acquisition to this Institution.

The Ladies of the Order of Mercy have, through the year, paid weekly visits to those prisoners who professed to be of the Roman Catholic faith; their clergy also calling on them as occasion may require; and those who professed Protestantism received like attention from their respective pastors and teachers. But this Prison being so constructed as to afford, both by day and by night, so far as conversation is concerned, unrestricted communication, and there being no suitable accommodation for the exercise of proper discipline, both causes combined, have the effect of almost wholly neutralizing all attempts at bringing about a reformation in the life and character, which is and should be the primary object to be kept in view in the imprisonment of those persons, who, in general, are of so low a standard both in education and morals.

In addition to the infliction of imprisonment and hard labour, four of the sentences included stripes. The first of those prisoners so whipped, which was on the 16th May last, has since then been in gaol twice, and is but 17 years old. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting any person, for any consideration whatever, to undertake this unpleasant duty, amounting almost to an impossibility. The only two who could be so induced, have, through fear of consequences from those without, altogether (so it appears) declined to act again, although, when so employed, thoroughly disguised. And here permit me most respectfully to submit, that this part of judicial punishment should be carried into effect either by the Sheriff, who is, and always has been ex-officio, the executive officer of the law; or else by the Police, whose strength, resources and appliances for the carrying into effect such a sentence, are ample, while the Gaoler's are not. Moreover, his especial duties, (as required by the Gaol Rules and Regulations, framed by competent authority, under the Colonial Act, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 7, and which have been in operation for years), lie wholly within the Gaol, as the following extract therefrom will show:—

“The Keeper shall employ his time in the Gaol, and when not necessarily engaged in superintending the affairs of the Prison, and overlooking the other officers, it is his duty to remain during the regular hours of the day in the Keeper's office, so that he may be conveniently accessible to those having business with him, and readily found in any case of emergency.”

This rule does not recognise the discharge of any of the Keeper's duties whatever, outside the precincts of the Prison. And I would most respectfully request that the Honorable the Legislature and the Govern-

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ment would therefore relieve me from the very embarrassing predicament, in which the Whipping Act places me—the Rules and Regulations hitherto governing me and by which I am bound, rendering it impossible for me to recognise the requirements of this latter Act as my legitimate duty.

Two deaths have occurred in the Gaol during the year—the first that of Mr. Azariah Parsons, and the second that of a man named Joseph Dodd. The former, a Debtor, was brought from Placentia by Mr. Stephenson, Sheriff of the Southern District. He was lodged in the Debtors' Ward on the 9th July, and expired on the 14th. The latter, Joseph Dodd, was brought by the Police on the 18th December, in a state of exhaustion, and died on the following day. Inquests were held in both cases, and verdicts returned in keeping with the facts.

It but remains for me to add, that a Bell sufficiently large to give an alarm in case of fire, is very necessary, either on the roof of, or somewhere near this building.

In conclusion, if I may be permitted, without incurring the charge of presumption, and after a period of twenty-two years of actual experience of prisoners and prison life—twelve years previous thereto being also much of the same character—I would offer it as my humble but decided opinion, that a regular system of varied labor, established under certain regulations, with the power and appliances requisite to enforce the observance of those regulations, accompanied with kind and judicious treatment, and daily mental and moral instruction, would, in this country, produce a more decided and beneficial effect on depraved characters, than the exposure of the person accompanied with stripes can or ever will effect.

Most respectfully submitted,

RICHARD BRACE,

Gaoler.

HON. JOHN BEMISTRE,
Colonial Secretary,

Board of Works.

ADDITIONAL TABLE,

Shewing the greatest number of Prisoners in Gaol, and the daily average in each and every month for six years—the average for each year, and for the whole time.

Months.	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Greatest number.	Daily average.	Greatest number.	Daily average.	Greatest number.	Daily average.	Greatest number.	Daily average.	Greatest number.	Daily average.	Greatest number.	Daily average.
January	12	9½	15	11	31	23	33	28	23	20	18	16
February	8	5 5-7	15	12	25	15	32	22	22	17	27	22
March	17	11	18	12	23	15	15	13	18	14	25	22
April	23	18	23	20	29	23	14	9	23	19	32	24
May	22	18	37	30	36	31	16	14	25	18	22	18
June.....	18	12	38	26	21	16	21	14	21	12	16	14
July	12	8	28	23	18	15	19	13	15	9	15	13
August.....	11	5	32	25	25	16	21	10	22	15	18	12
September	18	13	32	25	23	14	23	15	18	15	16	14
October	31	23	42	33	32	24	23	18	17	14	19	17
November.....	28	19	50	41	20	15	22	16	24	18	29	21
December.....	17	14	55	40	32	24	15	12	44	23	21	17
Yearly average ..	13		24 5-6	19¼		15½		16 1-6		19 1-6		

Daily average for the whole period, 18.

Board of Works.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS IN POOR ASYLUM ~~OF~~ MONTH FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1865, AND THE NUMBER ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, AND TO HOSPITAL, SICK LIST, ABSCONDED, AND DECEASED.

Number of paupers per month, for 1865.	Admitted.	Discharged.	To Hospital.	Sick List.	Absconded.	Deceased.	No. per Month.
January	12	...	1	53	2	1	139
February	10	....	2	54	2	2	142
March	3	....	....	54	3	1	138
April.....	1	....	2	54	2	2	136
May	6	3	3	54	9	2	130
June.....	9	3	5	57	2	1	128
July	4	....	1	60	....	4	122
August.....	3	....	3	60	1	3	121
September	7	...	5	60	2	1	120
October.....	11	1	2	62	....	3	123
November.....	6	3	1	62	1	3	123
December	8	....	4	62	1	4	123

JOHN DOWNEY.

Reports.

LETTER FROM J. S. HAYWARD, ESQ., ON ST. GEORGE'S BAY.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
30th December, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your directions, I proceeded to Bay St. George, and arrived at Sandy Point, the principal settlement in that locality, on the 17th July last, and immediately communicated with Messrs. LeGrandais, McKay, Messervey, and Thomas, the gentlemen named in your instructions, and acquainted them that I was prepared to take their depositions and those of any others, and if possible to arrest the persons who had entered their premises and plundered their property.

Messrs. LeGrandais, Thomas, and McKay, informed me that they could not make any deposition, or bring sufficient evidence to convict the parties who had broken open and plundered their stores; consequently, I could do nothing to arrest the offenders.

Mr. LeGrandais subsequently made an affidavit respecting the cutting away of the rigging, &c., of the schooner *Helmina*. I proceeded to Flat Bay with that gentleman, and saw John Webb, the person named in the deposition, who admitted that he had the table and one or two pieces of earthenware belonging to the *Helmina*, and said that he would restore them to Mr. LeGrandais when he desired it, and stated that he had taken them off the ice, and that he had not been on board the *Helmina* at any time, and that the articles were of so little value that they were scarcely worth removing.

I informed him that as the stolen property was in his possession, he was liable to be prosecuted, and that the Government were determined that the law should be obeyed, notwithstanding the distance from the seat of Government.

On the 23rd of July, Mr. LeGrandais informed me that a person named Henry Young, residing at Fishell Bay, distant about 15 miles, could give some information respecting the rigging of the schooner. I immediately issued a summons for that person to appear to give such information as he was in possession of. Young at first refused to appear; but when he found I was determined to find him, he came on the evening of the 25th July, and made a deposition, copy of which is annexed.

I was informed that Francis King, the person alluded to in the deposition of Henry Young, intended to evade my arresting him by going

Reports.

into the woods until I sailed, and as he lives some 18 miles from Sandy Point, both Mr. Grandais and I thought it useless to attempt it unless I remained some days longer, which I could not afford to do, having been there 8 days.

I have also the honor to annex copies of depositions which were made to me, complaining of trespass on property, and to observe that if I remained there a longer period, complaints of various kinds would continue to be made.

As regards the depositions of George Sheppard and William Sheppard, I beg to state that I went to see the disputed land. There is no fence on any of it, it being a sandy beach on which they cut wild grass; neither party has any grant or title, merely occupancy for a number of years; and as Duncan McLellan and William Sheppard had used violence, I bound each of them over to keep the peace for 12 months, and Duncan McLellan promised to desist from cutting the grass in future.

Lawrence Medore having made a deposition that the Barrachoix Brook had been weired up, I went to that place, and found that such had been the case, but Philip Denis, who weired the brook, hearing that I intended to go there on the morning of the 25th July, took down the weirs and complied with the Act. I read to him the Section, and told him his nets were liable to seizure, and that he had incurred a penalty; he replied that he was not aware that there was any Act to that effect.

I was also informed that every river and brook in that locality had been weired for several seasons; complaints were also made of the spearing of salmon.

John Michael, a letter carrier, made a complaint that he had missed a letter, or package of letters, given to him by Mr. LeGrandais, to be taken to Channel to be posted for this port; also on his return from Channel, a letter given him by Mr. Smith, of that place, for Mr. LeGrandais; but as that person could neither read nor write, and had given his letter bag to so many persons on his way to and from Channel, there was not sufficient evidence to criminate any person. One of the letters, I am informed, contained a petition to the Honorable the House of Assembly.

Having had several interviews with some of the persons who petitioned the House of Assembly against the appointment of a resident Magistrate, their principal objection, and, I may add, their only objection, appears to be their unwillingness to pay duties, which they, of course, will have to do if one be appointed. They are chiefly herring catchers, who export to Halifax their herrings, and receive back the proceeds in provisions, shop goods, and necessaries for the use of their families.

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They at present pay some duties in an indirect way; several traders from Channel and other parts of the Western Shore visit Sandy Point for the purpose of bartering; the duties on their goods are paid in this Island.

There are no records kept of imports or exports; but I called on Messrs. LeGrandais, McKay, Thomas, Messervey and others, residents and principal importers, and from information obtained from them, I find the goods imported, and the produce of the Colony exported, in the year 1864, were nearly as follows. The greater part of the importations were from Halifax, and some provisions from Canada:

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	Duty per present Tariff.		Value in Stg.
	Rate of Duty.	Probable Amount.	
Salt, 400 tons	12 cents.	\$48.00	£550
Molasses, 6000 gallons.....	5 "	300.00	500
Tea, 2500 lbs.....	8 "	200.00	150
Tobacco, 1500 lbs.....	7 "	105.00	100
Sugar, Refined, 5 cwts.....	\$3.20 "	16.00	12
" Unrefined, 40 cwts.....	1.98 "	79.20	60
Coffee, 1000 lbs.....	2 "	20.00	40
Bread, 300 cwts	6 "	18.00	300
Rum, 2000 gallons.....	60 "	1200.00	250
Brandy, 100 gallons	1.20 "	120.00	50
Gin, 600 gallons.....	1.20 "	720.00	65
Wines, 50 gallons.....	24 "	12.00	20
Fishing Tackle, Cordage, Canvas } Grappels, Nails, &c..... }	1200 value at 5½ per cent.	66.00	
Raisins, Currants, &c., 500 lbs.....	3 cents.	15.00	15
Paints, Oils, Soap, Candles, Hard- ware, Leatherware. and Manu- factured Goods..... }	10000 value at 11 per cent.	1100.00	
		\$4109.20	
It is probable that if duties were imposed, the quantity of Spirits imported would be reduced about half. Deduct		1020.00	
Probable amount per existing Tariff		\$2999.20	

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There were also imported the following articles, which are exempt from duty under the present Tariff, but will be liable to duty when the Reciprocity Treaty ceases.

1000 Barrels Flour	£1200
150 " Pork.....	600
5J Cwt. Butter.....	250
3 " Cheese.....	15
30 Barrels Beef	60
20 " Oatmeal.....	20
50 " Indian Meal	50
	<hr/>
Total value of Imports in Stg.....	<u>£6663</u>

The above mentioned importations are direct from the neighbouring Colonies, and do not include those brought coastwise from the Western Shore by Newfoundland traders.

It is probable that direct importations will decrease when duties are imposed, as the number of Newfoundland traders is increasing, who will sell their shop and provisions at prices equally as low as they can be imported from Halifax.

There is also a Distillery in course of erection, and one of the proprietors informed me that the Rum they purpose making is for export. If such should be the, a greater quantity of Molasses will be imported. This is a subject which, I humbly submit, requires the consideration of the Government.

The Exports are chiefly Herrings and Salmon; the Newfoundland traders take in barter the Cod Fish and Oil they can get, and secure the greater part, which is carried to ports adjacent. They give more for those articles than can be obtained for them in Halifax.

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EXPORTS.

VESSELS NAMES.			VESSELS' NAMES.		
Integrity.....	800	Brls. Herrings.	Julia.....	550	Brls. Herrings.
Pursue.....	900	"	G. W. Daring	600	"
Integrity.....	800	"	Agility.....	700	"
Pursue.....	900	"	Julia.....	550	"
J. Bell.....	500	"	Clara.....	600	"
G. W. Daring	700	"	Kate.....	700	"
Clara.....	700	"	Kossuth....	550	"
Pursue.....	900	"	John Joe....	300	"
Integrity.....	800	"	J. Bell.....	500	"
Kossuth....	400	"	Bloomer....	500	"
Henrietta..	250	"	Clara.....	600	"
Bloomer.....	500	"	Integrity....	800	"
Julia.....	550	"	Pursue....	400	"
Kossuth....	400	"	Bloomer.....	500	"
John Joe....	300	"	Kossuth....	400	"
Emily.....	300	"	John Joe....	300	"
John Joe....	300	"	Anvil.....	450	"
Total by residents of Bay St George.....			18,950		Barrels
2 New Brunswick Schooners } Traders.			800		"
1 Nova Scotia Schooner }			500		"
Total Herrings.....			20,250		Barrels
Of the Value of.....			£10,125		Stg.
200 Barrels Salmon.....			750		
Total Value of Exports of Herring and Salmon			£10,875		

The population, by the last census, taken in the year 1857, consisted of 1,049 inhabitants, and I am informed that it has increased to 1,500. Sandy Point being the only safe harbor for vessels, the trade of the Bay is centralized at that port, where there are 95 herring stores; and it is a place where duties might be easily collected, if judiciously managed by the Officer, with the assistance of a couple of Tide-waiters, who could be employed as constables and boatmen when required.

I would respectfully suggest that if a Magistrate be appointed to reside at Sandy Point, which I think necessary, taking into consideration

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the number of inhabitants, the great distance, and the absence of communication with other parts of the Island, it will be necessary to erect a Lock-up, without which the laws could not be effectually carried out.

In submitting this Report, I deem it my duty to state, that not only at Bay St. George, but at almost every part of the Western Shore which I visited, I was informed that the rivers and brooks had been weired this season, and for several seasons past, and which no doubt has been one of the causes of the decline of the Salmon fishery on that part of this Island.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES S. HAYWARD

The Honorable
The ATTORNEY GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Reports.

COPIES OF DEPOSITIONS REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT.

Port of Sandy Point, }
 Bay St. George, }
 to wit, }

I, George Sheppard, of Sandy Point, in Bay St. George, Fisherman, maketh oath and saith, that I obtained a piece of land, situate at the Main Gut, from my father, Joseph Sheppard, of Sandy Point aforesaid, and which piece of land I held possession of and cut the grass on it for upwards of Thirty years; that in the year 1862, I gave the said piece of land to my son, William Sheppard, of Sandy Point aforesaid;

That some years ago, whilst James Tobin, Esquire, was Magistrate for this Bay, Duncan McLellan sent two persons, named John McFarlane and Angus McFarlane, to mow grass, when I complained to them that they had cut the grass belonging to me, when they immediately gave it up to me.

And this Deponent further saith, that a year or two after that, the said Duncan McLellan went to the men whom I had sent to mow the grass on said land, to desist, and informed them that it belonged to him. I then went to James Tobin, Esquire, who again put me in possession of the said land, and was not disturbed in possession of it; and in the year 1862 I gave the aforesaid land to my son, William Sheppard.

(Signed,)

his
 GEORGE X SHEPPARD.
 mark.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1865, }
 having previously read this deposition to }
 the above named George Sheppard. }

(Signed,) JAS. S. HAYWARD,

Justice of Peace for Southern District,
 Newfoundland.

Reports.

Port of Sandy Point, }
 Bay St. George, }
 to wit. }

I, William Sheppard, of Sandy Point, in Bay St. George, Fisherman, maketh oath and saith, that in the year 1862, my father, George Sheppard, gave me a piece of land, situated at the Main Gut, in this Bay, which my father held for upwards of thirty years; that in the aforesaid year I mowed the grass and took possession of the hay, without any molestation whatever; that in the following year I went to cut the grass, and had cut about one hundred weight, when Duncan McLellan, who lives about a mile from the Main Gut, and who occupies a piece of land adjoining the piece which my father gave me, came up to me, whilst I was mowing the grass, and drove me off, and threatened to kill me if I persisted in coming there to cut grass; and I have not been there since, as I am afraid that the aforesaid Duncan McLellan will use violence to deprive me of my land.

(Signed,)

his
 WILLIAM X SHEPPARD,
 mark.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1865, }
 having first read over this deposition to }
 the aforesaid William Sheppard. }

(Signed,)

JAS. S. HAYWARD,

Justice of Peace for Southern District,
 Newfoundland.

Reports.

Port of Sandy Point, }
 Bay St. George, }
 to wit. }

I, Henry Young, of Fishell, in Bay St. George, Fisherman, maketh oath and saith, that I was at the house of Francis King, of Bank Head, and saw about ten fathoms rigging, and two skylight sashes, which the said Francis King informed me he had taken from the schooner purchased by Mr. LeGrandais ; and that the said Francis King also informed me that he had made oakum of the rigging, and sold it to Mr. LeGrandais.

I do further swear that I saw at the house of John Webb, of Flat Bay, a table and some pieces of earthenware, which the said John Webb informed me belonged to the said schooner, and that he had taken it from the vessel. I do further swear that I do not know of any other person having any article belonging to the said schooner, nor have I heard of any person holding or possessing anything belonging to the aforesaid Schooner.

(Signed,)

his
 HENRY ~~X~~ YOUNG.
 mark.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of July, 1865, }
 having previously read this deposition to }
 the above named Henry Young. }

(Signed,) JAS. S. HAYWARD,

Justice of Peace for Southern District,
 Newfoundland.

Reports.

REPORT OF JAMES S. HAYWARD, LANDING SURVEYOR, ST. JOHN'S, ON A VISIT ON THE REVENUE SERVICE, TO THE WESTERN PORTIONS OF NEWFOUNDLAND, WITH VARIOUS STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE TRADE AND FISHERIES OF THESE LOCALITIES.

CUSTOM HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S,
1st November, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your Instructions, I visited the coast as far as the Humber River, in the Bay of Islands, and made the inspection of the manner in which the business of this Department is transacted at the different Custom Houses on the western coast of this Island. I have also availed myself of every opportunity of acquiring all the local information bearing in any way on the object of my mission, and have collected some useful information connected with the Fisheries and Trade, which have come under my observation.

I sailed on the 22nd June last, in the Schooner *Othello*, which vessel had been placed under my directions, and arrived at the Humber River in the Bay of Islands, on the 13th day of July last.

The population of that Bay consists of about 118 families; 30 of those have settled there since last summer, and nearly all reside in the Humber; they prosecute the Cod Fishery during the summer months, in punts and whale boats, about 70 are employed, with 2 and 3 men in each; the average catch of Codfish to 13th July, (the date of my arrival,) was about 40 quintals per boat; the catch for the season, last year, did not exceed 30 qtls. per boat. They make their fish at Harbor Rock Island, which is situated at the entrance of the Bay, and is distant 18 to 20 miles from that part of the river where their families reside; the fishermen go there on Monday mornings, and return up the Humber on Saturdays.

There can be no doubt that if they possessed larger craft and went out into the Bay, or Port-aux-Port Bay, to fish, they would do much better, as fish were very plentiful in Port-aux-Port Bay this season.

Reports.

There is plenty of timber, consisting of fir, birch, Juniper, witchazel, pine and spruce, on the banks of the Humber, and sufficiently large for building large boats and schooners suitable for the fishery; there are also numbers of coves and creeks in that river, where vessels can ride at anchor in any weather under shelter.

The land also appears very good for agricultural purposes, but is not availed of by the residents, except to plant a few cabbages and potatoes. I noticed a few cows and some sheep grazing near the water.

The herrings resort only up to the Middle Arm and the Humber Sound, and at the latter place, during the months of October, November, January, February, and March, and again in the months of May and June. In the autumn and winter they are taken in nets of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 inch mesh, 30 and 60 faths, in 3 to 7 fathoms water, and up the Humber at a distance of 24 miles from the entrance.

The herrings resemble, both in size and quality, those taken on the coast of Labrador.

Last October and November there were taken, in nets, 6,900 barrels herrings. In January, February, and March last, there were taken, in nets, which some put down in holes and drains cut through the ice at different parts of the Humber, 19,700 barrels. In the month of May last, 3,900 barrels were taken in seines in the Middle Arm. Total quantity taken, 30,500 barrels.

One crew, consisting of 7 men and a boy, brought on shore, last winter, 2,100 barrels herrings; several families of two men had 150 barrels for their catch during the winter; they take from one to eight barrels per day; horses would be very advantageous to them, as sometimes they have to haul the herrings over the ice 5 or 6 miles to their houses or stores; they are not always found in the same locality; they move up and down the Humber.

The residents complain of the schooners from the neighbouring Colonies hauling the spawning herrings in seines in the month of May; they believe that practice tends to injure that fishery.

The above quantities of herrings taken, I believe to be correct, as I have the names of the vessels and the quantities shipped in each; they were principally exported to Canada, and I was informed that they realized, on an average, \$4 per barrel in that market; those taken this spring in the Middle Arm were exported to the neighbouring Colonies, and were hauled in seines by schooners belonging to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The catch last winter, I am told, was rather over the average.

Reports.

The catch of salmon this year is about 30 barrels—that fishery appears to be declining. I have been informed that a few years ago 100 barrels were taken in that Bay.

There are three schooners owned by the residents, two of which proceeded on the Banquereau fishing grounds, for the first time, one 50 tons, with 8 men, the other 40 tons, with 7 men; neither had returned when I left this river; so I do not know what success they met with.

Some mackerel visit that locality in the months of August and September, but the residents are not laid out for this fishery; but I was informed that in 1864, 100 barrels were taken in herring nets; some years they are more plentiful than others.

There is also a small saw mill, worked by water power, commenced last year by a person from New Brunswick, who sells boards (pine and fir mixed) at £3 15s. per M. feet, and if the logs are brought to him he will saw them into boards, at the rate of 22s. 6d. per M. feet; he informed me that he has plenty of employment.

There are two supplying houses in the Humber Sound, and the following are the prices charged to the dealers in 1864. I took them off an account which was exhibited to me,—

Pork, per brl.....	£8	0	0		
Flour, per brl.....	2	5	0	to	£2 10 0
Salt, per hhd.....	0	12	6		
Brown Sugar, per lb.....	0	0	9		
Tea, per lb.....	0	3	6		
Tobacco, per lb.....	0	3	6	to	0 4 0
Bread, per brl.....	1	15	0		
Butter, per lb.....	0	1	6	to	0 1 9
Coffee, (green) per lb.....	0	1	6		
American Sole Leather, per lb.....	0	3	0		
Cordage, per lb.....	0	1	0	to	0 1 3
Herring Twine, per lb.....	0	4	0		
Cottons, per yard.....	0	1	9	to	0 2 0
Mollasses, per gal. (Halifax mea.).....	0	3	0	to	0 3 6
Rum, per gal.	0	7	0		
Gin, per gal.	0	10	0		

And they were credited with herrings taken in the autumn at the rate of 5s. per barrel, from the nets, and those taken in the winter at 4s. per barrel, and 16s. per qtl. for dried codfish.

Reports.

Several traders from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick visit that Bay in the spring and autumn, to barter with the residents, and the following are the prices charged in barter last spring:—

Pork, per barrel.....	£8	0	0
Flour, per brl.....	2	0	0
Salt, per bhd.....	0	11	0
Tea, per lb.....	0	2	6
Tobacco, per lb.....	0	2	6
Brown Sugar, per lb.....	0	0	8
Butter, per lb.....	0	1	3
Molasses, per gallon (Halifax measure)	0	2	6
Rum	0	5	6
Gin	0	8	0

And other goods in the same proportion, and are credited with herrings in shipping order at 15s. per barrel, and dried codfish at 18s. per quintal

At Lark Harbor, which is situated near the entrance to the Bay of Islands, the French have an establishment; they had four brigs there this season, which remained until after the caplin season, and then proceeded northwards. But one British family resides at that harbor.

PORT-AUX-PORT.

There are about 15 families residing in that Bay, and are located as follows;—

At Port-aux-Port	4
At Garvels	6
At Piccadilly	2
At Fox Island Brook.....	2
At Gut	1

The only safe harbor for vessels is Piccadilly; the residents live principally by farming, and keep plenty of cattle and sheep, and in the winter months they are occupied in making staves and herring barrels, which they dispose of to traders proceeding to Bay of Islands. They catch a few codfish during the caplin season, but do not follow up the herring fishery,—they merely take what they require for their own use. The French prohibit the use of seines in hauling herrings, but do not interfere with nets. Two Nova Scotia vessels, this spring, hauled in seines 800 barrels each, previous to the arrival of the French, who had four brigs and thirty small craft fishing in Port-aux-Port Bay until the first week in July, when they proceeded northwards.

Reports.

There were four vessels catching hallibut in that Bay this season, two United States schooners and two schooners fitted out by Mr. Small of Burgeo; the latter vessels had taken 400 quintals between them. The fins of the hallibut are cut off and put into pickle, and the remainder of the fish is dry salted and taken to Burgeo, from whence they were exported to Boston, and realized in that market \$6 per cwt., United States currency. The voyage was made in less than a fortnight, but it occupied nearly six weeks from the time they commenced to fit out until they were discharged, and I was informed that the men engaged in that pursuit made between £30 and £40 each.

The land in some parts of that Bay is well wooded, and appears very good for farming purposes.

There are some minerals in that Bay, at Lead Cove a lead mine, and I was informed that at Louis Brook and at Fox Island Brook, near the main, there are quantities of copper, also some coal at Shoal Point.

I met a person who had recently returned from Cow Head and Bonne Bay, who informed me that at the former place the harbor is not a good one for vessels, that 12 families are residing there, who had taken, during the caplin season, about 20 quintals of codfish per boat, and that each family, last spring, had taken 50 barrels herrings.

The land at Cow Head is poor, and not adapted for agricultural purposes.

There are 20 families residing in Bonne Bay, where there is a good harbor, and they have taken on an average for each family 60 barrels herrings last spring, and the boats averaged 70 qtls. fish to 25th July.

I was also informed that at both these places a few herrings are taken by the residents every autumn.

The fishermen at Cow Head and Bonne Bay dispose of their fish and herrings to the Nova Scotia traders, who come there to barter.

BAY ST. GEORGE.

The population of that Bay, by the last census, consisted of 1049 inhabitants, but I am informed that it has increased to 1500; they prosecute the herring fishery in the month of May, and their voyage is made in about a fortnight. The herrings do not resemble those taken in the Bay of Islands, but are of a thin description, and more adapted for the West

Reports.

India market than for the Canadian ; about 200 boats are employed, and 500 nets used, taking on an average 120 barrels for each boat, and the exports for 1864 were as follows :—

Exported by residents of Bay St. George 18,950 brls.

Exported in schooners belonging to the neighbouring Colonies, which came to barter 1,300 brls.

Total 20,250 brls.

All taken in nets, the most of which were made from salmon twine during the winter months, by the inhabitants.

The catch this spring is a little in excess of that quantity, but the herrings were not exported at the time I left Sandy Point ; a better price is obtained in Halifax, where the greater part is shipped to in the fall of the year, and they were preparing them for shipment ; one vessel had left with 600 barrels on board, the master of which informed me that there were 30 shippers in his vessel, of lots varying from 8 to 50 barrels each.

They receive nearly all their supplies from Halifax ; a vessel will take their lot of herrings at a rate of 2s. or 2s. 6d. (according to the season) per barrel freight, and will bring back the proceeds in whatever articles they require, without any additional freight ; numbers of herring catchers adopt that system.

There are 95 herring stores on Sandy Point, and a few more on the opposite side of the harbor ; there is a Distillery in course of erection. It is the property of some Halifax distillers, who have removed their stills from that port to Bay St. George, and one of the proprietors informed me that as soon as the molasses get a little cheaper they will commence distilling for export.

The quantity of salmon shipped last year was 200 barrels, and this year the catch is about the same. I was informed that this fishery is declining ; some of the old residents state that 15 or 20 years ago 800 to 900 barrels were annually taken.

There are about 100 punts employed in the cod fishery, and the average catch last year was 26 qtls. per boat ; this year, to the 18th July, the catch was about the same ; I think they would do better if they had larger craft, to enable them to remain out in the Bay.

Reports.

Some traders from the neighbouring colonies visit Sandy Point to barter, and the prices vary but little from those of Bay of Islands. This year there were some traders from Channel and Rose Blanche bartering goods and provisions for fish, allowing 25s. per quintal, and giving flour in return at 32s. 6d. per barrel, and other articles in the same proportion, and at a less rate than those charged by the traders from the neighbouring Colonies.

The residents, in the winter months, are employed in making staves, herring barrels and nets.

At Indian Head are quantities of coal to be found, and the blacksmith at Sandy Point procures all the coals that he uses from that place.

The money transactions, both here and at Bay Islands, are in Halifax currency.

Red Island is occupied solely by the French, who have 85 boats fishing out of it this year, and have taken, to the 19th July, 7,000 qtls. fish. Last year they had 10,000 qtls. for the season, for about the same number of boats.

COD ROY.

At Cod Roy Island, which is distant about half a mile from Cod Roy Harbor, the French have an establishment, and that Island is occupied solely by them; they have 30 boats, with 2 and 3 men each; their catch, to 31st July, amounted to 1800 qtls.; the catch last year, for the season, exceeded 2,000 qtls. fish.

At Cod Roy Harbor, which is not a very safe one for vessels, the fishery is much below the average; there are 29 punts employed, their usual average is 100 qtls. fish per boat, this year, to 28th July, the average will not exceed 60 qtls. per boat.

Three vessels proceeded to the seal fishery, last spring; one brought in 804 seals, the other two 30 seals each; their crews consisted of nine men each. About 200 seals were taken, during the winter, by the residents.

Messrs. Ridley and Sons have this year opened an establishment there, and their goods and provisions are brought coastwise from Rose Blanche.

At Great Cod Roy River there are 54 families residing, who live principally by farming, about 10 families live solely by it; the others catch

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a little salmon and about 12 qtls. codfish a man during the caplin season. They make and sell annually 5 tons butter, which they dispose of to the Channel traders, who come to Cod Roy to barter for fish ; they also find in those traders a ready sale for sheep, cows, calves, &c. ; they were obtaining 1s. per lb. for butter, payable in goods.

The salmon fishery is declining—about 30 barrels are annually taken ; some years ago 130 barrels were taken from that river.

At Little Cod Roy about 20 families reside, who live by farming and cod fishing ; they prosecute the cod fishery to a greater extent than those living on the Great River ; their catch to last July consisted of about 250 quintals.

There are no herrings exported from Cod Roy ; what are taken are used by the fishermen as bait.

The land at Cod Roy and at the Great River appears very good for agricultural purposes, and is availed of by the residents on the Great River, who are chiefly settlers from Cape Breton. I went five or six miles up the river in a boat, and visited some of the farmers. Michael Downey, who resides about 5 miles up, left this port in the year 1846, to settle there ; he purchased a hut and a piece of land from an Indian for the sum of 20s. ; commenced fishing and tilling the ground. He occupies now 300 acres of land facing the river, 15 of which are under cultivation ; his stock consists of 1 horse, 11 milch cows, 4 yoke oxen, 10 head cattle, 3 pigs, and 45 sheep—30 of which he kept over last winter ; complains of having lost a number of lambs this spring by wolves ; cuts 21 tons hay ; had last year 25 barrels oats and barley ; planted this year 10 barrels potatoes ; sold, to last July, 2 cwt. butter. I noticed in process of tanning 30 ox hides and calf skins, and am told that the leather manufactured on that river is more durable than any imported from the United States and neighbouring colonies ; the ox hides take twelve, and the calf skins three months to complete their tanning. Mr. Downey states that wheat is an uncertain crop, but that oats and barley always ripen, and that flax grows very well on his farm ; he manufactures all the clothing that his family require, and lives altogether by the produce of his farm ; he also states that 2 miles further up the river his brother occupies a farm, and has about the same number of cattle, but cuts more hay ; and that Denis Ryan, whose farm adjoins his brother's, keeps fifty sheep, 10 cews, and some oxen, and cuts about 20 tons hay annually.

I also visited Paul Hall, who has been residing 41 years on his farm. He informs me that he lives altogether by farming ; but his sons catch a

Reports.

little salmon ; has a number of cattle and sheep. I also saw some ox hides and calf skins in process of tanning on his farm.

The greater part of the hay that is cut on that river is made from wild grass, which is mowed in the early part of the month of August, made and put into stacks where it remains until the river freezes over, when it is brought to the different farms by horses and oxen.

It is estimated that there are at Cod Roy, including both rivers, 700 oxen and cows and 1700 sheep.

CHANNEL.

The average catch of codfish, to 2nd August; is 90 qtls. per boat.

There were no herrings taken for export this year to that date.

Thirty vessels sailed for the seal fishery last spring, with 6 to 12 men in each, and their average catch was about 150 seals per vessel.

There are two mercantile establishments, Messrs. W. Pryor & Sons, and Messrs. Ridley & Sons. Some of the schooner owners occasionally import from the neighboring colonies.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards....	62	49
No. of vessels cleared outwards...	51	47
Value of Imports.....	£9164 0 0	8343 0 0
“ Exports.....	18,694 0 0	10,404 0 0
Amount of Duties collected.....	389 19 4	437 19 0
“ Light Dues.....	64 19 10	43 3 6
Increase on Duties collected...		£47 19 8
Decrease on Light Dues.....		21 16 4

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish.....	14,275 qtls.....	7,498 qtls.
Seal Skins.....	1,700 No.....	500 No.
Seal Oil.....	24 tuns.....	10 tuns
Cod Oil.....	14 “.....	10 “
Refined Cod Oil.....	6 “.....	
Salmon.....	209 Trs.....	176 Trs.
Herrings.....	1212 Brs.....	1627 Brs.

I examined the Preventive Officer's accounts, and found them all correct. The increase in the amount of duties collected is attributed to

Reports.

Messrs. Ridley & Sons having opened an establishment at Rose Blanche, and imported some dutiable articles, the duties upon which were paid at Channel.

The Preventive Officer finds, from the number of vessels that enter inwards and clear outwards, and the number of sealers that clear from that district, that he cannot transact his business without an office, and has hired a room for that purpose, for which he pays £10 per annum. He was also obliged to purchase a boat, to enable him to proceed to Port-aux-Basque, to board vessels that put into that port, as well as those that arrive at Channel, without which he could not satisfactorily perform his duties. He has requested me to bring this under your notice, with a view of obtaining some allowance for office rent, in addition to his salary of £50 per annum, and 10 per cent on duties, and 5 per cent on Light dues collected.

ROSE BLANCHE.

The catch of codfish this year is estimated at from 80 to 100 qtls. per boat; herrings were very scarce. I was informed that 500 barrels herrings caught last winter at Bay-de-North, were sold at Rose Blanche and Channel for bait.

Messrs. Ridley & Sons have a large establishment, and imported this year direct from Liverpool, Canada, and United States; the duties on their importations were paid at Channel and LaPoile. Rose Blanche is distant about halfway between those places; there are weekly communications between that port and Channel.

Mr. Read, the Sub-Collector at La Poile, sent his son to Rose Blanche to collect the duties on the *Marian Ridley's* cargo from Liverpool. The Preventive Officer at Channel collected what duties were due on other vessels bound to Rose Blanche, they having called at that port on their way.

LAPOILE.

The average catch of codfish to 4th August, was about 80 qtls. per boat; herrings were reported to be very scarce.

Messrs. Nicolle, DeQuetteville & Co., are the only importers into La Poile. At Little Bay, which is distant up the Bay about 2 miles, Messrs. DeGruchy, Renouf, Clement & Co., are building a large establishment and have imported this year direct from Jersey and Canada.

Reports.

	1863.	1864.
No. of Vessels entered inwards —	43	40
No. of Vessels cleared outwards..	31	33
Value of Imports.....	£12,752 0 0	£18,421 0 0
“ Exports	17,350 0 0	18,057 0 0
Amount of Duties collected.....	681 15 6	1,185 10 11
“ Light Dues.....	72 4 1	77 14 6
Increase of Duties collected.....		£503 15 5
“ Light Dues.....		5 10 5

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Cod fish.....	13,869 qtls.....	15,520 qtls.
Seal Oil.....	5 tuns.....	1 tun.
Cod Oil.....	30 “	21 “
Refined Cod Oil.....	8 “	2 “
Salmon	134 trs.	179 trs.
Herrings.....	318 brls.	341 brls.

I examined the Sub-Collector's accounts, and found them correct, but the bonds taken for duties were informal. I supplied Mr. Reed with proper bonds.

The increase in the amount of duties collected is caused by increased importations; Messrs. DeGruchy, Renouf, Clement & Co. having opened an establishment at Little Bay.

There is a salary of £12 sterling paid annually to William Thomas, Tidewaiter, who is, and has been for a number of years, master cooper on the establishment of Messrs. Nicolle, DeQuetteville & Co. It is doubtful whether this person could or would satisfactorily perform the duties of Tide-waiter. The Sub-Collector, very properly, does not place him on board vessels belonging that establishment, and Messrs. De-Gruchy, Renouf, Clement & Co., object to a servant of a rival establishment being placed on their vessels. Mr. Reed places Mr. Fred. Cox on vessels belonging to the port, who receives a dollar per day whilst employed. Mr. Thomas was placed on two vessels only last year, and received the above amount for such services. I would respectfully suggest that that amount should be discontinued to him.

BURGEO ISLANDS.

The boats up to 8th August had not taken more than 50 to 60 qtls. codfish each.

Reports.

The salmon fishery is declining, and herrings were very scarce.

There are four supplying houses, viz. Mr. Small, Messrs. Nicolle, De Quetteville & Co., Messrs. DeGruchy, Renouf, Clement & Co., and Mr. McLea; of these four establishments, Mr. Small is the only importer; Messrs. Nicolje, DeQuetteville & Co., get their goods brought coastwise from LaPoile; Messrs. DeGruchy, Renouf, Clement & Co. get theirs from Little Bay, and Mr. McLea receives his from Harbor Grace and Rose Blanche. Messrs. DeGruchy, Renouf, Clement & Co., who recently purchased Messrs. Newman & Co's premises, have an extensive establishment for the preserving of salmon, lobsters, cod tongues, and eggs, on the most improved principles, and have removed their machinery from Grand Bruit, where they put up a quantity of salmon last year; they have put up this season 40,000 tins; they give 5d. per lb. for fresh salmon, payable in cash and goods, and 1s. 3d. per dozen for lobsters, payable in goods. I understand that it is their intention to increase this branch of their business.

	1863.	1864.
No. of Vessels entered inwards ..	12	11
No. of Vessels cleared outwards..	5	7
Value of Imports.....	£4,570 0 0	£1,796 0 0
“ Exports	2,473 0 0	2,071 0 0
Amount of Duties collected.....	191 1 7	147 17 4
“ Light Dues collected..	29 10 11	11 0 5
Decrease on Duties collected....		£43 4 3
“ Light Dues.....		18 10 6

I examined the Preventive Officer's accounts, to 6th August, the date of my arrival; he attributes the decrease in the amount of Duties and Light Dues to the absence in 1864 of Nova Scotia traders; they cannot compete with the resident merchants in giving the high price for fish.

The Preventive Officer has been obliged to purchase a boat, which is quite indispensable, as Burgeo consists of a number of Islands, without which he could not get on board vessels, as it frequently happens that when fish is plenty, it is impossible to obtain a boat at any price.

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Cod fish.....	2,260 qtls.....	840 qtls.
Cod Oil.....	4 tuns.....	
Salmon	243 trs.	332 trs.
Herrings.....	200 brls.	100 brls.

Reports.

RAMEO ISLANDS.

Being informed at Burgeo that there were a number of Cape Breton vessels at Rameo, I conveyed the Preventive Officer over, to ascertain what they were doing, and he collected some light money and duties from vessels that were there waiting to obtain herring.

The average catch of codfish, to 16th August, was 30 qtls. per boat, the usual catch being from 60 to 70 qtls. The herring fishery is rapidly decreasing; last fall about 5,000 barrels were hauled by Nova Scotia and Cape Breton craft; this year, to 18th August, 2,000 barrels were all that were taken; some fifteen or sixteen years ago the average catch exceeded 20,000 barrels annually, so some of the residents informed me. I noticed, on 18th August last, 8 French bankers at anchor, waiting to purchase herrings, and 6 Cape Breton schooners were waiting to haul them as soon as they came in.

The practice of barring herrings is carried on to some extent; one person admitted to me that he barred herrings for three weeks, so as to enable his craft to make 2 or 3 trips to St. Peter's with those herrings; he also stated that when he bars herrings he gives the fishermen what they require for bait.

PUSH THROUGH.

The average catch of codfish, to 21st August, was 70 qtls. per boat, which is considered a poor average, as the expense of ground tackle and lines is so great; they fish in 140 fathoms water, and require 5 lines in each set. Caplin do not usually resort to the north side of Hermitage Bay; about once in five years they visit that locality. There are 38 boats in Push Through, 13 in Great Jervis, 15 in Bonne Bay, 60 in Grole and 32 in Hermitage Bay.

Squids are rarely seen in Hermitage Bay.

The residents complain greatly of the scarcity of herrings this fall; on 17th August there were 23 craft anchored in Pass Tickle, taking herrings for export to St. Peter's; the fishermen state that they could not get any for bait.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards	12	11
No. of vessels cleared outwards		
Value of Imports	£893 1 0	550 0 0
“ Exports		
Amount of Duties collected	56 7 2	59 9 1
“ Light Dues collected	3 10 4	4 4 7
Increase in amount of Duties		£3 1 11
“ Light Dues		0 14 3

There were no exports in either of those years.

Reports.

I examined the Preventive Officer's accounts, and found them correct—that Officer has no boat. I think that if he were furnished with a whale boat it would add to the revenue of that district, as it would enable him to visit Bay Despair, Bonne Bay, Pass Island and Cape LaHune, where there is a trade with St. Peter's; he states that he has no writ of assistance, and could make use of it at times if he had one.

GAULTOIS.

The average catch of codfish is the same as at Push Through; Messrs. Newman & Co. have the only mercantile establishment at that place. Some years ago they prosecuted the whale fishery to a considerable extent, but of late years that fishery has fallen off.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards	17	11
No. of vessels cleared outwards	14	7

EXPORTS.

Dried Codfish	10,903 qtls.	17,326 qtls.
Tierces Salmon	20 trcs.	
Value of Imports	£4190 0 0	£9652 0 0
“ of Exports	10,973 0 0	17,326 0 0
Amount of Duties collected	365 2 3	689 18 7
“ Light Dues collected	32 0 3	24 3 10
Increase in amount of Duties		£324 16 4
Decrease in amount Light Dues		3 7 10

I examined the Sub-Collector's accounts, and found them correct; but the bonds taken for duties were informal; I supplied him with proper bonds.

The increase in the amount of duties collected is caused by Messrs. Newman & Co. having imported and paid duties on their Harbor Breton goods, which were subsequently conveyed coastwise to that port.

PASS ISLAND.

The salmon fishery this year was very good, about 200 barrels were taken, which were bartered to traders; about 400 qtls. hallibut were taken, which were also bartered to traders, at 10s. per cwt., payable in goods. About 100 boats are fishing from that Island, and their average

Reports.

catch is 100 qtls. per man; they are supplied principally by Messrs. Newman & Co. of Gaultois, and fish in deep water. They complain of not having any bait since the first week in July, and state that the Grand Bank and other schooners take every herring they can haul in that neighbourhood to St. Beter's.

HARBOR BRETON.

The average catch of codfish, to 24th August, was about 80 qtls. per boat; herrings were scarce. Messrs. Newman & Co., who import direct, and Messrs. Hubert, Gaden & Co., who obtain their goods from St. John's, are the only supplying merchants. At Jersey Harbor, Messrs. Nicolle, DeQuetteville & Co. have an establishment, and supply, but their goods are imported into LaPoile and brought coastwise.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards..	32	19
No. of vessels cleared outwards..	18	15
Value of Imports	£19,072 0 0	£7,491 0 0
“ Exports	21,877 0 0	19,247 0 0
Amount of Duties collected.....	1,543 5 8	374 4 11
“ Light Dues collected...	101 18 10	69 18 10
Decrease in amount of duties		£1,169 1 9
“ in amount of Light Dues		32 0 0

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish.....	15,968 qtls.....	16,212 qtls.
Seal and Whale Oil.....	11 Tons.	
Cod Oil	45 “	33 tons.
Refined Cod Oil.....	2 “	9 “
Salmon.....	43 trs.	52 trs.
Herrings	3604 Brls.....	69 brls.

There is a large decrease in the amount of duties collected, which the Sub-Collector attributes to Messrs. Newman & Co. having lessened their importations, and having paid duty at Gaultois on part of their goods, which were ordered for Harbor Breton—the vessel from London having gone direct to Gaultois instead of calling first at Harbor Breton,—and the goods were brought coastwise.

The decrease in the amount of Light Dues is attributed to some of the American vessels bound to Bay-de-North for herrings having put into Harbor Breton in 1863, and paid their Light Dues at that port.

Reports.

ENGLISH HARBOR.

The average catch of codfish, to 25th August, was about 25 qtls. per man. Previous to the American war a large business was done at that port and Mose Ambrose, in putting up herrings for the Southern States; about 10,000 barrels were annually packed at English Harbor, and 8,000 barrels at Mose Ambrose, but that business is now abandoned. At Bay-de-North, the Americans purchase large quantities of herrings from the Newfoundland people, who haul at that place and Rencontre—which they freeze and export in a frozen state to the United States markets. In 1864, 46 vessels, carrying 24,908 barrels frozen herrings, were taken from Fortune Bay, and the average price obtained was \$5 in gold. The weather being boisterous, several vessels put into Harbor Breton for some days, and 19 sailed together, and arrived nearly all at the same time, which overstocked the markets. In 1865, 22 vessels, carrying 12,600 barrels frozen herrings, were exported from Fortune Bay, and the average price obtained was \$8 gold per barrel; some cargoes sold as high as \$12. These vessels are mostly owned in Gloucester, U. S., and call at that port for orders; they are generally sent to New York, where their cargoes are sold as fresh herrings. Two cargoes were sold in Baltimore, and 2 in Philadelphia, last winter; their cargoes are taken in at the latter part of December and in the month of January. The herrings are frozen on scaffolds erected on the decks of their vessels, and on flakes on the shore.

That business must be a paying one, as the same parties continue it from year to year.

I was informed that about 8,000 barrels of herrings are annually thrown overboard in Fortune Bay, in consequence of the mildness of the weather; the herrings are hauled, and the weather not being sufficiently hard to freeze them, the Americans will not purchase them unless they can freeze them. Numbers are also destroyed by being barred for a long time; if the season is mild, the persons who have them enclosed are unable to sell them, and numbers of them die. The Americans give goods, provisions, vegetables, and cash, in exchange for herrings.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards..	17	49
No. of vessels cleared outwards..	5	48
Value of Imports	£2,401 0 0	£4,972 0 0
“ Exports	3,617 0 0	13,514 0 0
Amount of Duties collected.....	90 12 10	66 4 3
“ Light Dues collected...	39 14 3	251 1 5
Decrease in amount of duties		£24 8 47
“ in amount of Light Dues		184 15 8

Reports.

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish.....	2,200 qtls.	
Cod Oil	8 tuns.	
Salmon.....	5 trs.	
Herrings.....	2,000 Brls.....	27,308 brls.
“ from Bay-de-North	10,560 “	

The decrease in the amount of Duties the Preventive Officer attributes to Mr. Cluet, of Bellorem, having imported direct from Halifax in 1863, and that in 1864 he purchased his goods in St. John's.

The increase in the amount of Light Dues is caused by the additional number of American vessels that paid Light Dues in 1864, which went to Bay-de-North to purchase herrings.

I examined the Preventive Officer's accounts and found them correct.

GRAND BANK,

The average catch of codfish to 27th August, will not exceed 60 qtls. per boat.

There are no duties collected at that port. A few dollars Light Dues were collected by the Preventive Officers from some of the schooner owners. I called upon Mr. Blackburn, and asked him how it was that no Duties were collected; he referred me to the answer he gave Mr. Canning in 1856. There are 22 schooners and 100 boats owned in that port, and most of the schooners are engaged in carrying bait to St. Peter's, yet there have not been any Duties collected for the past ten years. There are, every year, some vessels built at that port. The greater part of the cordage, canvas, paint, &c., used in those and the other vessels, is imported from St. Peter's, upon which no duties are paid.

FORTUNE.

The catch of codfish at that port averaged about the same as at Grand Bank; the distance between the two ports is only four miles.

I enquired of Mr. Rogers, the Preventive Officer, how it was he has not collected any duties for the last ten years; he stated that he could not collect any from the residents, and that he is incapacitated from per-

Reports.

forming the duties, and desired me to state to the Honorable Receiver General that he wishes to resign. I beg respectfully to recommend Dr. Haddock, who resides in Fortune, to that office, and believe that some revenue would be collected both at that port and Grand Bank. By the last census the population of Grand Bank consisted of 471 inhabitants, and Fortune 421, and those persons should be put on the same footing as other residents in Fortune Bay, and made to pay duties on their importations from St. Peter's.

There are four or five persons keeping shops; the proprietors of which have dealings with St. Peter's.

ST. PETER'S.

The bankers have done remarkably well this season; the large craft will average 3000 qtls. green fish, and the smaller vessels 2500 qtls. There are 98 square rigged, and 579 smaller craft and boats employed in the fisheries; the price given for green fish being 16 francs, and for dried 25 francs per qtl.; the shore fishery has not been a productive one this year.

Through the kindness of the French authorities, I was enabled to copy from their books some statistics of the trade of St. Peter's and Miquelon.

The fish that is exported to Isle of France is put up in hardwood drums, of 50 and 110 lbs. each, and is small fish; that exported to Martinique and Guadeloupe is put into hardwood casks of 6, 8, and 10 qtls. each, and is principally large fish. In addition to the quantities of cod-fish exported, per annexed returns, the bankers take from the Banks direct to France the catch of their last trip.

The money given for bait, I was informed, amounted to £40,000, and that £10,000 are annually paid to Newfoundland people for wood, hay, vegetables and game. The Customs' Returns annexed do not shew so large an amount, but the sum set down in these returns for herring, caplin, &c., is an estimated amount only.

Caplin were tolerably plenty in St. Peter's and Miquelon this season, but the price being low, they preferred purchasing from the Newfoundland people than hauling themselves. The bankers took larger quantities than usual, in consequence of the low price of the caplin.

Squids were very plentiful in the month of August, and the price given to the Newfoundland people was about 20 francs per 1000.

Reports.

A few years ago there was an establishment at Massacre Island for the manufacture of manure from cods' heads, stale herrings, fish bones, &c., but that business not having proved successful, it has been abandoned.

There is a duty of 2 per cent. on all foreign goods imported into St. Peter's, except cattle and vegetables; goods imported from France are exempt from duty.

The following were the prices of articles in St. Peter's in July last :

Flour, 33s. per barrel.

Pork, 120 francs per barrel.

Bread, 28 francs—120 lbs.

Butter 1 francs and 2d. per lb.

Molasses 2 francs per gallon.

Coffee 1 francs and 2d. per lb

Rum (American) 2 francs per gallon per cask of 32 gallons.

Brandy 2 to 15 francs per gallon, according to quality.

Cordage, hemp, 6d. per lb. Manilla 8d. per lb.

Canvas, No. 2, 1s. 6d. per yard,—1d. less every lower No.

Leather 1s. 6d. per lb. per hide.

Fishing Lines 1½ francs per lb.

Candles 9d. per lb.

Sugar—refined 5½d. per lb.

Sugar—unrefined 5d. per lb.

The following are the value of the coins, &c., at St. Peter's :—

Sovereign.....	26 francs.		
British Crown.....	6 "		
Half a Crown	3 "		
British Shilling	1 "	and 2½d.	
Newfoundland Bank Notes £1	21 "	and 6d.	
" 20 cent piece..	1 "		
" 10 " ..	½ "		
Dollars—United States }	5 "	and 4d.	
Spanish }			
Mexican }			
Half Dollar	2 "	and 7d.	
Quarter Dollar	1 "	and 3½d.	
Doubloon	86 "	and 4d.	
Five Dollar Piece—American	27 "		
Twenty " " "	108 "		

Reports.

LAMALINE.

The average catch of codfish to 4th September, was about 50 qtls. per man. About 150 punts prosecute the fishery, also some schooners from Grand Bank go there to catch fish.

	1863.	1864.
No. of Vessels entered inwards ..	15	6
No. of Vessels cleared outwards..	2	1
Value of Imports.....	£1,463 0 0	£1,149 0 0
“ Exports	1,350 0 0	1,355 0 0
Amount of Duties collected.....	66 11 0	53 12 5
“ Light Dues collected..	14 16 11	9 16 8
Decrease on Duties collected....		£12 18 7
“ Light Dues.....		5 0 3

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Cod fish.....	1,300 qtls.....	1200 qtls.
Cod Oil....	1 tun	1 tun.
Salmon		30 trs.

I examined the Sub-Collector's accounts and found them correct. That Officer has no writ of assistance, and states that he requires one.

The decrease in the amount of Duties and Light Dues is attributed to the ordinary fluctuations of the trade of the port.

ST. LAWRENCE.

The average catch of codfish to 7th September, was about 80 qtls. per boat, of 2 hands. There are 97 punts fishing out of that port. There were 3 vessels bartering for green, and 2 vessels for dried codfish, and were giving 8s. for the former and 24s. per qtl. for the latter, payable in goods.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards ...	6	2
No. of vessels cleared outwards...	3	
Value of Imports.....	£913 0 0	£615 0 0
“ Exports	950 0 0	
Amount of Duties collected.....	32 1 9	40 4 6
“ Light Dues collected	9 8 1	4 9 4
Increase in Duties collected		£8 2 9
Decrease in Light Dues.....		4 18 9

Reports.

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish.....	900 qtls.	
Cod Oil	1 tun.	

I examined the Preventive Officer's accounts, and found all receipts duly accounted for; he states that he has no writ of assistance, and wishes to have one sent to him.

ODERIN.

The catch of codfish to 7th September will not exceed 20 qtls. per man. There were no herrings hauled to date of my arrival, except what were used for bait. Messrs. Atherton, Hughes & Co., of St. Peter's, have an establishment and issue supplies; I was informed that this season, three French persons from St. Peter's were at that port trading and bartering. There is no officer of this Department stationed there, consequently no Duties are collected; there are 60 boats employed in the fishery.

BURIN.

[The catch of codfish this season is below the average.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards	18	18
No. of vessels cleared outwards	18	14
Value of Imports	£8174 0 0	£4793 0 0
“ of Exports	9247 0 0	13,871 0 0
Amount of Duties collected	318 10 8	494 8 9
“ Light Dues collected	33 11 8	30 3 10
Increase in amount of Duties		£175 18 1
Decrease in amount Light Dues		3 7 10

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish.....	7,596 qtls.	10,098 qtls.
Cod Oil	21 tuns.	61 tuns.
Whale Oil		5 “
Salmon	120 trcs.	68 trcs.
Herring	363 brls.	469 brls.

Reports.

The increase in the amount of Duties collected is caused by increased importations.

On the manner in which the business of the Department was conducted, I made a special report on the 28th June last.

PLACENTIA.

	1863.	1864.
The catch of codfish is below an average.		
No. of vessels entered inwards	4	1
No. of vessels cleared outwards	4	1
Value of Imports	£665 0 0	
“ Exports	1009 0 0	£2400 0 0
Amount of Duties collected	19 17 8	
“ Light Dues collected		

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish	1,000 qtls.	2,400 qtls.
Salmon	2 trcs.	

LITTLE PLACENTIA.

The catch of codfish is below the average.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards	1	
No. of vessels cleared outwards	3	
Value of Imports	£16 0 0	
“ Exports	1118 0 0	
Amount of Duties collected	1 5 5	
“ Light Dues		

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish	900 qtls.	
Cod Oil	4 tuns.	
Salmon	5 trs.	

Reports.

The Preventive Officer has no writ of assistance, and states that he requires one.

LA MANCHE.

The cod fishery is not prosecuted at that port; the importations are on account of the Placentia Bay Lead Mine Company.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered inwards..	2	5
No. of vessels cleared outwards	2	5
Value of Imports	£2,371 0 0	
“ Exports	1,070 0 0	£3,728 0 0
Amount of Duties collected	160 11 10	303 4 5
“ Light Dues collected	13 1 3	20 19 0
Increase in Duties collected...		£142 12 7
“ Light Dues.....		7 17 9

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Salmon	6 trcs.	
Lead Ore.....	65 tuns.	233 tuns.

There are no duties collected at that port for the present year, to 30th September last, the Lead Mine Company having suspended their operations for the present.

ST. MARY'S.

	1863.	1864.
No. of vessels entered, inwards..		
No. of vessels cleared, outwards..	1	1
Value of Imports.....	£282 0 0	
“ Exports	1700 0 0	
Amount of Duties collected.....	3 11 3	
“ Light Dues collected...	3 19 9	

STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1863.	1864.
Dried Codfish.....	1700 qtls.	

The cod fishery at that port is under the average; there is scarcely any revenue collected. Some years ago a few Halifax traders frequented that port to barter, but of late years they have abandoned that enterprise.

I was informed that this year a French trader was selling spirits and goods at Branch; the distance from St. Mary's is 15 miles by water, and the opportunities so rare that the Preventive Officer cannot get there.

Reports.

The following information respecting the quantities of bait supplied to the French, I collected in accordance with a memorandum handed me by the President of the Chamber of Commerce.

COPY OF MEMORANDUM.

Information to be obtained from the different Outports Officers as to the time at which the hauling of herrings and other bait, and the export thereof commences.

What is the feeling of those engaged in it, as to the adhering to the present law regulating the time of taking, and what means had been resorted to in having the law enforced?

Probable quantity exported to St. Peter's?

Whether in boats or in decked craft?

The price obtained in St. Peter's?

In what manner the returns are generally received?

The Preventive Officer at St. Mary's reports—"that no herrings are hauled in St. Mary's for St. Peter's, but that the boats of that district leave for Fortune Bay about the 17th March, and commence hauling there about the 15th April. No Caplin or other bait supplied to the French from that district.

"The quantity hauled, this year, for St. Peter's amounted to 3000 brls., one half of which was thrown overboard.

"The price obtained varied from 1 to 10 francs per barrel.

"The feeling of those engaged in this traffic is, that the present Act is satisfactory; but no means have been resorted to, to have the provisions thereof enforced.

"The sharemen who haul the herrings usually invest the whole of their portion of the proceeds at St. Peter's, in the purchase of goods; the owner of the craft obtains money and goods for his share.

"All exported in boats."

The Preventive Officer at Little Placentia reports—"that no herrings are hauled in that district previous to the 20th April, and that no caplin or other bait is supplied to the French from that locality; but the fol-

Reports.

Following statement exhibits the quantities of herrings exported to St. Peter's, and the price obtained for them,

" From Red Island.....	400	barrels,	price	3	francs	per	barrel.
Fox Island.....	200		"	2			"
Long Harbor... ..	100		"	2			"
Little Placentia..	400		"	4			"
<hr/>							
Total... ..	1100						

" Those engaged in that trade admit that although they derive a benefit themselves, they are doing an injury to the fishery at large.

" All exported in boats, and paid for in cash at St. Peter's."

The Preventive Officer at Placentia reports—" that the hauling of herrings for bait commences about 7th April, and the quantity exported to St. Peter's amounts to 5000 barrels, one half of which was thrown overboard, and the average price obtained was 5 francs per barrel.

" Exported in boats.

" No caplin or other bait supplied.

" The opinion of a great many is, that if other markets were opened, or any other encouragement given for the sale of herrings, the export thereof to St. Peter's would be considerably less; and the general opinion is, that if they were not allowed to take any herrings in the month of April, to St. Peter's, it would be to their advantage.

" All paid for in cash."

The Sub-Collector at LaManche states—" that the hauling of herrings commences from the 1st to 20th April, but could not ascertain the quantity taken to St. Peter's by the residents of that district, but believes the price obtained to be from 5 to 10 francs per barrel for herrings; all exported in boats.

" Very few caplin taken to St. Peter's from this district.

" The general opinion of those engaged in supplying the French with bait, appears to be that they can evade the law, as the herrings are generally taken some distance from the residence of any officer.

Reports.

“The returns are generally received in provisions and other descriptions of goods.”

The Sub-Collector at Burin states—“that neither herrings nor other bait are hauled for the French, either at Burin or intermediate places between that port and St. Lawrence, but there are several schooners and large boats which proceed to Fortune Bay for that purpose.” As those engaged in that traffic were away fishing, he could not obtain reliable information as to the quantities they took to St. Peter’s.

The Preventive Officer at St. Lawrence reports—“that they commence to haul herrings in that district about 10th April, and caplin as soon as they strike the shore.

“Quantity of herrings exported, viz.,—

1 Deeked Craft	200 barrels
4 Boats.....	90 “
	Total.... 290 barrels.

And five francs the average price obtained,

CAPLIN.

2 Deeked craft	730 hhds.
4 Boats	300 “
	Total.... 1030

And five francs per hhd. the average price obtained,

“The opinion of those engaged in that traffic is, that herrings should not be hauled for export to St. Peter’s before the 20th April, so that the French bankers would not be baited until 1st May, at which time a great portion of the codfish would be on the shore, and a good voyage might be expected. No means taker to enforce the law.

“The returns are generally received in cash.”

The Sub-Collector at Lamaline states—“That the hauling of herrings commences between the 10th and 15th April, and that the craft of that district proceed to Fortune Bay to haul caplin about the 12th June, or as soon as the caplin strike the shore.

“Quantity exported to St. Peter’s by Lamaline craft:—

6000 Hhds. caplin and 6000 hhds. thrown overboard.

4000 Brls. herrings, one-third of which was thrown overboard.

Reports.

“The bait from this district is exported principally in decked craft, and the average price for herrings was 5 francs per barrel, and 7 francs per hhd. for caplin.

“The returns are generally received half in cash and half in goods.

“About two-thirds of those engaged in carrying bait would not wish to haul until the time specified in the Act; others wish to commence on the 15th April, and some whenever they can take them.

“No means taken to have the law enforced.”

The Preventive Officer at Fortune states—“That the hauling of herrings commences in the spring, about the 10th April, and again the 20th July; the caplin about the 15th June. The quantities exported by the boats and schooners of Grand Bank and Fortune he is unable to say; but from information obtained from those engaged in this traffic, he thinks there is not less than 100,000 barrels herrings taken to St. Peter's in the spring, and 25,000 barrels in the fall, and 50,000 hhds. caplin by the residents of the Western Shore; one-third of each description of fish was thrown overboard this year.

“They are principally exported from this district in decked craft, and the prices obtained are as follows:—

Herrings, in Spring,	1 to 15 francs a barrel,	average 5 francs.
“ in Fall,	4 to 15 “ “ “	8 “
Caplin	5 to 10 “ a hhd.	“ 7 “

“The returns are generally received half in cash and half in goods.

“The opinion of those engaged in carrying bait to St. Peter's appears to be, that the hauling of herrings should not commence before 20th April, but no means have been taken to prevent its being done; that if such laws were made and enforced, it would be for the benefit of those engaged.”

The Preventive Officer at Grand Bank states—“that herrings are hauled about the 10th April, and caplin from 5th to 20th June, or as soon as they strike the shore. He could not give me any information of the quantity exported, but states that they were exported in decked craft and boats, and that the price obtained for herrings this year was from 1 to 15 francs per barrel, and the same price per hhd. for caplin.

“No means have been taken to have the law enforced.

“The returns are generally received in cash.”

Reports.

The Preventive Officer at English Harbor states—"That they commence to haul herrings for export to St. Peter's about the 10th April, again, the 15th July, and caplin the 15th June.

"10,000 barrels herrings exported in the spring; no caplin or fall herrings exported for the last three years.

"Exported in boats and decked craft, and the price obtained in St. Peter's, varied from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 francs per barrel.

"The feeling of those engaged appears to be, that herrings should not be hauled in seines before the 20th April, but no means have been used to have the law enforced.

"The returns are generally received in money."

The Sub-Collector at Harbor Breton states—"That the hauling of herrings commences the 15th April; again about the 10th July, and continues until the last August, and that it is impossible to ascertain the quantity exported to St. Peter's, but the quantity of herrings thrown overboard at the entrance of Fortune Bay, from boats and decked craft, last spring, amounted to from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels. The price obtained in St. Peter's, varied from 1 to 15 francs per barrel.

"The returns are received in cash and goods.

"The majority of those engaged in carrying bait to St. Peter's are of opinion that they are destroying the fishery on this part of the coast; and their excuse for following up the traffic is, that they might as well do so as others. The Sub-Collector has no available means to have the law enforced."

The Sub-Collector at Gaultois reports—"That herrings are hauled for export to St. Peter's about the 5th of April, again 20th July; no caplin or other bait exported from that district.

"At Pass Island 10,000 barrels herrings were exported, and the price obtained in St. Peter's was from 5 to 10 francs per barrel.

"The planters at Pass Island and Grole complain of the Grand Bank and Fortune schooners hauling herrings at Pass Island in August last, and state that it is destroying the fishery in that vicinity.

"No means taken to have the law enforced."

Reports.

The Preventive Officer at Push Through reports—"that 8 boats and one registered craft commenced to haul herrings for export to St. Peter's, the 20th April, from places between Cape LaHune and Push Through, and that the average price obtained for herrings was 8 francs per barrel, and 7 francs per hhd. for caplin."

The quantities exported from his district, the Preventive Officer could not give, but from information received, he believes 70,000 barrels herrings, and 15,000 hhds. caplin, were sold in St. Peter's, this season, by the residents of the Western Shore.

"The general opinion of those engaged in this traffic is, that the 20th April is early enough to haul herrings; some state that the 15th would be time enough, but no means have been resorted to, to have the law enforced.

"The returns are generally received in goods and cash."

The Preventive Officer at Burgeo reports—"that until the last two years no herrings were exported to St. Peter's. This year, in the spring, a few barrels were hauled about the 1st April, and 1000 barrels were taken the first week in July, to St. Peter's, and the price obtained for them ranged from 1 to 25 francs; they were exported in boats and decked craft.

"The opinion expressed by those engaged in taking herrings is, that no herrings should be hauled before 1st July, in order to prevent the spawning herrings from being disturbed.

"The returns are received in cash."

The Sub-Collector at LaPoile states—"that the hauling of herrings commences from 1st to 20th April, but all are used on the shore as bait; none are exported to St. Peter's in that locality. At Rameo Islands 2000 barrels herrings were exported, in July and August, in small decked craft to St. Peter's, and the prices ranged from 1 to 30 francs per barrel.

"No caplin exported to St. Peter's.

"No violation of the law at LaPoile.

"The proceeds are generally received in cash and goods."

The Preventive Officer at Channel reports—"that no bait of any description is exported to St. Peter's from that locality."

Reports.

Probable quantity of Bait exported to St. Peter's:—

	Brls. Herrings.	Hhds. Caplin.
District of St. Mary's	3000	
Little Placentia.....	1100	
Placentia	5000	
LaManche.		
Burin.		
St. Lawrence.....	290	1020
Lamaline	4000	12,000
Fortune, Grand Bank and } neighboring places. }	62,110	36,970
English Harbor.....	10,000	
Pass Island	10,000	
Push Through	1500	
Burgeo.....	1000	
Raneo Islands.....	2000	
	100,000	50,000
Probable quantity thrown overboard..	30,000	10,000
	70,000	40,000
Probable quantity sold in St. Peter's..	70,000	40,000

In submitting this report, I beg respectfully to bring under your notice the 63d Section of the Act, 27th Vic., cap. 2, which prohibits the importation of Spirits from St. Peter's in packages capable of containing liquors less than the size of 50 gallons. When in St. Peter's, in July last, I saw 100 barrels rum, containing from 30 to 32 gallons each, landed from a vessel from Boston; and again in September last, there were landed from another vessel from the same place, 120 barrels rum of the same size, for one establishment. The residents of the Western Shore are aware that if they import those packages they are liable to seizure, consequently, what they import are smuggled. Several of the Outport officers are of opinion that if the Act were altered so as to limit the size of the packages to 30 gallons, more revenue would be collected.

I also beg respectfully to bring under your notice the 15th Section of the above mentioned Act, which allows coasting and fishing vessels to clear out once in the year. That section, I understand, was framed to enable vessels coming to this port for salt and provisions, to leave again without putting them to the inconvenience of clearing out the second time, particularly during the busy season of the year; but it has an injurious effect on the revenue, for I was informed that, in more than one instance, the master of a coasting vessel bound to the westward, cleared

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out at this port a certain quantity of spirits, but did not take the quantity cleared out on board, but called into St. Peter's and took on board at that port the number of packages to correspond with his clearance; and that another master of a coasting vessel took on board at this port a cask of rum, which he disposed of on his way to St. Peter's, called into that port and filled up the same packages with rum, and proceeded further west, on his coasting voyage. The officers of this department in the out-ports, finding that the quantities on board correspond with their clearance, allow them to pass, and cannot prevent it.

I remained three days in St. Peter's, in July, whilst the Newfoundland people were carrying caplin, to observe what articles they brought back; I was constantly on the water and at the quay, and noticed that in most instances the crew of each vessel would take 8 or 10 gallons molasses, 5 or 5 lbs tea, about the same quantity of tobacco, a loaf or two of sugar, a couple barrels flour, some parcels of shop goods, a bolt of canvas, a coil of cordage, and a few took a keg of spirits, all in small quantities, which, in the aggregate, would be considerable. In September I remained four days, and noticed that those who sold their wood, acted in the same manner, purchasing articles in small quantities. I understand that in the spring of the year, when they require supplies for prosecuting the fishery, they take larger quantities, and again later in the season, when their voyage is over, they settle up and purchase their winter's stock, upon all of which very little revenue is collected.

The number of French subjects who hire Newfoundland schooners for the purpose of trading on the West coast, is increasing; many of them leave St. Peter's direct for places where there are no officers of this department stationed, trade, and sell their goods, then put into some port where there is a Custom House, and pay duties on what they have remaining. This year they have been trading as far East as St. Mary's Bay.

During the present year manufactured goods, exceeding in value 4000 dollars, were imported into St. John's from Liverpool, and transhipped without payment of duties, to St. Peter's, where a great portion of those goods will be issued in small quantities to the residents of the Western Shore, and very little, if any, duties will be collected on them.

Only 36 vessels entered at the several Custom Houses in the Island from St. Peter's, in 1864, with merchandize of the value of £1624 stg., and the total amount of duties collected thereon was £171 18s. 7d. stg. Considering the value of bait and wood, &c., sold by our people at St. Peter's, (estimated at 753,054 francs,) and for which returns are

Reports.

partly made in goods, and the large quantity of fish collected by the merchants of St. Peter's, from planters and fishermen on the Western Shore, to whom they issue supplies (amounting to nearly 20,000 qtls.) there can be no doubt but smuggling to a large extent is carried on between St. Peter's and parts of this Island contiguous thereto. This year, to 30th September, the duties on imports from St. Peter's is a little in excess of the above amount.

In the districts of Grand Bank and Fortune, there are five or six vessels annually built, the greater portion of their canvas, cordage, paints, oil, &c., being imported from St. Peter's, upon which no duties are paid.

At Lamaline, which is distant only 13 miles from St. Peter's, they go over in punts in the morning, and return the same evening with parcels of goods, &c., for their families. It is utterly impossible for the officer to collect the duties on imports brought in such a way.

At Burin, where there are so many harbors, the Sub-Collector can do nothing without a boat; and it is necessary that a permanent Tide-waiter should be appointed, whom the Sub-Collector can call on at any moment; as in the fishing season, he states, that he cannot get a competent person to act in that capacity.

At Oderin, there was a Preventive Officer stationed for some years, but he died in 1863, and no duties having been collected; the office has not since been filled up. It is a place where French traders resort to, and it will be for the consideration of the Government whether it would not be advisable to fill up that office.

The number of traders from Halifax and the neighbouring Colonies, has considerably decreased within the last two years. They cannot compete with the establishments on the Western Shore in giving the price for fish, or sell their goods on the same terms.

I have brought under the notice of the different Outport Officers the increasing traffic with St. Peter's, and urged upon them the necessity of using greater vigilance in protecting the revenue.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES S. HAYWARD,

Landing and Tide Surveyor.

The Honorable

The RECEIVER GENERAL,

&c., &c., &c.

Reports.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE QUANTITIES OF THE UNDER-
MENTIONED ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO ST PETER'S
AND MIQUELON IN THE YEARS 1862 AND 1864.

Articles Imported.	1862.		1864.	
	Quantities.	Value in Francs.	Quantities.	Value in Francs.
Anchors, Chains, and Grapnels	21,188 kil.	10,594	64,666	45,501
Biscuits.....	96,832 "	51,362	93,625	45,830
Bricks	No. ....	.....	52,000	2,330
Butter.....	88,113 kil.	159,459	77,610	140,203
Cattle.....	593 No.	35,580	946	81,900
Candles	Value.	21,851	.....	16,761
Coals	1,121,000 kil.	28,025	1,590,000	40,750
Cordage.....	74,952 "	82,104	93,510	105,703
Coffee	21,656 "	36,364	27,034	36,287
Flour	1,536,390 "	442,762	915,796	229,048
Grease and Tallow....	23,912 "	30,389	20,254	24,171
Haberdashery .....	.....	33,150	.....	11,311
Herrings, Caplin & Bait from Nfd. shore....	Estimated value	222,250	.....	702,000
Molasses	194,786 kil.	67,285	168,121	58,855
Nails and Hardware....	Value.	66,796	... ..	58,346
Nets and Fishing Tackle	"	49,484	.....	71,151
Oil—olive.....	6,512 kil.	15,122	7,441	14,832
Oil—other kinds.....	20,583 "	23,482	23,807	29,690
Pitch and Tar.....	7,900 "	2,516	28,857	14,126
Meats—salted	79,975 "	61,459	67,484	33,942
Salt	11,750,784 "	368,736	11,822,091	531,966
Soap	16,421 "	9,852	16,935	16,078
Sugar—refined.....	33,839 "	31,858	30,938	24,520
Sugar—unrefined	24,924 "	19,969	28,812	23,652
Tea.....	21,422 "	75,674	13,935	39,820
Tobacco—manufact'd ..	27,098 "	54,176	37,001	34,399
Tobacco—unmanufact'd .....	.....	.....	1,936	2,323
Sheep	1,236 No.	24,720	1,094	17,504

Reports.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE QUANTITIES OF THE UNDER-MENTIONED ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO ST. PETERS AND MIQUELON IN THE YEARS 1862 AND 1864.

Articles Imported.	1862.		1864.	
	Quantities.	Value in Francs.	Quantities.	Value in Francs.
Spirits, viz.,				
Rum.....	155,793 Litres	65,333	109,600	46,608
Brandy, Gin and Cordials..	94,512 "	61,663	171,290	131,044
Vegetables	28,951 Kil.	11,284	18,474	3,165
Manufactures, viz.,				
Cotton, Wollen, Linen, Silk and Leather	Value.	111,388	.....	141,986
Wood, viz—				
Staves, Casks and Shooks.....	Value.	199,955	.....	70,354
Masts and Spars..	"	11,703	.....	4,264
Board, Plank and Timber.....	"	92,000	.....	88,383
Oars.....	"	6,708	.....	8,888
Shingles.....	"	8,200	.....	12,416
Firewood from Nfid. shore.....	Estimated value	66,725	.....	51,054
Wooden Manufactures.	Value.	22,000	.....	23,705
Articles unenumerated, including Govern- ment Stores, &c...	Value.	846,785	.....	532,918
		3,528,763		3,632,784

Reports.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VESSELS THAT ENTERED INWARDS AT THE PORT OF ST. PETER'S AND MIQUELON, IN THE YEARS 1862 AND 1864, THE VALUE OF THEIR CARGOES, AND THE PORTS FROM WHICH THEY ARRIVED.

Ports from whence arrived.	1862.		1864.	
	No. of Vessels.	Value of their cargoes in francs.	No. of Vessels.	Value of their cargoes in France.
Dieppe.....	11	47,850	14	53,729
St. Valery.....	1	1,350	2	1,849
Fecamp.....	18	24,863	21	36,674
Havre.....	7	28,420	11	20,446
Granville.....	47	550,600	38	588,174
St. Malo.....	48	473,209	48	341,056
Morlais.....	2	15,600		
Bayonne.....	4	75,200	2	39,458
Bordeaux.....	2	22,406	1	4,341
Cette.....	2	90,059	4	120,607
Marseilles.....	2	9,107	2	98,676
St. Nazaire.....	2	1,547	9	71,459
St. Brieux.....			1	3,251
Binie.....			1	5,604
Boulogne.....			1	3,102
Martigues.....			2	17,500
Rochfort.....			1	5,233
La Rochelle.....			2	6,301
Ronmentiers.....			4	4,001
Value of Government Stores imported.....				161,420
Total from France.....	146	1,340,211	164	1,582,671
Martinique.....	17	38,896	12	47,910
Guadaloupe.....	4	3,201	2	7,803
Total from French Colonies	21	42,097	14	55,713

Reports.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VESSELS THAT ENTERED INWARDS AT THE PORT OF ST. PETER'S AND MIQUELON, IN THE YEARS 1862 AND 1864, THE VALUE OF THEIR CARGOES, AND THE PORTS FROM WHICH THEY ARRIVED.—(Continued)

Ports from whence arrived.	1862.		1864.	
	No. of Vessels.	Value of their cargoes in francs.	No. of Vessels.	Value of their cargoes in Francs.
New York.. .. .	2	13,362		
Boston	19	1,488,688	23	952,108
Halifax	4	7,306	9	18,945
Sydney.....	2	11,451	6	16,450
Quebec	5	117,453	4	77,329
Nova Scotia.....	11	21,021	18	31,599
New Brunswick	8	18,881	11	51,205
P. E. Island.....	18	31,807	12	19,100
Cape Breton	31	87,511	21	30,003
Bangor.....			1	34,507
Boats from Newfoundland with Bait, Wood, &c., estimated value.....		288,975		762,963
Total from foreign places..	100	2,146,455	105	1,994,200

RECAPITULATION.

From France	146	1,340,221	164	1,582,871
French Colonies.....	21	42,097	14	55,713
Foreign Places	100	2,146,455	105	1,994,200
Total.....	267	3,528,763	283	3,632,484

Reports.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF VESSELS THAT
CLEARED OUTWARDS AT THE PORT OF ST. PETER'S AND
MIQUELON IN THE YEARS 1862 AND 1864, WITH THE
VALUE OF THEIR CARGOES AND THE PORTS FOR WHICH
THEY CLEARED.

Ports cleared for.	1862.		1864.	
	No. of Vessels.	Value of their cargoes in Francs.	No. of Vessels.	Value of their cargoes in Francs.
Granville.....	15	275,877	17	601,688
St. Malo.....	19	220,487	12	254,424
Morlain.....	1	18,642		
Nantes.....	1	28,251	2	83,952
Isle-de-Re.....	2	80,116		
Bordeaux.....	3	120,504	11	820,124
Bayonne.....	2	30,707	1	20,389
Marseilles.....	5	231,502	9	518,851
Cette.....	2	128,586	3	412,653
St. Martin.....			3	134,812
Total to France.....	50	1,134,472	58	2,846,893
Martinique.....	24	1,604,250	18	1,845,288
Gaudaloupe.....	18	1,011,570	16	1,436,786
Isle of France.....	4	329,063	4	505,447
Total to French Colonies....	46	2,944,883	38	1,787,521

Reports.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF VESSELS THAT
CLEARED OUTWARDS AT THE PORT OF ST. PETER'S
AND MIQUELON IN THE YEARS 1862 AND 1864, WITH
THE VALUE OF THEIR CARGOES, AND THE PORTS FOR
WHICH THEY CLEARED.—(Continued.)

Ports cleared for.	1862.		1864.	
	No. of Vessels.	Value of their Cargoes in Francs.	No. of Vessels.	Value of their Cargoes in Francs.
Boston	8	360,185	3	139,689
New York	2	137,682	2	53,559
Halifax	3	109,080	6	11,707
Alicante	1	40,860	1	120,240
Carmen	1			
Cadiz			2	141,216
Quebec	3	31,314	1	5,562
Sydney	23	137,799	47	99,159
Nova Scotia.....	21	126,407	12	54,935
New Brunswick.....	19	71,536	7	26,311
P. E. Island	3	3,500	5	15,900
Cape Breton			6	14,504
Newfoundland	13	12,000	12	36,207
Boats for Newfoundland which brought Bait, Wood, &c., estimated value		158,280		284,917
Total to Foreign Places....	97	1,188,643	104	1,003,906

RECAPITULATION.

Exports to France	50	1,134,472	58	2,846,893
French Colonies.....	46	2,944,883	38	3,787,521
Foreign Ports.....	97	1,188,643	104	1,003,906
Total.....	193	5,267,998	200	7,638,320

Reports.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE QUANTITIES OF THE UNDER-
MENTIONED ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM ST. PETER'S
AND MIQUELON IN THE YEARS 1862 AND 1864.

Articles.	Ports Ex- ported to	1862.		1864.	
		Quantities.	Value in Francs.	Quanti- ties.	Value in Francs.
Fish—					
Dried Cod	France	803,472 kil.	289,249	1,310,126	628,860
	Martinique	4,228,310 "	1,522,191	3,686,800	1,769,664
	Guadeloupe	2,641,000 "	950,761	2,910,375	1,396,980
	l. of France	855,037 "	307,813	995,277	477,733
	Boston	1,000,514 "	360,185	291,012	139,689
	New York..	382,450 "	137,682	111,581	53,559
	Halifax	303,000 "	109,080		
	Alicante ...	113,500 "	40,860	250,500	120,240
	Cadiz . . . . .	.....	.....	294,200	141,216
	Total. . . .	10,327,283	3,717,821	9,849,871	4,727,941
Fish, Cod—				kilograms	
Green	France	1,004,380 No.	401,751	4,694,063	1,502,100
Oil, Cod	France	570,596 kil.	342,357	464,253	603,128
Cod Sounds and Tongues	France	316,590 "	63,318	311,455	62,291
Cod Roes	France	25,502 "	5,100	40,377	8,075
Other fish ..	France		3,721	.....	900
Hides, &c. . . .	France	30,775 "	18,609	900	400
Total produce of the Colony.			4,552,678		6,904,835

Reports.

MEMORANDUM SHEWING THE QUANTITIES OF COD FISH EXPORTED FROM ST. PETER'S AND MIQUELON IN THE YEARS 1858 TO 1864, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Fish—Dried, Cod.	Fish—Cod, Green.
1858	11,664,545 kilogrammes	495,741 Number of Fish.
1859	11,216,965 “	1,209,070 “
1860	10,304,032 “	1,280,872 “
1861	8,296,935 “	1,614,205 “
1862	10,327,283 “	1,004,380 “
1863	7,629,166 “	3,231,253 kilogrammes.
1864	9,849,871 “	4,694,063 “

NUMBER OF CRAFT EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES.

98 Square rigged Vessels, carrying 2,742 men.
579 Small Craft and Boats, carrying 4,541 men.

POPULATION IN 1862.

St. Peter's.....	1,422 Males.	1,139 Females.
Miquelon.....	345 “	357 “
	1,767	1,496
Total....		3,263

Of the above, 51 Males and 82 Females are Foreigners.

Reports.

MEMORANDUM OF THE QUANTITIES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THIS ISLAND, DURING THE YEARS 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863 AND 1864, SHEWING THE PLACES FROM WHENCE THEY WERE EXPORTED.

Ports.	1859.						
	Qtls. Dried Codfish.	No. Seal Skins.	Tuns Oil.		Tierces Salmon.	Brls. Herring.	Brls. Trout.
			Seal and Whale.	Cod.			
St. John's	721565	275745	4373	3097	2371	27664	1062
Twillingate	13694	5129	116	.....	162		
Fogo	11379	186	6	157	118		
Greenspond	15699	2979	2	82			
Catalina	13199						
Trinity	24584	2205	33	110			
Carbonear	4774						
Harbor Grace	179331	79276	1166	528	305		
Brigus							
Hant's Harbor							
Ferryland						4413	
St. Mary's						105	
Placentia	3308			2	26	70	
Little Placentia	2000			1	13	228	
La Manche	1200			4	2	500	
Oderin	2434					150	
Burin	25828			144	124	1885	
St. Lawrence	3490			4		114	
Lamaline	1700			7			
Harbor Breton	40669	323	19	142	189	3138	
English Harbor and Bay de-North	3589					15022	
Push Through							
Gaultois	13666						
Burgeo	10317				33	3510	
LaPoile	29618	788	13	76	478	4795	
Port-aux-Basques		No Returns.					
Labrador, Nfld. Houses		No Returns.					
Total	1122244	366631	5728	4354	3822	61594	1062
Houses at Labrador not connected with Nfld.		No Returns.					

Reports.

MEMORANDUM OF THE QUANTITIES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THIS ISLAND DURING THE YEAR 1860, SHEWING THE PLACES FROM WHENCE THEY WERE EXPORTED.

Ports.	1860.							
	Qtls. Dried Codfish.	No. Seal Skins.	Tuns Oil.			Tierces Salmon.	Brls. Herring.	Brls. Trout.
			Seal & Whale.	Cod.	Refined Cod.			
Saint John's	713250	243237	3664	2461	328	2466	24284	753
Twillingate	22444	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....
Fogo	24373	4103	51	135	.....	124	.....	5
Greenspond	20786	9566	168	26	.....	2	.....	.....
Catalina.....	9942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity	23989	14022	113	296	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear	3628	9045	82	.....	7	.....	64	.....
Harbor Grace	205149	61858	1002	702	27	465	4707	21
Brigus	6200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....
Hant's Harbor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferryland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Mary's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placentia	3820	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	703	.....
Little Placentia.....	2185	.....	.....	28	.....	15	2150	.....
LaManche	2200	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	670	.....
Oderin	2147	.....	.....	1	.....	27	388	.....
Burin	29195	.....	.....	106	.....	295	2589	.....
St. Lawrence.....	1700	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....
Lamalme	1600	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Breton	39114	.....	.....	73	48	80	4213	.....
English Harbor and Bay-de-North ...	2584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23258	.....
Push Through	740	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois	14984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo	14960	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	2250	.....
LaPoile	35156	451	9	54	29	377	1662	.....
Port-au-Basque .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labrador,Nfld. Houses	131858	.....	.....	65	.....	55	12456	.....
Total.....	1312004	342282	5089	3980	439	4124	82894	779
Houses at Labrador not connected with Nfld.	67800	.....	30	146	.....	1025	1644	.....

Reports.

MEMORANDUM OF THE QUANTITIES OF THE UNDER-MENTIONED ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THIS ISLAND DURING THE YEAR 1861, SHEWING THE PLACES FROM WHENCE THEY WERE EXPORTED.

Ports.	1861.							
	Qrs. Dried Codfish.	No. Seal Skins.	Tuns Oil.			Tierces Salmon.	Brls. Herring.	Brls. Trout.
			Seal & Whale.	Cod.	Refined Cod.			
Saint John's.....	609224	262285	3523	1902	160	1581	21521	254
Twillingate.....	17055	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	.....	2
Foga.....	19091	9451	161	108	.....	113	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	24102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catalina.....	2800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	20920	8522	71	126	.....	40	263	.....
Carbonear.....	3930	10370	120	59	2	44	2019	.....
Harbor Grace.....	186245	90765	1102	485	10	425	3553	.....
Brigus.....	8250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	881	.....
Hant's Harbor.....	2246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Ferryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Mary's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placentia.....	1600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Little Placentia.....	1630	.....	.....	4	.....	14	27	.....
LaManche.....	1300	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	45	.....
Oderin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685	.....
Burin.....	14142	.....	.....	17	.....	110	1106	.....
St. Lawrence.....	3676	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	30	.....
Lamaline.....	1600	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Breton.....	31125	.....	1	123	2	177	4329	.....
English Harbor and Bay-de-North.....	2600	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	19984	.....
Push Through.....	887	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	15283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....
Bergeo.....	5390	.....	.....	5	.....	76	600	.....
LaPoile.....	33084	600	16	53	24	323	2973	.....
Port-au-Basque.....	4490	.....	.....	23	.....	152	2402	.....
Labrador, Nfld. Houses	141953	.....	.....	68	.....	30	12154	.....
Total..	1149626	381993	4994	2980	198	3397	73633	286
Houses at Labrador not connected with Nfld.	74700	.....	23	140	.....	1031	1660	.....

Reports.

MEMORANDUM OF THE QUANTITIES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THIS ISLAND DURING THE YEAR 1862, SHEWING THE PLACES FROM WHENCE THEY WERE EXPORTED.

Ports.	1862.							
	Qtls. Dried Codfish.	No. Seal Skins.	Tuns Oil.			Tierces Salmon.	Brls. Herring.	Brls. Trout.
			Seal & Whale.	Cod.	Refined Cod.			
Saint John's	632719	155130	2160	1471	266	2275	9743	511
Twillingate	13275	8923	213	.....	.....	205		
Fogo	12348	34016	384	72	.....		
Greenspod	23406	7950	147	20	.....	2		
Catalina.....	4500							
Trinity	19897	.....	.....	108	2	34		
Carbonear	4028							
Harbor Grace	175640	44650	557	519	18	322	2031	46
Brigus								
Hant's Harbor	3916							
Ferryland	2600							
Saint Mary's.....	6550							
Placentia	1000	.....	.....	5	.....	9	1008	
Little Placentia.....	2510	.....	.....	10	.....	8		
LaManche								
Oderin								
Burin	26478	.....	.....	56	.....	17	532	
St. Lawrence.....	1600	.....	.....	4	.....		
Lamaline	700	.....	.....	3	.....		
Harbor Breton	52290	.....	14	68	.....	33	1275	
English Harbor and Bay-de-North	2005	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3619	
Push Through								
Gaultois	18630	.....	.....	.....	.....	31		
Burgeo	7027	.....	.....	8	.....	98	300	
LaPoile	30884	1753	32	64	21	178	3351	
Port-au-Basque	9969	1400	26	32	8	173	7990	
Labrador,Nfld. Houses	124168	.....	.....	12	.....	60		
Total.....	1176140	253822	3533	2453	315	3445	29849	557
Houses at Labrador not connected with Nfld.	65600	.....	27	110	.....	1148	280	

Reports.

MEMORANDUM OF THE QUANTITIES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THIS ISLAND, DURING THE YEAR 1863, SHEWING THE PLACES FROM WHENCE THEY WERE EXPORTED.

Ports.	1863.							
	Qtls. Dried Codfish.	No. Seal Skins.	Tuns Oil.			Tierces Salmon.	Brls. Herring.	Brls. Trout.
			Seal and Whale.	Cod.	Refined Cod.			
St. John's	564797	209609	2872	1907	175	3134	32914	603
Twillingate	5123							
Fogo	22797	4278	88	80	.....	134		
Greenspond	13410	.....	60	18				
Catalina	3900							
Trinity	12398							
Carboncar	10429	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2901	
Harbor Grace	107364	75195	966	402	12	475	11163	5
Brigus	4200	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1986	
Hant's Harbor	4820							
Ferryland	2600							
St. Mary's	1700							
Placentia	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		
Little Placentia	900	.....	.....	4	.....	5		
La Manche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6		
Oderin								
Burin	7596	.....	.....	21	.....	120	363	
St. Lawrence	900	.....	.....	1	.....		
Lamaline	1300	.....	.....	1	.....		
Harbor Breton	15968	.....	11	45	2	43	3604	
English Harbor and Bay-de-North	2200	.....	.....	8	.....	5	10560	
Push through								
Gaultois	10903	.....	.....	.....	.....	20		
Bergeo	2260	.....	.....	4	.....	243	200	
LaPoile	13869	.....	5	30	8	134	318	
Port aux-Basques	14275	1700	24	14	6	209	1212	
Labrador Nfd. Houses	107212	.....	.....	43	.....	184	15310	
Total	932221	290782	4026	2578	203	1741	80561	608
Houses at Labrador not connected with Nfd.	80100	20	158	1988	2220	

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MEMORANDUM OF THE QUANTITIES OF THE UNDER-MENTIONED ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THIS ISLAND DURING THE YEAR 1864, SHEWING THE PLACES FROM WHENCE THEY WERE EXPORTED.

Ports.	1864.							
	Qls. Dried Codfish.	No. Seal Skins.	Tuns Oil.			Tierces Salmon.	Brls. Herring.	Brls. Trout.
			Seal & Whale.	Cod.	Refined Cod.			
Saint John's.....	577682	9033	1248	1366	192	1413	9761	448
Twillingate.....	13666	3101	53	8	....	166		
Fogo	6611	8731	102	59				
Greenspond	10312							
Catalina	7600							
Trinity	5200							
Carbonear	7337	.....	.....	56	....	77	144	
Harbor Grace	144286	22408	301	347	9	206	3188	
Brigus								
Hant's Harbor.....								
Ferryland	2350							
Saint Mary's.....								
Placentia	2400							
Little Placentia								
LaManche								
Oderin								
Burin	10098	.....	5	61	....	68	469	
St. Lawrence								
Lamaline	1200	.....	.....	1	....	30		
Harbor Breton	16212	.....	.....	33	9	52	69	
English Harbor and Bay-de-North							27308	
Push Through.....								
Gaultois.....	17326							
Burgeo	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	100	
LaPoile	15520	.....	1	21	2	179	341	
Port-au-Basque	7498	500	10	10	....	176	1627	
Labrador, Nfd. Houses	135396							
Total..	981538	125723	1770	1962	212	2729	43007	448
Houses at Labrador not connected with Nfd.	31499	24	37	514	543	

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REPORT OF J. WINTFR, ESQUIRE, ON LABRADOR REVENUE SERVICE, FOR 1865.

CUSTOM HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S,
24th November, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report as follows on the Labrador Revenue Service, for the season of 1865.

The experience of the two first years having shewn the necessity for being earlier on the coast than we had been, in order to have an officer stationed at the Straits in time to catch the early vessels from different parts, upon their first arrival, the *Volant* left St. John's on the 22nd May, being about three weeks earlier than the year before, and a month earlier than the first year.

In order to avoid the ice, which was known to be about the Straits of Belle Isle, and which is about the coast at this season every year, causing us so much detention the two former years, I was determined to go round the Island by the southward, and enter the Straits of Belle Isle at the westward.

After a passage of twelve days, we arrived off Blanc Sablon, but the Straits being full of ice, we were obliged to bear up for St. Margaret's Bay, on the French Shore.

Notwithstanding we were so much earlier this year than the previous years, we found, on arrival at St. Margaret's Bay, five vessels from Jersey for Blanc Sablon, which came in with us, and were obliged to wait with us for the ice to move off.

We were detained by the ice till the 8th June, when, in company with the other vessels, we arrived at Blanc Sablon. On arrival we also found that two schooners had arrived from Canada. While here, a Captain Rood, a Halifax trader, who had evaded payment of duties last year, came into the harbor. We were also informed that two other Halifax vessels, with goods, had arrived and passed North.

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Mr. Michael Knight having been appointed Preventive Officer for Blanc Sablon, we left him here to collect duties from the vessels that had arrived here, and to remain at Blanc Sablon and the vicinity, for the season, to meet the vessels coming down the Straits. We were detained here for three days by head winds, and proceeded to

PINWARE, 12th.—Nothing to be done here. The Judge did some business; left Pinware and went on to

RED BAY, 12th.—No arrivals here; the Judge transacted some business; were detained here till the 15th, when we got to

HENLEY HARBOR.—The *Margaret* had arrived here from Halifax to Mr. Kennedy, a resident trader. I boarded the vessel, and afterwards called on Mr. Kennedy. He at first refused to pay the duties, but at length complied. He produced a letter of credit from his merchant in Halifax, and I took his order for the amount of duties.

CAMP ISLANDS, 17th.—Having anchored at Chimney Tickle. I went in a boat to Camp Islands; I found a Halifax trader, who entered and gave an order for the duties, having also a letter of credit.

CAPE CHARLES, 17th.—Found none but Newfoundland fishing vessels.

June 20th.—Arrived at Battle harbor. Here is the chief establishment of the firm of T. & D. Slade, but no vessels had arrived to them; we accordingly went on to

ST. FRANCIS HARBOR, 22nd.—Messrs. Hunt & Henley have a branch establishment here. A vessel, the *Escort*, had arrived to that house; landed part of her cargo here and passed on. I was obliged, as last year, to accept the account given me by the agent of the goods landed here, and received the duties.

VENISON TICKLE, 22nd.—None but Newfoundland fishing vessels.

23rd.—HAWK HARBOR.—Here I found a Mr. George Pike, who had imported a cargo of Salt last year from England, in the *Test*, which vessel escaped my notice. I called on him and asked for the amount of duties, which he refused to pay. I told him of the penalty to which he rendered himself liable by refusing, and told him I would give him time to consider, and call upon him on my way back.

26th.—At INDIAN TICKLE.—None but fishing vessels.

27th.—GRADY.—Fishing vessels only.

28th.—LONG ISLAND.—Here we found the *Scout*, from Dartmouth, to

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Messrs. Hunt & Henly, with salt, coals, &c. The vessel was reported here, and we were referred to the agent at Cartwright, for the duties.

June 28.—CARTWRIGHT.—Here I received from Messrs. Hunt & Henley's agent the duties per *Scout*. He also gave an account of the articles landed from the *Escort*, which I was obliged, as formerly, to take, and received duties accordingly. Here we learned that no vessels had arrived further north, and I accordingly resolved to return to Battle Harbor. On our way we called at Indian Tickle, Bolter's Rock, Venison Tickle, and Fishing Ships' Harbor, but found no arrival; arrived at

BATTLE HARBOR, 5th July.—The *Sisters* had arrived to Messrs. Slade from Poole, with general cargo. The cargo was entered and duties paid. We then proceeded on our way northward again.

8th.—INDIAN TICKLE.—A vessel had arrived here from Liverpool, to Mr. Warren, with salt, which was entered and duties paid. We also found the schooner *Jacques Cartier*, from Canada, with cargo for Messrs. Hunt & Henly, and the Hudson Bay Company at North-west River. The captain reported his vessel, and I allowed her to proceed.

10th.—CARTWRIGHT.—The *Jacques Cartier* landed the goods for Messrs. Hunt & Henley, on which they paid duties.

12th.—INDEPENDENT HARBOR.—None but fishing vessels.

TUBB HARBOR, 14th.—Only fishing vessels.

15th.—Arrived at Rigoulette. Here the Hudson Bay Company have a branch establishment and an Agent. We were obliged to wait here for the *Jacques Carter*, which we had left at Cartwright. She came into Rigoulette, but landed no part of her cargo here, and proceeded for N. W. River. We left Regoulette together, and arrived in company at

NORTH WEST RIVER, 30th.—The Hudson Bay Company's chief establishment is here, and I called on the agent for the duties per *Jacques Cartier*. He at first refused to pay, stating that his principal, Mr. Smith, had said that he considered N. W. River beyond the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. As my instructions were to the contrary, I told him I could not allow the goods to go out of my possession until the duties were paid, which he at length consented to do under protest.

August 2nd.—Returned to Rigoulette. Here we found the barque *Ocean Nymph* had arrived to the Hudson Bay Company, from London, with a

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general cargo. Mr. Smith, the head Agent, came in her as a passenger, but had left Rigoulette for N. W. River in a boat, and passed us in the night. I immediately put an Officer on board the vessel, and the captain and a clerk came on board and reported the vessel and cargo, and gave me an account of the goods already landed. I then called on the Agent, Mr. Groves, and requested him to allow me to examine the goods landed and to pay the duties. He refused to do either. I told him I would allow nothing to be landed from the vessel until the duties were paid. He said his instructions were to have the goods for Rigoulette landed and put into the stores, to be locked up, and to keep the keys, and that the goods for N. W. River were to be put on board a schooner and sent there. I then gave orders to the Officer on board, to allow nothing to leave the vessel. This had the effect of bringing the Captain on board, with a view to making an arrangement. The Captain fully understood his position, and the justice of the course I had taken, but represented the serious consequences of delaying the vessel. I accordingly made an offer, which, considering all the circumstances of the case, I thought most advisable, viz., to make a warehouse of the stores for the goods landed and to be landed at Rigoulette, an account to be taken of all the goods put there, and two locks to be put on the doors, the Agent having one key and I the other, the goods for N. W. River to be put on board the schooner, but left in my charge until released by payment of duties. This arrangement was at once accepted, and the discharging proceeded without any interruption by us. We were obliged to stay here while the vessel was discharging. While here the *Lalla Rookh*, Captain Dodge, from Boston, arrived, and was entered and paid duties. She proceeded to N. W. River, and in a few days returned to Rigoulette with Mr. Smith on board. After he landed I called upon him. He said he expected me up in the *Lively*, with the goods on board. I told him that the goods having been landed at Rigoulette and shipped into another vessel, which was an importation at that place, I could not run the risk of allowing the goods to leave Rigoulette before the entries were passed and the duties paid or secured. He then stated that the greater part of the goods for N. W. River were intended to be sent two or three hundred miles into the interior for the Indians, and the remainder, except a small quantity, were to be sent to Hudson's Bay. These articles being intended for consumption out of our jurisdiction, he asked me to allow them to pass through overland, by way of N. W. River, without payment of duty. This, I told him, the law would not permit me to do, there being no provision to meet such cases. He then produced invoices of the goods, corresponding, in all respects, with what had been landed from the vessel, and gave me a bill for the amount of the duties, but under protest as regards three-fifths, this being, as he alleged, the proportion intended to be sent out of our jurisdiction.

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The amount received from the Hudson Bay Company this year was large, and the first, except a small amount last year, that has been collected from them. The large importation this year may be accounted for partly by an increase in their trade, but chiefly from their importing a two or three years' stock of many articles at once. This will, of course, lead to a comparatively small collection from that Company the ensuing year or two.

Having now reached our northern limit, we left Rigoulette on the 21st August, having been detained here till this time waiting for the discharge of the *Ocean Nymph*, and in getting the duties on the cargo.

22nd.—MULLIN'S COVE.—None but fishing vessels.

On leaving Mullin's Cove, we fell in with a schooner from Quebec, bound to Rigoulette. Upon boarding her I found that she had been reported at Blanc Sablon and got a clearance, and that she had landed some goods at Cartwright to Messrs. Hunt & Henley.

23rd.—Called into Cartwright and received from Messrs. Hunt & Henley duties on goods by the schooner just referred to.

The reduction which took place last year in the collection from this firm, was even greater this year, and was accounted for by the agents, by the fact of the importation of articles paying high duties, such as molasses, &c., from St. John's duty paid, together with a shortening in general trade.

24th.—GRADY.—Here I collected from Messrs. King & Larmour the duties on all the goods reported for them in the several vessels which had arrived.

35th.—INDIAN TIRLE.—Two vessels had arrived from Liverpool with salt, one to Messrs. Punton & Munn, and the other to Messrs. Warren & Co. Received duties on both cargoes.

26th.—BÂTEAUX.—Found several Foreign vessels loading with fish, that had come from St. John's, and Newfoundland fishing vessels.

29th.—LAWK HARBOR.—I called on Mr. George Pike for the purpose of ascertaining his answer with regard to the duty on the cargo of salt by the *Test* last year, which I had given him time to consider. His only answer was that he would not pay the duties. As he then rende-

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red himself liable to a penalty under the Act, of which he was well aware. I laid a complaint before the Judge, who summoned him to appear before him. The case having been heard by the Judge, he was told he would have either to pay the penalty or go to gaol. He chose the latter, and was accordingly sentenced to a month's imprisonment in Harbor Grace.

Aug. 29th.—VENISON TICKLE, 30th.—Little Harbor and Salt Pond.—Newfoundland fishing vessels only.

31st.—BATTLE HARBOR.—Here we found a vessel from P. E. Island, a trader, which was entered and duties paid. The brig *Prince Eugene* had arrived to Messrs. T. & D. Slade; the Captain and a Clerk came on board the *Volant*, and reported the vessel and paid the duties. The amount collected from this firm also shows a still further reduction, owing to the unsettled state of the business, as noticed in my report last year.

Sept. 2nd.—SIZES HARBOR.—Found a vessel from Nova Scotia with herring barrels and salt, which entered and paid duties, also two American fishing vessels.

INDIAN HARBOR, 2nd.—A vessel was here from Nova Scotia with herring barrels. The Captain refused to pay, I was obliged to seize a sufficient number of herring barrels to pay the duties.

At HENLEY HARBOR, 4th.—Found two vessels from Quebec with herring barrels, &c.; both entered, one paid duties in cash, the other gave an order on Quebec; also, a P. E. Island trader, who also entered and paid.

At CAPE CHARLES, 2nd.—HENLEY HARBOR, 4th.—and RED BAY, 5th.—We found four vessels from Quebec with herring barrels, bound for different ports further down the coast; one of them was consigned to the Agent of Messrs. Punton & Munn, at Francis Harbor Bight, which was entered, and I allowed him to pass, on giving the Captain an order for the Agent to sign on Messrs. Punton & Munn for the amount of duties. The other three were entered, but the Captain did not know positively who were the consignees of the goods on board. As the vessel's time was too nearly expired to admit of our following these vessels down the coast, and as I did not wish to sacrifice the articles (herring barrels,) knowing that they would be most valuable, I took an order from the Captain on Mr. Lord, of Quebec, the shipper. I have since ascertained that the vessels were consigned to the Agents of Messrs. Ridley & Sons and Punton & Munn of Harbor Grace, at different ports.

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9th September.—The vessel's contract being nearly expired, and there being no prospect of doing anything further, we accordingly left Red Bay for St. John's, where we arrived on the 13th.

It is worthy to remark, that while the two former years a large portion of our time and labour was occupied in collecting duties from Nova Scotia fishermen on salt and fishing tackle, we had no such work to do this year, from the fact of our not meeting, the whole of the summer, with a single Nova Scotia fishing vessel. These vessels have always been in the habit of coming down in large numbers and scattering themselves along the coast as far down as Cape Harrison.

This year, however, notwithstanding that the fishery was better than the two former years, the Nova Scotia fishermen did not come down the Straits as usual, which may be attributed, no doubt, in some measure, to their unwillingness to come within the reach of the collection of duties. The consequence was, that they remained in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where the fishery was also much better than last year; thus keeping clear of the Revenue Officers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. WINTER,
Collector Labrador.

Hon. JOHN KENT,
Receiver General,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT OF M. T. KNIGHT, SUB-COLLECTOR, STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE.

ST. JOHN'S, }
8th December, 1865. }

SIR,—

I beg respectfully to submit the following Report of the proceedings connected with the Collection of Revenue in the Straits of Belle Isle, the past season.

On the 22nd May I took passage on board the Schooner *Volant*, hired for the conveyance of the Collector and the Judge of the Labrador Court. On the morning of the 3rd June, we made quite close to the Island of Isle-au-Bois, but could not get in owing to the large quantity of drift ice which blockaded the shore, the Captain at once sailed for St. Margaret's Bay on the Newfoundland side, where several Jersey and one French vessel had already arrived. On the 7th June the wind blew a gale from the West South West, which cleared the whole coast of ice, and on the next day at 2 p. m., in company with the Jersey vessels, we arrived, at Blanc Sablon. Then commenced an active preparation for the Cod fishery, the timber cut at Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay was immediately discharged, the vessels moored, and sails and rigging taken off. Entries were also made of each vessel's cargo, and the duties promptly paid by Bills of Exchange payable in Jersey, one of which was afterwards exchanged for cash.

June 12th.—Mr. Winter left Blanc Sablon for the Eastern coast. The Schooner *G. J. Z.*, Rood master, from Halifax, called in and entered before proceeding down the coast.

June 16th.—First appearance of fish—walked to Forteau, distance fourteen miles, to look after a vessel which had arrived there. On the following day Messrs. DeQuetteville's boat brought in one hundred quintals fish.

June 24th.—Received information that Nova Scotia fishing vessels were on the coast to the Westward, within the Canadian jurisdiction, and doing well. At Dog Island, Old Fort and Bonne Esperance fish very plentiful.

June 29th.—Four Nova Scotia fishing vessels arrived from the West

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ward, hearing that we had good fishing here—remained only a day or two and returned.

July 3rd.—Entered the schooner *Emblem*, Green master, from Halifax—east wind to-day—first appearance of Newfoundland fishing vessels coming from the Eastward. It is a matter of surprise that our own people should be so late coming on the fishing ground. Westward of Blanc Sablon some Nova Scotia fishermen must have had from two to three hundred qtls. fish before one of our vessels was to be seen. On or about 15th April, vessels engaged in the cod fishery clear from Halifax and Lunenburg, and come direct to the Canadian shore, in the neighbourhood of the Maccatina Islands, and commence work; of late years they follow the fish towards the Eastward, and endeavour to get their cargo about the middle August. The vessels are beautifully fitted up, and have every facility, such as light boats, small lines, &c., for doing their work quickly and well.

July 5th.—Entered schooner *Nancy*, from Halifax, chartered by Mr. Davis, formerly of Forteau.

July 7th.—Fifteen Nova Scotia fishing vessels arrived from Bonne Esperance. Fish very scarce at Blanc Sablon.

July 17th.—I left Blanc Sablon with intention of going as far as Red Bay; got to Forteau same day; H. M. Ship *Pylades* there.

July 19th.—Went to Lance a Loup.

July 30th.—Went to West St. Modeste; saw there Captain Houlahan from Harbor Grace, on a trading voyage; Proceeded to East St. Modeste.

July 21st.—Got to Red Bay and boarded the *Orion*, a clipper schooner of Fall River, Mass., chartered by a Mr. Bradford, an American Artist. This gentleman showed me a letter from Mr. Archibald, British Consul in New York, requesting officers of Government on the coast of Labrador, to render Mr. Bradford any assistance he may require in carrying out the object of his visit to the coast.

July 25th.—Left Red Bay and proceeded up the coast towards Blanc Sablon. Two Halifax traders had come to this part of the coast, and remained only a few hours.

July 28th.—Got back to Blanc Sablon, and found that the Nova Scotia vessels were going East seeking fish; making enquiries about the

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success of the Fishery to the Westward, I found that a great number of Nova Scotia vessels at Dog Islands and Old Fort had loaded and gone home.

August 1st.—First appearance of herring; about eighty barrels taken in a seine at Isle-a-Bois.

August 4th.—Entered the schooner *Marie Valentine*, bound to St. Francis Harbor, and consigned to Messrs. Hunt & Henley. To secure the duties on cargo by this vessel, I thought it necessary to enclose a copy of the Manifest to Mr. Winter, who received the amount when called for.

August 12th.—The schooner *Lucy Ann*, supplied by Messrs. Silver & Co., of Halifax arrived. The supercargo informed me that he had been trading on the Canadian side, and wished to proceed East, within our jurisdiction. I accordingly presented him with a Tariff, and having made some explanations, entered his vessel forthwith.

August 14th.—This day the schooner *Vincent* arrived from Canada, having landed part on the Canadian side; entered and paid duties, after which the Captain traded here for a few days and proceeded down the coast.

August 21st.—The schooner *Louisa*, Halifax trader, came in from Bradore. Mr. Rynard, the supercargo, a few days before, travelled to Blanc Sablon, bringing with him his papers, desirous of obtaining some information in reference to entering his vessel. I accordingly answered all his enquiries, with which he was perfectly satisfied.

August 25th.—At night boarded the *Providence*, from Quebec, bound down the coast, and consigned to Messrs. Lord & Rorke. The captain reported and gave me a draft on Mr. Rorke of Carbonear, which amount has since been paid.

August 28th.—The *Sea Bird*, from Canada, trading for herring, arrived and entered.

August 29th.—*Typhys* arrived from Sydney, C. B., with 60 tons Coal to Messrs. DeQuetteville, Brothers.

September 1st.—Left Blanc Sablon for Forteau; found the brig *C. T. Sutton*, to Messrs. LeBoutillier, Brothers, with a cargo of timber on board. The next day walked to Lance a Loup, from thence to Capstan

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Island, and next day reached West St. Modeste. In the latter place were three Canadian vessels trading for herring, two of which I had already boarded at Blanc Sablon, the captain of the third, on making application for the papers, at once complied and entered his vessel. Proceeded on to Pinware Bay, and found there the *Laurel*, Captain Cloutier, from Quebec, who also produced his papers and entered his vessel.

Sept. 5th.—Left Pinware Bay for Carroll's Cove; only a few small Newfoundland fishing craft there.

Sept. 6th.—Went to Red Bay; found there the Revenue Cutter *Volant*. To my great surprise, learned from the Collector and Judge, that it was their intention to proceed at once to St. John's. This I considered a very serious matter, inasmuch as the whole Eastern coast would be left free for Canadian and Halifax traders to carry on the smuggling business, and also that some vessels were expected with late supplies from Britain. Some parties pay their duties promptly, consequently, they are desirous that every one engaged in the Labrador trade should do the same. The *Volant* sailed a few days after for St. John's.

September 8th.—Left Red Bay to return to Blanc Sablon; at Carroll's Cove I boarded and entered the schooner *Thomas Bagley*, Halifax trader, which vessel had arrived the day after I left that place for Red Bay. This vessel was nearly loaded with fish and oil, received in White Bay and all along the coast towards Cape Quirpon. Three or four traders from Halifax have visited that coast the past season, and as there is no Revenue Officer within reach, our own people doing business there have been much inconvenienced.

September 9th.—Went on to East St. Modeste.

September 11th.—Went to West St. Modeste,—herring very plentiful. Two Seines had taken this morning some eight hundred barrels, observed four traders passing to the Eastward, and as the wind was favorable for the *Volant* to leave for St. John's, I determined to go back to Red Bay.

September 12th.—At Red Bay. Two traders there that I had already seen; the four vessels observed going to the Eastward must have gone on to Henley Harbour or Chateau.

September 13th.—Proceeded up the coast, and got as far as Lance-a-Loup, the next day went on, and late that night got to Blanc Sablon.

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September 15th.—Two vessels arrived, one from Boston, the other from New Carlisle, to Messrs. LeBoutellier, Brothers.

Sept. 19th.—Finding that all the vessels had arrived at this port and Forteau for the season, and aware that Blanc Sablon Bay was too wild a place this season of the year for traders to resort to, I left this day in the schooner *Challenge*, belonging to Messrs. DeQuetteville, Brothers, for West St. Modeste, calling at Forteau and Lance-a-Loup. No strange vessel appearing in the neighbourhood, I at once proceeded to Red Bay, there to remain until the fish and herring supplied for by the resident merchants were all shipped off. Red Bay is undoubtedly the safest harbour in the Straits of Belle Isle, perfectly sheltered from every wind, and is capable of admitting ships of the largest size. It is formed by Saddle Island laying off the entrance; there is a good anchorage near the Island, and is called the Outer Harbor; ships of war generally anchor in the inside harbor, called the Basin. Here is large population, and Halifax and Canadian traders, in the months of September and October, resort to this place, and carry on a lucrative and profitable business, much to the annoyance of the supplying merchant.

Sept. 28th.—Took passage in a boat going up the coast, having heard that the *Swan*, of Halifax, had arrived at West St. Modeste. After spending all the morning endeavouring to beat up against a head wind and sea, we were obliged to run back to Red Bay. In the evening the *Flying Cloud*, of Halifax, arrived. The next day the captain entered and paid duties.

September 30th.—Proceeded up the coast and entered the *Swan*, of Halifax, at West St. Modeste; the wind prevailing to the Eastward, I went on as far as Forteau, remained there two days, and returned to Red Bay 7th October. The only vessels which arrived during my absence was the steamer *Wolf*, of St. John's, and the *Louisa*, of Halifax, the latter vessel I entered at Blanc Sablon in August.

October 12th.—Perfectly satisfied that my work was finished for the season, I made up my mind to get on to St. John's. Captain Skinner of the steamer *Wolf* very kindly promised me a passage.

October 14th.—Arrived at St. John's.

Value of Imports from Blanc Sablon to Red Bay, inclusive	\$39,798.09
Duty collected.....	1,914.00

	No.	Tonnage.
Vessels Inwards.....	71	4,886

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ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Cod Fish.....	17,034 qtls.
Herrings.....	7,010 brls.
Salmon.....	80 brls.
Cod and Seal Oil.....	83 tons.

The Nova Scotia fishermen still consider it a very great hardship to be compelled to pay duty on Salt not landed. In conformity with the Act 26th Vic., Cap. 1, "Salt imported into Newfoundland and its dependencies shall be subject to six pence per ton duty." Our own fishermen, fishing up and down the coast pay the same duty, but in a different manner. Should I go to the Straits of Belle Isle next year, I will be glad to be advised as to how I am to proceed in case any Captain refuses to comply with the Law. The officers in the Customs' Department of Halifax have told the people repeatedly to take no notice of any Newfoundland Collector, and resist payment of duties to the last. I enclose a fishing vessel's clearance, to which is attached "Abstract of the Laws granting Fishing Licenses."

Many respectable planters in conversation with me, were very anxious to know how they would obtain grants from Government for lands held and occupied by them for many years. Upon this matter I could not give them much information, but promised, during the sitting of the Legislature the coming winter, to communicate with the proper authorities on the subject.

When at Carroll's Cove, Mr. Landrigan, a respectable planter, residing there, informed me that the residents on the Newfoundland side of the Straits were making sad complaints, owing to the destruction of deer by some Indians from Halifax last year. Three thousand deer skins and horns were exported. This wholesale destruction has been going on the past three years, encouraged by a Company in Nova Scotia. When dressed, the deer skin is very soft and fine, and is used as a substitute for flannel. From Halifax it is exported to Canada, and freely sells at one to two dollars per lb. Furs, viz., cat, otter, fox, &c., are also taken in large numbers. These Indians range the country from Bay of Islands to White Bay; the meat is left for the wolves to feed upon, and to rot and decompose. A few years ago the inhabitants had little difficulty in supplying themselves with fresh venison, now the deer are banished, or nearly all destroyed.

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Cadians trading in vessels, carrying from eight to nine hundred barrels, for many years have been doing a brisk and lucrative herring business. It appears marvellous, that with so small a stock of provisions, &c., a cargo can be so easily purchased. Twelve shillings were given for loose herring this season, which, I believe, is a shilling or two in advance of former years.

The following may be taken as their prices:—

Flour (middling)	40s. per barrel.
Pork	150s. “ “
Butter	1s. 4d. “ lb.
Tea (not fit for use)	4s. 6d. “ lb.

A trifle of dry goods, of miserable quality, and at high rates.

I consider that in the Straits of Belle Isle, both on the Labrador and Newfoundland side, there is a good business to be done in herring, which could be taken at once to Quebec or the United States. The herring barrels should be of the best description to retain the pickle and preserve the fish.

The manner in which the Nova Scotians prosecute the codfishery is worthy the attention of our merchants. Their vessels are beautifully modelled, and of the best workmanship; their sailing qualities, considering their size, cannot be equalled; they are from thirty to seventy tons, with ten to thirteen men, and four light whale boats, sixteen feet long, carrying about four quintals green fish. Every fourth vessel has a caplin seine, which is invariably used by the captains. Light cotton lines are always used, and when fish is plentiful, two men will load a whale boat three times in a day. To the use of bultows they are altogether opposed, and depend on the hook and line for their voyage. During the winter months, some of these vessels are engaged fishing on the Banks, and get home in time for the summer fishery. When the latter is over, they prosecute the mackerel fishery, and at some seasons with abundant success.

I have had occasion several times, when travelling, to call at the Light-house at the entrance of Fortean Bay. The Canadian Government when selecting Mr. Blompied to superintend the management of that institution, evidently put the right man in the right place. The arrangements connected with the Light and gun (the latter fired in foggy weather) are perfect. The adjoining grounds are being cultivated, and two roads, one leading to Lanc a'Mour, the other to Lanc a'Loup, are in

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good condition. These roads have been made at the expense of the Canadian Government, and are kept in repair by Mr. Blompied and his servants.

In carrying out the Revenue Service for the future, on the coast of Labrador, I believe it to be absolutely necessary that some improvement should be made. A vessel with ten men, the past two or three years, to enforce the law, was, no doubt, required; but now that the law is in full force and recognised by merchants, traders, and residents, the same duty can be performed at a much cheaper rate. The service, as carried out in the Straits of Belle Isle, last summer, is a convincing proof, which can easily be seen by the foregoing report. I would very respectfully submit, that for the future four active resident Sub-Collectors, one for the Straits of Belle Isle, and three for the Eastern coast be appointed, with a small increase of salary, to enable them to pay expenses for conveyance up and down the coast. Each officer to make returns to St. John's, in November of each year. The Imports and Exports of the whole coast within our jurisdiction would then be easily arrived at, and would be of much benefit to the trade. The Officer in the Straits, with a small salary for compensation, could perform the duties of Stipendiary Magistrate, as could also one of the officers on the Eastern coast. These Magistrates would be fully competent to arrange accounts and quarrels about Salmon and Seal Nets, which, as far as I can learn, are the only cause of dispute amongst the people on the whole coast. This arrangement I consider would save hundreds of pounds to the Colony. Every one engaged in the trade would share alike, inasmuch as resident officers (particularly on the Eastern coast) would be on the spot to intercept vessels arriving early and late on the coast.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. T. KNIGHT,

Sub-Collector, Straits Belle Isle.

To the Hon. Receiver General,

&c., &c., &c.

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**FISHING CERTIFICATE FOR THE FISHERIES ON THE BANKS
OR COASTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND, OR LABRADOR, OR
THE DEPENDENCIES THEREOF.**

CUSTOM HOUSE, Halifax, }
15th April, 1865. }

This is to Certify that the Vessel *Celerity*, 67 Tons, whereof Henry Greser is master, has this day been specially cleared out from this Port for the Fisheries on the Banks or Coasts of Newfoundland, or Labrador, or the dependencies thereof, without having on board any article of Traffic (except only such Provisions, Nets, Tackle, and other things as are usually employed in and about the said Fishery, and for the conduct and carrying on of the same.)

This Certificate to be in force for the present Fishing season, and no longer.

H. B. PAULIN,
Contr. of the Customs.

•• This Certificate to be granted by the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs from whence the Fishing Vessel clears out :—3 & 4 W. 4, c. 59, s. 19.

Plantation No. 28.—Certificate for the Fisheries.—Newfoundland, &c.

INDORSATION.

**LIST OF STORES TAKEN ON BOARD THE "CELEBRITY," FOR THE USE OF HER
PRESENT VOYAGE.**

Stores and Fishing Supplies only.

H. B. PAULIN,
Contr.

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ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS GRANTING FISHING LICENCES, AND OF THE PENALTIES AND FORFEITURES INCURRED BY MISUSING SUCH LICENCES.

The master of every fishing vessel is required to observe, that upon his first arrival at any port in the said Colony of Newfoundland, or its Dependencies, a report of such arrival is to be made to the principal Officers of the Customs at such Port, and that after the fishing vessel has been so reported, and while actually engaged in the fishery, or in carrying coastwise, to be landed or put on board any other ship engaged in the fishery, any fish, oil, salt, provisions, or other necessaries for the use and purposes thereof, the Master is exempt from all obligations to make an entry at, or obtain any clearance from any Custom House at Newfoundland, upon arrival at or departure from any of the ports or harbors of the said Colony or its Dependencies, during the continuance of the fishing season, for which this Certificate is granted.

The Master will also observe, that previously to obtaining a clearance at the end of the season, for any other voyage, at any of such Ports, he is to deliver up this Certificate to the principal officer of the Customs of such Port. If there shall be on board any Fishing Vessel, during the time the same may be engaged in the said Fishery, any Goods, or Merchandize whatsoever, other than Fish, Seals, Oil made of Fish or Seals, Salt, Provisions, and other things being the produce of or usually employed in the said Fishery, the Fishing License is forfeited and the vessel thenceforth becomes subject and liable to all such and the same rules, restrictions, and regulations as ships in general are subjected and liable to.

Such Goods or Merchandize taken on board at any Foreign port, or other place, will be forfeited, unless reported by the Master on his arrival at any port in the British Possessions, and the omission thereof will subject the Master to the penalty of £100. Such Goods or Merchandize, if laden on board a Fishing Vessel in any British Possession, without being entered outwards, will subject the Master to a penalty of £50.

And the Master departing from any port in the British Possessions, without a clearance, with Goods or Merchandize on board, will be subject to a penalty of £100.

Stores or other Goods landed without the authority of the Officers of Customs, from any Fishing or other Vessel, render the party concerned liable to a prosecution for treble the value thereof, or £100.

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**REPORT OF JUDGE SWEETLAND, OF HIS VISIT UPON THE
LABRADOR CIRCUIT, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1865.**

(COPY.)

Schooner *Volant*, St. John's,
15th September, 1865.

SIR,—

Having proceeded in this vessel on the Labrador Circuit, in company with the Collector, Sub-Collector, and Broker, of Her Majesty's Customs, we arrived on the coast the 3rd June, but were unable to land at Blanc Sablon until the 8th, the harbour being blocked up with ice.— During the passage from thence north a great many harbors were visited and re-visited, without anything being brought before the Court that requires any comment. The people were orderly and quiet.

About the 3rd July codfish began to come in with the shore, and as we proceeded northward became very plenty, so much as to allow the green-fish catchers to secure a good voyage, and the stationary fishermen a fair one. On our return south, found that at Henley Harbor they did not exceed 25 qtls. each; but from Francis Harbor up to Red Bay, inclusive, they have had such an abundant supply of herring, and ready sale for them, as to compensate them for their disappointment in the codfishery. On the whole, the voyage will be a profitable one.

On my arrival in the Spring, I found two families in very great distress; Ambrose Cannon, with a large family and no supplies on the coast; and also a widow Tremian, with seven children under 14 years, to whom I gave assistance. And also, on leaving the coast, I gave some help to a sick man, Thomas Seward,—all of which is stated in an account.

We are still indebted to the Rev. George Hutchinson for relief given last winter by my directions,—the amount about £20. I did not meet him in Battle Harbor, or I would have settled it.

The condition of the poor on the coast is favourable, as compared with last year. People are looking forward cheerfully to their winter supplies.

On the subject of Schools, one has been set going in Pinware, under Mrs. Catherine Odell, a Roman Catholic, of which I have good hopes

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from her usual energy and ability. One, for the summer at Cape Charles, under Miss Young; and also one at Vension Tickle, under Mrs Courtis. These two ladies are from Conception Bay, and return to it in the winter.

In Red Bay no person suitable could be found. The residents professing their willingness to assist, I left the matter in their hands, under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Dobie.

The account of Births must necessarily be very imperfect, every information being furnished from memory or hear-say. Deaths being very few, are comprised thus,—three persons killed by accidental discharge of guns,—two persons committed suicide, and one died from old age. Except in Battle Harbor mission, no record is kept. I left forms to be filled up, and returned at the end of the year.

The list of Marriages will be still shorter, there being few licensed persons to perform the ceremony, and parties not being over particular whether any ceremony is performed, or by whom it is performed. Some sort of agreement takes place, which is generally respected, and does not lead to any greater immorality. I hope a better state of things will be arrived at ere long.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

B. SWEETLAND, J. P.

To the Hon.

JOHN BEMISTER,
St. John's.

Reports.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL, ACCOMPANYING RETURNS, &c., FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1865.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S,
February 1st, 1866.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Governor and Executive Council, and to be laid before the Legislature, my Sixth Annual Report, together with the accompanying Returns, Numbers from 1 to 8, shewing the working and condition of the Post Office Department, for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

No. 1.—The Statement Account Current, exhibits the amount of Revenue collected from all sources to be \$12,194.23, being an increase of \$1,216.49 over the preceding year. The sum of \$1,139, for New Postage Stamps, Dies, Labels, Date Stamp and Expenses, has been paid out of the accrued balance, leaving a balance to credit of the Department, of \$2,288.90.

No. 2.—Statement exhibits the amount collected for Inland Postage, \$5,327.60, being an increase over the previous year of \$548.44.

No. 3.—Statement exhibits the amount of British Postage, (collected in money,) \$3,070.45.

No. 4.—Statement exhibits Postage Stamp Account, shewing the amount of Postage Stamps sold during the year to be \$3,575.90, being \$771.70 in excess over the previous year.

No. 5.—Statement exhibits the amount collected at the several Post Offices, &c., for Postage and Postage Stamps during the year.

No. 6.—Statement of amounts paid to Postmasters, Waymasters, &c. ; also for Mail Carriage during the year.

No. 7.—Statement of Money Order transactions for the year, shewing the number of Orders issued and paid (707), amounting to \$13,111.92 ; Commissions collected, \$257.28.

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No. 8.—Statement of applications for missing letters.

The number of letters, packet and local, received and despatched during the year, about 15,100; newspapers, nearly 200,000.

Number of Register letters, 936, of which 427 were registered at St. John's, 200 at Outports; and in other countries, 309—increase over last year, 151.

Number of Dead Letters received during the year was 1505, of which 478 were returned to the writers; sent to London, 628; to Washington, 163; to the British Provinces, 178; destroyed for want of signature or address, 63.

The Money Order system between this country and Great Britain, and the North American Provinces, is gradually progressing, and I believe gives general satisfaction to the public. No loss or difficulty has arisen in the working of the system since its introduction, which, I must say, is in a great measure owing to the efficiency of the Superintendent.

On the 1st January, the Money Order system between St. John's and the Outports Offices was put in operation. During the month 14 orders have been issued and paid, amounting to \$307.27.

After due notice had been given to the public, the compulsory prepayment of letters was put in operation on the 15th November, (and at the same time, the issue of the new Decimal Postage Stamps); the prepayment of postage was accordingly exacted on all Letters posted at the several Post Offices in the Colony, for delivery within the same; and, as far as I can learn from enquiry on the subject, the system appears to work well, and to be generally approved throughout the Colony.

A contract has been made for conveying the Northern Mails during the winter months through the line laid out under the supervision of the Board of Works; and although over \$2000 had been voted by the Legislature last session to improve the line, and erect places of shelter for the carrier, yet little has been done in the matter, owing to the difficulty of getting persons in the localities to do the work. I trust this year the improvement intended will be carried out. The first Mail was despatched on the 4th of January, via Harbor Grace, New Harbor, Chance Cove, LaManche, Random, Clode Sound, and Freshwater. From Freshwater the Mails are conveyed to Fogo and Twillingate, and Greenspond. A small Mail for experiment was also despatched for Trinity, an acknowledgment for which has been received. No expense has been spared by

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this Department to render this service as efficient as possible ; but when it is taken into account the long route, the number of the carriers, and the scanty accommodation for them, some irregularity must take place, for which, I trust, some allowance will be made. Whilst on this subject, I would again most respectfully urge on the Government the necessity of having the bridges and tilts (referred to in a former Report) completed. The line in question is intended to form the base of the Great Northern Main Line of Road, and should receive that attention from the Legislature which a work of that importance demands.

A Parcel Post has been in operation some time, but little availed of.

The Pillar Letter-Boxes distributed through the city for the collection of letters for town delivery, and for transmission by mail, are progressing slowly ; in my next Report I hope to be able to speak more favourably of them. Amount received on letters collected from Letter-Boxes for the year, \$32.49.

The Government of this Colony having concurred in the proposition made by the London Postal Department, for the establishment of an arrangement under which patterns of merchandize of no intrinsic value, may be sent by the post between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, subject to the same general regulations as books, the arrangement commenced on the 1st November last.

The scale of rates for sending patterns of merchandise by post are as follows :—

For a packet not exceeding 4 oz.....	6 cents.
Above 4 oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	12 “
“ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and not exceeding 1 lb.....	24 “
“ 1 lb. and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	36 “
Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	12 “

Before closing this Report, I would beg leave to call your attention to the 25th Sec. (28 Vic., Cap. 2.) of the Act to Regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony, which is as follows :—

“ If any Newspaper or other Printed Paper, privileged to go by Post, and brought into this Colony, shall be directed to a person who shall have removed from the place to which it is directed, before the delivery thereof at that place, it may, provided it shall not have been opened, be re-directed and forwarded by Post, to such person at any other place

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within this Colony, free of charge, for such extra conveyance; but if such Newspaper shall have been opened, it shall be charged with the rate of a single letter, from the place of direction to the place at which it shall be ultimately delivered."

I think it must be an error that letter postage was put on newspapers and printed matter, as it would lead to a prohibition, and taking that view of the matter, I have fixed two cents postage, instead of letter postage, which, I trust, will meet the approval of the Executive.

I am sure it will be pleasing to the Executive to learn that no complaints have been received during the year, and that the Mail Contractors and Officers of the Department continue to discharge their several duties to my satisfaction,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

JOHN DELANEY.

HON. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

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SCHEDULE.

Accompanying this Report are the following Returns :—

- No. 1.—Account Current.
- 2.—Inland Postages.
- 3.—British Postages, (in money.)
- 4.—Postage Stamp Account, (sold.)
- 5.—Postage Account, showing amount collected at General Post Office, and for Postages and Postage Stamps, during the year.
- 6.—Amounts paid Postmasters, Waymasters, and also for Mail carriage, during the year.
- 7.—Money Order transactions.
- 8.—Report of applications for Missing Letters, &c.

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**NARRATIVE OF EXPLORATION BY ALEXANDER MURRAY,
ESQ., GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR OF THE ISLAND, FROM
ITS EASTERN TO ITS WESTERN SHORES, BY FOL-
LOWING THE VALLEY OF INDIAN BROOK,
FROM HALL'S BAY, AND THENCE BY THE
GRAND POND AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
TO ST. GEORGE'S BAY.**

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, }
24th January, 1866. }

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Although not prepared to send in a formal report of my proceedings in connection with the Geological investigation of this Province, with which I have been entrusted, I feel it my duty to represent the manner in which I have been engaged during the past season, while prosecuting that investigation, for the information of the Government and Legislature.

My reports, as you are aware, must, in regular course, pass through Sir W. E. Logan, who acts as General Director; and, moreover, as my collection of fossils and minerals have all been forwarded to Montreal, for examination and analysis, it will be evidently out of my power, previous to my return to Canada, to enter fully into particulars respecting the geology of the country, or to give more than a brief sketch of generalities, such as I have been able to discover in the field, without other reference.

Before entering upon the subject of my late exploration, I hope I may be pardoned if I make a few remarks regarding the legitimate nature of a Geological Survey, properly so called—a subject on which I fear there is very great misapprehension on the part of many in this Province. Practically, the first thing to be done is, to work out the relation, succession and distribution, of the different geological formations, each of which is more or less characterised by peculiarities mineral and fossil. In order to do this, it is essentially necessary to be provided with a topographical map, at least having some pretensions to accuracy, whereon to delineate the geological features: and when such cannot be procured, the only alternative is to construct one, a matter requiring, in itself, no small amount of time, patience and diligence.

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The names given to the various geological formations, each of which represents an epoch in the earth's history, may appear to the uninitiated as pedantic or empirical—but some distinctive appellation is obviously necessary, to make the matter intelligible, and those that are given are generally recognised and understood.

The importance of accurate geological enquiry, as a matter of science, is recognised by the civilized world at large; but independently of scientific results, such enquiry can only tend to develop the mineral resources of a country by plainly exhibiting and illustrating the facts by maps, sections and specimens. With these, and a description of the details, the subject may be easily understood.

A geological map of a new country, accompanied by sections and well-arranged specimens, is, perhaps, the best advertisement that could be publicly given to induce the introduction of labor and capital; and to construct the former, and judiciously arrange the latter, is most especially the province of the Geological Surveyor. To illustrate what I am anxious to express, let us take the existence of coal as an example. That mineral, or one nearly allied to it, is known to exist in other formations besides that of the carboniferous; and even in some instances to occur in partially working quantities; but as the great available beds of coal are especially peculiar to that age or formation in all parts of the world hitherto explored, little confidence would naturally be placed in hap-hazard statements of its existence in association with other rocks. The enquiries to be made by persons desirous of venturing on mineral speculation, would consequently naturally be,—Where does your coal exist? Of what extent is your coal field? In what part of the formation is your seam or seams? What is the thickness? What is the mineral and fossil character of the associated rocks? &c., &c., all of which can only be answered to the satisfaction of those conversant with the subject, in the way I have already stated, by maps, sections, and specimens.

Sir W. E. Logan has already informed your Excellency, through a letter I brought last spring, addressed to the Honorable the Attorney General, that I had sent him a map and report of my investigations during the year 1864. This report has not hitherto been submitted to the Government here, for sundry reasons, all of which can be readily explained.

When I returned to Montreal, in December, 1864, Sir William was in England, where he was unavoidably detained much longer than anticipated, by matters connected with the Geological Survey of Canada. Having previously arranged and examined my collection for the season, I followed him thither, and in April last delivered him the map and re-

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port already referred to, which, however, he deemed it prudent to withhold from publicity, until he had an opportunity of personally inspecting the evidences corroborative of my statements; and further, he considered it would be more judicious and less expensive, should it prove to be possible, to throw the subject of the two years' work into one report; by which procedure also there also would be the advantage of additional experience, probably tending to modify, to some extent, first impressions.

As the local Government authorities were kindly pleased to leave the method of exploration entirely to my own discretion, I have adopted the one agreed upon between my Director and myself as the best, as far as has laid in my power, viz.—to explore the northern part of the Island first, by which means my observations can be connected with others made by Mr. Richardson, of the Canadian Survey, in 1862; and further, that by working in a southerly direction, I should be gradually approaching a position where my operations would be less likely to be impeded, especially during the later months of the year, from the inclemency of the weather and other difficulties. The scheme of the last season was to examine the Island from its eastern to its western shores, taking a line as far northwards as might prove to be sufficiently convenient; and this I have done by following the valley of the Indian Brook from Hall's Bay, and thence by the Grand Pond and its tributaries to St. George's Bay. Previous to starting on this expedition, however, I paid a visit to Tilt Cove, on the Northern Shore of the Great Bay of Notre Dame, where mining operations were already proceeding; and where I felt assured I should be able to instruct myself as to the mode in which the copper ores of the country might usually be expected to occur. In this idea I was by no means disappointed. I found the mineral deposits so well illustrated there by the nature of the ground, and the work that had been done, that I considered it my duty to make an accurate survey of the place; a copy of which survey I have the honor to present to your Excellency with this document.

While in the neighbourhood of Tilt Cove I also took the opportunity of crossing over the Peninsula from Shoe Cove to LaScie, in order to get a stratigraphical section of it, as well as my time and means would permit. Without entering into particulars as to the lithological character, or stratigraphical arrangement (a matter I must defer until my collection of specimens have been more thoroughly examined,) I may broadly state, that the ore deposits of Tilt Cove occur under conditions strikingly similar to those known in Eastern Canada, and to characterize rock of apparently contemporaneous origin. By reference to the plan it may be observed that the metallic material is arranged in isolated irregularly shaped masses, through a set of strata conforming with beds, above and below,

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of a calcareo-magnesian quality, and that those beds are succeeded on the north by a great body of serpentine. As from all I have hitherto seen, and from all the information I have been able to gather, the copper will, in this country, most frequently be found to occur in a similar manner, that is to say, in beds, rather than regular veins or lodes. I think it right to call particular attention to the facts of this case, and to express a strong opinion for the benefit of adventurers and explorers,—that the immediate neighbourhood of the serpentine rocks, wherever they may be found to exist, will be the most probable position for their labors being crowned with success. These serpentines, besides being associated with many valuable metallic substances, frequently afford a beautiful variety of marble, which in many cases of itself might prove of considerable importance; added to which, may be enumerated the frequent occurrence of other reverberatory minerals, such as soapstone, potstone, asbestos and talc. Chromic iron is frequently associated with the serpentine, and may probably be discovered in some parts in workable quantities, for the value and uses of which I beg to refer to the *Geology of Canada*, pages 748—749.

In passing from Tilt Cove to Hall's Bay, I took the opportunity of landing at one or two points, in order to gather such information regarding the structure of that part as my limit of time would permit. At Lush's Bight, on Long Island, I observed a band of limestone, holding fossils, which, if not too obscure for identification, may be found useful in throwing some light on that subject. These, with the rest of my collection, have been forwarded to Canada, for the inspection of Mr. Billings, the Palæontologist of the Canadian Geological Survey.

In making my exploration across the Island, I considered it a very necessary matter to make a topographical survey of the country passed through, as it soon became very obvious that the maps already published gave but the rudest idea of its physical geography, and were utterly valueless for the representation of geological detail. This survey was accomplished partly by scaling the rivers by compass bearings—the distance being measured by Rochon's Micrometer Telescope—and partly by connecting a system of triangles by theodolite; a further check being kept, on all convenient occasions, by ascertaining the latitude by astronomical observation. An estimate of the rise on the rivers was also made, and the heights of the principal mountains or hills ascertained, either by triangulation or simultaneous observations of two pocket Aneroid Barometers. A plan of these observations was drawn in the field on a large scale, in order to obtain as near an approach to accuracy as possible, from which I have since constructed a map on a scale of four miles to one inch, a tracing of which I have now the honor to submit to your Excellency.

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In resolving to cross the Island by the line already indicated, I was, to a considerable extent, influenced by various rumours regarding the presence of coal in certain parts of the interior, and considered it a matter of the first importance to do my utmost to develop the extent and distribution of the formation, should it prove, as it has done, to exist. Although it was absolutely impossible for me to follow out the subject perfectly, and many modifications of the outlines made on the map may eventually be introduced, I nevertheless feel pretty well assured that these representations will be found, on the whole, tolerably correct.

Proceeding now to describe the country represented on the map, I shall begin first by giving a brief account of the Geographical characteristics, and afterwards, in a general way, the geological distribution.

The Indian Brook, where the survey commenced, falls into Hall's Bay, on the north side, in lat $49^{\circ} 31'$ N., long. $55^{\circ} 2'$ West. The lower course bears upwards N. 42° W.,* with a distance of little over two miles in a straight line, at the termination of which there is a fall of 12.7 feet. From the falls a straight line, bearing about S., 77° W., the distance a little over twelve miles, will strike the lower end of the Indian Ponds, found by observation to be in lat $49^{\circ} 28' 41''$ N. This course, however, keeps entirely to the north of the river for the whole distance, and the river itself being very tortuous in some parts, the whole distance followed up to the same point will be rather over eighteen miles. A succession of three small lakes or ponds, connected by narrow channels, where there is a slight current, then extends West South-westerly for about three miles, above which the valley of the main river maintains a remarkably straight course, although the river itself meanders greatly, bearing S. 52° W., for a distance of between eight and nine miles, above which the stream makes a sweep to the Northward, and finally terminates in some small sheets of water among the mountains.

The Indian Brook is supplied with numerous tributary streams for the whole length of its course, the largest of which, flowing rapidly and in a very straight southerly direction, falls into the Upper Indian Pond at a short distance from the junction of the main river. The main stream is, for the most part, rapid, but is nevertheless easily navigated by canoes or small boats, when it is moderately well supplied with water—although being very low at the time of our visit, we were obliged to drag our craft for about one-half the distance. Except at the falls, where there is a portage of about one hundred yards, there is no interruption to the navi-

* The bearings are from the true Meridian.

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gation of the river so far as it was followed. The estimate of the rise from H. W. M. was as follows:

From H. W. M. in Hall's Bay to the foot of the falls—in	
current and rapids, about	5.0 feet
The falls, by measurement.....	12.0 "
In a succession of rapids and currents to Lower Indian	
Pond	15.0 "
Height of Lower Indian Pond	32.7
Height of Upper Indian Pond, say	33.0
In rapids and currents from Upper Indian Pond to the	
portage at the water shed,	15.0 "
Height of the portage at water shed, say	48.0

The Portage over the Water Shed runs in a south south-west course, over low barren land for about four miles, at the end of which it strikes the head of Upper Birchy Pond, found to be in Lat. $49^{\circ} 21' 9''$. The height of Upper Birchy Pond was assumed by a rough estimate made of the rise and fall on the portage to be about 50 feet. About a mile to the Eastward of Upper Birchy Pond, there is another extensive sheet of water, which I have called Sheffield's Pond, lying about 135 feet higher than Birchy Pond, or about 185 feet above H. W. M., and which gives it a large tribute of water; and these are the principal sources of what is locally termed the Main Brook, or Bay of Islands river. The valley of the Birchy Ponds, (of which there are three), and of the main river then points downwards south-westerly maintaining a very straight course for from twelve to thirteen miles, when the waters again expand into Sandy Pond, a large and shallow lake, with an area of between twenty and thirty square miles, estimated to lie at the level of 45 feet above H. W. M. The main river then flows out of Sandy Pond at its south-west angle, and although making a considerable northerly detour in the upper part of its course, bears generally south-westerly, taken from point to point at the head and foot, about nine miles, where it falls into the Grand Pond in Lat. $49^{\circ} 11' 9''$. Within the first few miles after leaving Sandy Pond there is a succession of rapids, which however are easily ascended as well as descended, under ordinary circumstances; but the lower part of the stream flows broad and deep with a gentle current to its junction with the Grand Pond. The estimate of the fall altogether from Sandy Pond to Grand Pond was considered to be about 11 feet, which would place the latter at 36 feet above the level of the sea. The continuation of the main river leaves the Grand Pond at the north-western angle about three miles from the inlet, and flowing very rapidly in a north-westerly direction for a few miles, is joined by the River Humber flowing from the north, after which the course is south-westerly to Deer Pond. From

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Deer Pond the river again flows south-westerly, and finally falls into the sea at the head of the Southern arm of the Bay of Islands. A portage from the Grand Pond cuts off the great bend, and striking the main river a little above its junction with Deer Pond, also avoids the rapids in which the greater part of the fall is made. Boats and canoes have run these rapids, although they are said to be both difficult and dangerous, but below the termination of the Portage the river is easily navigated to the sea.

I have entered thus particularly into the above details, to show the wonderful facilities that exist for the establishment of water communication by Canal from shore to shore, the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated, should the time arrive when mining is being actively pursued on either coast, and workable seams of coal be discovered in the interior.

The valley in which the river flows between Hall's Bay and Sandy Pond, runs, as may be seen by the map, in a remarkably straight line, about north-east and south-west, bounded on either side by ranges of hills rising from about 800 feet to 1300 feet. At Birchy Ponds two conspicuous mountains called Steepmore on the one side, and Andrew Crole on the other, are scarcely two miles apart, their sides rising boldly from the water's edge; but the valley gradually expands towards the north-east, and on the Indian Brook, particularly near and below the Indian Pond, there are intervals of very good land. From Steepmore the southern range bears away in a south-easterly direction, running for the Lobster House and Hind's Mountains, (see map), while the northern range bears off to the north-westward from Andrew Crole, and afterwards bending to the northward, points towards the head of White Bay. Spots of good land were observed on Birchy Ponds, and the river lower down, especially near the junction of the more considerable tributaries, and at Freemason's Point, at the foot of the Middle Pond, there are white birch, pine, and other trees of large size.

Sandy Pond is surrounded by a great extent of marshes, or low, flat, sandy plains, which on the east side are bounded by the mountains already alluded to, as bearing towards White Bay, and on the west by a low and rounded ridge, showing no bold and prominent peaks like the hills opposite, but covered thickly with trees, among which there are many white birch to the extreme summit. The valley of the river below Sandy Point stretches out in the direction of the Grand Pond into a vast plain, dotted in all directions with innumerable small sheets of water, and isolated woods, surrounded by marsh or mossy barrens.

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The Grand Pond is a long narrow sheet of water, stretching from north-east to south-west about forty-eight miles, and then turning off to the westward for a few miles more towards its extreme head, terminates with an entire length of nearly fifty-six miles in lat. $48^{\circ} 40' 25''$. The north-eastern end of the lake is about five miles wide, but it contracts gradually towards the south-west, and at Whetstone Point, (see map), is not over two miles across, varying from that width to about three miles, until reaching Great Pond Point, to the south-west of which it expands to from four to five miles, maintaining that width up to the westerly turn at Sandy Point, and enclosing in its middle a great island, which of itself has a length of about twenty one, and an average breadth of two miles.

The country to the north of Grand Pond, over a great extent, is low, and much of it is marshy, with numerous small ponds, but there are also considerable tracts of light sandy soil, giving a very fair quality of land, and frequently producing large hardwood trees, as well as pine, balsam, fir, spruce, and tamarack or juniper. The shores of the lake, except at the northern end, may be termed mountainous, the mountains on the South-east rising boldly, in some cases, to the height (as at Old Harry) of nearly 1600 feet, bare and barren at the summits, while those on the North-west, although attaining a considerable elevation, are softly rounded in their outline, and are covered with dense woods to the highest parts. The greater part of the Western Shore, opposite the Great Island, and the shore of the Island itself, consists of nearly mural cliffs, which attain an elevation of from 400 to 600 feet.

Away to the eastward of the East Shore range, of which the mountain called Old Harry, in lat $49^{\circ} 1' 49''$, forms about the most conspicuous summit, there lies an extensive plateau, at an average elevation of about 670 feet above the sea bounded on the east by the range of Lobster House and Hind's Hill, (see map.) Viewed from the tops of the mountains, this plateau resembles a rich agricultural plain, brown with the stubbles of autumn, prettily interspersed with isolated woods, and dotted over by lakes and ponds; but the delusion is readily dispelled on reaching the ground, which consists of an almost unbroken tract of marshes and barrens. Running nearly due north and south, this tract extends between the mountain ranges to Sandy Pond on the north, and to within a short distance of the great Red Indian Pond on the south, containing, in its course, a series of large lakes, of which Hind's Lake is the largest. Hind's Lake is drained into the Grand Pond, at Hind's Point, the stream cutting a deep gorge through the hills, while the ponds immediately north from it drain into Sandy Pond at its outlet. The mountain range on the east side of the plain, maintains great regularity of height and uniformity of appearance, except where broken through by Lobster

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House and Hind's Hill, which rise precipitously on nearly all sides over it, forming land marks to the trapper or traveller, that cannot be mistaken. From the summit of these hills the country, viewed to the north and eastward generally, is one continuous barren, sprinkled over with groves of stunted tamarack, and interspersed with ponds and marshes, as far as the eye can reach. During the season of migration, this region abounds with reindeer, while otter and beaver are plentiful on the lower waters. There are also numerous indications of the presence of the bear, the wolf, the fox, and the martin, of the feathered tribe, wild geese and black ducks apparently breed here, in vast quantities, while the ptarmigan, or native grouse, are met at every turn.

The hills constituting what is called the Long Range, interrupt the straight continuity of the great valley, which (as may be observed by reference to the map,) extends from Hall's Bay nearly to the head of the Grand Pond, the rest of the direct route to St. George's Bay being performed by a portage of about 15 miles, in a south-westerly direction, crossing the mountains near Hare Head, one of the loftiest in the immediate region around. On the south-west flank of the mountains the country becomes marshy, and that character obtains more or less to the river head arm of the Bay St. George.

A small rapid tributary, called Spruce Brook, falls into the Grand Pond at its extreme head, the general course of which upwards is nearly west, for about six miles, and then bending abruptly to the north-eastward for about as many more, terminates in some small lakes. The country passed through by the lower reaches of the stream, is for the greater part low and marshy, but the upper parts flow through a fine undulating calcareous tract, where large yellow birch, pine, balsam fir, and spruce abound, the surface being richly carpeted by the plant known as ground hemlock, indicating a soil of good description. This calcareous tract probably extends from the valley of the Spruce Brook to the head of the Southern Arm of the Bay of Islands on the one hand, while on the other it seems to run by the valley of the stream known as St. George's Main Brook, towards Port-a-Port, and probably to Cape St. George. The region generally, although hilly and sometimes abrupt, is not altogether mountainous or precipitous, and the interval lands in the bottoms and valleys, judging from the quality of the soil at the base of the hills on the north side of the Bay St. George, where excellent crops, both grain and green are grown, is capable of supporting a very considerable population, and would afford grazing ground of admirable description for cattle and sheep.

Proceeding now to the Geological division of the subject, my remarks

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will, for the présent, chiefly apply to the distribution of the carboniferous formation, the probable position of workable seams of coal, and to the presence of mineral substances of various kinds suited for economic application. At a future time, when the materials for a report have been fairly studied out, I shall hope to be able to enter more fully into details.

As the carboniferous formation of Newfoundland is clearly an extension of the same rocks which constitute the coal fields of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, I, on my return from Bay St. George, via Sydney, C. B., took the opportunity of examining the measures there, in order the more fully to assure myself of the position of the workable seams of coal, as well as the masses of gypsum, occupied in the vertical geological section; and I was further aided by some valuable information given by Mr. Poole, the Superintendent of the Glace Bay, Mines, and Mr. Brown, of the Sydney works.

The rocks of the coal formation in Newfoundland, as in Cape Breton, consist of conglomerates, sandstones, red, green and black shales, with concretionary bands of limestone or dolomite. The base of the formation is usually represented by a coarse conglomerate associated with beds of very micaceous sandstone, and by some very red shale. These are succeeded in the ascending order by beds of grey, greenish, often drab weathering sandstone, always more or less micaceous, sometimes coarse in texture, becoming in some instances, a fine conglomerate, and at other times of very fine texture and regular lamination. These beds are usually associated with a very black or bottle green argillaceous shale, with occasional hard, yellow weathering nodular or concretionary bands of impure limestone. Fragments of carbonized plants are abundantly scattered through the sandstones, and small irregular seams and nests of coal occur frequently. Associated with the lower carboniferous measures, gypsum occurs, sometimes imbedded irregularly with the stratification, but more frequently in masses protruding through it. The upper part of the group in Cape Breton consists chiefly of strong beds of sandstone, with argillaceous and bituminous shales, amply stored in many parts with fossil remains, chiefly ferns and other plants characteristic of the coal formation; and it is in this part of the section that the workable seams of coal have hitherto been discovered.

The coal formation is probably the most recent group of rocks exhibited in Newfoundland, (excepting always the superficial deposits of very modern date, which are largely made up of the ruins,) and there may have been a time in the earth's history when it spread over the greater part of the land which now forms the island; but a vast denudation has swept away much of the original accumulation, and left the remainder

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in detached patches, filling up the hollows and valleys among the harder and more durable rocks of older date, on which it was unconformably deposited. One of the most important of these detached troughs or basins of coal measures is in Bay St. George, where the formation occupies nearly all the lower and more level tract of country between the mountains and the shores of the bay; and another lies in a somewhat elongated basin from between the more northern ends of the Grand and Deer Ponds and White Bay; the eastern outcrop running through Sandy Pond, while the western side probably comes out in the valley of the Humber River, near the eastern flank of the long range of mountains. There is reason also to suspect the presence of a smaller trough of the same rocks, between Port-a-Port and Bear Head, towards the Bay of Islands, the greater part of which, however, is probably in the sea; and from local information I received from the Indians, as well as some residents at the Bay St. George, I think it not improbable that another trough of the formation may occur in the region of the Bay of Islands.

Following the outcropping edge of the northern trough, the base of the coal formation is found on the east side of the Grand Pond, opposite the northern end of the great island; from whence it skirts that shore of the lake in a narrow belt to the immediate vicinity of the Old Harry Mountain, where it runs under the water for a short distance, reappearing on the points between Old Harry Brook and Hind's Point; and again striking into the interior, at a short distance to the northward of the latter point, it bears for the base of the Conical Hill, crossing Coal Brook, and pointing towards the lower end of Sandy Pond. The immediate contact with the underlying rock is usually concealed, but the nearest exposures were invariably a greenstone with epidote, which forms the lower range of hills; the main range immediately in rear being of gneiss. The same measures run across the northern point of the Great Island, and striking the western shore near Bucket Cove, bear away in a northerly course for the northern end of Deer Pond. About two miles to the northward of Bucket Cove, beds of coarse conglomerate, interstratified with very red shales, which form a lofty, and from the colour of the shale, very conspicuous cliff, were found resting against a mass of epidotic greenstone; but the rock immediately to the southward, and towards Bucket Cove, is mica schist, with hard greenish, very micaceous sandstone or quartzite, the geological age of which I am not yet in a position to state with certainty.

Considerable disturbance is manifested in the cliffs on either side of the greenstone, the strata toward Bucket Cove being tilted in some parts, so as to dip in various directions, and at others, for a short space, to ap-

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pear nearly horizontal, while the conglomerate and red shales at the point, are turned up at an angle of 60° , dipping to the south.

The Cliffs on the coast northwards display a succession of undulations in the stratification, dipping alternately to the south-eastward and north-westward, by which the same measures are several times repeated; the continuous regularity of the beds being also frequently interrupted by faults or dislocations of greater or less magnitude, but towards Whetstone Point these disturbances are less obvious, and beyond that Point, approaching the northern end of the lake, the dip appears to decrease, until reaching the entrance of the Main Brook, where a low section of brown colored, coarse grained ferruginous sandstone comes out from below the superficial deposits of sand, in a nearly horizontal attitude.

In the valley of Coal Brook, the sandstones are exposed in cliffs from 20 to 60 feet high, where they are in some parts considerably tilted, more particularly near their junction with the greenstone of the Conical Hill, which, probably, is intrusive. To the northward of the Conical Hill, the rock is mostly concealed, but the level character of the country seems to indicate the probability of there being little disturbance. Fossil plants, the bark of the stems of which were always converted into coal, abound in some of the sandstone beds on both sides of the lake, and at Coal Brook; and thin irregular seams and nests of coal were observed in several places. Mr. Jukes, in his work on the geology of Newfoundland, mentions the occurrence of a seam of coal six inches thick, on the Coal Brook, but this seam I did not see, its outcrop probably in the interval since his visit, having been covered over by debris from above, which, it is evident, is constantly falling, sometimes even in heavy landslips, bearing the trees and bushes in inextricable confusion along with them. Small fragments of coal occur on the bed of the brook however, and are sparsely scattered along the gravel along the shore of the Grand Pond, near its mouth. There is clearly a seam of coal near the outlet of the main brook, part of the outcrop of which appears to lie between the mainland and the small island I have called Seal Island (from the number of seals that frequent its shores), as on every occasion when the lake has been agitated by strong westerly winds, quantities of small angular fragments of coal are washed upon the beach; but the great accumulation of sand and boulders, both on the main shore and on the Island, together with the vegetation which surmounts it, effectually conceals the strata from view, where the outcropping edge might reasonably be expected. Judging from the fragments found, however, which in some cases appear to produce the whole thickness of the seam, it is probably of but little importance, although by the process of boring through it, the facts might easily be ascertained. Similar small seams and nests of

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coal occur in the lower part of the formation in Cape Breton, but there is, so far as yet known, a vertical thickness of several hundreds of feet between the position of those and the lowest workable beds; so that, reasoning on the analogy that exists between the circumstances in the one case, and those in the other, and supposing the sandstones of Grand Pond to be the equivalents of those holding the same general characteristics in Cape Breton, the inference will be that the workable measures will most probably occur at a higher geological horizon. From what I have been able to observe, if the workable beds of Cape Breton exist at all in the central trough of Newfoundland, the country where they may be expected to be found will be in the region between the Humber River and Sandy Pond, where there is ample room to bring in a sufficient accumulation of thickness, although the character of the country in that part is sorely against surface examination, it being in a great measure covered over by dense vegetation or marsh.

On the north side of St. George's Bay, between the narrow isthmus of Port-a-Port and Romain's Brook, thin flaggy beds of sandstone, some of a red and others of a greenish color, come against a mass of limestone strata by a fault. Between the exposure of these rocks and Romain's Brook, a great accumulation of drift material, consisting of clay, gravel, and sand, rises in high bold banks over the shore, concealing the older rocks, but the sandstones again appear inside of Romain's Brook, associated with a great mass of gypsum. In this case the gypsum apparently protrudes through the sandstone beds which are brushed up against its sides, and it forms a cliff of itself for some eight or nine chains, with a height in some parts of about 60 feet on the left bank of the stream. To the eastward the gypseous mass is indicated by the occurrence of several deep symmetrical depressions, or hollows on the land, a phenomenon well known to accompany the presence of the same mineral in other parts of the world.

Beds of a soft greenish micaceous sandstone, with some red bands, rest against the southern flank of this gypsum, dipping in a southerly direction away from it about 20°, the surface of many of which are sprinkled over with small fragments of carbonized plants, exactly of the same character as seen on the lower sandstones near Sydney, in Cape Breton, and on the Grand Pond. A great proportion of this mass of gypsum is pure white, and admirably suited for cement or stucco; but portions of it are of a pinkish color, and other parts are deeply stained with brown, probably the effect of decomposing iron pyrites. Large dark green crystals of Selenite abound in some parts of the gypsum. The coarser gypsum is largely used in Canada and the United States for agricultural purposes; there being raised chiefly for that purpose in the valley of the

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Grand River, Canada West alone, nearly 14,000 tons annually. (See Geology of Canada, page 763, in which also the prices of the article in various conditions will be found.) Although the dip of the sandstone at its junction with the gypsum is moderately high, it seems probable, from the character of the country to the eastward, that it slopes gently with waving undulations away from the mountains towards the sea, interrupted only by a set of crystalline rocks, supposed to be of Lower Silurian age, which rise at Indian Head, and compose the hills which look over the north-east angle of the Bay. In this case, supposing the dip to be regular at the rate of 7° to the horizon, a distance of seven miles across the strike would bring in a thickness of strata amounting to about 4,300 feet, and consequently, in all probability, that part of the formation in which the workable seams of coal may be expected; and in like manner a regular dip of 20° would accumulate the same amount of measures in less than two miles; but, on the other hand, if the rocks are affected by undulations repeating the same strata once or more, the thickness will obviously be proportionally so much less, according to the circumstances. About seven miles distant from the gypsum, on Romain's Brook, a seam of coal occurs on the Bank of the Indian Brook, which, however, does not appear to be of any great thickness. It rests on a dark colored argillaceous shale, which contains a fossil very much resembling *stigmara ficoides*, which fossil invariably underlies every true seam of coal known, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, being, in fact, neither more or less than the roots and rootlets of the trees which grew on the spot, and produced the accumulation of vegetation that time and circumstances have converted into coal.

The south side of the Bay St. George I had no time nor opportunity of examining personally; but according to Mr. Jukes, the coal measures on that side are, to some extent, affected by such undulations as I have attempted to describe, which keep the lower measures near the surface for several miles from the coast. Nevertheless, there is still ample room for a greater accumulation, and the higher parts of the formation may reasonably be looked for before reaching the mountains. Mr. Jukes, indeed, saw a bed of coal three feet thick on the Second Brook, and I was informed by several residents that a similar seam had been observed about three miles to the southward of Flat Bay. Masses of gypsum also occur with the lower measures on the southside, and the sandstones associated with them are characterised by the same obscure fossil remains as they are elsewhere.

A small patch of the coal formation was observed on the high plateau below the Lobster House range, consisting of a few beds of coarse brown sandstone, cropped out in perfectly horizontal strata, at intervals, on the

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banks of the small lakes ; but further than the fact of its existence, it is of insignificant importance, and is probably not over a few feet in thickness altogether. The conglomerates and sandstones, also, which form a trough between the falls of the Indian Brook and Hall's Bay, as well as those in the valley of the Indian Ponds, may be carboniferous ; but the entire absence of fossils of any kind in those quarters occasions much uncertainty, and, at all events, there does not appear to be sufficient room in either case between the older rocks which support those beds to bring in the higher measures.

The same remarks apply to the conglomerates and sandstones at the head of White Bay, which, in my communication to the Hon. Attorney-General Hoyles, last year, I classed under the Devonian series.

From the experience gained by the investigations of this year, I think it not improbable that I may further have to modify my views of the last, in some degree, as regards the rocks of the two peninsulas on the north-east coast—Cape Rouge and Fox Cape. The fossils I obtained from the formation there, were referred to Dr. Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal, for examination, who gave it as his opinion that they belonged either to the upper part of the Devonian system, or the base of the coal formation ; and I was induced to take the former view, from the similarity, in other respects, the rocks bore to those of Gaspé, of admitted Devonian age. Now, however, having seen fossils apparently identical with those of the Cape Rouge section, at the base of the coal measures at Sydney, I cannot help suspecting that the section of those peninsulas, or a part of it, is coal measures also ; and if such is the case, as there is a considerable accumulation of strata there, it is quite possible that the part containing seams of coal may be brought in.

I have been induced to enter thus particularly into the circumstances connected with the coal formation, in the hope that, in some degree, my remarks may act as a guide to future explorers, as well as to prevent, as far as possible, a useless outlay of labor and money in the vain attempt of searching for coal in rocks of an earlier period than the carboniferous, where there is scarcely the remotest probability of its existence. In former times, thousands, if not millions, of money have been uselessly expended in Great Britain, in the United States, and, to some extent, in Canada, in exploring, boring, and sinking for coal in older rocks than the true coal formation, which a little knowledge of geological structure might have saved for more substantial purposes,—a circumstance which ought, of itself, to prove that proper geological information has its NEGATIVE as well as POSITIVE advantages.

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The carboniferous system, as a general rule, may be expected to supply economics of no inconsiderable importance, in addition to the coal itself, and the gypsum at its base; such, for example, as iron ore, usually in bands of kidney iron stone, building stone, grindstones and whetstones, all the three latter of which are well represented in the rocks of the formation on the Grand Pond.

It has already been stated that the lower sandstones of the coal formation come against a limestone at a Point between Romain's Brook and the isthmus of Port-a-Port, in the Bay St. George. This limestone strikes along the shore in the direction of Cape St. George, and may probably reach that point, although being unable to follow the coast, I cannot state that it does so with certainty. Inside of the Bay of Port-a-Port, beds of limestone run along the shore, dipping at a moderate angle to the north, but at the head of the coves or indentations of the coast, these rocks are brought abruptly against another set of calcareous strata by a fault, the fossils of the latter of which appear to me to indicate a much more recent formation than those of the former.* The calcareous rocks on the southern side of the fault, are very much crushed and broken, but are crowded with beautiful fossil remains; while the limestones on the northern side, which are also fossiliferous, are of totally different mineral quality, and the fossils of entirely a different type. Running in the line of the dislocation, which, at one part, bears $\frac{N. 63^{\circ} E.}{S. 63^{\circ} W.}$ but which, generally, perhaps, has a more nearly east and west course; galena, or the sulphuret of lead, is scattered in cubes or reticulates in strings, associated with large rhomboidal crystals of calc spar. The fault shows itself at intervals with its associated minerals at the heads of several of the deeper coves on this part of the coast, and as I was informed by a very intelligent resident, is again to be recognised in the country to the westward, in a valley or gorge locally called Piccadilly. The conditions in which this galena occurs, are such as to warrant diligent investigation and trial on the part of mineral explorers: as there is great probability that in some parts of its course, the lode may be found to produce a remunerative supply of ore.

*NOTE.—Since this was written I have received a communication from Mr. Billings, through Sir W. E. Logan, whose opinion, with regard to these fossils, quite confirms the views expressed in the above. Mr. Billings' words are,—“This limestone is certainly of lower carboniferous age, for although the three latter of the fossils are not determined specifically, there is no mistaking the type to which they belong.† The ‘*terebratula succulus*’ is (on comparing specimens) undoubtedly identical with the species from Nova Scotia that Davidson has examined and figured under that name.

† This refers to the list of fossils.

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The fossils of the limestones which skirt the shores of Port-a-Port Bay, immediately to the north of the fault and lead vein, appeared to me to be of lower silurian age*. They are very bituminous, emitting a strong fetid odor by a blow of the hammer. Following the strike of this formation to the eastward, it forms the Table Mountains, and further still into the interior, the hills on the north-west side of the St. George's Main Brook and the Upper Valley of Spruce Brook, apparently making for the head of the southern arm of the Bay of Islands, where Mr. Jukes reports the presence of limestone, with beds of white marble.

There are rumours of coal having been seen by the Indians, many years ago, in the valley of the Spruce Brook, which, however, I found, on making particular enquiry, did not occur in solid rock, but in broken fragments; and this may possibly be the case, but if so, was most likely a portion of the many erratic boulders conveyed by ice or other agency, at a remote period, from a distance.

Whilst in the neighbourhood of Port-a-Port, I was informed that a bituminous substance resembling petroleum, had been observed on the Middle Long Point, on the west side of the Bay, and also that native copper occurred on some part of the main coast further north, but I was effectually prevented from visiting those localities, notwithstanding my great anxiety to do so, by a succession of furious storms, which rendered all travelling, either by land or water utterly impossible.

In conclusion, I have only further to remark, that the difficulties to be encountered in attempting to work out the Geology of this Island, are of no ordinary kind, and will require time and much hard labor to do so, even in the most superficial manner. What with the too general inaccessibility of the sea board, where the best sections of the rocks are to be found—the difficulty of travelling in the interior—the absence of topographical maps or surveys of any kind (except of the coast) on which to place the smallest reliance—and in addition to all, the highly disturbed and altered state of the older formations, together with a very general absence of organic remains to act as guides,—the explorer, it may be admitted, has a sufficiently arduous undertaking before him. In Great Britain, where every part of the nation is so easily accessible—with maps so accurate as to be almost absolutely perfect—with an able and ample staff directed by Sir Henry de la Beche or Sir Roderick Murchison, years

*Of these limestones, Mr. Billings says:—"This rock is the upper part of the "True Calciferous," (i. e., Lower Silurian), "and lies next below the Levis formation. They belong to the divisions H. I. K. L. M., Geology of Canada."—page 879.

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have sometimes elapsed in the examination of a single country, while in Canada a well-organized staff, under the direction of Sir W. E. Logan, were incessantly occupied for upwards of twenty years before the structure of the country was properly understood.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ALEXR. MURRAY.

To His Excellency

The Governor of Newfoundland.

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**HON. AMBROSE SHEA ON THE SUITABLE CHARACTER OF
CERTAIN LOCALITIES IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS
FOR SETTLEMENT.**

St. JOHN'S, Jan. 10, 1866.

SIR,—

When the tug-boat *Diamond* was proceeding with the Light-House Inspector to visit the northern Light-houses, early in July last, I took advantage of the opportunity to have a look at some of those places in that part of the Island, of the agricultural capabilities of which much had been said; and I have thought that, perhaps, it may be of use to to record the result of my necessarily hurried observations,—seeing they affect the question how far further agricultural developments may be made, to compensate for the admitted shortcomings of our other means for the support of the people.

The first place I visited, with the object in question, was the Bay of Exploits. This Bay extends forty miles inland, and having secured the services of Mr. Peyton, who kindly accompanied us, we were enabled to sail up the intricate passage, termed the “Dildo Run,” which leads along the south side of the Bay, and which, for beauty and apparent fertility, it would be difficult anywhere to surpass. This passage runs through numberless islands, of various sizes, on almost all of which evidences of fertility were marked, while the mainland, wooded, as a general rule, close down to the water's edge, seemed also capable of being profitably cultivated. Near the head of this Bay, at a place called Peter's Arm, one family named Jewer, settled four years ago, and the appearance of their establishment, cleared ground, &c., showed they had turned their labour to good account. The father of the family informed us that he had six cows, and that he expected to dig one hundred barrels potatoes in the fall. In the last winter he and his four sons had sawed fifty thousand feet of board, for which they had realized one hundred and fifty pounds; and the abundance of timber found almost everywhere in this Bay, gives great facilities for every kind of lumbering industry. He had no sheep, which was to be regretted, for with the most trifling cost, an indefinite number might be provided for in the immediate vicinity, where the natural grasses are abundant. He seemed quite sensible of the advantages he would derive from sheep raising, though he said he had not yet been able to purchase a stock, but expressed his intention of doing so as soon as possible. He spoke cheerfully of his prospects, and felt that he had done well by

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making this new home. His grown up sons were at Labrador in their own schooner, which they had built here ; and with moderate success in the fishery their condition would be comfortable and independent, as amongst the family none were idle, those at home being amply occupied with farming and other work. It will be interesting to note the progress of this family, though there can be little doubt of their success. The spirit which led them to settle down in this remote and lonely spot will sustain them in making the most of the advantages around them, and these are such as will yield a handsome reward to an energetic and industrious settler.

The land on the north side of the Bay does not differ materially from the other. Population, however, will naturally be attracted to the vicinity of the inlets, on account of the shelter and good anchorage ; and here, by a valuable coincidence, the lowest land is found, and that most susceptible of inexpensive improvement. Such a combination of advantages makes greatly in favor of emigration to this quarter, as there are few, for some time to come, at least, who will not continue to prosecute the fishery in connection with the cultivation of the soil.

I next visited Clode Sound and Goose Bay, in Bonavista Bay. Near the head of Goose Bay, three families have been settled for some time ; but in the fall of 1864 fifteen others went there from Bonavista. These settlers are evidently of the right sort, having shown great energy and determination to succeed ; for during the short time since their arrival, they had built very tolerable dwellings, and had each cleared ground enough to raise sixty barrels potatoes. The former settlers were, of course, more advanced, and appeared prosperous, and all whom we saw seemed well satisfied with the prospect before them. We found also that they had erected their fishing stages, flakes, &c., and that the fishermen were engaged in their usual avocations,—the agricultural work, fish curing, &c., being done by the other members of the families. The general appearance of the country in this locality is not equal to that in Exploits, but the land is good and shown to be capable of profitable cultivation. The timber, though abundant, is of smaller growth than what is found in the other place.

Clode Sound proper, (of which Goose Bay is an arm,) has not yet attracted any settlement, nor will it probably do so while Goose Bay, which is preferred, has so much eligible land unoccupied. Clode Sound, however, has the appearance of good farming land, while the fishery can be carried on by settlers with the same advantage as from Goose Bay or Exploits.

Reports.

I heard very flattering accounts of the soil in Bloody Bay, (which is also an arm of Bonavista Bay,) where it is said there are very large tracts of natural meadow land, but time did not admit of my visiting this place.

When the Inspector had completed his examination of the Light-house at Bonavista, I proceeded to Random Sound, in Trinity Bay. The agricultural properties of this place have been much spoken of, as well as the success with which Mr. Tilley has here devoted himself to the cultivation of the land; and I think these reports fairly represent the facts. When Mr. Tilley settled here, about twenty years ago, he was without any means but a stout heart, and a determined purpose; and now he is the owner of a fine farm of 500 acres, of which one hundred acres are cleared. The soil is deep, and is ready for cultivation when the wood is cleared. It produces wheat, which generally forms a portion of his crop. His sons and their families reside on the estate, and cultivate it, having also a saw mill worked by water power, and devoting a portion of their time to the Salmon fishery. They are comfortable and prosperous, and feel they have been greatly benefitted by the change from their former residence at Hant's Harbor.

The land in this Arm does not seem to be of uniform fertility, but there are many fine tracts of considerable extent. Mr. Tilley's settlement has been well chosen; and a few families have established themselves in other parts of the Sound, all of whom appear to be thriving. I heard of none who did not yet feel they had done well by coming here. As in the case of the other places visited, there is employment for all the grown up family, and the fishery can be carried on in large boats—the two pursuits of fishing and farming being thus combined under conditions most favorable for the success of both.

The small boat fishing is every day becoming more precarious, and all who can are possessing themselves of decked craft, to enable them to follow up the voyage away from their homes, and especially at Labrador. It will be well, in the interests of the people, how soon this small boat fishing, as their sole reliance, is abandoned; and nothing would tend to further this object more than a change of abode to the agricultural districts, whose remoteness from the sea make small boat fishing impracticable, and where, moreover, timber is at hand in abundance, giving the greatest facilities for the building of suitable vessels. The agricultural advantages of those arms, so far from interfering with the fishery, are found in connection with a state of things which obliges the people to pursue it on the most approved mode, and also places the principal appliances for its prosecution within easy reach.

Reports.

When we consider all these circumstances, and witness the wretched condition of a large number of those who occupy the barren harbors fronting on the coast, a remedy for much of the pauperism we have experienced for some years past seems to be suggested. Those who have betaken themselves to the agricultural districts are confident and hopeful of the future; and where they have settled for some time, as in the case of Mr. Tilley, are prosperous and independent. To increase their number seems the obvious and necessary procedure. No doubt, the removal of large numbers from their old places of residence is a work of some difficulty, and can only be effected gradually. I believe, in some parts of the country, the reliance on Government relief in case of want has become so fixed that many will take their chance and stay at home where they are, rather than make an effort to improve their condition; and in such cases the action of the Government should be as decided as possible. Those who have emigrated already are the industrious and better off of the people, and doubtless it is well they should be the pioneers in such an enterprise. For the most part, they are men who, though able to live where they were, felt the difficulties of doing so increasing, and saw the wisdom of making a home where they and their families could be employed every day, and where the fishery was not the sole dependence. These are of the class who carve out their own fortunes by energy and sagacity, and rarely become a cause of trouble to any Government. But there are unhappily many others of whom this cannot be said, and who, though able to work, become periodically a burthen on the public funds. These and the drafts they make on the Revenue, form the great difficulty of the Government in this country, and paralyze all its powers for beneficial legislation. But the evil has now reached a point that renders it impossible any longer to abstain from dealing with it. There can be little doubt that, when once settled in the agricultural districts, able-bodied men and their families need not want. The difficulty lies in the removal and early stages of settlement, though the latter will lessen as population increases. Under the best circumstances, and in the most favored places, early settlers are made to undergo privations; and in the case of the very poor, these penalties will of course be greater. But when we consider the suffering and want which large numbers of our people now experience from various causes which seem more or less bound up with their present mode of life, the fair prospect of improvement in their circumstances, and of the permanent well being of their families, should surely stimulate them to the necessary effort to effect this desirable change. I would, at the same time, strongly urge on the Government to aid those who will help themselves, in every way that avoids abuse. I know it is very difficult to define the precise modes in which this aid could be afforded, or to lay down fixed rules for cases which will be found to vary much in their

Reports.

several circumstances. There are suggestions, however, which cannot fail to be generally applicable, and first amongst those, I would advise an immediate survey of these agricultural districts, and the allotment of those portions of them that are best adapted for the purposes of settlement, reserving what may be required for Roads and other public uses, I think free grants should be given to settlers in the order of their application, and the titles of all who have settled should be confirmed within reasonable limitations. The application to these settlements of the largest possible amount of the road money would be of tangible value, and would assist and encourage settlement more than any other legitimate agency within the reach of the Government.

In considering the question of agriculture in this Colony, the subject of sheep raising should command a prominent place. It is the opinion of those most conversant with this branch of pastoral industry, that it may be carried on to great profit in this country; and when we bear in mind that it would cost the people little beyond the employment of spare time, it seems as if attention should be specially directed, and every encouragement given, to this pursuit. Now, fortunately, the people apprehend the wisdom of ridding the country of the worthless dogs whose presence, hitherto, made sheep raising almost impossible to the poor farmer, and the destruction of these brutes, under the Act of the last session, has gone on so well as to promise their speedy extinction. This is a great and necessary step to sheep farming; and I would recommend that, through the Agricultural Society, settlers should be supplied with breeding sheep of an approved kind, and with the means this country supplies, I can see no reason, if the people will but use these means, why wool should not become a valuable item amongst our native productions.

In speaking of the parts of the country to which I have adverted, I do not forget that in other localities there are agricultural sections to which attention might be well directed, and where the Government, as far as means are available, would, no doubt, be equally ready to encourage the industry of the people.

At the present time, some thousands of the population are residing in harbors where no cultivable land is to be found, and pursuing the small-boat fishery, which now generally fails. Others, living in these places, fish in large boats, which give a better chance of a voyage; but all are, for the most part, relying on the single pursuit, and their families have no means of profitable employment. This is the state of things which brings periodical distress, and entails the necessity for the ruinous system of poor relief. In their neighbouring agricultural Districts, there is

Reports.

room for many more than the whole population, all the grown up portion of which might be constantly and well employed. The fishery would be carried on in large boats, and a considerable portion of their food might be raised by the population themselves. The possession of a stock of cattle, which might soon be acquired, implies the comfort they might enjoy in due time; and in addition to the value of sheep, which none need be without, the abundance of timber would give employment in winter in various kinds of lumbering work. This contrast between what the condition of so many of our people now is, and what they may become, is free, I think, from any exaggeration, and it surely indicates the direction to which the present unrewarded industry of the people should be turned without delay.

What agriculture may be brought to in this country is well illustrated on the East Shore of Placentia Bay—between Placentia and Cape St. Mary's. About seventy families have settled down here in such places as are favorable for cultivation. Their fishing is nearly confined to the caplin season: it is, however, a secondary pursuit, the land being their chief reliance. Their condition is one of great comfort; perhaps no laboring people in the country live as well as they do. I have now been connected with the district of Placentia and St. Mary's for seventeen years, and I have no remembrance of any case of want in this portion of it during that long period, though other parts have been from time to time in great distress. The land where settlement has been made is, I believe, very good, but the general appearance of the coast is inferior to that of the Northern Arms I visited, where a far larger proportion of the land is capable of remunerative cultivation.

I had hoped to receive, before now, some statistics of the Bay of Exploits, and the other places, which were promised to me, but even this imperfect statement may, I trust, be sufficient, by calling attention to the subject, to lead to some practical benefit.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. SHEA.

His Excellency,
A. MUSGRAVE, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

Reports.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE GENERAL WATER

To balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1864		£1200	0	8
Interest on Stock, to 1st August last..	£4575	0	0	
Ditto to Commercial Bank, on current account	149	9	8	
		4724	9	8
Cost of lead pipe, stand pipes, &c., imported		240	15	11
Contingent expenses, office and store rent, printed bills, &c., &c.....		213	7	5
Expended for wages, labor, &c.		339	18	3
Salaries, including Engineer and all Officers		500	0	0
Phoenix and Cathedral Fire Brigades	240	0	0	
Do. Do. Do. for cost of clothing	150	0	0	
		390	0	0
Labor and cartage, watering vessels..	83	14	0	
Do. cleansing streets	33	6	5	
		117	0	5
Compensation for damage done by bursting of pipes.....		19	13	6
		£7745	5	10

Examined and found correct.

E. D. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.

Reports.

COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1865.

By Balance at debit of Agent at Greenock, 31st Dec., 1864.....		3	10	3
Lead pipe, brass cocks, sinks, &c., &c., sold		68	6	2
Water Rates, collected from shipping, at Custom House	805	5	2	
Duty collected on Coal.....	1285	18	4	
		2091	3	6
Unexpended Grant on Public Buildings		102	9	4
Received for Water Rates and Assessments	4114	5	2	
Less Commission, £205 14s. 3d. Clerk's Salary £96. Arrears, Clerk's salary £30, and serving Legal process £2 3 4.....	333	17	7	
		3780	7	7
Interest on Water Assessment Account		88	17	3
Balance due Agent at Greenock.....		61	18	8
Balance due Commercial Bank.....		1548	13	1
		£7745	5	10

E. & O. E.

P. M. BARRON,
Secretary.

Saint John's,
31st Dec., 1865. }

Reports.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT GENERAL WATER COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1865.

To Paid James J. Grieve, $\frac{1}{2}$ cost Sluice Valves	£28	0	0	
Exchange, 20 per cent.....	5	12	0	
				<u>£33 12 0</u>
“ “ Job, Brothers & Co., for Lead Pipe, &c., ex <i>Netherton</i> , from Liverpool..				76 11 7
“ “ Richard Goff, for Screens, &c.....	7	2	6	
“ “ Edward Fleming, for Leather Straps for Hose	2	16	0	
“ “ Duty ex <i>Walter Baine</i>	7	13	3	
“ “ J. J. Grieve, Stand Pipes, ex <i>Walter Baine</i> ,	67	16	11	
“ “ Wm. McGrath, Iron Work.....	30	19	9	
“ “ L. O'Brien & Co., Steele, &c.....	11	14	10	
“ “ J. & W. Boyd, Lumber.....	3	9	1	
				<u>130 12 4</u>
				<u><u>£240 15 11</u></u>

Reports.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

To Paid	J. T. Nevill, services as Appraiser...	£69	4	7
" "	E. D. Shea, 70 quires blank receipts, at 6s.....	21	0	0
" "	Binding Ditto	1	10	0
" "	Estate J. Little, 3 months' rent, offices	8	13	0
" "	R. Dicks, binding Books.....	2	14	0
" "	A. Shea for Coal.....	7	7	0
" "	Por a Stove &c.	1	17	9
" "	Estate J. Little, 3 months' rent, offices	8	13	0
" "	W. & G. Rendell, 3 months rent store	15	0	0
" "	John Kersey, 6 months' care W. House	2	0	0
" "	Estate J. Little, 3 months' rent, offices	8	13	0
" "	R. Peace & Co., Tinware.....	0	18	7
" "	Rankin & McMillan, refreshments to men	0	12	7
" "	Job, Brothers & Co., manilla.....	1	9	3
" "	W. & G. Rendell, 6 months' rent of store	15	0	0
" "	Estate J. Little, 3 months' rent of offices	8	13	0
" "	Charles Ellis, steam valve, cock, and plyers.....	0	19	6
" "	A. Shea, coals.....	6	0	0
" "	Richard Goff, Screws. &c.	2	15	0
" "	B. Fling, cleansing offices	0	8	6
" "	Edward Walsh, repairing hose.....	1	10	0
" "	J. C. Withers, advertising, 22s. 2d., Henry Winton, advertising, 10s...	1	12	2
" "	Proprietor of <i>Newfoundlander</i> , adver- tising	1	18	4
" "	A. Shea, coals.....	4	0	0
" "	T. McConnan, books and stationery..	10	14	8
" "	James Gleeson, iron	7	13	6
" "	J. F. Chisholm, pens	0	6	6
" "	J. Kersey, care Water House	2	0	0
" "	Mrs. Tilman, ink	0	3	6
				<u>£213</u>
				<u>7</u>
				<u>5</u>

Reports.

LABOR, WAGES, &c.

To Paid	J. Keating, labor, watering vessels...	£5	0	0
" "	Labor, month ended 31st January....	18	17	9
" "	Edward Fling, 3 months' wages.....	16	0	0
" "	Labor, month ended 28th February..	15	16	6
" "	Ditto, Ditto 31st March.....	18	0	0
" "	Ditto, Ditto 30th April.....	18	5	3
" "	Edward Fling, 3 months' wages.....	16	0	0
" "	Labor, month ended 31st May.....	24	1	3
" "	Ditto, Ditto 30th June.....	26	4	0
" "	Ditto, Ditto 31st July.....	29	3	9
" "	Ed. Fling, 3 months' wages.....	16	0	0
" "	Labor, month ended 31st August....	28	9	3
" "	Ditto Ditto 30th Sept.....	22	7	9
" "	Ditto Ditto 31st October....	22	14	3
" "	Ed. Fling, 3 months' wages.....	16	0	0
" "	Labor, month ended 30th Nov.....	26	6	9
" "	Ditto Ditto 30th Dec.....	20	11	9
		£339 18 3		

SALARIES.

To Paid	Engineer, 3 months' salary to 20th January	£50	0	0
" "	Secretary, 3 months' salary to 1st Feb.	25	0	0
" "	Engineer, 3 " " 20th April	50	0	0
" "	President, 6 " " 1st May..	50	0	0
" "	2 Directors 6 " " 1st May.. each £25.....	50	0	0
" "	Secretary, 3 months salary.....	25	0	0
" "	Engineer, 3 " " to 20th July	50	0	0
" "	Secretary, 3 " " to 1st Aug.	25	0	0
" "	Engineer, 3 " " to 20th Oct.	50	0	0
" "	Secretary, 3 " " to 1st Nov.	25	0	0
" "	President, 6 " " to 1st Nov.	50	0	0
" "	2 Directors, 6 " "	50	0	0
		£500 0 0		

Reports.

WATERING VESSELS.

To Paid cartage hose and labor.....			£8	4	0
“ “ Ditto, Ditto			8	12	0
“ “ Ditto, Ditto			7	19	0
“ “ Ditto, Ditto			6	18	0
“ “ Ditto, Ditto			8	7	0
“ “ Ditto, Ditto			7	18	0
“ “ Ditto, Ditto			7	15	0
“ “ Ditto, Ditto			7	18	0
“ “ Ditto, Ditto			8	6	0
“ “ Ditto, Ditto			7	2	0
“ “ Ditto, Ditto			4	15	0
			<hr/>		
			<u>£83 14 0</u>		

Reports.

COMPENSATIONS.

To Paid L. Macassey, damage to property by bursting of Water Pipe.....	£3	0	0
“ “ T. Shoughroo, damage sustained by fire at Cook's Town.....	2	0	0
“ “ J. Magor, repairs fence, damaged by Fire Company,	1	2	6
“ “ J. Finlay, damage done Garden by bursting of Pipes	4	11	0
“ “ Mrs. Mitchelmore, damage done her property by burtsing of Pipes.....	9	0	0
			<u>£19 13 6</u>

P. M. BARRON,

Secretary.

Reports.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HARBOR GRACE WATER COMPANY, JULY 3RD, 1865.

The Directors beg to state, for the information of the Government, that since their last Report the works of the Company have continued in most satisfactory operation, that the embankment at Bannerman Lake, which was carried away by the pressure of very heavy floods in March of last year, has been completely repaired, and even rendered more secure than it was previously. Mr. George Makinson having proffered the lowest tender, was contracted with, for the repairing or reconstruction of the embankment; and for which he has been paid the sum of Three hundred and seventy-six pounds currency in full. The work appears to have been well executed, strong and substantial, and likely to be permanent, as up to this time it has stood the test well.

This being the end of the Fiscal year of the Water Company, the Directors beg leave to place before you the account with the Treasurers for the past year.

As a consequence of the very partial fisheries the past and previous years, considerable difficulty has been encountered in collecting the assessments, but in the whole, there is not so much reason to complain as may be supposed. You will perceive by the account submitted, that there will be a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, of one hundred and ninety-three pounds and two pence, currency, (£193 0 2 currency,) after the payment of Interest for the past six months on the Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to £9,300 currency.

I have the honor to be,

most respectfully,

Your very obedient Servant,

W. H. RIDLEY,

President.

To the Honorable
John Bemister,
Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

Reports.

Dr. W. J. S. DONNELLY, ESQ., TREASURER, IN AC-

1864.			
July 1.—To balance due			£332 2 8
20.— “ Water Company expenses, for service pipes, per Makinson	£3 19 0		
Aug. 3.— “ Assessment account, cash...	71 6 11		
		75 5 11	
“ — “ Stock account, for 40 shares, per James Crane.....		200 0 0	
“ — “ Cash, for service pipes.....	23 7 6		
Oct. “ Water Company's expenses, for fittings, account Dr. Dalton	6 10 0		
“ — “ for 2 pieces pipe	0 12 0		
Nov. 11.— “ Assessment account, cash...	69 18 0		
Dec. 5.— “ Ditto Ditto ...	28 17 10		
“ Water Company expenses, fittings, per Ridley & Sons..	12 18 8		
“ Assessment account, cash...	176 3 2		
“ Ditto Ditto ...	171 0 0		
“ Ditto Ditto ...	30 0 0		
“ Water Company's expenses, for fittings, supplied self....	25 6 0		
		544 13 2	
		1152 1 9	
1865.			
Jan. 1.—To Assessment account, cash....	16 10 1		
April 28.— “ Ditto Ditto	73 10 2		
“ — “ Ditto Ditto	0 3 0		
		90 3 3	
“ — “ Water Company expenses, for service pipes, per Wm. Squarey	0 16 0		
“ — “ Ditto, for water supplied, sun- dries, cash.....	3 18 0		
July 1.— “ Ditto for fittings, &c, per self	5 2 0		
“ — “ Ditto Ditto to sundries, cash	6 10 4		
		16 6 4	
“ — “ Assessment account to date, cash		417 1 1	
		£1675 12 5	
Carried forward.....			

Reports.

COUNT WITH HARBOR GRACE WATER COMPANY. Cr.

1864.			
July 14.—By John Lynch, Water Man, for wages to 1st July.....			£41 15 1
“ — “ Paid George Makinson.....	£7 3 6		
“ — “ Do for building Hose Cart House.....	31 0 0		
“ — “ Do. C. L. Kennedy, account	1 1 4		
“ — “ Do. for labor	3 10 1		
Aug. 3.— “ Rachel Green, for balance of Assessment	4 6 2		
“ — “ Rt. Rev. Dr. Dalton, ditto..	5 2 0		
“ — “ Paid R. Walsh, for 4½ cwt. Hay	0 18 0		
“ — “ Do. Appraisers.....	90 0 0		
“ — “ John Lynch, for Assesment.	0 9 0		
“ — “ Paid Henry T. Moore.....	20 0 0		
“ — “ Ditto, for Labor	1 5 0		
“ — “ Do. J. D. Withycombe, ser- vices saving wreck of em- bankment.....	10 0 0		
“ — “ Do. for numbering Houses...	6 0 0		
“ — “ Do. George Makinson.....	60 0 0		
			240 15 1
Sept. 19.— “ Ditto, Wm. Squarey, printing	11 2 0		
“ — “ Ditto, cutting pipe track, &c.	8 10 0		
“ — “ Ditto, for labor	0 12 6		
“ — “ Ditto, Rutherford, Brothers, amount account	4 4 0		
“ — “ Ditto, Hierlihy's order, sur- veying	1 0 0		
Oct. 1.— “ John Lynch, Waterman....	17 10 0		
“ — “ for labor	0 14 0		
7 — “ Order in favor G. Makinson	40 0 0		
11 — “ Ditto Ditto Ditto	50 0 0		
Nov. 8 — “ Henry T. Moore.....	36 0 0		
“ — “ J. Lynch's expenses to St. John's	1 0 0		
29 — “ John Lynch, for two months' wages.....	11 13 4		
Dec. 5 — “ John Hayward, account....	3 12 9		
			£185 18 7
Carried forward.....			
			£468 8 9

Reports.

Dr. W. J. S. DONNELLY, ESQ., TREASURER, IN AC-

1865.

To amount brought forward £1675 12 5

Carried forward....£1675 12 5

Reports.

COUNT WITH HARBOR GRACE WATER COMPANY

Cr.

1865.

By amount broght forward.....		£468	8	9
Dec. 5.—By paid Ridley & Sons, account..	£8	3	9	
“ “ Henry T. Moore.....	20	0	0	
“ “ Dr. Dalton, balance of interest.....		7	8	0
29.— “ Paid for labor 3s., fittings 7s. 6d.		0	10	6
“ “ Ditto Wm. C. Moore.....		0	9	0
“ “ Ditto, John Hayward, account		4	5	0
“ “ Ditto <i>Newfoundlander</i> , advertising.....		0	16	8
“ “ Ditto H. T. Moore	25	0	0	
“ “ Ditto, Account Fire Company	19	9	0	
“ “ Ditto John Lynch.....	5	7	8	
“ “ Ditto Advertising, account Fire Company.....		4	17	6
“ “ Di.to, Rachel Green, for Assessment		4	7	6
				£286 13 2
Dec. 31.—By Sundries for interest for 12 months to date.....	£419	6	6	
“ “ Doctor Dalton, Assessment..		2	11	0
“ “ John Hayward, interest....		12	10	0
				434 7 6
				£1,003 10 10
1865.				
Jan. 19.—By Paid John Lynch, wages....	£6	16	8	
Apr. 13.— “ Ditto, Ditto.....		13	13	4
“ “ Paid George Makinson.....				£70 0 0
“ “ Ditto H. T. Moore, 6 months' interest on £25.....		0	12	6
28.— “ Paid H. T. Moore.....		11	19	5
				33 1 11
“ “ George Makinson, for Assessment				5 17 0
				£1112 9 9
Carried forward.....				

Reports.

Dr. W. J. S. DONNELLY, ESQ., TREASURER, IN AC-

1865.

To amount brought forward £1675 12 5

Carried forward...£1675 12 5

Reports.

COUNT WITH HARBOR GRACE WATER COMPANY. Cr.

1865.

By amount broght forward.....		£1112	9	9
Apr. 28.— By Paid Water Company, expen-				
ses account, Tapp.....	4	14	0	
“ “ Water Company account, Win.				
Oke.....	0	15	6	
“ “ Ditto, paid labor.....	3	1	6	
“ “ Ditto, paid for building store				
and carting.....	3	3	6	
“ “ John Lynch, balance wages to				
1st May.....	6	3	4	
“ “ Water Company, expenses				
account, Strathie.....	2	6	0	
“ “ Ditto, W. J. S. Donnelly's				
account.....	3	14	3	
				23 17 7
“ “ Ditto, writing up Register, &c.,				
last year.....				10 0 0
“ “ Ditto, W. J. S. Donnelly, for				
Hay... ..				1 16 0
May 1.— “ Stock account, for this sum				
twice entered.....				23 7 6
5.— “ Water Company, expenses for				
labor.....	0	9	0	
20.— “ Ditto, Ditto.....	0	12	0	
June 1.— “ Ditto, paid Grubert 10s. 6d.				
Oke 15s.....	1	5	6	
5.— “ Ditto, John Hayward.....	3	0	9	
7.— “ Ditto, Henry Winton, Printing				
.....	0	10	0	
				5 17 3
23.— “ George Makinson, balance of				
Contract.....				49 3 0
“ “ Water Company, expenses,				
writing work at Appraise-				
ment.....				10 0 0
“ “ Ditto, paid labor.....				0 10 0
“ “ John Lynch, 2 months' wages				
to 1st July.....				13 6 8
				£1250 7 9
Carried forward.....				

Reports.

Dr. W. J. S. DONNELLY, ESQ., TREASURER, IN AC.

1865.

To amount brought forward £1675 12 5

£1675 12 5

July 1.—To balance in the hands of
Treasurer

£421 2 8

“ To balance due, in Treasurer's
hands, after payment of interest
for six months ending 1st July,
1865.....

£193 0 2

Harbor Grace, Nfld., }
July 1st, 1865. }

Reports.

COUNT WITH HARBOR GRACE WATER COMPANY Cr.

1865.

By amount brought forward..... £1259 7 9
 June 23,—By paid Water Company expen-
 ses, rent account Lynch.... 3 0 0
 “ “ Ditto, for Oiled Clothing per
 ditto 1 0 6
 “ “ Ditto, paid labor, watering
 Streets..... 0 1 6

£1254 9 9

July 1.—“ Balance..... 421 2 8

£1675 12 5

July 1.—“ interest on £9300 capital stock
 for 6 months, at 5 per cent per
 annum £232 10 0
 “ Deduct account Rachel Green
 for Assessment, her interest ac-
 count..... 4 7 6

£228 2 6

3.—“ Balance..... 193 0 2

£421 2 8

E. & O. E.

CLAUDIUS WATTS,
Secretary.

Reports.

REPORT OF MAJOR MESHAM, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, UPON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

*To His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE'
Esquire, Governor and Commander-
in-Chief, &c., &c., &c. New-
foundland.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to make the following Report of the operations of the Volunteer Force in Newfoundland during the year 1865.

In the first place, I have much pleasure in informing your Excellency of the steady increase of the Force, a fact which will be best shown by the following comparative statement:—

Names of Corps, &c.		1864.	1865.
ST. JOHN'S VOLUNTEER BATTALION, MAJOR RENOUF.			
No. 1 Company,	Capt. H. J. Stabb.	43	60
No. 2 ditto,	Capt. M. W. Walbank.	55	75
No. 3 ditto,	Lieut. T. W. Stabb, in the absence of Capt. Bowring.	56	77
No. 4. ditto,	Capt. Parsons.	46	50
Total St. John's Battalion..		200	262
HARBOR GRACE.			
No. 1 Company,	Capt. J. Hayward.	72	95
Total Volunteer Force, Nfld..		272	357

Reports.

In commenting on the increase of the Force, I beg to state my convictions, that the grant of the Colonial Government in aid of the Volunteer Force, amounting to \$5000, was greatly instrumental in maintaining and increasing the numbers of the Volunteers. The original uniforms provided at the individual expense of the members of the different Companies, having been in wear several years, and being no longer serviceable, it became necessary that new uniforms should be provided, but the majority of the Volunteers felt unable to equip themselves a second time, and therefore the Government grant afforded most timely aid, in keeping in the ranks of the Volunteers, those trained men who otherwise would have left, and at the same time induced several new members to join, and add efficiency to the Force.

The available portion of the grant has been expended to the best advantage, and the Volunteers are much indebted to your Excellency's advice and management, in being able to procure so handsome and serviceable a uniform, and at the same time one so moderate in price. For the St. John's Battalion 250 suits have been procured, each suit comprising :—

- 1 Shako and Taft,
- 1 Tunic,
- 1 pair Trowsers,
- 1 Waistbelt.

For the Harbor-Grace Company, material has been imported, sufficient for the making up of 50 handsome and serviceable uniforms. The Commanders of the several companies inform me that many respectable young citizens would join their companies if they could be provided with uniforms; and I most sincerely hope that the want of uniforms will offer no check to the acceptance of the services of these men. Your Excellency having inspected the St. John's Volunteer Battalion in their new uniforms, expressed yourself much gratified at the handsome appearance of the Battalion in line, and pleased with the good material and thorough completeness evident in the making up of each suit. I beg to concur with your Excellency in this opinion. The uniform being most unique and neat in appearance, causing the Battalion to compare favorably with any corps of Volunteer I have seen.

I have further the honor to report to your Excellency the increased efficiency of the Volunteer Force. His Excellency Major General Doyle inspected the St. John's Volunteer Battalion early in June last year, and though the General's visit was made in the busiest season of

Reports.

the year, and few Volunteers could attend, few who attended not having received the benefit of previous preparation, the General expressed himself much pleased with the drill of the Battalion. The usual course of summer Battalion drills, shortly afterwards commenced, and though the attendance was not good from several causes. The various Battalion movements were performed with invariable steadiness, reflecting much credit on the Volunteers. But if the summer drills were not attended as well as I could desire, I must state, for your Excellency's information, that the winter drills have been most regularly attended. The Drill-room is open every evening, except Saturday and Sunday, and is too much crowded on each occasion, Volunteers being sometimes compelled to leave the room as there is not space for all to drill. Both officers and men display the greatest zeal and attention, and the result is shown in the marked proficiency attained by Volunteers of every grade.

In July last I accompanied your Excellency in your inspection of the Harbor Grace Rifle Company, and was surprised and much gratified to find that Company so proficient in their drill. As this fine Company possesses no regular Drill Sergeant, and is without many advantages enjoyed by the St. John's Volunteer Battalion, too much praise cannot be awarded to Captain Hayward, its commander, for his skill and assiduity, or to the subaltern officers, non-commissioned officers, and members themselves, for so ably seconding the efforts of their commander.

I have also the honor to report, for your Excellency's information, that I have always found the discipline of the Newfoundland Volunteers *under arms* most creditably sustained, no single case having occurred on parade, to my knowledge, where any fault in that respect could be found.

I regret there should be any cause to complain of the want of punctuality, but this serious failing is very prevalent amongst the different companies, and to a certain extent mars the general success of the Volunteer movement in this Colony.

The Battalion Band is now very efficient, and under the leadership of Sergeant Bennett, will add not a little to the creditable state of the Battalion. The Harbor Grace Company has also a fair band in the course of training.

The ability, regularity, and zeal of the present Drill Instructor, Sergeant Newman, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, is to be highly commended, and the Volunteers are greatly indebted to him for their late marked improvement.

The present Drill Room is far too small for the exigencies of the vo-

Reports.

lunteer service, and is not at all adapted as a repository of Government arms, being very damp, and admitting the snow-drift when the wind is high. If the arms are left many days together untouched, they become coated with rust, so damp is the building, and so unfitted for the due preservation of these most important articles of Government property.

The annual course of Target Practice was performed during the summer of 1865, and later in the year the officers offered Medals to the best shots of their respective Companies. The Prizes were accordingly contested. During the present year of 1866 it is proposed that a Battalion prize of some value shall be shot for.

In conclusion, I would beg to state to your Excellency, that should occasion arise for the services of the Volunteers in the depth of winter, or even during other seasons of the year, it would be highly requisite that great coats should be provided for the members of each Company; nor can Volunteers, in such a climate as Newfoundland, be regarded as thoroughly effective unless they are supplied with these most necessary articles of clothing.

The Volunteers are deeply indebted to Colonel Walker, Royal Canadian Rifles, Commandant of the Garrison, for his courtesy on all occasions, and for his readiness to assist the Volunteer movement in every way.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient seryant,

CHARLES MESHAM,

Major, and Deputy Adjutant General.

St. John's, Feb. 26th, 1866.

Reports.

REPORT OF THOMAS S. DWYER, ESQ., INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, FOR 1865.

SAINT JOHN'S,
January 1st, 1866.

SIR,—

In forwarding my annual Report for the information of the Government, I take occasion to remark, that the Act continues to work advantageously for the benefit of the public generally, giving protection alike to the purchaser and consumer.

In commencing my duties of this year I issued a notice requiring that all Beams, Scales, Weights, and Measures should be brought to my office, for adjusting and inspection. Finding it but partially attended to, many parties complaining of the trouble and inconvenience arising from such a request, to avoid litigation I was consequently obliged to examine all Beams, Scales, Weights and Measures on the premises of the owners; and any such Beams, &c., &c., as I had reason to doubt, or from which the mark or stamp of last year's adjusting had been erased, I required to be sent to my office, as it is there only such work can be efficiently performed. To expect the same to be done in the shop or store of the owners would cause an amount of inconvenience to such owner, as also to the Inspector, as to render the correct performance of his duty nearly impracticable, besides the additional expense, such work requiring a Portable Forge and a man to attend it from place to place.

On the 14th of October last I received from the Government, agreeably to requisition, the following articles necessary for the use of my office, viz :—

- 2 Beams and Scales,
- 1 Set Standard Brass Weights,
- 1 Standard Gauging Rod,
- 1 " Cloth Measure.

Having adjusted some sets of Metal Weights for the use of the Inspectors appointed at Carbonear, Brigus, &c., and convinced of the more than ordinary care required to keep such Weights from corroding by rust, I recommended the Government to substitute Brass Weights, and I accordingly received ten sets of Standard Weights, of four pounds and under, which will be supplied to outport Inspectors when required.

Reports.

It will be seen by the annexed return that the number of Beams, Beams and Scales, and Measures, exceed those of the previous year. The decrease in the number of Weights, as compared with that year's Inspection is principally confined to the smaller weights, of four pounds and under, such being the description of Weights used by small traders, who allege that from the decline of their business, they are become useless to them.

During the season I attended frequently on the wharves where Potatoes, Oats, Turnips, &c., were being sold. The stamped measures now used giving entire satisfaction, it is the opinion, however, of the proprietors of these establishments, who receive shipments of Oats, &c., that the Standard Weight of the Bushel, viz, 38 lbs. should be reduced to 36 lbs., which is the Standard of Prince Edward Island and other Provinces.

In my last Report I respectfully recommended an amendment of that section of the Act which refers to the sale of Coal, so as to prevent it being sold by the old hogshead, or by tubs, said by the seller to represent certain weights, but which measures are not inspected or marked by me. On my remonstrating with the parties using those measures, they have invariably replied that they were not selling by measure, but by weight, viz., so many measures to the ton, &c.

The fees received by me, up to the present, amount to the sum of \$304.80. The greater part of which was paid with much reluctance, leaving a balance still to be collected from parties who up to this have refused to pay. I may here remark that all complain of the hardship of the Trade of St. John's being compelled to pay for an Act the beneficial effects of which are felt by the whole Colony; and it will be for the Government to consider the desirability of reducing the fees, so as to meet the wishes of the public.

Annexed I beg leave to furnish a return of Beams, Beams and Scales, Weights and Measures inspected and adjusted by me for the past year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. S. DWYER,

Inspector of Weights and Measures.

The Honorable
JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Reports.

A RETURN,

Shewing the number of Beams, Beams and Scales, Weights and Measures adjusted, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1865.

Beams	93
Beams and Scales.....	968
Weights of 2 lbs. and upwards	1759
" of 1 lb. and under	1339
Measures.....	1178

Reports.

HON. AMBROSE SHEA'S REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONFEDERATE COUNCIL ON COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

ST. JOHN'S, Oct. 23rd, 1865.

SIR,—

Your Excellency in Council having been pleased to appoint me to be the Delegate from this Colony to the Confederate Council of Trade at Quebec, who were to meet in that City on the 14th ulto., to consider the course to be taken by the B. N. A. Provinces in view of the proposed termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, I beg leave to report, that I left in the steamer *St. Lawrence*, on the 2nd, and arrived at Quebec on the 12th Sept. The meeting was delayed by circumstances, until the 16th of that month, when the Council met for the first time under the Presidency of His Excellency Lord Monck, there being present the Honorables Messrs. Cartier, Brown and Galt on the part of Canada, the Hon. Mr. Ritchie from Nova Scotia, Hon. Mr. Wilmot from New Brunswick, Hon. Mr. Pope from P. E. Island, and myself on behalf of this Colony. The Council, after some discussion, adjourned to the same evening, when they again met for a considerable time, and a further adjournment took place until Monday the 18th, when the final meeting was held, and the Resolutions were adopted, a copy of which is appended hereto.

The bearing of the Reciprocity Treaty on the interests of the severa Provinces was fully discussed; and while the benefits of the measure were acknowledged and its continuance desired, a very decided feeling prevailed that it would be unwise and impolitic to accept its renewal on any terms less favorable to British interests than those of the present Treaty. It was satisfactory to witness the strong expression of self-reliant feeling that pervaded the discussions, for while the derangement that will result, especially to Canadian Trade, from a disturbance of the present relations with the United States was clearly appreciated, the Canadian Ministers were prepared to face these difficulties, rather than submit to a demand for further concessions. This determination simplified the business of the Council, for the opinion had prevailed that so essential to Canada was the Trade that had grown up under the Reciprocity Treaty, that she must accept a renewal of it on the best terms she could obtain; and it was feared that from this cause might arise a conflict of views that would prevent concerted action with the Lower Provinces, where the Treaty, though important, is not of the vital consequence that was supposed to be the case in regard to Canada.

Reports.

The Resolution agreed to was therefore unanimous, that in any new Treaty no substantial change adverse to the interests of the Provinces should be agreed to.

Doubtless the notice given by the American Government for the termination of the Treaty was more influenced by political than commercial reasons. Tried by the latter test, no grounds are found for the course they propose; for while the Colonies frankly admit themselves to be gainers by the operation of the Treaty, the advantages to the United States have been more than commensurate. It is true that some of these political causes have passed away, but others remain, exercising no mean influence on this question. The Americans believe that the trade created by the Reciprocity Treaty is indispensable to the Provinces, especially to Canada; and the party in the United States desiring the annexation of these Provinces, believe the colonists would accept the change rather than forego their present commercial benefits. However unfounded this opinion, it operates adversely to the renewal of the Treaty. There is another party who wish for the Treaty on terms more favourable to America, and who think our necessities will enable them to exact these terms. The protectionists, now so ascendant in the United States, oppose it in accordance with their own theories of political economy: and in presence of all these possible influences, the Council arrived at the opinion that, for the present, a renewal of the Treaty will not be secured.

Not that they think the suspension of the measure would be of long duration. The United States being once convinced that the Colonies are prepared to deal with this alternative, will soon be brought to a view of the commercial facts involved in the case, and the detrimental consequences to their own interests. The protection of two thousand miles of frontier coast from illicit trade—the loss of Canadian customers as buyers and sellers, together with the great diminution of American trade with the Maritime Provinces, are practical considerations that must claim attention. In addition, there are the important rights of fishing which have been so largely availed of, and if, by the presence of a sufficient naval force, the Imperial Government makes the loss of these privileges duly felt, the time is not distant when the Americans will seek for the resumption of those relations which at present it would seem to be their intention to annul.

The Canadian Government had been considering the position in which the repeal of the Treaty would place the British N. A. Provinces, and the course that should be pursued in that event; and it seemed to them desirable that compensation should be sought in the improvement

Reports.

and extension of the relations between the Colonies and foreign countries with which we have a trade at present, or where it may be opened to advantage. They accordingly submitted a resolution declaring the necessity of a trade league between the Provinces, and requesting the Imperial Government to authorize the opening of negotiations with certain foreign countries, with a view to the reform of subsisting tariffs, and the enlargement of our commercial intercourse with those countries. I felt that the limited character of my instructions left me without authority to speak on this subject on the part of the Government, but the object was one so obviously desirable that I had no hesitation in declaring my own opinion in its favor, with a limitation to which I shall presently refer. It did seem to me that a movement which contemplated the reduction of duties on the produce of this country in Spain, Brazil, &c., was one that should receive our support, and when I was aware of the numerous fruitless efforts made for many years by this Colony for the attainment of the same object, I could not doubt its readiness to form a part of an influential agency, in whose action, if success were attainable, it might reasonably be expected. The Council concurred in the resolution and it was adopted; but as the Colonial league might possibly be made to rest on conditions, some of which we could not accept, I thought it right to explain that if it contemplated differential duties in favor of Colonial produce, I feared such a principle would not meet with favor in this Colony. We require to be at liberty to buy in the cheapest markets, and to have left undisturbed by legislation those channels of trade that are opened up by our wants and requirements. It would be, in my mind, to the injury of this country, if the trade which now finds its way from purely commercial causes to the American ports were forced by fiscal arrangements into any other direction; and while approving generally of the objects of the proposed league, I deemed it necessary to point to the circumstances, in our case, which seemed to me to require that we should avoid any cause that would lessen the number of those Markets to which at present we have unrestricted access.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

A. SHEA.

To His Excellency

ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

Reports.

Minute of the proceedings of the Confederate Council of the British North American Colonies, on the negotiation of Commercial Treaties, assembled at Quebec, in compliance with the suggestion contained in the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 22nd July, 1865.

FRIDAY, September 15th, 1865.

The Council met in the Executive Council Chamber.

PRESENT :

His Excellency

The Governor General,

“ Honorable G. E. Cartier,

“ “ George Brown,

“ “ A. T. Galt,

“ “ James C. Pope and

“ “ Robert D. Wilmot.

In consequence of the Representatives of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland not having arrived, no business was transacted.

SATURDAY, September 16th, 1865.

The Council met.

PRESENT :

His Excellency

The Governor General,

“ Honorable G. E. Cartier,

“ “ George Brown,

“ “ A. T. Galt,

“ “ Ambrose Shea,

“ “ James C. Pope,

“ “ John W. Ritchie and

“ “ Robert D. Wilmot.

W. A. Hinsworth, Esq., Acting Clerk of the Executive Council, was appointed Secretary to the Council.

Reports.

Read the Despatch No. 122, dated 22nd July, 1865, from the Right Honorable H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggesting the assembling of a Confederate Council, chosen by all the British North American Colonies, and presided over by the Governor General, for the purpose of expressing an opinion to Her Majesty's Government in the negotiation of Commercial Treaties.

Read the Despatch, dated 7th August ultimo, from His Excellency the Governor General, to the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, and to the Governor of Newfoundland, respectively communicating to those Governments the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and requesting that the Representatives of each of the Provinces should meet at Quebec, on Thursday the 14th September instant, for the purpose of consulting on the important matter referred to by Mr. Cardwell, and reporting their joint opinion to Her Majesty's Government.

Read the Order of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, of 14th Sept., 1865, appointing the Hon. John A. McDonald, George E. Cartier, George Brown, and A. T. Galt, to represent Canada in the proposed Confederate Council.

The Governor General communicated to the Council, in explanation of the appointment of four gentlemen, instead of two, to represent Canada, that this arrangement was determined on in consequence of Messrs. McDonald, Cartier, Brown, and Galt, having constituted the Deputation from the Canadian Government, which lately had Conferences with Her Majesty's Government in relation to this question; and that it was considered desirable that these gentlemen should all be enabled to take part in the discussions of the Council, but with the distinct understanding that, in case of a division in the Council, only one vote each should be allowed to Upper and Lower Canada.

Read a Despatch dated 7th September instant, from the Administrator of the Government of Prince Edward's Island, intimating that he had appointed the Honorable James Colledge Pope, to represent that Colony in the proposed Confederate Council.

Read a Despatch, dated 8th September instant, from the Administrator of the Government of New Brunswick, intimating that he had appointed the Honorable Robert Duncan Wilmot, to represent that Province in the proposed Confederate Council.

Read a Despatch, dated 11th September instant, from his Excellency

Reports.

the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, stating that he had nominated the Honorable John W. Ritchie, to represent that Province in the intended Confederate Council,

Read a Despatch, dated 4th September instant, from his Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, intimating that he had appointed the Honorable Ambrose Shea, to represent that Colony in the proposed Confederate Council.

Resolved,—That the Honorable Messrs. McDonald, Cartier, Brown, Galt, Shea, Pope, Ritchie, and Wilmot, be constituted a Committee of the Confederate Council, to report to the Council on Monday, the 18th instant.

The Council then adjourned until Monday, the 18th instant, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

MONDAY, 18th September, 1865.

The Council met.

PRESENT :

His Excellency
The Governor General,
“ Honorable Mr. Cartier,
“ “ Mr. Brown,
“ “ Mr. Shea,
“ “ Mr. Pope,
“ “ Mr. Ritchie, and
“ “ Mr. Wilmot.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and approved.

The report from the Committee appointed on the last day of meeting, was read, and, in conformity with its purport, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Council.

1st.—That the existing Treaty of Trade with the United States is acceptable, and that its renewal, as it now stands, would be assented to by the respective Provinces.

Reports.

2nd.—That in the opinion of the Council, any reasonable proposals for the modification or extension of the Treaty that may be suggested by the United States' Government, ought to be entertained by the Provinces.

3rd.—That in the event of a new Reciprocity Treaty being negotiated, it would be highly desirable that the coasting Trade, and the Registration of vessels should be included in its provisions.

4th.—That in the event of the abolition of the Treaty by the United States' Government, it is the opinion of this Council that all the British North American Provinces should combine cordially together in all commercial matters, and adopt such a common commercial policy as will best advance the interests of the whole.

5th.—That in the opinion of this Council it would be highly desirable that application be made to Her Majesty's Imperial Government, requesting that steps be taken to enable the British North American Provinces to open communications with the West India Islands, with Spain and her Colonies, and with Brazil and Mexico, for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner the traffic of the Provinces with these countries could be extended and placed on a more advantageous footing.

6th.—That in the event of negotiations for a new Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States being opened by Her Majesty's Government, but not concluded before the 17th March next, application be made to Her Majesty's Government, suggesting that arrangement be entered into with the United States' Government for such a continuation of the existing Treaty as may afford time for concluding the pending negotiations.

7th.—That Her Majesty's Government be requested to authorize the members of this Council, or a Committee to be appointed from amongst them, to proceed to Washington, in the event of negotiations being opened for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, in order to confer with the British Minister there, and afford him information with respect to the interests of the British North American Provinces.

The Council then adjourned.

W. A. HINSWORTH,

Secretary.

Reports.

DR. GENERAL ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

1865.

April 1.—To annual allowance to the Deputy Adjutant General, for the year from 1st April, 1864, to 31st March, 1865.....	£57 13 10
“ “ Paid Captain Hayward, for expenses of Harbor Grace Rifle Company, for half year ending 31st March, 1865.....	13 3 10
“ “ Paid Sergeant D. Bennett, for tuition of Battalion Band, for past quarter.....	5 0 0
“ “ Paid Sergeant Newman, R. C. R., salary as drill instructor for past quarter.....	7 4 0
“ “ Paid Corporal Twaits, for fatigue duties and care of Gymnasium for the past quarter....	2 10 0
Apr. 25.—“ Paid Captain Renouf, expenses of No. 4 Company, to 31st March, 1865, including insurance on Arms, for year 1865.....	9 2 9
“ “ Paid M. Devanna, for cleaning the Arms of No. 1, 2 and 3 Companies, for quarter ending 20th inst., 175 stand, at 9d. per stand...	6 11 3
“ “ Paid Capt. Bowring, expenses of No. 3 Company, for printing, &c., &c.....	2 4 6
“ “ Cash paid Postage, Kerosene Oil, Lamp Chimneys, &c., &c.....	0 14 1
May 15.—“ Paid Military Accountant, for Arm Chests received from Military Store Department	13 9 1
June 8.—“ Telegram to Harbor Grace.....	0 1 3
July 1.—“ Paid extra fatigue in cleaning arms, &c.....	0 1 6
4 “ Paid Sergeant D. Bennett, for one quarter's tuition of Band.....	5 0 0
“ “ Paid Sergeant Newman, R. C. R., one quarter's salary as Drill Instructor.....	7 4 3
“ “ Paid Corporal Twaites, R. C. R., one quarter's salary as Assistant Drill Instructor....	2 10 0
Aug. 6.—“ Paid Armourer Devanna, for cleaning the arms of four Companies.....	8 16 3
“ “ Paid Francis Winton, for printing Notice issued by Capt. Coen, late Dy. Ad. Gen.....	0 6 8
“ “ Paid N. Molloy, for placing strong lock on door of Gymnasium.....	0 5 0
Carried forward.....	<u>£141 18 3</u>

Reports.

OF NEWFOUNDLAND VOLUNTEERS, 1865.

Cr.

1865.

April 1—By balance credit from Legislative Grant for 1864 unexpended, as per audited account...	£66 5 8
“ “ By amount of Legislative Grant in aid of the Volunteer Force (1865) \$1200, equal to....	300 0 0
	<u>366 5 8</u>
Carried forward.....	<u>£366 5 8</u>

Reports.

Dr. GENERAL ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

1865.

	To amount brought forward.....	£141	18	3
Aug. 6—	“ Paid Sergeant Newman, R. C. R. for lamp black, whiting, &c., for painting targets....	0	6	6
10	“ Paid Sergeant Newman, R. C. R. for conveyance of targets to Neagle's Hill.....	0	5	0
“	“ Paid Corporal Twaites, R. C. R., for carriage of ammunition from Signal Hill to Fort Townsend	0	2	6
Sep. 5—	“ Paid postage of letters to Harbor Grace....	0	2	0
19	“ Paid Commissary Moore, for ammunition supplied by the Military Store Department..	29	17	3
“	“ Paid Corporal Twaites, R. C. R. for conveyance of targets from Neagle's Hill to the Gymnasium.....	0	7	0
Oct. 2—	“ Paid Sergeant D. Bennett, for one quarter's tuition of Band.....	5	0	0
“	“ Paid Sergeant Newman, R. C. R., one quarter's salary as Drill Instructor	7	4	3
“	“ Paid Corporal Twaites, R. C. R., one quarter's salary as Assistant Drill Instructor....	2	10	0
7	“ Paid Francis Winton for printing notices referring to return of arms to Gymnasium ...	3	8	0
14	“ Paid No. 4 Company, expenses of half year, to 30th September, 1865.....	7	14	3
14—	“ Paid on account of Captain Hayward's (Harbor Grace) Company, for set of Iron Targets.....	20	5	6
“	“ Paid Bugler F. Bennett, for services rendered during Target Practice.....	2	0	0
Nov. 4—	“ Paid M. Devanna for cleaning Arms of Nos.1, 2 and 3 Companies.....	6	11	3
14—	“ Paid Commissary Moore for Ball Ammunition £1 16 6 less £1 12 7, the latter being an overcharge, refunded by order of the Accountant General, on account of blank ammunition supplied to Volunteers.....	0	4	11
15—	“ Paid Postage to Harbor Grace.....	0	0	6
	Carried forward.....	£227	17	2

Reports.

OF NEWFOUNDLAND VOLUNTEERS, 1865.

1865.

To amount brought forward..... £366 5 8

	To amount brought forward.....	£366	5	8
	Carried forward.....	£366	5	8

Reports.

DR. GENERAL ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

1865.

To amount brought forward.....	£227 17 2
Dec. 17—" Paid Sergeant D. Bennett, for one quarter's tuition of Band.....	5 0 0
" " Paid Edward Smith & Co., for Kerosene Oil Lamp, Chimnies, &c., supplied to Gymnasium	0 17 6
" " Paid Corporal Twaites, R. C. R., for fatigue work performed in month of September, 1865	0 2 6
" " Paid Sergeant Newman, R. C. R., for conveyance of ammunition from Ordnance Yard to Coughlan's, for Harbor Graoe.....	0 1 0
" " Paid Sergeant Newman, R. C. R., for conveyance of ammunition from Signal Hill to Fort Townshend.....	0 2 0
20—" Paid Sergeant Newman, R. C. R., one quarter's salary as Drill Instructor.....	7 4 3
" " Paid H. K. Dickinson, Esq., late Capt. No. 1 Company, for expenses on account of No. 1 Company.....	7 0 0
30—" Paid Deputy Adjutant General's salary for three past quarters, viz, from 1st April, 1865, to 31st December, 1865.....	43 5 4½
" " Paid M. Devanna, for fatigue work performed at the Gynasium during past quarter.....	2 10 0
" " Travelling expenses incurred by Deputy Adjutant General, in proceeding to Harbor Grace, in July, 1865, to inspect Harbor Grace Company.....	1 0 0
" " Paid Thomas Mitchell, for oil supplied to the Gymnasium.....	0 16 0
" " Paid Henry Winton for printing performed for No. 2 Company in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.....	4 15 0
" " Paid Capt. Parsons on account of No. 4 Company.....	4 4 0
" " Paid postage of letter to Halifax.....	0 0 6
" " Paid Capt. Hayward balance, of his account for year 1865.....	18 14 0
Carried forward.....	<u>£323 9 3½</u>

Reports.

OF NEWFOUNDLAND VOLUNTEERS, 1865.

CR

1865.

By amount brought forward..... £366 5 8

Carried forward.....	<u>£366 5 8</u>
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Reports.

Dr. GENERAL ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

1865.

	To amount brought forward.....	£323	9	3½
Dec. 30.	To paid Francis Winton, for printing Notices during months of September and November, 1865		1	2 0
" "	" Paid Lieut. T. W. Stabb, on account of expenses of No. 3 Company for past year.....		2	10 0
" "	" Paid Robert Peace, & Co., for repairs to Stove and funnelling at the Gymnasium ...		1	17 0
" "	" Paid Thomas McConnan for Stationery, for for the year 1865.....		0	12 8
	Balance unexpended, but liable for payments due for year 1865.....		36	14 8½
			<hr/>	
			£366	5 8
			<hr/>	

Reports.

OF NEWFOUNDLAND VOLUNTEERS, 1865.

1865.

By amount brought forward..... £366 5 8

£366 5 8

Despatches.

**CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE
COLONIES, ENCLOSING COPY OF COLONIAL NAVAL
DEFENCE ACT, REGULATIONS FOR ROYAL
NAVAL RESERVE, &c.**

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,
10th May, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the Colonial Naval Defence Act, which has recently received the Royal Assent, and to request that you will bring it under the consideration of your Council.

I enclose also a Copy of the regulations at present in force for the Royal Naval Reserve in this country, and a Copy of a Letter addressed to this Office, by desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, indicating generally what their Lordships will require as to Colonial Ships of War.

You will observe that the Imperial Parliament has not made the adoption, by every Colony, of precisely the same regulations as those in use in this country, a necessary condition of obtaining for men raised in the Colony, the advantages of the Reserve, but has left it to the Authorities of each Colony to submit for the approval of Her Majesty in Council, such regulations as may seem to them expedient. It will, of course, be necessary in every case, that the regulations should be such as to secure the end in view, viz., the training, in time of peace, of men who may be relied on for service in time of emergency, and it will doubtless be convenient to you to know what regulations have been found, in practice, most convenient for that purpose in this country.

I am sure I need not enlarge upon the importance of the object which Parliament has had in view in passing this enactment, and I trust that your advisers will fully appreciate the advantages which will result from its adoption by the Colony under your Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. CARDWELL.

Despatches.



ANNO VICESIMO OCTAVO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. XIV.

An Act to make better Provision for the Naval Defence of the Colonies.

7th APRIL, 1865.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the several Colonial Possessions of Her Majesty the Queen to make better Provision for Naval Defence, and to that end to provide and man Vessels of War, and also to raise a Volunteer Force to Form Part of the Royal Naval Reserve established under the Act of Parliament of 1859 "for the Establishment of a Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen, and for the Government of the same," (hereafter in this Act called the Act of 1859,) and accordingly to be available for general Service in the Royal Navy in Emergency :

22 & 23 Vict. c. 40.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865. Short Title.

2. In this Act—

Interpretation.

The Term "Colony" includes any Plantation, Island, or other Possession within Her Majesty's Dominions, exclusive of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and of the Islands being immediate Dependencies thereof, and exclusive of *India* as defined by the Act of Parliament of 1858 "for the better Government of *India* ;"

Despatches.

COLONIAL NAVAL DEFENCE.

The term "the Admiralty" means the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral.

Power for Colonies to provide Vessels and raise Men and commission officers, &c.

3. In any Colony it shall be lawful for the proper Legislative Authority, with the Approval of Her Majesty in Council, from Time to Time to make Provision for effecting at the Expense of the Colony all or any of the Purposes following :

- (1.) For providing, maintaining, and using a Vessel or Vessels of War, subject to such Conditions and for such Purposes as Her Majesty in Council from Time to Time approves :
- (2.) For raising and maintaing Seamen and others entered on the Terms of being bound to serve as ordered in any such Vessel :
- (3.) For raising and maintaining a Body of Volunteers entered on the Terms of being bound to general Service in the Royal Navy in Emergency, and if in any Case the proper Legislative Authority so directs, on the further Terms of being bound to serve as ordered in any such Vessel as aforesaid :
- (4.) For appointing Commissioned, Warrant, and other Officers to train and command or serve as Officers with any such men ashore or afloat, on such Terms and subject to such Regulations as Her Majesty in Council from Time to Time approves :
- (5.) For obtaining from the Admiralty the Services of Commissioned, Warrant, and other Officers and Men of the Royal Navy for the last-mentioned purposes :
- (6.) For enforcing good Order and Discipline among the Men and Officers aforesaid while ashore or afloat within the Limits of the Colony :
- (7.) For making the Men and Officers aforesaid, while

Despatches

COLONIAL NAVAL DEFENCE.

ashore or afloat, within the Limits of the Colony or elsewhere, subject to all Enactments and Regulations for the Time being in force for the Discipline of the Royal Navy.

4. Volunteers raised as aforesaid in any Colony shall form Part of the Royal Naval Reserve, in addition to the Volunteers who may be raised under the Act of 1859, but, except as in this Act expressly provided, shall be subject exclusively to the Provisions made as aforesaid by the proper Legislative Authority of the Colony.

Volunteers to form Part of Royal Naval Reserve.

5. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council from Time to Time as Occasion requires, and on such Conditions as seem fit, to authorize the Admiralty, to issue to any Officer of the Royal Navy volunteering for the Purpose, a Special Commission for Service, in accordance with the Provisions of this Act.

Power to Admiralty to issue Special Commissions.

6. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, from Time to Time as Occasion requires, and on such Conditions as seem fit, to authorize the Admiralty to accept any Offer, for the Time being, made or to be made by the Government of a Colony, to place at Her Majesty's Disposal any Vessel of War provided by that Government and the Men and Officers from Time to Time serving therein; and while any Vessel accepted by the Admiralty under such Authority is at the Disposal of Her Majesty, such Vessel shall be deemed to all Intents a Vessel of War of the Royal Navy, and the Men and Officers from Time to Time serving in such Vessel shall be deemed to all Intents Men and Officers of the Royal Navy, and shall accordingly be subject to all Enactments and Regulations for the Time being in force for the Discipline of the Royal Navy.

Placing of Colonial Vessel with Men and Officers at Her Majesty's Disposal.

7. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council from Time to Time as Occasion requires, and on such Conditions as seem fit, to authorize the Admiralty to accept any Offer for the Time being made or to be made by the Government of a Colony, to place at Her Majesty's Disposal

As to services of Volunteers and Officers in Navy.

Despatches.

COLONIAL NAVAL DEFENCE.

for general Service in the Royal Navy the whole or any Part of the Body of Volunteers with all or any of the Officers raised and appointed by that Government in accordance with the Provisions of this Act ; and when any such Offer is accepted, such of the Provisions of the Act of 1859 as relate to Men of the Royal Naval Reserve raised in the United Kingdom when in actual Service shall extend and apply to the Volunteers whose Services are so accepted.

Delegation of Admiralty Powers to Naval Officer.

8. The Admiralty may, if they think fit, from Time to Time by Warrant authorize any Officer of Her Majesty's Navy of the Rank of Captain or of a higher Rank, to exercise in the Name and on behalf of the Admiralty, in relation to any Colony, for such Time, and subject to such Limitations, if any, as the Admiralty think fit, any Power exercisable by the Admiralty under this Act.

Not to impose Charge on Imperial Revenues, &c.

9. Nothing done under this Act by Order in Council, or by the Admiralty, or otherwise, shall impose any Charge on the Revenues of the United Kingdom, without express Provision made by Parliament for meeting the same.

Not to affect Powers vested in Colonies.

10. Nothing in this Act shall take away or abridge any Power vested in or exercisable by the Legislature or Government of any Colony.

Despatches.

(MR. ROMAINE TO SIR FREDERIC ROGERS.)

ADMIRALTY, 10th May, 1865.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, stating that the Colonial Naval Defence Act has received the Royal Assent, and requesting to be informed what my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty would require in regard to Colonial Ships of War, I am commanded by my Lords to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that they will require, in order that the Flag of a Colonial Vessel of War may be recognized as a lawful cruizer, that she should be commanded by a properly Commissioned Officer.

To facilitate compliance with this requirement, my Lords will send to the Senior Officer on the various stations, blank forms of Commissions and Warrants signed by their Lordships and their Secretary, in which the names of such Commissioned, Warrant, or other Officers of the Royal Navy, selected to command or serve as such Officers in the Royal Naval Reserve, or in ship or ships of the Colony, may be inserted.

My Lords will, if desired, select from among such Officers as may volunteer for the service, those whom they deem fit for these special duties, and who can be spared for a time from service in Her Majesty's ships.

In order to obviate any difficulty inbringing the Act into operation, my Lords will, under the 8th Clause of the "Colonial Naval Defence Act," 1865, authorize the Senior Officer of any station to exercise in their name and behalf, those powers exercisable by the Admiralty, which it may from time to time seem desirable to delegate.

My Lords will, when Mr. Cardwell wishes it, give authority to Senior Officers to fill up blank Commissions and Warrants, sent to them by their Lordships, with the names of persons duly qualified to be Officers, who may be nominated by the Authorities of the Colony, and who are not actively engaged in Her Majesty's Service.

They will further authorize them, if called upon by the proper Authorities, to give an Acting Order to an Officer of the Royal Navy, who may volunteer from any of Her Majesty's ships returning to England, and

Despatches.

whose services can be spared, or to a properly qualified Officer who may be found ready to serve, in order that there may be no delay in fitting out a vessel or in replacing an Officer in command, who may die or be removed from the Service.

My Lords would suggest, that the Colonial Governments should be warned to give the longest notice in their power, of their desire for the appointment of Officers of any rank, to serve in the Royal Naval Reserve, or on board any Colonial man-of-war.

Any vessel of war fitted out by a Colony, and commanded by a properly Commissioned Officer of the Royal Navy, should wear a Union Jack in the usual place, and the White Ensign, with either the arms of the Colony, or such other distinguishing mark as may be chosen by the Colony, and approved by the Colonial Office and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords send herewith a Copy of a Form of Appointment of an Officer to command, altered as they propose to use it, under the 5th Clause of the 3rd section of the Act, also a Copy of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions.

They propose to appoint Officers, for periods of five years, during which time, unless in case of great emergency, they will not be called upon to serve in the Royal Navy of the United Kingdom.

When any Officer receives a Commission or Warrant, he should also receive a Copy of the Statute, 28 Vic. cap. 14, the "Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865."

My Lords send Copies of the Commissions and Warrants for Rank in use in the Royal Navy, which can easily be altered to suit the purposes of the Royal Colonial Navy, and the Form of which my Lords suggest should be retained as nearly as may be found convenient.

My Lords would suggest to Mr. Cardwell, that whenever the privileges created by this Act, are actually conferred upon any Colony, due notification should be made to other Maritime Powers, informing them of the mode in which such Colonial vessel will be commanded, and acquainting them with the Flag which will be worn by the said Colony, and that my Lords have accorded to such war vessels of the Colony, in question, the status and rights of a vessel of war of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

W. G. ROMAINE.

Despatches

PROPOSED FORM OF ORDER TO AN OFFICER ON COMMISSIONING A SHIP OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL NAVY.

By the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Having allowed you to volunteer to command the a ship-of-war, belonging to the Colony of _____, which the Government of that Colony has ordered to be fitted, stored, and vitualled at _____ for service at sea, and manned with _____ men, you are hereby required and directed to cause the utmost dispatch to be used, so far as the same may depend upon you, in getting her ready for sea accordingly, and having so done, you will follow such orders as you may receive from the authorities of the said Colony, and in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Legislature, entitled "An Act to make better Provision for the Naval Defence of the Colonies" passed in the 28th year of the reign of Her Majes Queen Victoria.

Given under our hands this

(Signed by two Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.)

To

*The Officer Commanding the Royal Colonial
Ship _____
Colony of _____*

By Command of their Lordships,

A. B., Secretary.

Despatches.

PROPOSED FORM OF ORDER TO AN OFFICER ON APPOINTMENT TO A SHIP OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL NAVY.

By command of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

To *hereby appointed*
of the Royal Colonial Ship
belonging to the Colony

of

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having appointed you *of the Royal Colonial Ship* *their* Lordships hereby direct you to repair on board that ship at and then to follow the orders of the Authorities of the said Colony, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Legislature entitled "An Act to make better provision for the Naval Defence of the Colonies," passed in the 28th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

You are further desired to report to me the day on which you shall have joined her, and to acknowledge the receipt of this communication *forthwith*, addressing your letter to—

The Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, S. W.,

through the Senior Officer of the Station.

By Command of their Lordships,

A. B. (*Secretary of the Admiralty*).

Despatches.

COPY OF DESPACHES FROM THE LIEUT. GOVERNORS OF
NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, AND PRINCE ED-
WARD ISLAND, CONVEYING THE REFUSAL OF THEIR
GOVERNMENTS TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS THE
ERECTION OF A LIGHT HOUSE IN THE NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD OF CAPE RAY.

[COPY.]

FREDERICTON, May 31, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency, the copy of a Minute of my Executive Council on the subject of your Excellency's Despatch of the 2nd instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ARTHUR GORDON,

His Excellency
The Governor,
Newfoundland,
&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

*To His Excellency the Honorable ARTHUR
HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieuten-
ant-Governor of the Province of New
Brunswick, &c., &c.*

The Executive Council have had under consideration the Memorandum of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, of the 10th inst., accompanying a despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, dated May 2nd, 1865, requesting to be informed whether the Government of New Brunswick are disposed to contribute towards the erection of a Light-house in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray, and, considering the fact that the Light-houses in our Province are supported entirely by our own Revenue, the Council are not prepared to comply with the request of the Government of Newfoundland to contribute towards the erection of the contemplated Light-house.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
May 26 1865. }

(Signed,)

A. J. SMITH,
R. D. WILMOT,
A. H. GILLMOR, JR.,
BLISS BOTSFORD,
RICHARD HUTCHINSON,
JOHN C. ALLEN,
J. W. ANGLIN.

Despatches

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
10th June, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that I referred to my Ministry your Despatch of the 2nd May, requesting the co-operation and aid of this Government in the erection of a Light House in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray.

After careful consideration of your proposal, it has been decided that, however useful the proposed Light House may be to those immediately interested in the navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, this Government does not feel itself at liberty to contribute directly to that object.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Lieut. Governor.

His Excellency

Governor A. MUSGRAVE,

&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

(COPY.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
24th May, 1865.

SIR,—

I submitted, for the consideration of the Executive Council of this Colony, copy of your Despatch of the 2nd instant, respecting the proposed erection of a Light-house in the District of Burgeo, in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray.

On the 27th January, 1860, and again on the 26th March, 1861, I had the honor to addressing your predecessor on the importance of the erection of Light-houses on the East and North Capes of this Island, and to ask a contribution from the Government of Newfoundland towards their erection and maintenance, on the plea of their advantage to all engaged in the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

The Legislature of Newfoundland, in a Resolution, copy of which was enclosed to me in Sir Alexander Bannerman's Despatch of 23rd April, 1860, expressed its regret that owing to the numerous Light Houses to be erected by the Colony, it was unable to aid this Government in the matter.

Answers similar in effect were received from the neighbouring Colonies, and the expence of lighting this Island consequently falls entirely upon it.

Owing to the limited resources of the Colony, several Light Houses which are urgently required on its coasts, have not yet been erected. Under these circumstances, it is with regret that I have to inform you that the Government of this Province is unable to aid you in the very desirable object you have in view.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

GEORGE DUNDAS,
Lieut. Governor.

His Excellency
Governor Musgrave,
&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

COPY OF DESPATCHE FROM GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, TRANSMITTING COPY OF AN APPROVED MINUTE OF COUNCIL OF THAT PROVINCE, WITH REGARD TO THE ERECTION OF A LIGHT HOUSE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CAPE RAY.

[COPY.]

QUEBEC, 13th September, 1865.

SIR,—

Referring to your Despatch of May 1st, I have the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of an approved minute of the Executive Council of Canada, with regard to the erection of a Light House in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray.

I would suggest that the Government of Newfoundland should suspend operations in respect to this subject, until a report shall have been received from the officer whom it is proposed by the Canadian Government to appoint for the purpose of making a survey.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

Governor

A. MUSGRAVE, Esqr.,
Newfoundland.

Despatches.

**COPY OF A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE HONORABLE
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS EXCEL-
LENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, ON THE 11TH
SEPTEMBER, 1865.**

On a Memorandum dated 8th September, 1865, from the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, on a reference made to him of a letter received by your Excellency from the Governor of Newfoundland, dated the 1st May, 1865, stating that at a late Legislative Session of that Colony, an Act had been passed for the erection of a Light House in the District of Bargeo, in the neighbourhood of Cape Ray; also that the local requirements for which it is intended to provide, would be met by a comparatively inexpensive structure at Port-aux-Basque, but that a light placed there would be of little utility as respects the general navigation of the St. Lawrence; also, that a Light House at Pointe Enragee would answer the same purpose as one at Port aux-Basques, and proposing, therefore, that the Canadian Government should join the Newfoundland Government in erecting a Light House on a large scale, which would answer at once the local purpose required by Newfoundland, and the requirements of the Gulf navigation in the interests of Canada.

The Commissioner reports that in 1860, Mr. Page, the Chief Engineer of his department, reported on the Light Houses required for the proper lighting of the Gulf and the River St. Lawrence.

That in the list of Light Houses which Mr. Page reported as necessary for the above purpose, the one at Cape Ray or Pointe Enragee on the S. W. point of Newfoundland occupies a prominent place.

That the details in reference to placing a Light House in this locality, however, are not finally settled, for Mr. Page reports that if it were determined to build two Light Houses on this part of the Coast, one of them should be at Cape Anguille, and the other at Point Enragee, or better still, at Duck Island, whereas, if one Light House were deemed sufficient, then the better place would be Cape Ray.

That Duck Island is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Point Enragee, and there appears to be good reason given for preferring that site to Point Enragee.

That with a view therefore of determining, by a further survey to be made conjointly by Engineers to be appointed by the two Provinces,

Despatches

which of these sites should be adopted, and the proportion to be contributed by each Province to the cost of erecting and maintaining the proposed Light House, he, the Commissioner, recommends that he be authorised to appoint a proper officer for the performance of this duty.

The Committee of Council concur in the Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, and respectfully submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Acting C. E. C.

Despatches.

COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, ACQUAINTING HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR THAT THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE DECLINE TO RECOMMEND A GRANT FOR A LIGHT HOUSE AT POINT ENRAGEE.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland,
No. 29.

DOWNING STREET,
20th June, 1865.

SIR,—

Having referred to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, your Despatch No. 45, of the 2nd May, I have the honor to acquaint you that their Lordships have informed me that they are not prepared to recommend a grant from Imperial funds towards the establishment of a Light at Point Enragee, as the Light is a Local and Colonial one.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor

MUSGRAVE,

&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE CONFERENCES BETWEEN HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND A DEPUTATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA, APPOINTED TO CONFER WITH HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ON SUBJECTS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE PROVINCE.

(COPY.)

Newfoundland.

No. 31.

DOWNING STREET,
24th June, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a correspondence between Viscount Monck and myself, on the affairs of British North America, which have lately formed the subject of Conferences between Her Majesty's Government and a Deputation from the Canadian Government.

This correspondence having been presented to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, I have to direct you to communicate it also to the Legislature of Newfoundland at its next meeting.

You will, at the same time, express the strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that it is an object much to be desired, that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one Government. In the territorial extent of Canada, and in the Maritime and Commercial enterprise of the Lower Provinces, Her Majesty's Government see the elements of power, which only require to be combined in order to secure for the Province which shall possess them all a place among the most considerable communities of the World. In the spirit of loyalty to the British Crown, of attachment to British connection, and of love for British Institutions by which all the Provinces are animated alike, Her Majesty's Government recognize the bond by which all may be combined under one Government. Such an Union seems, to Her Majesty's Government, to recommend itself to the Provinces on many grounds of moral and material advantage, as giving a well founded prospect of improved Administration and increased prosperity. But there is one consideration which Her Majesty's Government feel it more especially

Despatches.

their duty to press upon the Legislature of Newfoundland. Looking to the determination which this country has ever exhibited to regard the defence of the Colonies as a matter of Imperial concern, the Colonies must recognize a right, and even acknowledge an obligation incumbent on the Home Government, to urge with earnestness and just authority, the measures which they considered to be most expedient on the part of the Colonies with a view to their own defence. Nor can it be doubtful that the Provinces of British North America are incapable, when separated and divided from each other, of making those just and sufficient preparations for national defence, which would be easily undertaken by a Province uniting in itself all the population and all the resources of the whole.

I am aware that this project so novel as well as so important, has not been at once accepted in the other Provinces with that cordiality which has marked its acceptance by the Legislature of Canada ; but Her Majesty's Government trust that, after a full and careful examination of the subject in all its bearings, the Maritime Provinces will perceive the great advantages which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the proposed Union is calculated to confer upon them all.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

GOVERNOR MUSGRAVE,
&c., &c., &c.

Despatches

No. 1.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR GENERAL VIS-
COUNT MONCK, TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE
EDWARD CARDWELL, M. P.

(No. 83.)

QUEBEC, 24th March, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of an approved Minute of the Executive Council of Canada, appointing a Deputation from their body who are to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government on subjects of importance to the Province.

The gentlemen named on the deputation propose leaving by the steamer which sails on the 5th April

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Right Honorable
EDWARD CARDWELL, M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.

ENCLOSURE IN No. 1.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council,
approved by his Excellency the Governor General, on the 24th
March, 1865.*

The Committee respectfully recommend that four members of your Excellency's Council do proceed to England, to confer with Her Majesty's Government:

1st.—Upon the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces, and the means whereby it can be most speedily effected:

Despatches.

- 2nd.—Upon the arrangements necessary for the defence of Canada in the event of war arising with the United States, and the extent to which the same should be shared between Great Britain and Canada :
- 3rd.—Upon the steps to be taken with reference to the Reciprocity Treaty, and the rights conferred by it upon the United States :
- 4th.—Upon the arrangements necessary for the settlement of the North-west Territory and Hudson's Bay Company's claims :
- 5th.—And generally upon the existing critical state of affairs by which Canada is most seriously affected.

The Committee further recommend that the following Members of Council be named to form the Delegation, viz., Messrs. MacDonald, Cartier, Brown, and Galt.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE, C.E.C.

No. 2.

*Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.
to Governor General Viscount MONCK.*

(No. 95.)

DOWNING STREET, 17th June, 1865.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that several conferences have been held between the four Canadian Ministers who were deputed, under the Minute of your Executive Council of March 24th to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government, on the part of Canada, and the Duke of Somerset, the Earl De Grey, Mr. Gladstone, and myself, on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

On the first subject referred to in the Minute, that of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, we repeated, on the part of the Cabinet, the assurances which had already been given of the determination of Her Majesty's Government to use every proper means of influence to carry into effect, without delay, the proposed Confederation.

Despatches.

On the second point, we entered into a full consideration of the important subject of the defence of Canada, not with any apprehension on either side that the friendly relations now happily subsisting between this country and the United States are likely to be disturbed, but impressed with the conviction that the safety of the Empire from possible attack ought to depend upon its own strength and the due application of its own resources. We reminded the Canadian Ministers that on the part of the Imperial Government we had obtained a vote of money for improving the fortifications of Quebec. We assured them that so soon as that vote had been obtained the necessary instructions had been sent out for the immediate execution of the works, which would be prosecuted with despatch; and we reminded them of the suggestion Her Majesty's Government had made to them to proceed with the fortifications of Montreal.

The Canadian Ministers, in reply, expressed unreservedly the desire of Canada to devote her whole resources, both in men and money, for the maintenance of her connection with the Mother Country; and their full belief in the readiness of the Canadian Parliament to make known that determination in the most authentic manner. They said they had increased their expenditure for their Militia from 300,000 to 1,000,000 dollars; and would agree to train that force to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for War, provided the cost did not exceed the last mentioned sum annually, while the question of Confederation is pending. They said they were unwilling to separate the question of the works at Montreal from the question of the works west of that place, and from the question of a naval armament on Lake Ontario; that the execution of the whole of these works would render it necessary for them to have recourse to a loan, which could only be raised with the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament. They were ready to propose to their Legislature, on their return, a measure for this purpose, provided that the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament were given now, and that they were authorised to communicate to the Parliament of Canada the assurance that, the occasion arising, England will have prepared an adequate naval force for Lake Ontario. They thought that if the guarantee were not obtained now, it was probable that the Canadian Government and Parliament would think it desirable that the question of defensive works should await the decision of the Government and Legislature of the United Provinces.

On the part of Her Majesty's Government, we assented to the reasonableness of the proposal that if the Province undertook the primary liability for the works of defence mentioned in the letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Jervis, and showed a sufficient security, Her Majesty's Government should apply to Parliament for a guarantee for the amount re-

Despatches.

quired ; and we said that Her Majesty's Government would furnish the armaments for the works. But we said that the desire and decision of the Provincial Legislature ought to be pronounced before any application was made to the Imperial Parliament. On the subject of a naval force for Lake Ontario, we said that, apart from any question of expediency, the convention subsisting between this country and the United States rendered it impossible for either nation to place more than the specified number of armed vessels on the lakes in time of peace. In case of war it would, as a matter of course, be the duty of any Government in this country to apply its means of naval defence, according to the judgment it might form upon the exigencies of each particular time, and the Canadian Ministers might be assured that Her Majesty's Government would not permit itself to be found in such a position as to be unable to discharge its duty in this respect. This was the only assurance the Canadian Ministers could expect, or we could give.

Upon a review of the whole matter, the Canadian Ministers reverted to the proposal which has been mentioned above, that priority in point of time should be given to the Confederation of the Provinces. To this, we, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, assented. In conformity, however, with a wish strongly expressed by the Canadian Ministers, we further said, that if, upon future consideration, the Canadian Government should desire to anticipate the Confederation, and to propose that Canada should execute the works, they would doubtless communicate to Her Majesty's Government that decision ; and we trusted that after what had passed in these conferences they would feel assured that any such communication would be received by us in the most friendly spirit.

On the third point, the Reciprocity Treaty, the Canadian Ministers^s represented the great importance to Canada of the renewal of that treaty, and requested that Sir F. Bruce might be put in communication with the Government of Lord Monck upon the subject. We replied that Sir F. Bruce had already received instructions to negotiate for a renewal of the treaty, and to act in concert with the Government of Canada.

On the fourth point, the subject of the North-western Territory, the Canadian Ministers desired that that territory should be made over to Canada, and undertook to negotiate with the Hudson's Bay Company for the termination of their rights, on condition that the indemnity, if any, should be paid by a loan to be raised by Canada under the Imperial guarantee. With the sanction of the Cabinet, we assented to this proposal, undertaking that if the negotiation should be successful, we, on the part of the Crown, being satisfied that the amount of the indemnity was reasonable, and the security sufficient, would apply to the Imperial Parliament to sanction the arrangement and guarantee the amount.

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On the last point, it seemed sufficient that Her Majesty's Government should accept the assurances given by the Canadian Ministers on the part of Canada, that that Province is ready to devote all her resources, both in men and money to the maintenance of her connexion with the Mother Country, and should assure them in return that the Imperial Government fully acknowledged the reciprocal obligation of defending every portion of the Empire with all the resources at its command.

The Canadian Ministers, in conclusion, said, that they hoped it would be understood that the present communications did not in any way affect or alter the correspondence which had already passed between the Imperial Government and the Governments of the British North American Provinces on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. To this we entirely agreed.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governer General
Viscount Monck,
&c., &c.

Despatches.

COPY OF DESPATCH AND ENCLOSURE FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, CONVEYING EARL RUSSELL'S RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A CONFEDERATE COUNCIL CHOSEN BY ALL THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, &c., &c.

[Copy.]
Newfoundland,
No. 34.

DOWNING STREET,
22nd July, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a letter which I have received from the Foreign Office, containing a suggestion from Lord Russell for the appointment of a Confederate Council, chosen by all the North American Colonies and presided over by the Governor General, with a view to furnishing an opinion to Her Majesty's Government in the negotiation of Commercial Treaties.

I have to inform you that in consequence of this suggestion of Lord Russell's, I have, by this day's Mail, addressed the necessary instructions to the Governor General; and have to request that you will co-operate with him accordingly.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor MUSGRAVE, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

(COPY.)

MR. LAYARD TO SIR F. ROGERS.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
July 20th, 1865.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by Earl Russell to request that you will state to Mr. Secretary Cardwell that negotiations have not yet commenced for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The interests of Nova Scotia will be duly consulted, but it would, His Lordship considers, save much embarrassment, delay and difficulty, if the faculty of giving an opinion to Her Majesty's Government in the negotiation of Commercial Treaties, were vested in a Confederate Council and chosen by all the North American Provinces, and presided over by the Governor General of Canada.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

A. H. LAYARD.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

**COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES, DISALLOWING THE ACT OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF NEWFOUNDLAND, (28 VIC. CAP. 9.)
TO CONTINUE THE PUNISHMENT OF BANISHMENT IN
CERTAIN CASES.**

(Copy.)
Newfoundland.
No. 49.

DOWNING STREET,
24th Nov. 1865.

SIR,—

I have had under my consideration the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, 28 Victoria Cap. 9, "An Act to continue the punishment of banishment in certain cases."

I feel some doubt whether in any cases of the class formerly punished by transportation, a mere sentence of banishment from a particular part of Her Majesty's Dominions would be a sufficient penalty for the due vindication of the Law.

I assume, however, that the Newfoundland Legislature is right in considering that such a sentence is, in some cases, expedient, and I think that foreign Governments would have no just cause of complaint if persons so sentenced were simply left at liberty to go where they pleased, without the aid or intervention, in any shape, of the Colonial Government.

But the present Act goes much further, and provides that such sentences shall be "carried into effect" by the Executive Power of the Colony, without defining how that is to be done, and without introducing any securities for its being done in such a manner as to avoid occasions of offence to foreign Governments.

It is further necessary to observe that no authority of this kind can be adequately conferred upon the Executive Government of Newfoundland or any other Colony, without the concurrence of the Imperial Legislature; the coercive powers of all persons acting under a merely Colonial Statute being of necessity limited to the Colony itself and its Dependencies.

I have, on these grounds, felt obliged to recommend that this Act should be disallowed by Her Majesty. The order of disallowance will be transmitted in a separate despatch.

Despatches

If the punishment of banishment were re-enacted, but the power of deportation omitted, the Act as it now stands would be open to the objection of not guarding by any penalties against the voluntary continuance of a banished person in the Colony, except in the single case of his "return" thereto after the sentence of banishment has been not only "pronounced," but "carried into effect." This imperfection it would be necessary to supply.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor

MUSGRAVE,

&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

**DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE
COLONIES, ON CONFEDERATION OF THE B. N. A. PRO-
VINCES.**

(COPY.)

Newfoundland.

No. 52.

DOWNING STREET,
20th Dec., 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 75, of the 14th of November, from which I learn with satisfaction the orderly and peaceable manner in which the proceedings of all parties were conducted during the recent General Election.

As regards the very important subject of the proposed union of the British North American Provinces, I wish you clearly to understand, not only that there is no change in the views of Her Majesty's Government, but that we hope that mature consideration will have satisfied the Lower Provinces of the advantages to be derived from such an Union.

I rely upon your discretion in giving effect to the known wishes of Her Majesty's Government in the way most likely to be successful.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor Musgrave,

&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

COPY OF LETTER FROM HER MAJESTY'S MINISTER AT WASHINGTON, ENCLOSING REPLY OF ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE UNITED STATES, TO ADDRESS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF NEWFOUNDLAND CALLED FORTH BY THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, June 5th, 1865.

SIR,—

I forwarded to the Acting Secretary of State of the United States, a copy of Your Excellency's Despatch of the 18th May, and the Resolution of the Executive Council of Newfoundland, in regard to the recent lamentable events in America, and I have now the honor to enclose a copy of Mr. Hunter's reply.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE,

**His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor
of Newfoundland.**

Despatches.

(Copy.)

S. D.

WASHINGTON, 3rd June, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th ultimo., communicating to me a copy of a Despatch, which you have received from the Governor of Newfoundland, enclosing a Resolution of the Executive Council of that Colony, called forth by the Assassination of President Lincoln.

I beg you to acquaint his Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, that it has given this Government profound gratification to receive the cordial expressions of condolence, sympathy, and friendship, which are contained in the Despatch and Resolutions adverted to, and it is not doubted that they will meet with a similar reception by the people when they shall have been made public.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

W. HUNTER.

Sir F. Bruce.

Despatches.

COPIES OF COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM HON. E. M. ARCHIBALD, C.B., BRITISH CONSUL AT NEW YORK, WITH REFERENCE TO NEGOTIATIONS FOR RENEWAL OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

(COPY.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7th, 1866.

SIR,—

We have the honor to inform your Excellency that our negotiations for the renewal of Reciprocity Trade with the United States have terminated unsuccessfully. You have been informed, from time to time, of our proceedings, but we propose briefly to recapitulate them.

On our arrival here, after consultation with your Excellency, we addressed ourselves, with your sanction to the Secretary of the Treasury, and we were by him put in communication with the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. After repeated interviews with them, and on ascertaining that no renewal or extension of the existing Treaty would be made by the American authorities, but that whatever was done must be done by Legislation, we submitted, as the basis upon which we desired arrangements to be made, the enclosed paper marked A.

In reply, we received the Memorandum from the Committee, of which a copy is enclosed, (B.) and finding, after a discussion, that no important modifications in their views could be obtained, and that we were required to consider their proposition as a whole, we felt ourselves under the necessity of declining it, which was done by the Memorandum, also enclosed, C.

It is proper for us to explain the grounds of our final action.

It will be observed that the most important provisions of the expiring Treaty, relating to the free interchange of the products of the two Countries, were entirely set aside, and that the duties proposed to be levied were almost prohibitory in their character. The principal object for our entering into negotiations was therefore unattainable, and we had only to consider whether the minor points were such as to make it desirable for us to enter into specific engagements.

These points are three number.

Despatches.

With regard to the first, the proposed mutual use of the waters of Lake Michigan and the St. Lawrence, we considered that the present arrangements were sufficient, and that the common interests of both countries would prevent their disturbance. We were not prepared to yield the right of interference in the imposition of tolls upon our canals. We believe, moreover, that the privilege allowed the United States of navigating the waters of the St. Lawrence, was very much more than an equivalent for our use of Lake Michigan.

Upon the second point, providing for the free transit, under bond, between the two countries, we believed that in this respect, as in the former case, the interests of both countries would secure the maintenance of the existing regulations. Connected with this point was the demand made for the abolition of the Free Ports existing in Canada, which we were not disposed to concede, especially in view of the extremely unsatisfactory position in which it was proposed to place the Trade between the two countries.

On both of the above points we do not desire to be understood as stating that the existing arrangements should not be extended and placed on a more permanent basis, but only that, taken apart from the more important interests involved, it did not appear to us at this time, necessary to deal with them exceptionally.

With reference to the third and last point, the concession of the right of fishing in Provincial waters, we considered the equivalent proposed for so very valuable a right, to be utterly inadequate. The admission of a few unimportant articles free, with the establishment of a scale of high duties as proposed, would not, in our opinion, have justified us in yielding this point.

While we regret this unfavorable termination of the negotiations, we are not without hope that at no distant day they may be resumed with a better prospect of a satisfactory result.

We have &c.,

(Signed,)

A. T. GALT,
Finance Minister, Canada.
 W. P. HOWLAND,
Postmaster General, Canada.
 W. A. HENRY,
Attorney General, Nova Scotia.
 A. J. SMITH,
Attorney Gen., New Brunswick.

To His Excellency,
 Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, K. C. B.
 &c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

MEMORANDUM A.

The trade between the United States and the British Provinces should, it is believed, under ordinary circumstances, be free in reference to their natural productions; but as internal taxes exceptionally exist in the United States, it is now proposed that the articles embraced in the free list of the Reciprocity Treaty should continue to be exchanged, subject only to such duties as may be equivalent to that internal taxation. It is suggested that both parties may add certain articles to those now in the said list.

With reference to the fisheries, and the navigation of the internal waters of the continent, the British Provinces are willing that the existing regulations should continue in effect; but Canada is ready to enter into engagements with the view of improving the means of access to the ocean, provided the assurance be given that the trade of the Western States would not be diverted from its natural channel by legislation; and if the United States are not prepared, at present, to concede the general opening of their coasting trade, it would appear desirable that, as regards the internal waters of the continent, no distinction should be made between the two vessels of the two countries.

If the foregoing points be satisfactorily arranged, Canada is willing to advance her excise duties upon spirits, beer and tobacco, upon the best revenue standard which may be mutually adopted after a full consideration of the subject; and if it be desired to treat any other articles in the same way, the Canadian Government is to give every facility in their power to prevent illicit trade. With regard to the transit trade it is suggested that the same regulations should exist on both sides, and be defined by law. Canada is also prepared to make her laws similar to those of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 2nd, 1866. }

MEMORANDUM B.

In respect to the memorandum of the Hon. Mr. Galt and his associates, Hon. Mr. Smith, Hon. Mr. Henry and the Hon. Mr. Howland, the Committee of Ways and Means, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, are proposed to recommend to the House of Representatives, for their adoption, a law providing for the continuance of some of the measures embraced in the Reciprocity Treaty, soon to expire, viz,

Despatches.

for the use and privileges as enjoyed now under said Treaty in the waters of Lake Michigan, providing the same right and privileges are conceded to the citizens of the United States by Canada in the waters of the St. Lawrence, and its canals, as are enjoyed by British subjects, without discrimination as to tolls, and charging rates proportioned to canal distance; also for the free transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond, under proper regulations, by railroad across the territory of the United States, to and from Portland and Canada line, provided equal privileges shall be conceded to the United States from Windsor or Port Sarnia, or the other Western points of departure, to Buffalo or Ogdensburgh, or any other points eastward, and that the free ports established in the Provinces shall be abolished. Also, that the bounties now given to American fishermen shall be repealed, and duties not higher imposed upon fish, than those mentioned in Schedule A. Provided that all the rights of fishing near the shores existing under the Treaty heretofore mentioned, shall be granted and conceded by the United States to the Provinces, and by the Provinces to the United States. It is also further proposed that the following list of articles shall be mutually free:

Burr Millstones, unwrought.
 Firewood.
 Grindstones, rough or unfinished.
 Gypsum or plaster, unground.

SCHEDULE A.

Fish, Mackerel.....	\$1.50	per brl.
“ Herring, pickled or salted.....	1.00	“
“ Salmon.....	2.50	“
“ Shad.....	2.00	“
“ all other pickled.....	1.50	“

Provided that any fish in packages other than barrels, shall pay in proportion to the rates charged upon similar fish in barrels.

All other fish, half cent per lb.

As to the duties which will be proposed upon the other articles included in the Treaty, the following are submitted, viz,—

Animals, living, of all sorts, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

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- Apples and Garden Fruit, and Vegetables, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Barley, 15 cents per bushel.
 Beans, (except Vanilla and Castor Oil,) 30 cents per bushel.
 Beef, 1 cent per lb.
 Buckwheat, 10 cents per bushel.
 Butter, 4 cents per lb.
 Cheese, " " "
 Corn, (Indian,) and Oats, 10 cents per bushel.
 Cornmeal, (Indian) and Oatmeal, 15 cents per bushel.
 Coal, bituminous, 50 cents per ton.
 " all other, 25 cents per ton.
 Flour, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Hams, 2 cents per lb.
 Hay, \$1 per ton.
 Hides, 10 per cent ad valorem.
 Lard, 3 cents per lb.
 Lumber,—Pine, round or in the log, \$1.50 cents per M.
 " Sawn or hewn, \$2.50 cents per M.
 " Planed, tongued and grooved or finished, 25 per cent ad valorem.
 " Spruce and Hemlock, sawed and hewn, \$1 per M.
 " Spruce and Hemlock, planed, finished, or partly finished, 25 cent. ad valorem.
 " String Bolts, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 " Shingles, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
 " All other, of Black Walnut, Chesnut, Bass, Whitewood, Ash, Oak, round, hewed or sawed, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
 " All other, Planed and grooved or finished, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Ores, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Pease, 25 cents per bushel.
 Pork, 1 cent. per lb.
 Potatoes, 10 cents per bushel.
 Seeds, Timothy and Clover, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
 Trees, plants and shrubs, ornamental and fruit, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Tallow, 2 cents per lb.
 Wheat, 20 cents per bushel.

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MEMORANDUM C.

In reference to the memorandum received from the Committee of Ways and Means, the Provincial Delegates regret to be obliged to state that the proposition therein contained, in regard to the commercial relations between the two countries, is not such as they can recommend for the adoption of their respective Legislatures.

The Imposts which it is proposed to lay upon the productions of the British Provinces, on their entry into the markets of the United States, are such as, in their opinion, will be in some cases prohibitory, and will certainly seriously interfere with the natural course of trade. These imposts are so much beyond what the Delegates conceive to be an equivalent for the internal taxation of the United States, that they are reluctantly brought to the conclusion that the Committee no longer desire the trade between the two countries to be carried on upon the principle of Reciprocity.

With the concurrence of the British Ambassador at Washington, they are therefore obliged respectfully to decline to enter into the engagements suggested in the memorandum, but they trust the present views of the United States may soon be so far modified as to permit of the interchange of the productions of the two countries upon a more liberal basis.

WASHINGTON,
February 6th, 1866. }

Despatches.

CIRCULAR RESPECTING THE RULES LAID DOWN BY THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY, AS TO THE FLAG TO BE BORNE BY VESSELS MAINTAINED IN ANY COLONY UNDER COLONIAL NAVAL DEFENCE ACT.

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,
22nd Dec., 1865.

SIR,

With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 10th May last, enclosing a copy of the Colonial Naval Defence Act, 23 Vic. cap. 14, I have now the honor to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have laid down the following Rules as to the Flag to be borne by any Vessels maintained by any Colony under the Clauses of that Act :

1. That any vessel provided and used under the 3rd section of the Colonial Naval Defence Act, should wear the Blue Ensign, with the Seal or Badge of the Colony in the Fly thereof, and a Blue Pennant.
2. That all vessels belonging to, or permanently in the service of the Colonies, but not commissioned as Vessels of War under the Act above referred to, should wear a similar Blue Ensign, but not the Pennant.

You will take care that these instructions be in future strictly complied with.

I have, at the same time, to request you to furnish me with a List of any such Vessels belonging to the Colony under your Government, and to send me, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a correct Drawing of the Seal or Badge, which is to form the distinguishing mark adopted by the Colony of Newfoundland.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant.

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor MUSGRAVE,
&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE BLUE ENSIGN.

(NAVAL RESERVE FLAG.)

The following is a copy of the Admiralty Circular issued for the guidance of Naval Officers, and is here given for the information of the Officers R.N.R., and Registrars of Naval Reserve, &c.

ADMIRALTY,
23rd February, 1865.

THE BLUE ENSIGN.

(NAVAL RESERVE-FLAG.)

British Merchant Ships commanded by Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, and fulfilling the following conditions, will be allowed to wear the Blue Ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet.

CONDITIONS.

1. The ship, if a sailing vessel, must not be of less burden than 800 register tons; and if a steamer, she must not be of less burden than 1,000 tons gross register tonnage.
2. The Officer Commanding and Chief Officer of the ship must be Officers of the Naval Reserve.
3. These Officers must be *bona fide*, Officers of the ship appointed, for the voyage and entered in the agreement accordingly.
4. One-third part of the Seamen of the crew must be men belonging to the Royal Naval Reserve.
5. Before hoisting the Blue Ensign the ship must be provided with an Admiralty Warrant.

NOTE 1.

Ships failing to fulfil the above Conditions, unless such failure is caused by death or other circumstances over which the owners have no control, will no longer be entitled to wear the Blue Ensign.

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NOTE 2.

(a.) The ship, if fitted by the shipowners with magazines for the ammunition, will be supplied, on demand, with an armament, (as per annexed scale.)

(b.) The owners must undertake that the guns, stores, and ammunition be taken care of by the officer RNR Commanding, and that the guns and stores be returned as soon as possible in good order, in such manner and at such times and places as the Admiralty may direct.

(c.) Carrying guns is left *optional* with the shipowner, but a privilege in respect of drill will be given to Officers and Men who have sailed from a port in the United Kingdom during the year, and have been drilled on board ships carrying guns and the Blue Ensign. Such Officers and Men will only be subjected to a *test* drill of *two days*, on board one of Her Majesty's Drill Ships which, if they pass satisfactorily, will entitle them to release from further attendance at drill that year.

(d.) Officers commanding H. M. Ships meeting with ships carrying the Blue Ensign, will be authorized to go on board such ships, at any convenient opportunity, and see that these conditions are strictly carried out, provided that they are superior in rank to the Officer RNR.

NOTE 3.

Applications for permission to wear the Blue Ensign will be forwarded to the Admiralty from the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, who will issue regulations as to the mode of proceeding.

By Command of their Lordships,
C. PAGET.

To all Commanders-in-Chief,
Captains, Commanders, and
Commanding Officers of
Her Majesty's Ships and
Vessels.

LIST of GUNS and STORES which will be supplied by Government to Merchant Ships of the Naval Reserve, referred to in Circular No. 33, of 3rd August, 1864.

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No.	Guns.	
2	32-prs. of 42, 32, or 25 cwt., with crutches and tompons complete.	
	Carriages.	

Rear chock, common or Hardy's, as may be available in store.

Ammunition.

40	Cartridges (flannel, filled, 4lb., 3 lb. or 2½lb. according to gun.	}	For each Gun.
40	Shot.		
100	Friction tubes (quill.)		

No.	Stores.
-----	---------

Metal lined half-cases (to contain powder), with keys,

2 Cartridge cases (leather).

2 Trigger lines.

2 Vent bits.

3 Sponges, with caps.

3 Priming irons.

3 Rammers.

1 Wad hook.

The above will be supplied to each ship which carries an armament ; but grummet wads, breechings, tackles, and handspikes must be furnished by the owners.

The breechings to be 7½ in., 30 feet long.

The side tackles, 2½ in., 48 feet ; train tackle, 2½ in., 62 feet.

Blocks for do., 8 in., and 3 in straps.

The expenditure of the ammunition must be inserted in the Official Log, and an account rendered by the Captain of the Ship, before fresh supplies are sanctioned.

Four rounds per man per annum is the regulated allowance for practice.

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DETAILED REGULATIONS* RESPECTING THE BLUE ENSIGN.

British merchant ships commanded by Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, and fulfilling the conditions of the Admiralty Circular, will be allowed to wear the Blue Ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty Warrant.

1.—Officers of the Naval Reserve commanding ships of the tonnage named in the Admiralty Circular, par. 1, who are desirous that the ships commanded by them should wear the Blue Ensign, should apply on Form R.V. 40 for an Admiralty Warrant. Forms of application may be obtained at any Mercantile Marine Office.

2.—If it appears that the Officer Commanding and the Chief Officer are Officers of the Reserve, and, if on the active list, are not in arrears for Drill, the Warrant will be forwarded by the Board of Trade through the Registrar General of Seamen, with Form R.V. 41, to the Registrar of Naval Reserve, who will, when the conditions named above have been complied with, deliver the Warrant to the Officer Commanding the ship, on the completion of the engagement of the crew, and will obtain the receipt of the Officer Commanding on Division B. of the Form R.V. 41, and return the Form to the Registrar General of Seamen.

3.—If the conditions are not complied with, the Warrant, whether the ship carries guns or not, and the Form R.V. 41, are to be returned to the Registrar General of Seamen, with a statement in Division D. of the reasons why the Warrant has been withheld.

4.—Registrars of Naval Reserve are to write on the Agreements of ships authorized to wear the Blue Ensign, under the name of the ship, the words "Authorized to wear the Blue Ensign," and are to sign their names thereto.

5.—The conditions under which the Blue Ensign is not to be worn, during the voyage, are as follows :—

(a.) If from any circumstances both of the Officers of the Naval Reserve named in the Warrant are removed from the ship, or if either of the Officers named in the Warrant is not in command of the ship, then the Blue Ensign is *not* to be worn.

* See Note 3, Admiralty Circular.

Despatches.

(b.) If the number of Naval Reserve men on board is less than the number regulated, then the Blue Ensign is *not* to be worn, except under special circumstances to be decided upon by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, unless it can be shown by the endorsements on the Agreement, or by entries in the Official Log, that the reduction in the number is caused by death, sickness, desertion, or joining a British man-of-war or some unavoidable casualty.

6.—Officers Commanding Her Majesty's ships abroad, British Consuls in Foreign Ports, and Customs Officers in British Possessions abroad, are empowered to ascertain that ships carrying the Blue Ensign are provided with an Admiralty warrant, and that the foregoing Conditions and Regulations are complied with.

7.—If it should be found that although the ship is provided with an Admiralty Warrant, the Regulations respecting Officers and Crew are not complied with, the Admiralty Warrant should be obtained and transmitted with the Report to the Admiralty or Registrar General of Seamen, as the case may be.

8.—If it is found that the ship is flying a Blue Ensign *without* an Admiralty Warrant, the Blue Ensign should be seized, and the case reported to the Admiralty or Registrar General of Seamen, as the case may be.*

Guns and Ammunition.

9. For the purpose of affording the Officers and Men of the Royal Naval Reserve an opportunity of undergoing Drill whilst at sea, Her Majesty's Government have made arrangement to supply ships qualified to carry the Blue Ensign, and of whose crews not less than seven of the seamen are men belonging to the Reserve, with guns, ammunition, and stores, according to the list in Admiralty Circular, provided the owner wishes to have guns, &c., supplied, and provided the ship is fitted by the shipowners with magazines for the ammunition, and with the necessary appliances for working the guns, to the satisfaction of a Naval Officer appointed to inspect the same.

* *Note.*—Section 105 of the Merchant Shipping Act provides that “If any colors usually worn by Her Majesty's Ships, or any colours resembling those of Her Majesty, or any distinctive National colours, except the Red Ensign usually worn by Merchant Ships, or except the Union Jack with a white border, or if the Pendant usually carried by Her Majesty's Ships, or any Pendant in any wise resembling such Pendant, are or is hoisted on board any ship or boat belonging to any subject of Her Majesty, *without Warrant for so doing from Her Majesty or from the Admiralty*, the Master of such ship or boat, or the owner thereof, if on board the same, and every other person hoisting or joining or assisting in hoisting the same, shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds, and it shall be lawful for any Officer on full pay in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty, or any *British* Officer of the Customs, or any *British* Consular Officer to board any such ship or boat, and to take away any such Jack, Colour or Pendant; and such Jack, Colours, or Pendant shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.”

Despatches.

10. The owners will be held responsible for the safe custody of the guns, stores, and ammunition, and must undertake that the guns and stores be returned, as far as possible in good order, or accounted for in such manner and at such times and places as the Admiralty may direct. (*Clause (b) Admiralty Circular.*)

11. Applications for guns, ammunition, &c., should be made at least 21 days previously to the time appointed for the ship leaving the port, in order that the authorities may have sufficient time to supply them. All applications for guns, &c., on Forms R.V. 42, are to be forwarded to the Registrar General of Seamen direct by the shipowner; and on the application being approved, the guns, &c., may be supplied, but will have to be re-landed if, when the crew is engaged, the requisite number of Naval Reserve Men are not there. The guns will be supplied as soon as possible after the approval of the application.

12. It is to be distinctly understood that no ship will be allowed to retain the guns and stores unless she is qualified under the foregoing regulations to fly the Blue Ensign; and it is also to be understood that ships authorized to wear the Blue Ensign need not, on that account, carry guns, unless the owners desire it. (*Clause (c.) Admiralty Circular.*)

13. Owners of ships desirous of obtaining guns, stores, and ammunition for the use of the Naval Reserve Officers and Men on board their ships, should apply on Form RV 42, which may be obtained at any Mercantile Marine Office.

Duties of Naval Reserve Officers on the voyage.

14. The Officer RNR Commanding is to see that the guns are kept mounted, and is to exercise the men at Quarters and at Target Practice, on all convenient opportunities during the voyage.

15. The Officer RNR Commanding is to keep an Account, RV 43, of the names of each man drilled, the number of hours drill performed, the nature of the drill, and ammunition expended, and is also, at the termination of each drill, to make and sign the necessary entries in the Reserve Man's account, RV 44.

16. If the guns or any of the stores are unavoidably lost through any casualty to the ship, full particulars are to be forwarded by the Officer RNR Commanding, or by the Owners of the ship, to the Registrar General of Seamen, for the information of the Board of Trade and the Admiralty.

Despatches.

Return of Ship to the United Kingdom.

17. On the return of any Ship authorized to wear the Blue Ensign, under these Regulations, the Registrar of Naval Reserve will call upon the Officer Commanding to return the Admiralty Warrant, and he will forward it to the Registrar General of Seamen.

18. If the ship has been supplied with Guns, &c., the Registrar should forward to the Registrar General of Seamen, with the Admiralty Warrant, the accounts of Men drilled and Ammunition expended, RV 43; he will then report the arrival of the ship, on Form RV. 45, to the nearest Coast Guard Officer, or to such other Naval Officer as the Admiralty may appoint for the purpose, and that Officer will proceed to visit the ship, to ascertain the condition of the guns and stores for exercise, and report the same to the Controller General of Coast Guard.

19. If it is intended by the shipowner that the same ship shall again wear the Blue Ensign, and carry guns for the purpose of enabling the Reserve Officers and men to practice at sea, the guns, stores, &c., on board the ship on her return to the United Kingdom need not be returned to the Crown, but may be retained on board; but when the ship is again ready for sea, the Officer RNR Commanding must make application for the Admiralty Warrant* In this case the Owner should give notice, on the vessel's arrival in Great Britain, on Form RV 46, that he wishes to retain the guns, &c., on board.

20.—If, however, it is not the Owner's intention that the ship shall carry guns on her subsequent voyage, he should give notice to that effect in form R.V. 46, in order that the guns may be removed.

Privileges if Drill is taken at Sea.

21.—If it is proved that the Officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve have each undergone on board a merchant ship, supplied with guns under these Regulations, at least 48 hours' drill for every three months during the period of their engagement on board such ship, they will each be required to undergo *two* days' drill on board a drill ship in the United Kingdom, to test their efficiency. If the Officers and men have not expended the allowance of ammunition at a target while embarked, they must, if there are facilities for firing at the drill ship or battery, practise firing during the test drill.

* The same Admiralty Warrant may be issued again to the same ship, but with it a *fresh* Certificate of Board of Trade to meet the case of new Officers and crew.

N.B.—This will obviate the necessity of making another application to the Admiralty for a Warrant for the same ship.

Despatches.

22.—If, on completion of the two days' test drill, the Naval Officer is satisfied with their proficiency, the Naval Reserve Officers and men will each receive the same amount of drill and subsistence money to which they would have been entitled had they done the whole of their drill on board a drill ship; and the Naval Reserve men will, in addition, be entitled to receive the whole amount of retainers due on account of the drill performed at sea.

23.—If, however, the test drill is not performed to the satisfaction of the Naval Officer, then, in the case of the Officers, the drill must be performed in accordance with the Officers' Regulations, and, in the case of the men, in accordance with pars. 70 and following, of the Naval Reserve Regulations.

24.—On the discharge of the Naval Reserve men from a ship carrying guns under these Regulations the Registrar will compare the entries in the Reserve Man's Account of Drill performed at Sea, R. V. 44, with the entries in form R.V. 43, and should certify on Form R.V. 44 the number of hours drill performed at sea. The Registrar should then return the Form R.V. 44 to the Reserve man, who will present it to the Naval Officer. The Registrar will enter in the Form R.V. 2, the particulars relating to the Reserve man's last service at sea, but he will on no account make any note in the R. V. 2 respecting the drill at sea.

25. If, on the completion of the two days test drill, with firing, when practicable, the Naval Officer is satisfied with the Reserve man's proficiency, he will make an entry in the Reserve Man's Certificate, RV 2, as follows:

' Examined [<i>date</i>] ' or retain the badge of efficiency (pars. 98, 99, N.R. Regulations), and ' exempt from further attendance at drill until the quarter commencing	Found qualified to wear ' And will pay the drill and subsistence money for the time due.
---	---

26.—The Registrar will pay the retainers afterwards.

27.—Officers of the Naval Reserve will obtain from the Registrar a Certificate, Form R.V. 47, of the number of hours' drill performed by them on board their ship, which they will present to the Naval Officer. If the test Drill is performed to the satisfaction of the Naval Officer, he will pay the Naval Reserve Officer, the allowance due, according to par. 22.

28. The names of ships entitled to wear the Blue Ensign, with the

Despatches.

number of guns (if any) carried by them, will be published in an official list, and sent to the Admiralty, the India Board, the Transport Board, to all Governors of Colonies, Consuls, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and Army, and to Captains of Her Majesty's Ships.

NAVAL RESERVE.*

(Seal.)

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

WHEREAS we deem it expedient that the British Merchant Ship
trading to
measuring tons, and registered at the Port of
the owner being
shall be permitted to wear the Blue Ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet on
board the said vessel:

We do, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority vested in us, warrant and authorize the Blue Ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet to be worn on board the accordingly so long as that vessel shall fulfil the conditions required by our Regulations.

Given under our hands, and the seal of the office, this
day of 186 _

By command of their Lordships,

* This Warrant will be issued by the Board of Trade, on proof that the Ship is duly qualified under the Regulations.

Despatches.

Copy of Despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, enclosing certain Correspondence from Her Majesty's Government, recommending the appointment of a Confederate Council, chosen by all the North American Colonies, &c., &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Quebec, August 14, 1865. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you copies of a Despatch [No. 122, July 22,] which I have received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing me a letter written by direction of Lord Russell, in which his Lordship suggests, with reference to the proposed negotiations for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States of America, that a Council should be chosen by all the North American Provinces, and presided over by the Governor-General of Canada, for the purpose of giving an opinion to Her Majesty's Government in the negotiation of Commercial Treaties.

Mr. Cardwell instructs me to communicate with the respective Lieutenant Governors, and with the Governor of Newfoundland, with a view to this arrangement being carried into effect.

I propose that the Council should be constituted by the appointment of one Member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, respectively, who should be associated with two Members of the Executive Council of Canada,—one to represent the Upper and the other the Lower Province; and I would take the liberty of naming Thursday, the 14th day of September, as the day on which the representatives of each of the Provinces should meet at Quebec, for the purpose of consulting on this important subject with the representatives of Canada, and reporting their joint opinions to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

Governor

ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esq.,

Newfoundland.

Despatches.

(COPY.)

CANADA.

No. 122.

Col. Office, 5th July, 1865.
 Lieut. Governor, Nova Scotia.
 Foreign Office, 25th July.

DOWNING-STREET,
 22nd July, 1865.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a correspondence which has passed between this Office and the Foreign Office arising out of a representation which has been addressed to me by the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, requesting that in the event of negotiations being opened between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, with a view to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, the wishes of Nova Scotia may be consulted before the final ratification of the Treaty.

Your Lordship will see, from the letter from the Foreign office, that Lord Russell considers that it would save much delay and difficulty if a Confederate Council, chosen by all the North American Colonies and presided over by your Lordship, were nominated for the purpose of expressing an opinion to Her Majesty's Government in the negotiation of Commercial Treaties. I have accordingly to request that your Lordship would communicate with the respective Lieutenant-Governors and with the Governor of Newfoundland, with a view to this arrangement being carried into effect, and report the result to me.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor

The Viscount Monck.

Miscellaneous.

REPORT OF THE CASHIER OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND SAVINGS' BANK, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1865.

Amount of Deposits on 1st January, 1865..		\$639,975.00
Do. do. 31st December, 1865		668,866.81
Increase on the year.....		<u>28,891.81</u>
Amount deposited during the Year.....		\$145,134.56
Amount withdrawn.....		<u>116,242.75</u>
Amount of Interest and Discount received for the Year.....		\$30,277.04
Which was thus closed,—		
Added to Depositors' accounts, for interest	\$18,384.54	
Salaries and expenses, St. John's.....	2,337.50	
Harbor Grace Branch, Salary	202.67	
Carried to Reserve Account	1,352.33	
Paid to Receiver General, for use of Colony	8,000.00	
		<u>\$30,277.04</u>
The Balance of Reserve Account, 1st January		\$7,084.15
Added this year.....		1,352.33
		<u>\$8,436.48</u>
Reduced by—		
Payment of last year's Law expenses.....	211.05	
Reduced by compromise of old account, and allowed by Governors.....	4,361.20	
Loss by Insolvency.....	255.48	
Balance to next year.....	3,608.75	
		<u>8,436.48</u>
The Assets are,		
Cash	\$78,085.86	
Debentures	443,251.68	
Stock of General Water Company.....	73,900.00	
Under Discount	17,003.95	
Mortgages	57,374.39	
Fee-simple Property on Gower Street and Lazy Bank	2,859.68	
		<u>\$672,475.56</u>

Miscellaneous.

CONTRA.

The Deposits	668,866.81
The Reserve Fund	3,680.75
	<u>\$672,475.56</u>

The Deposits are in the following order:—

625	Accounts under				\$200.00
464	“	from	\$200	to	500.00
223	“	“	500	to	1,000.00
123	“	“	1,000	to	2,000.00
16	“	“	2,000	to	3,000.00
6	“	“	3,000	to	4,000.00
2	“	“	4,000	to	5,000.00
2	“	above			6,000.00
1	“	of			10,861.00
1	“	Harbor Grace Branch			27,089.00

1463 Accounts.

The Statement from the Harbor Grace Branch shows 123 Depositors..... \$27,089.57

Which amount is at the credit of the Branch at St. John's.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Cashier,

Certified by

NICHOLAS STABB,
F. B. T. CARTER, }
JOHN WINTER. } Directors.

Miscellaneous.

**GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNION
BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st MAY, 1865.**

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up.....	£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in Circulation.....	71,153	0	0
Due by the Bank, including amount on interest.....	189,016	1	3
Dividend No. 21, payable 17th June, 1865	2,000	0	0
Bonus No. 9.....	1,000	0	0
Reserve Fund.....	12,000	0	0
Profit and Loss (undivided profit).....	1,195	14	3
		<u>£326,364</u>	<u>15 6</u>

ASSETS.

Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins in the vault of the Bank	£38,162	13	6
Notes of other Banks.....	3,143	0	0
Leasehold, Water-Street.....	6,379	2	2
Bank Premises.....	6,959	9	2
Bills Discounted, Balances due by Agents, &c.....	271,720	10	8
		<u>£326,364</u>	<u>15 6</u>

Average amount of Notes in circulation and Specie on hand, for the year ending 31st May, 1865.

1864	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
June.....	£36,666.....	£80,160
July.....	31,504.....	74,490
August.....	35,909.....	71,417
September.....	32,794.....	71,638
October.....	24,376.....	75,223
November.....	25,466.....	95,175
December.....	21,953.....	89,801
1865.		
January.....	24,956.....	81,922
February.....	28,018.....	75,286
March.....	34,834.....	71,148
April.....	37,661.....	73,365
May.....	30,964.....	75,527

Miscellaneous.

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

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

Chairman.

**ROBERT GRIEVE,
A. W HARVEY,
ROBERT ALEXANDER,
ROBERT THORBURN.**

Sr. JOHN'S, }
to wit. }

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

JOHN W. SMITH,

Manager.

Sworn to before me, this }
10th day of June, 1865. }

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

Miscellaneous.

DR.	COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-		
To Proprietors, for paid up Capital	£50,000	0	0
“ Bank Notes in circulation	32,492	10	0
“ Due to Sundries on Current Accounts, Deposits, Receipts, &c.	58,855	9	7
“ Unclaimed Dividends	247	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£141,595	9	7
“ Dividend, at 6 per cent. £3,000	0	0	
of which one-half was paid 31st Dec, 1864.	1,500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1,500	0	0
“ Reserve Fund	4,000	0	0
“ Profit and Loss, unappropriated	550	4	11
	<hr/>		
	£147,645	14	6
	<hr/> <hr/>		

Miscellaneous.

FOUNDLAND, 30 TH JUNE, 1865.		CR.
By Specie in the Vault in Gold and Sil- ver Coins	£42,309	7 0
“ Notes of other Banks	53	11 8
	<hr/>	
	£42,362	18 8
“ Local Bills Discounted, amount due from other Banks, &c., &c., &c.	82,457	6 0
“ Debenture Bonds and Water Stock..	18,875	9 10
“ Bank Premises and Fixtures	3,950	0 0
	<hr/>	
	£147,645	14 6
	<hr/> <hr/>	

Miscellaneous.

Notes in circulation and Specie on hand in each month, for the year ending 30th June 1865.

Month.	Notes.	Specie.	Month.	Notes.	Specie.
1864.			1865.		
July.....	£31,360	£39,100	January....	£38,418	£40,833
August....	34,170	31,343	February..	36,105	39,380
Sept.....	35,084	30,302	March....	34,840	34,805
October...	39,690	34,456	April.....	36,488	37,649
November..	46,169	38,394	May.....	36,447	47,111
December..	43,268	39,898	June.....	34,409	44,120

We certify, to the best our knowledge and belief, that the within account is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, as made up from the Book of the said Bank.

JOHN BOWRING,
S. RENDELL,
JOHN B. McLEA,
J. GOODFELLOW.

ROBERT BROWN, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith, that the within statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. BROWN,

Manager.

Sworn before me }
this 7th day of July, 1865. }

H. J. WOOD,

Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

Miscellaneous.

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ST. JOHN'S FLOATING
DRY DOCK COMPANY, SUBMITTED AT THE FOURTH
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SAID COMPANY.**

In the Report last submitted to the Company, it was stated by the Directors that they felt justified in concluding that there would be a surplus in hand on the 31st December following, sufficient to pay off every liability of the Company. The Directors now feel pleasure in observing that the result has justified their statement, and that at the close of the year 1864 the indebtedness to the Commercial Bank was liquidated, together with all other liabilities, and thereafter remained in the hands of the President the sum of £55 7s. 4d.

An expenditure of about £80 has been incurred this year in providing new Tubes for the Steam Boiler, and about £50 in the erection of a store for fuel; these amounts may be considered as additional to the ordinary working expenses of the Dock.

The Directors deem it necessary that hereafter a *Reserve Fund* should be provided to meet the cost of a new Boiler, or any other contingent expense which may arise, or that may be necessary after another year or so.

The gross receipts of the Company amount to £1,277 17s. 10d., arising from the dockage of 125 vessels.

In the present state of the accounts of the Company the Directors recommend a dividend on the capital stock at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

(Signed,)

S. RENDELL,

President.

Miscellaneous.

DR. FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, GENERAL

1864.

Dec. 31.—To subscribed stock.....		£5,500	0	0
“ “ Paid Dividend as declared at last annual meeting..	£275	0	0	
“ “ Paid Blackallar, rent, 31st October.....	17	10	0	
“ “ A. Crossman, smith's account.....	19	13	7	
“ “ Miscellaneous expenditure	47	7	9	
“ “ 3 months' wages to dock men	63	15	0	
“ “ Paid C. Ellis's account, wages.....	20	0	0	
“ “ Commercial Bank, principal and interest.....	103	0	0	
		546	6	4

1865.

“ “ C. Ellis, balance wages	30	0	0	
Oct. 31 — “ Nails, Plank, Locks, &c., account Store.....	£28	12	4	
“ “ J. & W. Boyd, account of Ditto.....	16	5	4	
		44	17	8
“ “ Iron Tubing for Boiler.....	27	11	5	
“ “ C. F. Bennett's account.....	55	13	0	
		83	4	5
“ “ Fuel and Light.....	52	6	1	
“ “ Paid Blackallar, rent to 1st May.....	17	10	0	
“ “ Miscellaneous expenditure	20	9	9	
“ “ 5 men's wages to 30th September	191	5	0	
“ “ C. Ellis's Ditto, Ditto	150	0	0	
		341	5	0
Carried forward....	£589	12	11	£6,046 6 4

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1865. CR.

1865.

Dec. 31.—By Subscribed Stock.....		£5,500	0	0
“ “ Balance in hand at last annual meeting.....	£295	2	9	
“ “ Dockage of 125 vessels for the year ending this date..	1,277	7	10	
		£1,572	10	7

Carried forward..... £7,072 10

Miscellaneous.

To amount brought forward....	£589 12 11	£6,046 6 4
“ “ Secretary, for Office rent, collecting, &c.....	25 0 0	
	<hr/>	614 12 11
		<hr/>
By balance.....		£6,660 19 3
		411 11 4
		<hr/>
		£7,072 10 7
		<hr/>

Examined and found correct.

(Signed,)

HENRY K. DICKINSON,

WILLIAM BOYD.

Miscellaneous.

By amount brought forward.... £7,072 10 7

£7,072 10 7

1865.

Nov. 1.—By balance in the hands of
the President..... £411 11 4

Errors excepted.

(Signed,)

S. RENDELL,
President.

St. John's Nfd., }
Oct. 31st., 1865. }

S. RENDELL, of St. John's, President of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, maketh oath and saith that the within statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,)

S. RENDELL,
President.

Sworn to before me, this 10th day
10th day of November, 1865.

(Signed,)

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

 Miscellaneous.

Dr.	VAIL'S JOINT STOCK COM-		
To Capital Stock paid up.....	£30,000	0	0
“ Amount due Sundries on current account.....	210	19	0
“ Reserve Fund.....	1,156	16	6
“ Dividend	1,500	0	0
			<hr/> £32,867 15 6 <hr/>

Miscellaneous.

PANY, 30TH JUNE, 1865.

CR.

By Dwelling House, Premises, Machinery and Utensils.	£12,870	0	0
“ Stock in hand, per Inventory.....	7,652	8	2
“ Cash in hand, and in Banks	137	12	1
“ Amount due on Bills Receivable.....	6,703	13	11
“ “ “ by Sundries, on current account.....	5,504	1	4

£32,867 15 6

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within account is a true and correct statement of the affairs of Vail's Joint Stock Company, as made up from the Books of said Company, to 30th June, 1865.

(Signed,)

S. RENDELL,
JOHN BOWRING,
ROBERT THORBURN. } *Directors.*

Newfoundland, }
St. John's, to wit. }

Supreme Court.

William Wheatley, Manager of Vail's Joint Stock Company, maketh oath and saith that the within statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

WM. WHEATLEY,

Manager.

Sworn before me, this 15th
day of January, A. D., 1866.

(Signed,)

M. W. WALBANK,

*Commissioner of Affidavits,
Supreme Court.*

Miscellaneous.

RETURN, showing the number of Voyages made by the steamer "Ariel," to from St. John's, and dates of return,—also, particulars of

WESTERN
OUTWARD

Dates of Departure from St. John's.	DATES OF ARRIVAL AT				
	Ferryland.	Trepassey.	St. Mary's.	Placentia.	Burin.
6th Jan.	7th Jan., 11½ a.m.	14th Jan., 10 a.m.	19th Jan., 2¼ p.m.	11th Jan., 7½ p.m.	13th Jan., 4 a.m.
30th "	.....	.....	31st Jan.	2nd Feb., 1 p.m.	2nd Feb., 11½ p.m.
1st Mar.	.....	7th March, 3 p.m.	8th March, 8 a.m.	8th March, 6 p.m.	9th March, 5 a.m.
29th "	29th March, 3 p.m.	.....	30th March, noon.	30th Mar., 5 p.m.	31st March, noon.
27th April	27th April, 4½ p.m.	8th April, 6 a.m.	28th April, 11 a.m.	28th April, 9 p.m.	29th April, 4½ p.m.
30th May	30th May, 7½ p.m.	.....	31st May.	1st June, 1 p.m.	2nd June, 6 a.m.
27th June	27th June, 5 p.m.	.....	28th June, 6 p.m.	29th June, 2 p.m.	30th June, 4 a.m.
25th July	25th July, 7½ p.m.	.....	26th July, 4 p.m.	27th July, 7 a.m.	27th July, 3½ p.m.
15th Aug.	On Circuit Trip	.....	.....	.....	16th Aug., noon.
4th Oct.	4th Oct., 5 p.m.	.....	5th Oct., 11 p.m.	.....	7th Oct., 5 p.m.
28th Oct.	28th Oct., 4½ p.m.	.....	.....	.....	29th Oct., 3 p.m.
29th Nov.	.....	.....	30th Nov., 7 a.m.	30th Nov., 7 p.m.	1st Dec., 4 a.m.

Miscellaneous.

the Westward and Northward, during the year 1865, with dates of departure Ports called at, and times of arrival and departure therefrom.

ROUTE.
VOYAGES.

THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

Lamaline.	Harbor Breton.	Burgeo.	LaPoile.	Channel.
.....	14th Jan. 8 p.m.	18th Jan, Noon.	19th Jan. 8½ p.m.	19th Jan., 4 p.m.
4th Feb. 9 a.m.	4th Feb. 9 p.m.	5th Feb. 9 a.m.	5th Feb. 4½ p.m.	6th Feb., 6½ a.m.
10th March, 3 a.m.	10th March, 3¼ p.m.	12th March, 5½ p.m.	13th March, 7 p.m.	14th March, 6¾ a.m.
.....	2nd April 5 a.m.	4th April, 9 a.m.	4th April, 3 p.m.	4th April, 9½ p.m.
30th April.	1st May, 9 a.m.	1st May, 10 a.m.	2nd May, 4 p.m.	3rd May, noon.
2nd June.	3rd June, 3 p.m.	4th June, 4 a.m.	4th June, 10 a.m.	4th June, 6¼ p.m.
30th June.	1st July, 2¼ p.m.	2nd July, 7 a.m.	2nd July, 1 p.m.	2nd July, 7½ p.m.
.....	29th July, 11¼ p.m.	30th July, 5 a.m.	31st July, 9½ a.m.	31st July, 5 p.m.
.....	19th Aug. 3 p.m.	17th Aug. 3 a.m.	.....	.....
8th Oct.	8th Oct. 7½ p.m.	9th Oct. 7 a.m.	10 Oct., 4½ a.m.	10 Oct., 11 a.m.
31st Oct.	1st Nov. 7 a.m.	2nd Nov. 5 a.m.	2nd Nov., 6 p.m.	3rd Nov.
.....	3rd Dec. 3½ a.m.	3rd Dec. 9 p.m.	4th Dec., 3 a.m.	4th Dec., 9½ a.m.
.....	ST. PETER'S, 14th March.	.....	.....	.....

Miscellaneous.

RETURN, shewing the number of Voyages made by the steamer "Ariel," to from St. John's, and dates of return,—also, particulars of

WESTERN
HOMEWARD

DATES OF DEPARTURE

Channel.	LaPoile.	Burgeo.	Harbor Breton.	Lamaline.
20th Jan., 12 p. m.	20th Jan., 1½ p. m.	21st Jan., 10 a. m.	22nd Jan., 1 a. m.	.....
6th Feb., 6½ p. m.	6th Feb., 1 p. m.	7th Feb., 6 p. m.	8th Feb., 8 a. m.	10th Feb., 1 a. m.
14th March, 3 p. m.	14th March, 2 a. m.	14th Feb., 11½ a. m.	16th Feb., 3 p. m.	17th Feb., 5 p. m.
5th April, 6 a. m.	5th April, 1 p. m.	5th April, 6 p. m.	6th April, 5½ a. m.	6th April, 7 p. m.
3rd May, 9 p. m.	5th May, 2 p. m.	5th May, 7 a. m.	6th May, 10 a. m.	6th May, 7 p. m.
5th June, 9½ a. m.	5th June, 3 p. m.	5th June, 8 p. m.	6th June, 8½ a. m.	7th June, 3 a. m.
3rd July, 8½ p. m.	5th July, 8 a. m.	5th July, 5 p. m.	6th July, 12½ p. m.	7th July, 1 a. m.
1 Aug., 5 a. m.	1st Aug., 11 a. m.	1st August, 4½ p. m.	2nd August, 5 a. m.	2nd Aug., 6 p. m.
.....	.....	18th August, 9 p. m.	24th August, 10 p. m.	.....
10th Oct., 8 p. m.	11th Oct., 10½ a. m.	11th Oct., 3 a. m.	12th Oct., 2 a. m.	13th Oct., 9½ a. m.
3rd Nov., 9 p. m.	4th Nov., 7 p. m.	6th Nov., 11 a. m.	7th Nov., 1 a. m.	7th Nov., 3 p. m.
4th Dec., 7 p. m.	5th Dec., 5 p. m.	6th Dec., 1 p. m.	7th Dec., 2 p. m.	.....

Miscellaneous.

the Westward and Northward, during the Year 1865, dates of departure Ports called at, and times of arrival and departure therefrom.

ROUTE.
VOYAGES.

FROM THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

Burin.	Piacette.	St. Mary's.	Trepassey.	Ferryland.	Dates of arrival at St. John's.
22nd Jan., 9 p. m.	23rd Jan., 3 p. m.	.....	24th Jan., 4½ a. m.	24th Jan.
16th Feb., 7½ p. m.	11th Feb., 4 p. m.	.....	.....	16th Feb.
18th Feb., 8 a. m.	18th March, 10 p. m.	19th Mar., 5½ a. m.	19th Mar.
7th April, 5½ a. m.	7th April, 2 p. m.	8th April, 7 p. m.	9th April, 2 a. m.	9th April, 8 a. m.	9th April
7th May, 8 a. m.	8th May, noon	9th May
7th June, 10½ a. m.	7th June, 7 p. m.	8th June, 2 p. m.	9th June, 12½ p. m.	.....	9th June
7th July, 8 a. m.	7th July, 7 p. m.	.....	8th July, 4 a. m.	8th July
3rd Aug., 1½ a. m.	2nd Aug., 1 p. m.	.....	4th Aug., 10½ a. m.	4th Aug.
.....	On Circuit Trip.	.....	.....	2nd Sep.
13th Oct., 9 p. m.	14th Oct., 9 a. m.	.....	.....	16th Oct.
11th Nov., 3 p. m.	9th Nov.
8th Dec., 4½ p. m.	10th Dec., 2 p. m.	10th Dec.

Miscellaneous.

RETURN, showing the number of Voyages made by the steamer "Ariel," to from St. John's, and dates of return,—also, particulars of

NORTHERN
OUTWARD

Dates of Departure from St. John's.	DATES OF ARRIVAL AT				
	Harbor Grace.	Bay-de-Verds.	Trinity.	Catalina.	Bonavista.
22d Mar.				23rd Mar., 3 p. m.	
18th Ap.					19th April, 9 a. m.
16th May	16th May, 5 p. m.	16th May, 10 p. m.	17th May, 5 a. m.	17th May, 9½ p. m.	17th May, 1 p. m.
13th June	13th June, 6 p. m.	13th June, 11½ p. m.	14th June, 6 a. m.	14th June, 11 a. m.	14th June, 4 p. m.
12th July	12th July, 4½ p. m.	12th July, 10 p. m.	13th July, 10 a. m.	13th July, 10 a. m.	13th July, 3 p. m.
*10th Aug.					
9th Sept.	On Circuit Trip.			11th Sept., 10 a. m.	
18th Oct.	18th Oct., 4½ p. m.	18th Oct., 10 p. m.	19th Oct., 5 a. m.	19th Oct., 10 a. m.	19th Oct., 3 p. m.
16th Nov.	16th Nov., 4½ p. m.	17th Nov., 7 a. m.	17th Nov., 12½ a. m.	17th Nov., 5½ p. m.	18th Nov., 9 a. m.
13th Dec.				14th Dec., 2½ p. m.	

*Mails despatched per *Diamond*, en route for Labrador.

Miscellaneous.

the Westward and Northward, during the year 1865, with dates of departure Ports called at, and times of arrival and departure therefrom.

ROUTE.
VOYAGES.

THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

King's Cove.	Greenspond.	Fogo.	Twillingate.
	* 23rd March, 3¼ a. m.		
	19th April, 4½ a. m.	20th April, 2½ p. m.	23rd April, 12¼ p. m.
17th May, 1 a. m.	18th May, 5 a. m.	18th May, 6½ p. m.	19th May, 8 a. m.
14th June, 7½ p. m.	16th June, 10½ a. m.	16th June, 8 p. m.	17th June, 7 a. m.
13th July, 7 p. m.	14th July, 5½ a. m.	14th July, 8 p. m.	14th July, 9 p. m.
	11th Sept., 5 p. m.	12th Sept., 6 a. m.	12th September, 11½ a. m.
19th Oct., 8½ p. m.	20th Oct., 6¼ a. m.	20 Oct., 3 p. m.	21st Oct., 11 a. m.
18th Nov., 1 p. m.	19 Nov., 9 a. m.	22nd Nov., 5 a. m.	22nd Nov., 3¼ p. m.
	16th Dec., 2½ p. m.	18th Dec., 8½ a. m.	18th Dec., 8½ p. m.

* Steamer left Greenspond without a Mail, would not wait for Mail to be made up.

Miscellaneous.

RETURN, shewing the number of Voyages made by the steamer "Ariel," to from St. John's, and dates of return,—also, particulars of

NORTHERN
HOMeward

DATEs OF DEPARTURE

Twillingate.	Fogo.	Greenspond.	King's Cove.	Bonavista.
24th April, 1 a.m.	24th April, 8 a.m.	24th April, 6½ p.m.	25th April, 7 p.m.	
19th May, 4 p.m.	19th May, 7½ p.m.	20th May, 6½ a.m.	20th May, 1½ p.m.	
17th June, 3 a.m.	17th June, 9 p.m.	18th June, 1 p.m.	18th June, 7¼ p.m.	18th June, 9 p.m.
15th July, 3 p.m.	15th July, 9 p.m.	16th July, 12½ p.m.	16th July, 7¼ p.m.	16th July, 9 p.m.
15th Sept., 2 p.m.		23rd Sept., 10 p.m.		
21st Oct., 9 p.m.	22nd Oct., 9½ a.m.	23rd Oct., 3 p.m.	23rd Oct., 8½ p.m.	24th Oct., 8½ a.m.
22nd Nov., 12½ a.m.	22nd Nov., 12 p.m.	23rd Nov., 6 p.m.		
19th Dec., noon	19th Dec., 6 p.m.	21st Dec., 6½ p.m.		

Miscellaneous.

the Westward and Northward, during the Year 1865, dates of departure Ports called at, and times of arrival and departure therefrom.

ROUTE.
VOYAGES.

FROM THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

Catalina.	Trinity.	Bay-de-Verde.	Harbor Grace.	Dates of arrival at St. John's.
23rd March, 7 p. m.				*24th M ^r .
				26th Apr.
20th May, 6½ p. m.	21st May, 5 a. m.	21st May, 11 a. m.	21st May, 3 p. m.	21st May
19th June, 1½ a. m.	19th June, 8 a. m.		19th June, 5½ p. m.	20th June
17th July, 2½ a. m.	17th July 7½ a. m.	7th July, 1 p. m.	17th July, 5 p. m.	17th July
				*26th Aug.
25th Sept., 8½ p. m.	On Circuit Trip.			27th Sep.
24th Oct., 11½ a. m.	24th Oct., 6 p. m.	24th Oct., 11 p. m.	25th Oct., 4½ a. m.	25th Oct.
24th Nov., 5 a. m.	24th Nov., 9 a. m.	25th Nov., 1 p. m.	25th Nov., 5 p. m.	26th Nov.
23rd Dec., 9 p. m.	24th Dec., 4½ p. m.			25th Dec.

Number of Trips West, per Ariel, 13
 " " North " 9

21

*Mails conveyed by Diamond, on her return from Labrador.

Miscellaneous.

RETURN OF SHEEP IMPORTED, &c., WHERE LOCATED, AND
NAMES OF THE PERSONS IN WHOSE CARE THEY HAVE
BEEN PLACED, BY THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, &c,

St. JOHN'S, March 3, 1866.

SIR,—

In compliance with your request, conveyed to me in your letter of the 27th, I enclose the Return required by the Governor, so far as it is in my power to furnish the particulars requested.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT J. PINSENT, Jr.,

President Agricultural Society.

The Hon.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Miscellaneous.

RETURN of the number of Sheep imported and purchased by the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, where located, and the names of the persons in whose care the Sheep have been placed.

		Rams.	Ewes.	Remarks.	
St. John's District.	John Cowan	2	2	One of these died from injuries received on the voyage.	
"	John Lester	1	1		
"	Thos. Bearn....	..	1		
"	Mr. Cregg....	..	1		
"	Thos. McConnan ..	..	1	
"	J. J. Rogerson ..	..	3	
"	John Brine	1	2	} One of these accidentally killed. One is at Carbonear, and one is at Horse Cove.	
Topsail.....	F. McDougall*...	1			
Belle Isle.....	Thos. Power....	1			
Holyrood	John Veitch....	1		*The Ram sent to Topsail has been sold by order of the Society, and Mr. McDougall has replaced it by a healthier animal.	
Cat's Cove.....	Mr. St. John....	1			
Brigns.....	J. Bartlett	1			
Bay de-Verds	Rev. O. Rouse ..	..	1	
Greenspond	Edward Green..	1			
Trinity ..	Mr. Cole.....	1			
Twillingate	Mr. Minty.....	1			
Burin	Mr. Goddard ...	1			
St. Mary's, Distress					As for as known to the Society, the rest of the Sheep are a live and well cared for.
Cove.....	John Tewes....	1			
Scilly Cove.....	E. O. Watson... 1			Several Sheep were lost on the voyage, the vessel having been thrown on her beam ends.	
Spoon Cove	Mr. Marshall... 1				
		16	12		

CONDITIONS.—That the Ewes be kept in the Colony for 3 years, none of their female progeny to be killed during that period. The Society to have the option of purchasing the Ram Lambs.

The Rams to be kept in the Colony, for breeding purposes, for the period of 2 years, the Society to have the option of purchasing them again, at the end of such period.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNS UNDER ACT 28TH VIC., CAP. 7, "TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISION AGAINST THE DESTRUCTION OF SHEEP AND CATTLE, AND INJURIES TO THE PERSON BY DOGS."

[CIRCULAR.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
9th November, 1865. }

SIR,—

The Government being anxious to receive a full report as to the operation of the Dog Act (28th Vic., Cap.7.) in your District, I am directed to request you will acquaint me, for their information, as soon as possible after the close of the year, for the purpose of being laid before the Legislature, as to what has been done by you towards carrying out its provisions; and also to the generally beneficial results which may have been, or may be expected to be, derived therefrom.

I beg to refer you to the 10th Section of the Act, which provides that a return of fees, &c., be made annually to the Receiver General.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

J. BLMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

The Respective
Stipendiary Magistrates.

Miscellaneous.

(COPY.)

POLICE OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S,
February 24th, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Government, in reply to your Circular letter of the 9th Nov. last, on the operation of the Dog Act (28 Vic., cap. 7) in this District, that immediately after the passing of the Act, public notices were posted in this town and suburbs, and in the several outports; and the Police Constables were furnished with a copy of the Act and Circular letter herewith enclosed.

The returns of the number of dogs destroyed, with the names of the owners of Pointers and Setters licensed to have them at large, I also herewith enclose.

In this town the destruction of dogs by the use of fire-arms is attended with danger to the inhabitants; but I am happy to say that I have not heard of any accident having occurred. I have been informed, and believe, that the Act in its amended form, has been most beneficial in its results; and in this District not a single case involving a breach of it was brought before the Magistrates for adjudication, since it came into operation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

The Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

(CIRCULAR.)

POLICE OFFICE,

I herewith enclose you copies of a Public Notice, which you will have posted up in every place in your District, and make its contents known by every other means in your power, particularly by the fearless discharge of the duty required of you, and for which you will be entitled to receive, for every dog destroyed, the sum of Two Shillings and Six Pence ; and I require you to acquaint me of any injury done by Dogs to Sheep or Cattle in your locality. You will see that the Act imposes heavy penalties upon Constables refusing or neglecting to carry out some of its provisions, and I therefore warn you that in no instance of proved neglect shall I refrain from rigidly enforcing such penalties.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.

To Mr.

Constable at

 Miscellaneous.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Legislature of this Colony, 28th Vic., Cap. 7, entitled "An Act to make further provisions against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and injuries to the Person, by Dogs," it was enacted, that every Dog found at large without its Owner or other Person in charge thereof, is required to have fastened to its neck *a clog or piece of wood* not less than *seven pounds weight*, and not less than *eighteen inches* in length, with the name of the Owner stamped or marked thereon, or to be effectually muzzled; and every Dog found at large without its Owner or other Person in charge thereof, and not clogged or muzzled as aforesaid, may be immediately shot or otherwise destroyed by any person; and the same may be done with any Dog having on a clog not stamped or of less weight than the weight prescribed in this section: Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to *Pointers, Spaniels, Setters, and Terriers*, permitted to be at large by the written license of a Stipendiary Magistrate, to be given only after inspection of such Dogs, and report thereon by a Constable or Policeman: Provided that all dogs so licensed shall wear a collar with the Owner's name in full thereon, and that such Owner shall pay for every such license given for *Pointers* or *Setters* the sum of *Four Dollars* for each Dog to be applied by the Magistrate, if necessary, for the purposes of this Act: And provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall exempt any Dogs so licensed, or the Owners thereof, from the provisions of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth sections of the Act 23rd Vic., entitled "An Act to provide against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and injuries to the Person, by Dogs," which provisions are hereby declared to apply to any Dogs so licensed as aforesaid, and the Owners thereof." And all *Police Constables* refusing or neglecting to destroy such Dogs found at large, and not clogged, muzzled, or licensed, shall, for the first offence, be subject to a fine of *Four Dollars*, and for a second or subsequent offence in that behalf, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding *Twenty Dollars*, or be dismissed from office, at the discretion of the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District.

We, the undersigned Stipendiary Magistrates for the Central District,

DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

that, from and after the date hereof, the provisions of the said recited

Miscellaneous.

Acts will be rigidly enforced, and all POLICE CONSTABLES within the aforesaid District are strictly enjoined to discharge the duties required of them, upon pain of the penalties for refusing or neglecting to perform them.

POLICE OFFICE, St. John's, }
April 12, A. D. 1865. }

P. W. CARTER, J. P.,
THOMAS BENNETT, J. P.

Miscellaneous.

**NUMBER OF DOGS DESTROYED BY THE POLICE FORCE OF
ST. JOHN'S, DURING THE YEAR 1865.**

Date.	No. of Dogs.	Where destroyed.
April 25	9	King's Road.
26	4	Water Street.
27	4	New Gower-Street.
"	2	King's Road and Water-Street.
"	2	Pokeham's Path and King's Road.
"	2	King's Road.
"	1	Pound.
"	1	Limekiln Hill.
"	3	Limekiln Hill and King's Road.
"	1	Queen's Street.
28	1	Torbay Road.
"	1	George's Town.
"	1	Maggotty Cove.
"	1	Whelan's Cross.
29	1	Torbay Road.
"	1	Limekiln Hill.
"	2	O'Dwyer's Cove and Fraser's Cove.
"	1	Flower Hill.
"	1	Pennywell Road.
May 1	1	Military Road.
"	1	Barter's Hill.
"	2	Pound.
2	2	Barter's Hill.
3	1	Firth's Corner.
4	5	Pouch Cove.
"	4	Pouch Cove.
5	1	Barter's Hill.
6	1	Barter's Hill.
"	1	Duckworth-Street.
"	1	Maggotty Cove.
8	1	Brennan's Lane.
"	1	Apple Tree Well.
"	1	Cochrane Street.
"	1	Firth's Corner.
"	1	Barnes's Lane.
"	3	Flavin's Lane and Firth's Corner.
10	1	Darling Street.

Miscellaneous.

NUMBER OF DOGS DESTROYED BY THE POLICE FORCE OF ST. JOHN'S, DURING THE YEAR 1865.—(Continued.)

Date.	No. of Dogs.	Where destroyed.
May 10	1	Barter's Hill.
11	1	Middle Cove.
"	2	Croak's, Quidi Vidi.
"	1	Quidi Vidi.
"	1	Flavin's Lane.
14	1	Barter's Hill.
"	1	Pound.
"	1	Long Pond Road.
16	1	Maggotty Cove.
17	1	River Head.
18	1	Pound.
19	1	George's Town.
"	5	Marsh Hill.
"	1	George's Town.
"	1	Water-Street.
"	1	Pound.
22	1	Cribbies.
23	3	Barter's Hill,
"	2	Nunnery Hill.
"	2	King's Road.
26	1	Water-Street.
29	1	Limekiln Hill.
"	1	Firth's Corner.
"	1	Molloy's Mill.
"	3	Flower Hill.
31	1	Cribbies.
"	7	Riverhead.
"	3	Pound, Kickham's Lane.
June 1	1	Flavin's Lane.
2	2	Pound.
5	4	South Side, Gas House.
"	2	Stevens' Street, Barnes's Lane.
"	1	Maggotty Cove.
6	3	Vail's Mill.
"	9	Flower Hill, Limekiln Hill, and Barter's Hill.
"	1	Hutchings's Lane.
"	2	King's Road and Barnes's Lane.

Miscellaneous.

NUMBER OF DOGS DESTROYED BY THE POLICE FORCE OF ST. JOHN'S, DURING THE YEAR 1865.—Continued.

Date.	No. of Dogs.	Where destroyed.
June 10	3	Pound.
20	1	Duckworth Street.
21	1	Limekiln Hill.
22	1	Riverhead.
"	7	Flower Hill, Riverhead.
"	5	South Side.
26	6	Limekiln Hill, Flower Hill.
"	4	Long Pond Road and Cribbies.
"	2	Duckworth Street.
27	1	Cook's Town.
28	8	Maggotty Cove and King's Bridge.
July 1	1	Water Street.
6	1	Limekiln Hill.
7	1	McLea's Cove.
"	1	Hutchings's Street.
"	6	Killegrews.
15	1	Pound.
"	1	Cochrane Street.
"	1	Pound.
17	2	Pound and Old Chapel Road.
August 1	1	King's Road.
"	4	Marsh Hill.
"	3	River Head.
"	1	Job's Lane.
"	1	Job's Lane.
"	1	Barter's Hill.
4	1	Long's Hill.
23	1	Clift's Wharf.
Sept. 5	1	Allan's Square.
"	1	King's Road.
"	2	King's Bridge and Maggotty Cove.
25	2	Maggotty Cove and Duckworth Street.
"	1	New Road.
"	1	Military Road.
"	4	Twillingate.
"	1	Rennie's Mill Road.
Oct. 5	1	Pound.

Miscellaneous.

NUMBER OF DOGS DESTROYED BY THE POLICE FORCE OF ST. JOHN'S, DURING THE YEAR 1865.—(Continued.)

Date.	No. of Dogs.	Where destroyed.
Oct. 6	1	Lime-kiln Hill.
“	1	Nunnery.
May.	4	Torbay.
“	7	Killigrews and Long Pond.
“	2	Pouch Cove.
“	10	Portugal Cove, &c.
July.	10	Long Pond, Fox Trap and Lance Cove.
256 Total number destroyed.		

Number of Dogs, (Pointers and Setters) licensed to be at large in the Central District, under 28th Vic. Cap. 7.

Pointers and Setters —	30. Fees at \$4—120.
Cash paid Constables for destruction of dogs.....	110
Incidental expenses in carrying out provisions of Act.....	10
<u>\$120</u>	

POLICE OFFICE,

(Signed,)

ROBT. R. W. LILLY,
Clerk Peace.

Miscellaneous.

(COPY.)

BRIGUS,
January 12th, 1866.

SIR,—

In reply to your Circular requiring a full report of the operation of the Dog Act (28 Vic. Cap. 7) in this district, I have to report that during the past Summer our Constables and others have destroyed more than 160 dogs, as per a statement at foot. I have received statements, upon oath, shewing the destruction of sheep and lambs during the season has been 55 sheep and 21 lambs, as per list annexed. I submitted this statement at General Quarter Sessions, and a rate of 5s. was ordered to be levied upon the owners of dogs in the different sections of the district where the sheep and lambs were destroyed. This order I have attempted to carry out, by requiring the Constables to collect the same, but I have not yet received their returns, and I fear it will be difficult to get this tax collected; and I quite expect there will be a general opposition to it, and if so, had I better take steps to enforce it? I believe after this winter most of the dogs will be destroyed by their owners or by the Constables in the Spring. The present Act has been beneficial in causing large numbers of dogs to be destroyed, and most of the others logged; consequently less sheep have been destroyed than usual, and I have no doubt the operation of the present Act will, in the course of a few years, most effectually cause all the dogs that formerly did the mischief to be destroyed. I have found from conclusive evidence this Summer that the logging will not prevent all dogs from doing mischief, as several sheep were killed at Bay Roberts by dogs that belonged to persons half a mile away. I have only received three pounds for licenses of persons keeping Pointers, &c., altho' many are kept in the district. I forward the amount to the Receiver-General by this post.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. WILCOX.

1865.
NOTE OF DOGS KILLED BY CONSTABLES.

Matthew Ryley, Port-de-Grave.....	41
Edward O'Brien, Cat's Cove.....	36
Nicholas Jeynes, Brigus.....	33
John Ringwood, ditto.....	27
Thomas Keefe, Harbor Main.....	10
Thomas Pepper, Bay Roberts.....	15
Other persons.....	12

Total... 174

Miscellaneous.

NOTE OF SHEEP AND LAMBS DESTROYED, SUMMER 1865.

	Sheep.	Lambs.
Port-de-Grave and North River.....	27	9
Cats' Cove and Salmon Cove.....	15	4
Bay Roberts.....	9	7
Brigus and Cupids.....	4	1
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total..	<u>55</u>	<u>21</u>

Hon. John Bemister,
St. John's.

Miscellaneous.

(COPY.)

POLICE OFFICE, CARBONAR,
Feb. 13th, 1866.

SIR,—

In compliance with the instructions contained in your Circular of the 9th Nov., 1865, directing me to make a Report, to be laid before the Legislature, respecting the operation of the Act (28th Vic. cap. 7,) in the Carbonar District, I have the honor to report, that in the months of March and April last about thirty dogs were destroyed here by our Police force, and during the summer months thirty-five dogs were destroyed by the Police, who were paid by Government for the same, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

No licences have been granted for dogs in this district, as there are none of the class referred to in the 2nd section of said Act.

There are but few dogs at large in this District during the summer season, as most of the people take their dogs to Labrador, and on their return in the fall keep them at work hauling out wood; and in this way have them employed until the season returns to go to Labrador.

There are not more than eight or ten persons in this District who keep sheep, and the only instances of sheep having been destroyed here by dogs the past year were,—one owned by Patrick Fitzgerald, on the South Side, who took an action at law against the owner of the dog, and obtained judgment for the value of the sheep, sworn to be worth five dollars. Another and more serious case is that of Kennedy Thomey, of Mosquito, who, in the month of September, lodged an information on oath, at this Office, to the effect that ten sheep, of the value of twelve dollars each, belonging to him, had been recently destroyed by dogs. In this case I waited until the people residing in that locality had returned from Labrador, when I sent Mr. McKey, with one of the Policemen, over to Mosquito, to ascertain the number of dogs, as also the names of the owners living in that part of Mosquito belonging to this District. Only eleven (11) dogs could be found, and several of them were small poodle dogs. I intend sending Policemen over to levy the rate (one dollar) provided by the 3rd sec. of the Act, and will appropriate whatever may be received therefrom for the purposes of the said Act. I may here remark that Mr. Thomey told Mr. McKey that he believed that the dogs that destroyed his sheep came from Bear's Cove, in the Harbor Grace District.

There is a strong feeling against the "Dog Act" being carried into

Miscellaneous.

effect in this District. A large number of our people go as sharemen and servants to Labrador, and owing to short fisheries during the past five years, they are unable to purchase fuel, and consequently compelled to trust for their winter's fuel to what they are able to get out with the assistance of their dogs. If remunerative labor could be obtained here during the winter and spring months, the fishermen would be able to dispense with their dogs and purchase coal; but there is no means by which the poor of this town can earn anything during the winter and spring; and as the greater number of our men are away at Labrador during the summer, and on the sealing voyage in the spring, it is difficult to convince them that they would derive much benefit from sheep rearing.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

ISRAEL McNEIL, J. P.

Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

Miscellaneous.

[COPY.]

OLD PERLICAN,
January 1st, 1866.

SIR,—

Your Circular letter in reference to the Dog Act came to hand in due course, in which I am requested to state what I have done respecting it, and beg to forward the following report—viz:—The day after I received the Act and the printed Instructions for the Constables in the different parts of the District under my control, I sent one to each, and at the same time enclosed notices, to be by them posted up in some conspicuous place in the settlements, to inform the inhabitants thereof who had dogs that they must be logged or muzzled in accordance with the Act, as stated in the notices,—otherwise they would be shot. In the different settlements this was at once attended to, but by-and-bye some of the dogs were seen to be without logs or muzzles, and the Constables shot some of them, so that logs were placed on the rest as fast as possible.

In the Old Perlican district, from Grate's Cove to Hants' Harbor, I have not heard of any sheep or other animals having been destroyed, or in any way injured, by dogs this season, with the exception of one sheep found drowned near Grate's Cove; but whether it was driven over the cliff by dogs, or fell over into the water by accident, I have not heard.

At Old Perlican a thousand sheep might be kept, as there is plenty of grass growing wild to feed them, if the people would put better fences around their gardens and the meadows to prevent them from intrusion. Owing to the miserable fences here, is the cause that keeps many a person from not keeping sheep,—more so than from the fear of dogs destroying them; and I have repeatedly called the people's attention to the necessity of getting good fences, so that all here who wish to keep sheep may do so; but up to this time they have not taken any steps towards doing it. Several people here, who at first were very much against the Act, now begin to see the good that has already resulted from it, and have stated to me that so soon as they can obtain money sufficient to purchase a horse they will do so, and do away with their dogs.

At Bay-de-Verds there are only three or four sheep kept, and those belong to the Rev. O. Rowse, and they are kept chiefly on his own premises. There are a few horses and some pigs. In this settlement they set a great value on their dogs, fuel being so scarce, and many cannot afford to get a horse. They have paid every attention in keeping their dogs logged, (with but few exceptions,) and no damage has happened to any of the animals there this season that I have heard of. A man

Miscellaneous.

belonging there gave sworn information to me, stating that the Constable's dog was not logged according to the Act, and on examining into the case I found he was correct, and I fined him 20s. for his neglect.

At Lower Island Cove there are a great many sheep kept; I have not heard of one having been destroyed, or in any way injured by dogs this season. The Constable lives three miles from that place, so that when he is not there the people take off the logs from their dogs and let them go at large, contrary to the Act; and as nearly every one in the place keeps them, not one of them will shoot his neighbour's dog, altho' it be not logged or muzzled.

From Lower Island Cove to Northern Bay I have not heard of any sheep or other animal having been destroyed, or in any way injured by dogs this season. In these settlements they also set great value on their dogs, to help them to get out their fuel in winter time. I have told them all that if they prefer keeping dogs to sheep, they must keep them properly logged or muzzled; if not, they will certainly be shot.

At foot please find the No. of dogs shot by the Constables on this part of the district.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JAMES L. MEWS, J. P.

NUMBER OF DOGS SHOT.

By Constable Collins.....	12
“ Harris.....	7
“ Wicks.....	5
“ Pawley.....	5
	—
Total.....	<u>29</u>

The Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary,
 St. John's,

Miscellaneous.

(COPY.)

TRINITY,
6th January, 1866.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of November 1865⁷ directing me to report on the operation of the Dog Act (28 Vic. Cap. 7) in my district, and what has been done towards carrying it out. I have the honor to report, for the information of that Government, that the Act has been inoperative (as far as shooting dogs,) except under the eye of the Magistrate, and in localities where there are Stipendiary Constables. No private individuals in this community can be found to shoot his neighbour's dog unless he is committing some violent trespass. When Constables are sent, as they have been frequently, to the small outlying settlements, they are immediately recognised, and dogs confined during their stay. It must be remarked, that these outlying settlements are our best Sheep-producing places. In and about Trinity there have been 26 dogs shot; yet we have had five sheep killed, greatly above an average, as during the five years preceding there were only nine (9). Two of these five have been compromised, for the other three are being assessed for. The rate not all collected, by reason of some of the parties liable having gone "abroad,"—that is, in the Bays for the winter, and some distress not yet realized. 1s. 3d. per dog, when collected, will pay the damage.

It is new in the outports to be called upon to pay rates, but I have no doubt the Act, if continued, will ultimately lead parties liable to such payments to take care that dogs or sheep do not commit trespasses:—the latter have hitherto done it with impunity.

In Catalina no sheep were killed, but 16 dogs were destroyed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

B. SWEETLAND, J.P.

To the Hon. John Bemister,
Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

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(COPY.)

BONAVISTA,
2nd Jan., 1866.

SIR,—

Your Circular of November past, requiring a full report as to the operation of the Dog Act, 28 Vic., cap. 7, in this District, to the close of the past year, has been duly received, and I beg to reply anent the subject as follows :

No complaint has been made to me of any destruction of sheep or cattle by dogs, in *this district*, since the Act came into operation.

There has been no application made to me by any one in *this district* for written license to keep pointers, spaniels, &c. ; and if there are any of those fancy dogs in this Bay, their number are few.

It is desirable that the provisions of the second section of the Act would continue to be in force and carried out ; but it is observable that there is an indifference, or *dislike*, on the part of the Stipendiary Constables to shoot their neighbours' dogs that are not clogged ; and the result of this apparent derelict of duty is, that there are numbers of dogs going at large without clogs, during the summer months.

The exemption of loss to owners of sheep the past season, I attribute, in a great measure, to their more watchful care in sheep-herding their flocks, by seeing them brought home every night ; which attention prevents the sheep from straying wild, and would be therefore more liable to the attack of dogs.

The collection of and distraining for rate to indemnify owners of cattle for loss sustained by dogs, if that part of the 3rd Section of the Act can be carried out effectually, will, in my opinion, make the interested party more indifferent and careless in looking after his flocks, when he finds he can get full valuation from the public for his losses ; while if the whole risk of conserving his property was allowed to rest with himself, it would necessarily induce that requisite attention on his part, by looking after his sheep, to keep clear of loss as much as possible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) DAVID CANDOW, J. P.

The Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary,
St. John's,

Miscellaneous.

PLACENTIA,
January 5th, 1866.

SIR,—

In reply to your Circular of November 1865, I am happy to be enabled to State that the Act passed Vic. 28, Cap. 7, has had the most beneficial effect in this district in protecting sheep from the ravages of dogs. As far as I have been able to ascertain, not one sheep has been destroyed by dogs in or about either of the Placentias. At Little Placentia the people themselves have destroyed their dogs. Here the Constable shot or killed seven dogs. Strict attention has been observed that all dogs were clogged, according to the law; and while mentioning the latter, I would respectfully observe that the clogs, in my opinion, are too light by pounds, and should be longer. Many of these brutes take the clog in their mouths and run as fast as tho' they had nothing around their necks.

I trust that the quantity of sheep will be increased, as the people now find they will have protection.

The balance of fees received I have forwarded to the Receiver-General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obt. Servant,

(Signed,)

F. L. BRADSHAW.

HON. JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

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B U R I N .

REPORT upon the effect of " An Act to make further provisions against the destruction of Sheep and Cattle, and injuries to Persons by Dogs."

DECEMBER, 1865.

It is very difficult to carry out efficiently the intention of the above named Act, in such an extensive district as this, when the power is not sufficient to enforce the full requirements of that Act. People are naturally attached to their dogs, and from a long experience of their usefulness, in assisting to haul out firewood, and also to fetch in water-fowl shot in the sea and large ponds, they feel very unwilling to part with them ; and it is very hard to convince them of the superior advantages they would derive from the possession of sheep, compared with that of dogs. The Act came rather unexpectedly upon them, and their minds not being duly prepared for the full execution of it, hostile feelings to it and the Officers carrying it out were generally the result. In a little time I have no doubt the people will take a right view of the subject, and as they are now well aware that dogs are the principal hindrances to the possession of large and valuable flocks of sheep, it is to be hoped the present race of dogs will soon decrease and be replaced by a good breed of the Shepherds' dogs, which it would be well to introduce into the colony. Everything in this district is conducing to the increase of sheep to any extent ; the extensive nutritious sheep pastures and hilly shelters are very well calculated to encourage sheep rearing ; and if the people could only be brought to consider their own interests, they would soon experience the advantage of sheep-folds, which would be nearly as profitable to them as their late fishing voyages.

The Constables' duties, in carrying out the extreme intention of the Act, are often very trying and difficult ; and we can easily imagine the case when we consider they are engaged in shooting their neighbours' dogs, which act interferes greatly with their friendly intercourse. Seventy-two dogs were shot in Burin and its vicinity. The first few days the greater number were shot, generally at a time when most of the men were out fishing. Subsequently, when he was on his route, he could not succeed in killing more than one or two a day, and at last none at all ; for as soon as it was known he was on he was on his rounds, women hid away the dogs until he passed on.

In St. Lawrence, the Constable met with such opposition, and his own life being threatened, he had to desist, and I do not think he killed more than five or six dogs. There are seventy dogs there. As the in-

Miscellaneous.

ercourse between St. Lawrence and Burin is not frequent, I have not heard lately how he got on. I wrote him very strongly upon the subject.

In Lamaline very little has been done in the way of killing dogs. The Constable complained he had no gun ; but there,as well as in every other part of the District, all the requirements of the Act respecting logs and collars have been attended to as far as practicable. There are no Setters or Pointers in the District, and no fees were returned from any part of it. It is satisfactory to be able to state that no complaint of sheep or cattle being killed has been made to me.

How to get rid of dogs altogether is a difficult question, and from all I can learn about it, I can scarcely think the gun is the best method.

(Signed,)

JAMES MORAN, J. P.

Miscellaneous.

A REPORT OF THE OPERATION OF THE "DOG ACT," 28TH VICTORIA, CAP. 7, WITHIN THE GRAND BANK AND FORTUNE DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT OF BURIN.

On the third day of June I received the printed Notices, which I without delay signed ; also a printed Circular which accompanied the notices, I signed, and having addressed them to Mr. Jonathan Hickman, Stipendiary Constable, I delivered it and the notices to him, directing his particular attention to it, and to the posting up of the notices without delay.

On the twelfth day of June, Constable Hickman handed to me his written resignation, which I transmitted to the Hon. the Attorney General.

On the seventh day of July, I was enabled to appoint Mr. C. V. Wood to the office of Stipendiary Constable. and swore him in to serve until the pleasure of the Government, as his appointment, be received.

Since his appointment up to this date Constable Wood has destroyed nine dogs, and he says there would have been more if he had suitable weapons for that purpose. What he has done was with great difficulty ; and he reports that by reason of a distemper prevailing amongst the dogs during the autumn, sixty-five died at Fortune and fifty-eight in Grand Bank, and that there are now in Grand Bank, eighty, and in Fortune eighty-eight dogs, used by their owners in hauling wood.

It appears the Act is not at all to the liking of the owners of dogs, and they endeavour to evade it by every means in their power. However, since the appointment of Mr. Wood there has not been any damage done by dogs to sheep or cattle,—nor injuries to the person.

Part of the 2nd Section, and the 10th Section of the Act, are in operative, because there are not here any of the dogs to which they apply.

(Signed.)

JOS. BLACKBURN,

Stip. Magistrate.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Grand Bank, 1st Jan., 1866.

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RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF DOGS DESTROYED, AND THE AMOUNT PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION, IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE COLONY, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

District.	No. of Dogs destroyed.	Am't. paid.	Rate per head.	Remarks.
St. John's.....	256	\$ 110.00	\$ 00.50	To Killigrews inclusive.
Harbor Main.....	174	70.00	"	Balance paid by Magistrate from fees under Act.
Brigus.....				
Harbor Grace..... (Financial return only rec'd)	104	52.00	"	\$12 paid by Magistrate from fees under Act.
Carbonar.....	65	17.50	"	30 dogs shot before Act came into operation.
Bay-de-Verde, including Old Perlican.....	29			
Trinity.....	60			
Bonavista.....	25	12.50	"	
Twillingate.....	(No return.)			
Ferryland.....	81	40.50	"	Financial return only.
Placentia.....	7	3.50	"	Paid by Magistrate from fees under Act.
Burin.....	9	4.50	"	123 dogs died of distemper during the year in this district.
Harbor Breton.....	17	8.50	"	
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	(No return.)			
Total, exclusive of Twillingate and Burgeo and LaPoile.....	827			

Secretary's Office,
2nd March, 1866.

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PARIS EXHIBITION.

COPY OF CIRCULAR DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, ENCLOSING COPY OF LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, AND DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

(CIRCULAR—No. 1.)

DOWNING STREET, }
10th November, 1865. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, on the subject of the representation of the British Colonies in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. Annexed to the letter are printed regulations in French and English. In the assignment of space their lordships have been guided by the spaces occupied in the Exhibitions of 1855, at Paris, and 1862, at London. The space allotted to the colony under your Government is hundred feet.

It is on every account to be desired that her Majesty's Colonies may be well represented in the approaching Exhibition, and I wish you at once to take such measures as appear to you most calculated to further the object. You will observe that the first step will be to appoint a Committee of Superintendence and a special Executive Commissioner, to conduct the correspondence with this country.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

To Governor
MUSGRAVE,
&c., &c., &c.

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MR. HENRY COLE TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Council of Education, Kensington Museum,
October 9, 1865.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to transmit one hundred copies of the general regulations and classification issued by the Imperial Commission for the guidance of intending exhibitors in the International Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1867, and a list of the several amounts of space which it is proposed to allot to each colony.

It being important that the colonies should be well represented, my Lords request that you will move Mr. Cardwell to take, as early as convenient, such steps as he may consider necessary for drawing the attention of each colony to these regulations, &c., and direct me to observe, that in making known the space offered, it should be distinctly understood that the proposed allotment in each case is *nett* space, exclusive of passage room, for which ample provision has been made, and consequently the entire space offered may be filled with goods.

My Lords suggest that each colony should form a committee having sufficient experience, and invested with authority, to secure a due representation of the industry and resources of the colony; and that it should place one special Executive Commissioner in direct communication with the Science and Art Department at South Kensington.

It is desirable that each colony should inform the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, with as little delay as possible, if it will undertake to fill the space offered; and if not, to state what diminution in the space may be made.

The Imperial Commission having decided upon a particular mode of arrangement into classes and groups, which is set forth in the regulations, the same principle of arrangement will be adopted by Great Britain, and it will be necessary that the colonies also conform to it. My Lords direct me to request, therefore, that the Executive Commissioner from each colony should transmit before the 1st August, 1866, to the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, the space which the colony proposes to occupy, divided in the respective ten groups (which several divisions will be taken as the bases for the final arrangement in

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the Exhibition building and park), together with a list of the names and addresses of the exhibitors in each class.

My Lords request that all letters from the colonies may be addressed to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington London.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

HENRY COLE.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.

IMPERIAL COMMISSION.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Discussed on 7th July, 1865, and approved by Imperial Decree of the 12th July, 1865.

SECTION I.
GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS AND SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION.

**** ARTICLE 1.**—The Universal Exhibition to be held at Paris in 1867 will be open for the reception of works of art, and of the products of agriculture and industry of all nations.

****** It will be held in a temporary building on the Champ de Mars. Around the Exhibition Building a park will be formed for the reception of cattle and other live animals, and plants, as well as for those constructions and objects which cannot be exhibited in the main buildings.

****** The Exhibition will open on the 1st of April, 1867, and will close on the 31st October following.

ART. 2.—The Universal Exhibition of 1867 is placed under the direction of the Imperial Commission, nominated by a decree of the 1st February, 1865.

The General Commissioner appointed by the same decree is charged with carrying out the decisions of the Imperial Commission.

ART. 3.—In every department of the French empire the Imperial Commission will establish, before the 25th August, 1865, a local committee, whose duty it will be :

1. To make known throughout the whole extent of the department the measures relative to the organization of the Exhibition, and to distribute the forms of *demands for space* and other documents issued by the Imperial Commission ;

2. To point out, before the 31st October, 1865, the principal artists, agriculturists, and manufacturers whose productions would seem specially calculated to contribute to the success of the Exhibition ;

NOTE.—Regulations specially applicable to British and Colonial Exhibitors are marked thus**

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3.—To promote, in the manner stated in Article 29, the exhibition of the agricultural products of the department ;

4.—To appoint a Commission of learned men, agriculturists, manufacturers, overseers, and other persons with special knowledge, to make a careful study of the Exhibition, and to publish a report upon the means of applying in the department the lessons which the Exhibition may have taught ;

5.—To create, by collecting subscriptions, by association, or by any other means, a fund for the purpose of enabling the overseers, husbandmen, and mechanics of the department to visit and study the Exhibition, and to pay the expenses of publishing the above mentioned report.

ART. 4.—The Imperial Commission will make the necessary arrangements with the Ministers of War and of Marine, for obtaining a proper representation of the products of Algeria and of the French colonies, in the Universal Exhibition.

**ART. 5.—The Commissioners appointed by the various foreign governments to direct the part which their respective countrymen will take in the Universal Exhibition are in direct communication with the Imperial Commission relative to the exhibition of the works of art and other productions of their country. Consequently, the Imperial Commission will not correspond with foreign exhibitors. Products sent by a foreign exhibitor can only be admitted through the medium of the foreign Commission which represents him.

**The foreign Commissions will also provide, as they may see fit, for the carriage, the reception, the arrangement, and the return of the productions of their countrymen. They must, however, conform to the regulations laid down by the Imperial Commission.

**ART. 6.—Foreign Commissioners are requested to place themselves as soon as possible in relation with the Imperial Commission, and to depute some person to represent them.

**The duty of this representative will be to arrange the questions which refer to foreign exhibitors, and particularly those relative to the allotment of the whole space among the various countries, and to the manner in which each foreign section shall be arranged in the Exhibition building and in the Park.

**ART. 7.—In order to facilitate the division of the space allotted to each country between the various classes of objects enumerated in Arti-

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cle II, the Imperial Commission will place at the disposal of the representatives for their guidance, the plan of the arrangement of the French section of the Exhibition building, drawn on a scale of two millimetres to a metre (1 in. to 41.6 ft. or 1-500.) This plan shows the arrangement of the glass cases and counters suitable for each class of objects, as well as the shape, height, and other dimensions of the courts intended for each class. An analogous plan of arrangement, showing the manner in which the portions of the Exhibition building allotted to each foreign country will be sub-divided, is to be transmitted to the Imperial Commission before the 31st October, 1865.

** Plans in detail, on a scale of two centimetres to the metre, (1 in. to 41.6 ft., or 1-5000.) showing the place allotted to each exhibitor and to each separate stall, are also to be forwarded, with a list of the exhibitors, by each Foreign Commission, before the 31st January, 1866, in order that in arranging the interior of the Exhibition building, the Imperial Commission may be able to take into consideration the wants of each country.

**ART. 8.—Each foreign country may claim, for the formation of a special park, the portion of the Champ de Mars adjoining the space allotted to it in the Exhibition building. The representative of each foreign Commission will settle with the General Commissioner the plan of the paths for the circulation of the public, and of the earthworks, which will be executed at the cost and under the direction of the Imperial Commission.

**Each representative will also arrange with the General Commissioner, so as to leave at the disposal of the Imperial Commission the portions of the ground which may be in excess of the wants of his countrymen, or to obtain an additional piece of ground from the portions to which other representatives may have given up their claim.

**In order to facilitate as much as possible the arrangements of the foreign exhibitors in the portions of the park allotted to them, the Imperial Commission will place at the disposal of the representatives for their guidance, the plans adopted by the French exhibitors for arranging the animals, plants, model cottages, &c. (Appendix A.)

**ART. 9.—An official catalogue of the products of all the foreign countries will be drawn up, showing the place which they occupy, either in the Exhibition building or in the park. The catalogue will contain two alphabetical lists, one of the exhibitors, the other of the products exhibited. Foreign Commissioners are requested to send the informa-

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tion necessary for the preparation of the catalogue before the 31st January 1866.

ART. 10.—Those States which can only be represented in Paris in 1867 by a small number of exhibitors, and which are besides in a similar geographical position, are requested to concert together so as to insure a methodical grouping of the products of an analogous nature.

The Imperial Commission will place at the disposal of the representatives of the Commission of those States the plans which have been prepared, with a view to harmonize the advantages of such a grouping with the fundamental rule of national representation. In the event of these plans being approved, the Imperial Commission requests the Commissioners of those same States to appoint in Paris for each group an agent, whose duty it will be to carry them out. The architects and officers of the Imperial Commission will afford assistance gratuitously to these agents.

**ART. 11.—In each section assigned to the exhibitors of the same country, the objects will be divided into 10 groups and 95 classes; viz:

** 1st Group—Works of art (Classes 1 to 5).

** 2nd Group—Apparatus and applications of the liberal Arts (Classes 6 to 13).

** 3rd Group.—Furniture and other articles intended for dwelling houses (Classes 14 to 26).

** 4th Group.—Clothing (including fabrics), and other articles worn on the person (Classes 27 to 39).

** 5th Group.—Products (raw and manufactured) of mining (Classes 40 to 46).

** 6th Group.—Instruments, and processes of the common arts (Classes 47 to 66).

** 7th Group.—Food (fresh and preserved) in various states of preparation (Classes 67 to 73).

** 8th Group.—Live products and examples of agricultural establishments (Classes 74 82).

** 9th Group.—Live products and example of horticultural establishments (Classes 83 to 88).

**10th Group.—Objects exhibited with the special purpose of improving the physical and moral condition of the people (Classes 89 to 95.)

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****The objects which are included in these groups are given in detail in the system of Classification (Appendix A) annexed to these Regulations.**

****In order to avail itself of any suggestions that may be made by the French exhibitors and the Foreign Commissioners, the Imperial Commission reserves to itself the right to resolve, in the successive editions of this document, all doubtful questions to which this first publication may give rise.**

****ART. 12.—No work of art, or object exhibited in the Exhibition building or in the Park may be drawn, copied or reproduced in any manner whatever, without the authority of the exhibitor who is the author of it. The Imperial Commission reserves to itself the right to authorize the taking of general views of the Exhibition.**

**** ART. 13.—No work of art, or object exhibited may be removed before the close of the Exhibition, without the special authority of the Imperial Commission.**

**** ART 14.—Neither French nor foreign exhibitors will have to pay any rent for the space occupied by them in the Exhibition ; but all costs incurred for fittings and decoration in the Exhibition building and in the Park must be borne by them.**

**** ART. 15.—Frenchmen and foreigners, by the act of becoming exhibitors, thereby bind themselves to adhere to these Regulations.**

ART. 16.—The Imperial Commission will correspond with the Prefets and other authorities of the French empire through the President or the General Commissioner.

ART. 17.—All communications relative to the Exhibition are to be addressed to *M. le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire General de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, a Paris.*

Letters need not be prepaid within the jurisdiction of the French Post Office.

SECTION II.**SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS RELATIVE TO WORKS OF ART.**

****ART. 18.—Works by French and foreign artists, executed since the 1st January, 1855, will be received for exhibition.**

****ART. 19.—The following will not be received :**

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****1.** Copies, including those which reproduce a work in a manner different to that of the original ;

****2.** Oil paintings, miniatures, water-colour paintings, pastels, designs, and cartoons for stained glass and frescoes, without frames ;

****3.** Sculpture in unbaked clay.

ART. 20.—The Imperial Commission will decide, with the assistance of a special jury, respecting the admission of works by French artists.

The composition and nomination of this jury, and the formalities with which Frenchmen will have to comply in requesting permission to send a work of art to the Exhibition, will be explained by regulations to be published hereafter ; these regulations will make known how works of art are to be transmitted and received.

ART. 21.—The Imperial Commission will make known to the persons concerned, before the 1st January 1867, its decisions respecting the admission of the works of art.

**** ART. 22.**—The number and nature of the rewards that may be given in respect of works of art, as well as the constitution of the international jury who will be called upon to act as judges, will be decided hereafter.

SECTION III.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS RESPECTING THE PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

CHAPTER 1.

ADMISSION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCTS.

**** ART. 23.**—All the products of agriculture and industry will be admitted into the Exhibition with the exceptions and limitations mentioned in the following article.

**** Art. 24.**—Detonating, explosive, and other substances of a dangerous nature will not be admitted.

**** Spirits and alcohols, oils and essences, corrosive substances, and generally, substances which may affect injuriously other products exhibited, or incommode the public, will only be received in strong vessels, specially adapted for the purpose, and of small dimensions.**

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** Percussion caps, fireworks, Lucifer matches, and other similar articles can only be received when made in imitation and deprived of all inflammable ingredients.

** ART. 25.—Exhibitors of products of an unwholesome and disagreeable nature will be bound to conform at all times to such measures of safety as may be prescribed to them.

** The Imperial Commission reserves to itself the right to cause the removal of any products, whether French or foreign, which by their nature or their bulk might appear injurious, unsuitable, or incompatible with the objects of the Exhibition.

ART. 26.—Before the 15th August, 1865, the Imperial Commission will notify to the Foreign Commissions the amount of space allotted to each of them for the display of the productions of their respective exhibitors.

Before the 25th August, 1865, the Imperial Commission will publish in a tabulated form, the amounts of space allotted in the French portion of the Exhibition building to each of the first 73 classes enumerated in Article 11.

ART. 27.—After the publication of this document, French exhibitors carrying on the trades comprised in the same class are requested to come to an understanding among themselves relative to a common plan of arrangement of the space which will have been allotted to their class. If they should agree upon the selection of the exhibitors which this allotment can accommodate, and upon the amount of space which shall be assigned to each, they will nominate one or more representatives who will place themselves into communication with the Imperial Commission, submit their plan and list of exhibitors for its approval, and generally act as the representatives of the common interests of these exhibitors.

ART. 28.—In default of such spontaneous action provided for in the preceding article, the municipal authorities of centres of manufactures, the chamber of commerce, the consultative chambers of arts and manufacture, artistic and industrial societies, agricultural societies and meetings are requested to urge the producers in their districts to act in concert.

ART. 29.—The departmental committees (Art. 3) will receive from the Imperial Commission and will communicate to the consultative chambers of agriculture and to the agricultural societies and meetings of the department, the plans adopted for the representation of the agriculture

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of the various districts of France, in order that they may co-operate in carrying out these plans. They will especially request these societies and meetings to prepare collective exhibitions of types of animals and plants, and models of farm buildings and agricultural works.

The local committees of a large agricultural district will, as far as possible, act in concert, so as to display, without useless repetitions, the characteristic features of the agriculture of the district.

ART. 30.—The applications for space having reference to the arrangements described in Article 27, 28, 29, will be made by the representatives of the exhibitors who have been acting in concert, or by those of the societies and bodies who have taken the initiative in the matter. For this purpose, the representatives will cause each exhibitor to fill up and sign in duplicate, an application for space. These applications are to be addressed to the General Commissioner at Paris (Art. 17.)

ART. 31.—Every plan of arrangements prepared either by the exhibitors of the same class acting spontaneously together, or at the instigation of local committees, municipal authorities, chambers of commerce, consultative chambers, agricultural societies or bodies, artistic or industrial societies, will be approved by the Imperial Commission, provided that no objections are raised, and that the general rules and requirements of the exhibition have been observed.

ART. 32.—The displays thus originating from a common agreement will consist of separate and distinct exhibitions, unless it suit all those joining in the plan to make a collective display in which, without naming the exhibitors, all the products of a locality or district will be exhibited together.

ART. 33.—In the event of exhibitions carried out in accordance with Articles 27, 28, and 29, producers having any reclamations to make are to address them direct to the General Commissioner, who will submit them to the Imperial Commission.

ART. 34.—In those cases in which the combinations suggested in Articles 27, 28, and 29 have not been carried out, each of the exhibitors will fill up and sign two forms of application for space (Article 30.) Both these applications are to be forwarded to the General Commissioner at Paris (Art. 17.)

ART. 35.—Applications for space, objections, and all documents relating thereto are to be transmitted to Paris before the 31st October, 1865.

After that date, no application or objection can be entertained except by a special resolution of the Imperial Commission.

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****ART. 36.**—Exhibitors of apparatus requiring the use of water, gas, or steam, are to state, when sending in their application for space, what amount of water, gas, or steam will be necessary. Those who wish to exhibit machines in motion are to state at what speed each of these machines is to be driven and the motive power which it will require.

****ART. 37.**—Committees will be appointed by the Imperial Commission for the nine groups of agriculture and industry (Art. 11), to advise respecting each application for space, and the objections mentioned in Article 33.

The Imperial Commission alone can decide the admission of exhibitors.

ART. 38.—Each French exhibitor will receive before the 31st December, 1865, an *exhibitor's bulletin* (or ticket) showing his rotation number, the dimensions of the space granted to him, and the address which is to be affixed to the packages he may send.

CHAPTER II.

DESPATCH, RECEPTION, AND PLACING OF GOODS IN THE EXHIBITION BUILDING AND IN THE PARK.

****ART. 39.**—The cost of packing and carriage of the goods sent to the Exhibition, and of the goods which have been exhibited there, is to be borne by the exhibitors, both to and fro.

ART. 40.—French packages containing goods intended for the Exhibition are to be marked with the letters E. U. surrounded by a circle (EU); they are to bear in addition the rotation number of the exhibitor, and the direction specified in the exhibitor's bulletin (Art. 38.)

The way-bill which accompanies the package is also to contain the name of the exhibitor, the rotation number, and the direction.

The sender will affix on two sides of the package the labels which the Imperial Commission will take care to transmit to him for this purpose, in duplicate.

ART. 41.—The Imperial Commission will not interfere in any way between the contractors for the carriage of packages and the exhibitors, in respect of the despatch and the reception of goods.

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****** The exhibitors must therefore, either personally or by their agents, see to the transmission and reception of the packages, and verify their contents.

****** If neither the exhibitor nor his agent be present to receive the packages on their arrival at the Exhibition, the carrier is bound to remove them immediately.

**** ART. 42.**—Packages from foreign countries must be marked in such a way as to show distinctly from whence they come. The Imperial Commission will make arrangements with the Foreign Commissioners in order that these packages may be transmitted in accordance with the regulations specified in Article 40 for French packages; on this point, however, the Foreign Commissioners will adopt the course which they may consider most advisable.

**** ART. 43.**—French and foreign goods will be received into the Exhibition from the 15th January 1867, up to the 10th March following, inclusive.

These dates may, by special arrangement, be anticipated for objects difficult to place, or deferred for objects of great value.

**** ART. 44.**—The Exhibition is constituted a bonded warehouse.

****** Foreign goods intended for the Exhibition will be admitted into France, under bond, up to the 5th March 1867, by the following ports and frontier towns :

Dunkirk,—Lille,—Valenciennes,—Feignies,—Jeumont,—Vireux,—Givet,—Longwy,—Thionville,—Forbach,—Wissembourg,—Strasbourg, Saint Louis,—Pontarlier,—Bellegarde,—Saint Michel,—Nice,—Marseilles,—Cete,—Perthus,—Hendaye*,—Bayonne,—Bordeaux,—Nantes,—Saint Nazaire,—Granville,—Havre,—Dieppe,—Rouen,—Boulogne,—Calais.

**** ART. 45.**—The Imperial Commission will issue special instructions relative to the period when the materials for buildings, as objects for exhibition, the separate parts of machines and apparatus, heavy and cumbersome articles, and those which require masonry or special foundations are to be brought into the precincts of the Exhibition.

****** Such works are to be performed by the exhibitors, and at their own cost in accordance with the plans submitted by them for the approval of the Imperial Commission.

* A Customhouse, to be established on the railway, now being made between Barcelona and Perpignan, will be hereafter specified.

Miscellaneous.

**** ART. 46.**—The Imperial Commission will supply gratuitously the water, gas, steam, and motive power for the machines admitted under the Regulation contained in Article 36. This motive power will, except in special cases, be transmitted by a horizontal main shaft, the diameter and the number of revolutions per minute of which will be made known by the Imperial Commission before the 31st December, 1865.

****** The exhibitors will have to furnish driving pulleys on the main shaft, connecting pulleys, and intermediate shafting for the purpose of regulating the proper speed of the apparatus, as well as the belts necessary for each of these motions.

****** Steam engines which require to be supplied with steam from their own boilers cannot be shown in the Exhibition building, and special directions will therefore be issued respecting them.

**** ART. 47.**—All other expenses, such as the employment of workmen in the building, the reception and opening of packages, the removal and charge of packing cases, the construction of counters, stages, glass and other cases, &c., the placing of goods in the Exhibition building and in the park, the decoration of the stalls, and the return of the goods, are to be borne by the exhibitors, French as well as foreign.

ART. 48.—The arrangement and decoration of the stalls in the French section of the Exhibition building and of the Park can only be executed in conformity with the general plan, and under the superintendence of the officers of the Imperial Commission.

****** The Imperial Commission will point out to exhibitors who may apply, contractors for the execution of their work, and for the removal and custody of their cases; but they are at liberty to employ any contractors or workmen they may think fit.

**** ART. 49.**—The various stalls and fittings may be erected in the Exhibition as fast as the buildings are completed; they must be commenced at latest on the 1st December, 1866, and must be ready for the reception of goods before the 15th January, 1867.

**** ART. 50.**—The passages reserved outside the exhibiting space being strictly calculated for the purpose of circulation, packages and empty cases are not allowed to remain therein.

****** Cases must, therefore, be unpacked as fast as they are received. The Imperial Commission will direct its own officers to unpack for the exhibitors, and at their risk and peril, the cases left in the passages intended for circulation.

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****** From the 11th to the 28th March 1867, the goods already unpacked and places in the stalls, are to be arranged and displayed for exhibition. The 29th and 30th March are reserved for the purpose of a general cleaning. A review of the whole Exhibition will take place on the 31st March.

****** The Imperial Commission will take all the measures necessary to have the Exhibition complete in all its parts by the 28th March. It will, therefore, dispose of all those portions of space which, on the 14th Jan., 1867, are not occupied by stalls ready for the reception of goods, and of all those stalls which, on the 10th March, do not contain goods enough to fill them.

**** ART. 51.**—Immediately after they have been unpacked, the cases that have been used for the carriage of goods either in France or from abroad, are to be removed by the exhibitors or their agents. If they should fail to do this without delay, the Imperial Commission will remove the cases and packing, and will not be in any way responsible for their preservation.

**** ART. 52.**—Special instructions will be published hereafter for the organization and arrangement of the products and objects for exhibition which are to be placed in the Park.

CHAPTER III.**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.**

**** ART. 53.**—The name of the producer will be affixed to the goods exhibited. The name of the retailer who usually acts as his agent may be added, with the producer's consent.

****** The Imperial Commission will, when required, make arrangements for the exhibition of goods under the name of the retailer, when they are not sent for exhibition by the producer.

**** ART. 54.**—Exhibitors are requested to insert after their own names or the names of their firms, the names of those persons who have contributed in a special manner to the merit of the products exhibited, either as inventors or designers, or by some process of manufacture, or by some remarkable skill in the workmanship.

**** ART. 55.**—The Cash price of the objects exhibited, and the place where they may be purchased may be stated. This information must be

Miscellaneous.

given upon all objects included in Class 91. In all the classes, the prices, if stated, must be adhered to by the exhibitor as respects the buyer, under penalty of exclusion from competition.

****** Objects sold, may not be removed before the close of the Exhibition without the special permission of the Imperial Commission.

ART. 56.—The Imperial Commission will take every means to preserve from damage the articles exhibited ; but it will not hold itself in any way responsible for any loss by fire, or for any accident, damage or injury, great or small, which may happen to them, from whatever cause it may arise. Exhibitors must take upon themselves the expense of insurance, if they should see fit to avail themselves of that precaution.

****** the goods exhibited will be watched by the necessary staff, but the Commission will not be responsible for any thefts or embezzlements which may be committed.

ART. 57.—A special notice posted in the Exhibition building and in the Park will make known the staff appointed to organize the interior of the building. It will also contain the names of the officers whose duty it will be to give assistance to the exhibitors, and to watch over the security of the Exhibition.

**** ART. 58.**—A ticket will be delivered to each exhibitor, which will give him free admission to the Exhibition. This ticket will not be transferable. If it should be proved that the exhibitor has lent or given his ticket to some other person, it will be forfeited, without prejudice to further proceedings at law.

****** To secure the carrying out of this regulation, the ticket of admission must be signed by the holder, who will have to enter the Exhibition by certain prescribed doors only, and he may be required to establish his identity by signing his name in a book to be kept for that purpose.

**** ART. 59.**—Exhibitors will be allowed to have their goods taken care of by the agents they may select, but they must be approved by the Imperial Commission.

****** Personal tickets of free admission will be given to these agents, under the conditions laid down in the foregoing Article.

****** An exhibitor's agent can only receive one ticket of admission, whatever number of exhibitors he may represent.

Miscellaneous.

**** ART. 60.**—Exhibitors or their agents must not solicit visitors to make purchases ; they will confine themselves to answering inquiries, to handing the address cards, prospectuses, and a list of prices which they may be asked for.

**** ART. 61.**—The Imperial Commission will fix hereafter the prices of admission to be paid by the visitors in order to be admitted into the Exhibition.

**** ART. 62.**—An international Jury for making the awards, will be formed, divided into nine groups, corresponding with the nine groups of the products of agriculture and industry enumerated in the system of classification. (Art. 11, and Appendix A.)

**** The number, the nature, and the various grades of the awards, as well as the constitution and functions of the jury, whose duty it will be to apportion them, will be published hereafter.**

ART. 63.—The objects will be studied and experiments conducted under the direction of the members of the jury, and of a scientific, agricultural, and industrial commission, appointed by the Imperial Commission. A report of the facts of general interest brought under notice by their labours will be published.

ART. 64.—Conferences may be held and demonstrations given in the various parts of the Exhibition. Courses of lectures and readings may, in addition, be delivered in a room built for that purpose. These various means of imparting information can only be used by those who have personally obtained the authority of the Imperial Commission.

CHAPTER IV.

CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION AND REMOVAL OF THE GOODS.

**** ART. 65.**—Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, the exhibitors must begin to pack and remove their goods and fittings.

**** This operation must be completed before the 30th November, 1867.**

**** After that date, the goods, cases, and fittings which may not have been taken away by the exhibitors or their agents, will be removed and deposited in a public warehouse, at the cost and risk of the exhibi-**

Miscellaneous.

tors. The objects which, by the 30th June, 1868, may not have been removed from that warehouse, will be publicly sold, and the net proceeds of the sale will be applied to some work of charity.

Done and discussed by the Imperial Commission, the 7th July, 1865.

(Signed)

ROUHER,

Minister of State, Vice-President.

Considered and annexed to the decree of the 12th July 1865.

(Signed)

ROUHER,

*Minister of State, charged ad interim
with the Ministry of Agriculture,
Commerce and Public Works.*

(Signed)

DECHANCOURTOIS,

Secretary of the Imperial Commission.

A true copy :

(Signed)

F. LEPLAY,

Councillor of State, General Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

APPENDIX A.

SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION.

1ST GROUP.—WORKS OF ART.

CLASS 1.—PAINTINGS IN OIL.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Paintings on canvas, panels, and on other grounds.

CLASS 2.—OTHER PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Miniatures, water colour paintings; pastels and drawings of all kinds; paintings on enamel, earthenware and china; cartoons for stained glass and frescoes.

CLASS 3.—SCULPTURE AND DIE-SINKING.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Sculpture in high-relief. Bas-relief. Repousse work and chasing. Medals, cameos, engraved stones. Niello work.

CLASS 4.—ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS AND MODELS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Studies and details. Elevations and plans of buildings. Restorations based upon existing ruins or documents.

CLASS 5.—ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Mezzo-tints. Coloured engravings.

Lithographs executed with pencil and with brush. Cromolithographs.

2d GROUP.—APPARATUS AND APPLICATIONS OF THE LIBERAL ARTS.**CLASS 6.—PRINTING AND BOOKS.**

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Specimens of typography; autographic proofs; lithographic proofs in mezzo-tint or coloured; proofs of engravings.

New books, and new editions of books already known; collections of works forming special libraries; periodical publications. Drawings, atlases, and albums of a technical or instructive kind.

Miscellaneous.

CLASS 7.—PAPER; STATIONERY; BINDING; PAINTING AND DRAWING MATERIALS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Paper; card and pasteboard; ink; chalks, pencils, pastels; writing materials; articles for the writing table; inkstands, letter weights, &c. Copying-presses.

Articles made of paper; lamp shades, lanterns, flower-pot covers, &c.

Registers, copy-books, albums and note-books. Bindings, loose covers for books, cases.

Various products used in water-colour painting and tinting; colours in cakes, pastels, bladders, tubes, and shells. Instruments and apparatus for the use of painters, designers, engravers, and modellers.

CLASS 8.—APPLICATIONS OF DRAWINGS AND MODELLING TO THE COMMON ARTS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Designs for industrial purposes. designs made, re-produced, or reduced by some mechanical process. Decorative painting, lithographs or engravings for industrial purposes. Models and small articulated wooden figures, mouldings of figures, ornaments, &c.

Carvings. Cameos, seals, and various engraved articles. Objects modelled for industrial purposes, produced by mechanical means; reductions, photo-sculpture, &c. Mouldings.

CLASS 9.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOFS AND APPARATUS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Photographs on paper, glass, wood, stuffs, and enamel. Heliographic engravings. Proofs of photographs on stone. Photographic stereotypes. Stereoscopic proofs and stereoscopes. Enlarged photographs.

Instruments, apparatus and chemicals used in photography. Materials used in photographic studios.

CLASS 10.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Non-metallic wind instruments; with common mouthpiece, with reeds with or without air reservoirs. Metallic wind instruments, simple, with lengthening pieces, with slides, with pistons, with keys, with reeds. Wind instruments with keyboards, organs, accordions, &c. Stringed instruments played with the fingers or the bow, without keyboards. Stringed instruments with keyboards, pianos, &c. Instruments played by percussion or friction. Automaton instruments, barrel organs, bird organs, &c. Separate parts of musical instruments, and articles used in orchestras.

Miscellaneous.

CLASS. 11.—MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Instruments and apparatus for dressing wounds and for simple surgery. Instruments for medical research. Surgical instruments and apparatus.

Collections and cases of instruments and drugs specially intended for army and navy surgeons, for veterinary surgeons, for dentists, for oculists, &c. Apparatus for the treatment of suspended animation, drowning persons, &c. Electro-therapeutic apparatus. Local and general anæsthetic apparatus. Apparatus for prosthesis (plastic and mechanical). Othopædic apparatus, trusses, &c. Various apparatus for sick, infirm, and insane persons. Accessory objects for medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical purposes in hospitals and infirmaries.

Apparatus for the study of anatomy. Apparatus for the study of forensic medicine.

Special apparatus for veterinary purposes.

Baths, hydrotherapeutic apparatus, &c.

Apparatus and instruments for the physical training of children; gymnastics for medical and hygienic purposes.

Apparatus for the succour of the wounded on the field of battle. Civil and military ambulances, for the use of the army and navy.

CLASS 12.—MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR TEACHING SCIENCE.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Instruments for practical geometry; compasses, verniers, micrometers, planometers, calculating machines, &c. Apparatus and instruments for surveying, topography, geodesy, and astronomy. Apparatus used in different observatories.

Mathematical apparatus and instruments. Measures and weights of the various countries. Coins and medals.

Scales for Scientific purposes. Physical and meteorological apparatus and instruments. Common optical instruments.

Apparatus used in teaching physics, elementary and descriptive geometry, stereotomy, and mechanics.

Models and instruments for technological instruction in general.

Miscellaneous.

Collections for illustrating the teaching of the natural sciences. Figures and models for teaching the medical sciences; anatomical preparations, &c.

CLASS 13.—MAPS AND GEOGRAPHICAL AND COSMOGRAPHICAL APPARATUS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Topographical, geographical, geological, hydrographical, and astronomical maps and atlases. Charts. Physical maps of all kinds. Plans in relief.

Terrestrial and celestial globes and spheres. Apparatus for the study of cosmography.

Statistical works and tables. Tables and ephemerides for the use of astronomers and mariners.

3rd GROUP.—FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OF DWELLINGS.*

CLASS 14.—FANCY FURNITURE.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Sideboards, bookcases, tables, toilet-tables, bedsteads, sofas, couches, billiard-tables, &c.

CLASS 15.—UPHOLSTERY AND DECORATIVE WORK.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Bed furniture. Stuffed chairs, canopies, curtains, tapestry and other hangings.

Objects of decorative furniture in precious stones and materials. Moulded objects, and ornaments in plaster, statuary pasteboard, &c.; Frames. Decorative painting.

Furniture, ornaments and decorations for the service of the church.

CLASS 16.—CRYSTAL, FANCY GLASS AND STAINED GLASS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Drinking glasses of crystal, cut glass, plated, mounted, &c.

Window glass, plate glass, and mirrors. Engraved, enamelled, cracked, frosted, &c.

Glass and pebbles for optical purposes, ornaments, &c.

Stained glass windows.

*Ordinary objects for the use of dwellings, the merit of which lies in their useful qualities combined with cheapness, are methodically exhibited in Class 91 (10th Group.)

Miscellaneous.

CLASS 17.—PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE AND OTHER FANCY POTTERY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Biscuit. Hard and soft porcelain.

Fine earthenware with coloured glazing, &c. Biscuit of earthenware, Terra cotta. Enamelled lava. Ceramic stone ware.

CLASS 18.—CARPETS, TAPESTRY AND OTHER STUFFS FOR FURNITURE.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Carpets, moquettes, tapestry, velvet pile, &c. Carpets of felt, cloth, cloth-shearings, silk or loss silk. Straw matting and mats. India-rubber matting.

Furniture stuffs of cotton, wool or silk, plain or figured. Horsehair tissues.

Leather cloth, moleskins, &c. Leather hangings, and for covering furniture. Oil cloth.

CLASS 19.—PAPER HANGINGS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Paper hangings, block printed and machine printed. Flock paper and paper marbled, veined, &c. Paper for making mill-board, for binding, &c.

Paper with artistic designs.

Blinds, painted or printed.

CLASS 20.—CUTLERY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Knives, penknives, scissors, razors, &c. Cutlery of every description.

CLASS 21.—GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Church plate, ornamental plate, and plate for the dining table, gold and silver toilet articles, and writing materials, &c.

CLASS 22.—BRONZES AND OTHER ART CASTINGS, AND REPOUSSE WORK.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Statues and bas reliefs in bronze, cast iron, zinc, &c. Bronzes for ornamental and decorative purposes.

Miscellaneous.

Imitation bronzes, in cast-iron, zinc, &c. Castings coated with metal by the galvanic process.

Repousse work in copper, lead, zinc, &c.

CLASS 23.—CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Separate parts of clocks. Clocks, time-pieces, watches, chronometers, regulators, second-indicators, stop-watches. &c. Apparatus for measuring time: hour-glasses, water-clocks. Electric-clocks.

CLASS 24.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES FOR HEATING AND LIGHTING.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Fenders, fire-places, grates, stoves, and hot-air stoves. Accessory objects for heating. Kitchen stoves. Apparatus for heating by gas.

Apparatus for heating by the circulation of hot water or hot air. Ventilating apparatus. Drying apparatus; drying stoves.

Enamellers' lamps, blow-pipes, portable forges.

Lamps for illuminating purposes, fed with animal, vegetable, or mineral oils. Accessory objects for lighting. Matches.

Apparatus and accessory objects for lighting by gas.

Lamps for the electric light. Apparatus for the use of the magnesium light, &c.

CLASS 25.—PERFUMERY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Cosmetics and pomatums. Perfumed oils; essences, extracts and scents, aromatic vinegar; almond paste, perfumed powders, pastilles, and scent bags; perfumes for burning. Toilet soap.

CLASS 26.—LEATHER WORK, FANCY ARTICLES AND BASKET WORK.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Small articles of fancy furniture, liqueur cases, glove-boxes, caskets, &c. Lacquered articles.

Boxes, jewel-boxes; dressing cases, purses, pocket-books, note-books, cigar cases.

Turned, engine-turned, carved, engraved articles in wood, ivory, tortoiseshell, &c. Snuff-boxes, pipes.

Combs and brushes generally.

Fancy basket-work, wicker-work for bottles, and articles in fine straw.

Miscellaneous.

4TH GROUP.—CLOTHING (INCLUDING FABRICS)* AND OTHER OBJECTS WORN ON THE PERSON.

CLASS 27.—COTTON THREAD AND FABRICS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Cotton dressed and spun.

Pure cotton fabrics, plain or figured. Mixed cotton fabrics.

Cotton velvet.

Cotton ribands and tapes.

CLASS 28.—THREAD AND FABRICS OF FLAX, HEMP, &c.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibres spun.

Linen and drills. Cambric. Linen fabrics mixed with cotton or silk.

Fabrics made from vegetable fibres as substitutes for flax and hemp.

CLASS 29.—COMBED WOOL AND WORSTED FABRICS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Combed wool ; worsted yarn.

Muslin de laine, Scotch cashmere, merinos, serge, &c.

Worsted ribands and laces, mixed with cotton or thread, silk or floss-silk. Hair tissues pure or mixed.

CLASS 30.—CARDED WOOL AND WOOLLEN FABRICS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Carded wool ; woollen yarn.

Cloth and other milled woollen fabrics.

Blankets. Felt of wool or hair for carpets, hats, shoes.

Woollen fabrics unmilled, or slightly milled : flannel, tartans, swans-down.

CLASS 31.—SILK AND SILK MANUFACTURES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Raw and thrown silk. Floss silk, silk yarns.

Silk fabrics, pure, plain, figured brocaded. Silk fabrics mixed with gold, silver, cotton, wool, thread. Manufactures of floss-silk, pure or mixed.

Velvet and plush.

Silk ribands, pure or mixed.

* Articles of clothing as ordinarily worn, the merit of which lies in their useful qualities, combined with cheapness, as methodically exhibited in Class 91 (Group X.)

Miscellaneous.

CLASS 32.—SHAWLS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Woollen shawls, pure or mixed. Cashmere shawls.
Silk shawls, &c.

CLASS 33.—LACE, NET, EMBROIDERY, AND SMALL WARE MANUFACTURES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Thread or cotton lace made with the distaff, the needle or the loom.
Lace made of silk, worsted, or mohair. Gold and silver lace.

Silk or cotton net, plain or figured.

Embroidery, crotchet work, &c. Gold, silver, and silk embroidery.
Tapestry work and other work done by the hand.

Lace work of silk, floss-silk, worsted, mohair, horse hair, thread and cotton; laces. Lace work, real or imitation. Lace work for military uniforms.

CLASS 34.—HOSIERY AND UNDER-CLOTHING AND ARTICLES APPERTAINING THERTO.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Hosiery of cotton, thread, wool, cashmere, silk or floss-silk, pure or mixed.

Under clothing for men, women, and children. Baby linen.

Flannel and other woollen garments.

Stays. Scarves. Gloves. Gaiters.

Fans, screens. Umbrellas, parasols, walking-sticks, &c.

CLASS 35.—CLOTHING FOR BOTH SEXES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Men's clothes : women's clothes.

Men's hats and caps ; women's bonnets and head-dresses.

Wigs and works in hair.

Boots and shoes.

Children's clothes.

Clothing peculiar to various professions and trades.

CLASS 36.—JEWELLERY AND PRECIOUS STONES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Jewellery in precious metals (gold, platinum, silver, aluminium), chased, filigreed, set with precious stones, &c. Plated and imitation jewellery. Ornaments in jet, amber, coral, mother-of-pearl, steel, &c.

Diamonds, precious stones, pearls, and imitation pearls.

Miscellaneous.

CLASS 37.—PORTABLE WEAPONS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Defensive Armour : Shields, cuirasses, helmets.

Offensive weapons ; Maces, life-preservers.

Side-arms : Foils, swords, sabres, bayonets, lances, axes. Hunting knives (courteaux de chasse.)

Missile weapons : Bows, cross-bows, slings.

Fire arms : Guns, rifles, pistols, revolvers.

Accessory objects appertaining to every kind of small arms : Powder flasks, bullet moulds. Round, oblong, hollow, and explosive projectiles. Copper-caps, priming, cartridges.

CLASS 38.—TRAVELLING APPARATUS AND CAMP EQUIPAGE.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Trunks, valises, saddle bags, &c. Dressing cases and fittings. Travelling bags ; Travelling rugs ; cushions ; caps, travelling costumes and boots ; sticks shod with iron, and with hooks ; parasols, &c.

Portable apparatus especially intended for scientific voyages and expeditions : photographic apparatus, instruments for astronomical and meteorological observations ; equipment and implements for geologists, mineralogists, naturalists, pioneer colonists, &c.

Tents and camp equipage. Furniture of military tents ; beds, hammocks, folding chairs. Canteens : hand mills, military cooking stoves, &c.

CLASS 39.—TOYS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Dolls and play things. Dolls and images in wax. Games for the amusement of children and adults.

Instructive games.

5TH GROUP.—PRODUCTS (RAW AND MANUFACTURED) OF MINING INDUSTRY, FORRESTRY, &c.**CLASS 40.—MINING AND METALLURGY.**

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Collections and specimens of rocks, minerals, and ores. Ornamental stones ; marble, serpentine, onyx. Hard rocks. Refractory substances, Earths and clays.

Various mineral products. Sulphur. Rock-salt. Salt from salt springs. Bitumen and petroleum.

Miscellaneous.

Specimens of fuel in its natural state and carbonized. Compressed coal.

Metals in a crude state: pig iron, iron, steel, cast steel, copper, lead, silver, zinc, &c. Alloys.

Products of washing and refining precious metals, of gold beating, &c.

Electro-metallurgy; objects gilt, silvered, or coated with copper or steel by galvanic process.

Products of the working of metals: rough castings; bells; wrought iron; iron for special purposes; sheet-iron and tin plates; iron plates for casing ships and constructions; copper, lead, and zinc sheets.

Manufactured metals; blacksmiths' work; wheels and tires; unwelded pipes; chains, &c.

Wire drawing: needles, pins; wire work and wire gauze. Perforated sheet-iron.

Hardware, ironmongery, edge-tools, copper and tinware, &c. Other metal manufactures.

CLASS 41.—PRODUCTS OF THE CULTIVATION OF FORESTS, AND OF THE TRADES APPERTAINING THERETO.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Specimens of different kinds of trees. Wood for cabinet-work, for building purposes. Fire-wood. Timber for shipbuilding; staves; cleft timber shingles. Cork; bark for textile purposes. Tanning, colouring odoriferous, resinous substances.

Products obtained from forests; charcoal and dried wood; raw potash; turnery; basket-work; straw work; wooden shoes, &c.

CLASS 42.—PRODUCTS OF SHOOTING, FISHING, AND OF THE GATHERING OF FRUITS OBTAINED WITHOUT CULTIVATION.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Collections and drawings of terrestrial and amphibious animals, of birds, eggs, fish, of cetacea, of mollusca, and of crustacea.

Products of shooting; furs and skins, hair, bristles, feathers, down; horn, teeth, ivory, bone; tortoiseshell, musk, castorium, and analogous products.

Products of fishing: train oil; spermaceti, &c.; whalebone; ambergris; shells of mollusca, pearls, mother of pearl, sepia, purple; coral, sponge.

Vegetable products of the earth obtained without culture; mushrooms,

Miscellaneous.

truffles, wild fruit, lichens used as dyes, food and fodder; fermented sap; Peruvian bark: useful barks and filaments; wax, resinous gums; India-rubber, gutta-percha, &c.

CLASS 43.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (NOT USED AS FOOD) EASILY PRESERVED.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Textile materials; raw cotton, flax and hemp, scutched and unscutched, textilo vegetable fibres of all kinds; wool in its grease; cocoons of the silk worm.

Various agricultural products used in manufactures, in pharmacy, and for household purposes; oleaginous plants; oils, wax, resin.

Tobacco. German tinder. Tanning substances. Dyeing substances. Preserved fodder.

CLASS 44.—CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Acids, alkalis. Salts of all kinds, Sea salt, and products extracted from mother water.

Various products of chemistry; wax and fatty substances; soaps and candles; raw materials used in perfumery; resins, tar, and the products derived therefrom; essences and varnishes; various coating substances, blacking. India-rubber and gutta-percha and their products; dyes and colours.

Mineral and sparkling waters, natural or artificial. Raw materials used in pharmacy. Simple and compound drugs.

CLASS 45.—SPECIMENS OF THE CHEMICAL PROCESSES FOR BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, AND DRESSING.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Specimens of died thread and fabrics. Specimens of fabrics prepared for dyeing. Printed or dyed linen. Printed cotton fabrics, pure or mixed.

Printed woollen and worsted fabrics, pure or mixed. Printed silk fabrics, pure or mixed.

Printed felt or cloth carpets. Oil cloth.

N. B.—In this class will be exhibited only such specimens as are essential for the proper appreciation of the value of the processes.

Miscellaneous.

CLASS 46.—LEATHER AND SKINS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Raw materials used in the dressing of skins and leather.

Raw hides, salted hides. Leather, tanned, curried, dressed or dyed. Varnished leather. Morocco and sheepskin. Skins grained, shamoyed, tawed, dressed, or dyed. Prepared skins for glove making. Skins and furs dressed and dyed. Parchment.

Gutwork ; strings for musical instruments, gold beaters' skin, sinews, &c.

6TH GROUP.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COMMON ARTS.**CLASS 47.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES OF THE ART OF MINING AND METALLURGY.**

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Boring apparatus for artesian wells and wells of large diameters. Boring machines and apparatus for breaking down coal, and cutting rocks. Apparatus for blasting by electricity.

Models, plans, and views of the mode of working in mines and quarries. Works for obtaining mineral waters. Mining ladders moved by machinery. Extracting apparatus. Machines for draining ; pumps. Ventilating apparatus ; ventilators. Safety lamps, lamps for electric light. Apparatus for saving life, parachutes, signals.

Apparatus for the mechanical dressing of ores and mineral fuel. Apparatus for compressing fuel into cakes.

Apparatus for the carbonisation of fuel. Smelting furnaces ; smoke consuming apparatus. Apparatus used in metal works. Special apparatus used in forges and foundries.

Electro-metallurgical apparatus.

Apparatus used in metal manufactures of all kinds.

CLASS 48.—AGRICULTURAL APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE CULTIVATION OF FIELDS AND FORESTS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Plans of culture, distribution of crops and management. Apparatus for agricultural works ; drainage, irrigation. Plans and models of farm buildings.

Tools, implements, machines and apparatus used in husbandry, sowing and planting, harvesting, preparation and preservation of crops. Carts and other rural means of transport. Locomotives and horse-gins.

Miscellaneous.

Manures, organic or mineral.

Apparatus for the physical and chemical study of soils.

Plans of different systems of re-planting, managing, and cultivating forests.

Apparatus used in the cultivation of forests, and in the trades appertaining thereto.

CLASS 49.—APPARATUS USED IN SHOOTING, FISHING TACKLE, AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN GATHERING FRUITS OBTAINED WITHOUT CULTURE.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Guns, traps, and shooting apparatus and equipment.

Fishing lines and hooks, Harpoons. Nets. Fishing tackle and bait.

Apparatus and implements used in gathering products obtained without cultivation.

CLASS 50.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN AGRICULTURAL WORKS. AND IN WORKS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Apparatus used in agricultural works ; manufacture of artificial manures, of drain-pipes ; dairies ; apparatus used in making flour, fecula, starches, oils ; apparatus used in breweries ; distilleries ; sugar manufactories, and refineries ; workshops for the dressing of textile materials ; silk worm nurseries, &c.

Apparatus used in the preparation of alimentary products, bread making machinery and mechanical ovens for bakers, instruments used in making pastry and confectionery. Apparatus for the manufacture of vermicelli, maccaroni, &c. Machines for making ship-biscuits. Chocolate machines. Apparatus for roasting coffee. Apparatus for making ices and cool drinks ; ice making.

CLASS 51.—APPARATUS USED IN CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY, AND IN TAN YARDS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI. ; Park.)

Laboratory utensils and apparatus. Apparatus and instruments used in assays for industrial and commercial purposes.

Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of chemicals, soaps, candles.

Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of essences, varnishes, and articles in india-rubber and gutta-percha.

Processes and apparatus used in gas-works.

Miscellaneous.

Processes and apparatus used in bleaching.

Processes used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products.

Processes used in tan-yards and leather dressing.

Processes and apparatus used in glass works and in ceramic manufactures.

CLASS 52.—PRIME-MOVERS, BOILERS, AND ENGINES SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EXHIBITION.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI. ; Park.)

Boilers and steam generators with their safety valves. Steam pipes and apparatus connected with them.

Shafts. Pulleys and belts. Appliances for starting and stopping engines, and for throwing in and out of gear.

Engines used for supplying the water and steam necessary in the different sections of the Exhibition building and Park.

Cranes and apparatus of all kinds intended to be used for moving the packages.

Rails and turn-tables intended to be used for moving the packages, fodder and manure, and for other purposes that may be required in the Exhibition building and Park.

CLASS 53.—MACHINES AND APPARATUS IN GENERAL.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Separate parts of machinery ; bearings, rollers, slide-bars, eccentric wheels, toothed wheels, connecting rods, cranks, parallel-joints. belts, funicular apparatus, &c. Gearing, spring, and catch work, &c. Regulators and governors. Greasing apparatus.

Machines for measuring and registering. Dynamometers, steam-gauges, weighing machines. Gauges for liquids and gas.

Machines used for moving heavy weights.

Hydraulic machines for raising water, &c. : norias (chain-pumps) scoop-wheels, hydraulic rams, &c. Hydraulic engines, water-wheels, turbines, &c.

Steam engines. Boilers, steam generators and apparatus appertaining thereto. Apparatus for condensing steam. Machines set in motion by the evaporation of ether, chloroform, ammonia ; or a combination of gasses.

Machines set in motion by gas, hot air, compressed air, electro-magnetic machines. Wind-mills and panemones. Air-balloons.

Miscellaneous.

CLASS 54.—MACHINE TOOLS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Engines and tools for preparing wood for the workshop. Laths, boring machines, and planing machines. Slotting machines, drilling machines, shaping machines, &c. Screw cutting engines, and riveting machines. Various kinds of tools used in machine workshops.

Tools, engines and apparatus for pressing, crushing, working up, sawing, polishing, &c.

Special tools and engines used in various trades.

CLASS 55.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN SPINNING AND ROPE MAKING.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Hand spinning apparatus. Separate parts of spinning apparatus. Machines and apparatus used in the dressing and spinning of textile materials. Apparatus and processes for the subsidiary operations appertaining thereto; for drawing, winding, twisting, throwing. Dressing machines. Apparatus for separating the qualities and numbering the thread.

Materials used in rope manufactures. Round, flat, tapering cables, cord and twine; wire rope, cables with wire core, rope-matches, quick-matches, &c.

CLASS 56.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN WEAVING.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Apparatus used in the preparation of materials for weaving; warping mills, spooling (winding) machines. Card making for the jackquard looms.

Hand looms and mechanical looms for the manufacture of plain fabrics. Looms for the manufacture of figured and brocaded stuffs; damask looms, electric looms. Looms for the manufacture of carpets and tapestry.

Mesh weaving looms for the manufacture of hosiery and net. Apparatus for making lace. Apparatus used in the manufacture of lace-work.

High warp looms, and different modes of preparing the bobbins for weaving.

Accessory apparatus: machines for fulling, callendering, figuring, watering, measuring, folding, &c.

Miscellaneous.

CLASS 57.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES FOR SEWING, AND FOR MAKING UP CLOTHING.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Ordinary implements used by tailors and seamstresses. Sewing, quilting, hemming, and embroidering machines.

Knives for cutting out cloth and leather for making garments and shoes. Machines for making boots and shoes, for nailing and screwing soles.

CLASS 58.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE AND OBJECTS FOR DWELLINGS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Machines for cutting veneers. Turning webs, saw frames, &c. Machines for cutting the mouldings and beadings of frames, the squares of inlaid floors, furniture, &c. Laths and other apparatus used in carpentering and cabinet making.

Machines for stamping and burnishing. Machines and apparatus for working stucco, papier-machie, ivory, bone and horn.

Machines for pointing, carving and reducing statues; for engraving, engine turning, &c.

Machines for sawing and polishing hard substances, marble, &c.

CLASS 59.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN PAPER MAKING, DYEING AND PRINTING.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Apparatus for printing paper hangings and tissues. Machines for engraving cylinders for printing.

Apparatus for bleaching and dyeing, and for the preparation of paper and tissues.

Apparatus for making paper by hand and by machinery. Apparatus for embossing, ruling, glazing, and watering paper. Machines for cutting out, paring, stamping paper, &c.

Materials, apparatus, and products of type-founding; stereotypes, &c. Machines and apparatus used in typography, stereotyping, copper-plate printing, lithography, authography, chalcography, paniconography, chromolithography, &c. Printing of postage stamps. Machines for setting up and sorting types.

Miscellaneous.

CLASS 60.—MACHINES, INSTRUMENTS, AND PROCESSES USED IN VARIOUS WORKS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Coining presses.

Machines for making buttons, pins, pens, envelopes, packing machines, brush-making machines, machines for making cards, capsules, for affixing lead seals to merchandize, for corking bottles, &c.

Tools for, and processes of making clock-work, toys, marqueterie, baskets, &c.

CLASS 61.—CARRIAGES AND WHEELWRIGHTS' WORK.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Separate parts of wheels and carriages: wheels, tires, axles, axle-boxes, iron work, &c., springs and various methods of hanging carriages. Different systems of harnessing. Breaks.

Wheelwrights' work; waggons, tumbrils, drays, and other vehicles for special purposes.

Carriages: public, state, and private carriages; sedan chairs, litters, sledges, &c., velocipedes.

CLASS 62.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Various articles used for carriage horses and saddle horses; pack saddles, saddles, bridles and harness for saddle horses, beasts of burden, and draught horses; spurs, whips.

CLASS 63.—RAILWAY APPARATUS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Separate parts; springs, buffers, breaks, &c.

Permanent way; rails, chairs, crossings, switches, fish plates, turntables; buffers; feeding cranes and tanks; optical and acoustic signals.

Rolling stock; waggons for carrying earth, goods, cattle; passenger carriages; locomotives, tenders.

Special machines and tools for the maintenance, repair, and construction of railways.

Miscellaneous.

Apparatus for inclined planes and self-acting planes ; apparatus and engines for atmospheric railways ; models of engines, of systems of traction, of apparatus appertaining to railways.

Models, plans, and drawings of platforms, stations, engine houses, and other buildings necessary for the working of railways.

CLASS 64.—TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND PROCESSES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Telegraphs based on the transmission of light, sound, &c.

Apparatus for the electric telegraph ; posts, wires, stretchers, &c. ; batteries, apparatus for sending and receiving messages. Bells and electric signals. Objects appertaining to telegraphy ; lightning conductors, commutators, prepared paper for printing messages and for sending autographic messages. Special apparatus for submarine telegraphy.

CLASS 65.—CIVIL ENGINEERING, PUBLIC WORKS, AND ARCHITECTURE.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Building materials : stone, wood, metals ; ornamental stone ; lime, mortar, cements, artificial stone and concrete ; roofing tiles, bricks, paving tiles ; slates, pasteboard, and felt for roofing. Materials used in the preservation of wood, and specimens of preserved wood. Apparatus and instruments for testing building materials.

Apparatus for earthworks ; excavators. Apparatus used in timber yards. Tools and processes used by stone dressers and cutters, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, joiners, glaziers, plumbers, house painters, &c.

Locksmiths' works : locks, padlocks ; railings, balconies, bannisters, &c.

Apparatus and engines used in making foundations : pile-drivers, and pile work, screw piles ; pumps, pneumatic apparatus ; dredging machines, &c. Apparatus used in hydraulic works connected with harbors, canals, rivers.

Apparatus used in the supply of water and gas. Apparatus used in the maintenance of roads, plantations and public walks.

Models, plans and drawings of public works : bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, drains, canal bridges. Lighthouses ; public buildings for special purposes ; buildings for civil purposes ; mansions and houses for letting ; lodging houses for the working classes, classes, &c.

Miscellaneous.

CLASS 66.—NAVIGATION AND LIFE BOATS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI. ; Park.)

Drawings and models of slips, graving docks, floating docks, &c.

Drawings and models of ships of all kinds, seagoing and for rivers. Models of the systems of ship-building adopted in the navy. Apparatus used in navigation.

Boats and barges.

Rigging. Flags and signals.

Buoys, beacons, &c.

Apparatus for swimming, diving, exhibited in action ; life belts, life buoys, floats, swimming belts, &c. Diving bells ; cork-corsets, nautilus life belts, &c. Submarine boats. Apparatus for saving life at sea, rocket apparatus, life boats, &c.

7th GROUP.—FOOD (FRESH OR PRESERVED) IN VARIOUS STATES OF PREPARATION.

CLASS 67.—CEREALS AND OTHER EATABLE FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS ; AND THE PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM THEM.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Wheat, rye, barley, rice, maize, millet and other cereals in grain and in flour.

Grain without husk and groats.

Fecula from potatoes, rice, lentils, &c. Gluten. Tapioca, sago, arrowroot, cassava, and other fecula. Compound farinaceous products, &c.

Italian pastes, semolina, vermicelli, macaroni.

Alimentary preparations as substitutes for bread, home-made paste, &c.

CLASS 68.—BREAD AND PASTRY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Various kinds of bread, with or without yeast. Fancy bread and bread in shapes. Compressed bread for travelling, military campaigns, &c. Navy biscuits.

Pastry of various kinds peculiar to each country. Gingerbread and dry cakes capable of being preserved.

CLASS 69.—FATTY SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD ; MILK AND EGGS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Fatty substances and oils good for food.

Fresh and preserved milk. Fresh and salt butter. Cheese.

Eggs of all kinds.

Miscellaneous.

CLASS 70.—MEAT AND FISH.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Fresh and salt meat of all kinds. Meats preserved by various processes. Meat and soup cakes. Hams and prepared meats.

Poultry and game.

Fresh fish. Salt fish, fish in barrels : cod, herrings, &c. Fish preserved in oil : sardines, tunny, &c.

Crustacea and shell-fish : lobsters, shrimps, oysters ; potted oysters, anchovies, &c.

CLASS 71.—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Tubers : potatoes, &c. Dry farinaceous vegetables : beans, lentiles, &c. Green vegetables for cooking : cabbages, &c. Vegetable roots : carrots, turnips, &c. Vegetables used for flavouring ; Onions, garlic, &c. Salads. Cucumbers. Gourds : pumpkins, melons, &c. Vegetables preserved in salt, vinegar, or by acetic fermentation : sour-kraut, &c. Vegetables preserved by various methods.

Fresh fruit. Dried and prepared fruits : prunes, figs, raisins, &c. Fruits preserved without sugar.

CLASS 72.—CONDIMENTS AND STIMULANTS ; SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Spices : pepper, cinnamon, allspice, &c. Table salt. Vinegar. Compound condiments and stimulants : mustard, kari, English sauces, &c.

Tea, coffee, and other aromatic beverages. Chicory and sweet acorn coffee.

Chocolate.

Sugar for household purposes : grape sugar, sugar of milk, &c.

Confectionery : sugar plums, bonbons, nougets, angelica, aniseed, &c. Jellies and preserves. Dried and preserved fruits, cedrats, citrons, oranges, pine-apples. Fruits preserved in brandy. Syrups and liqueurs.

CLASS 73.—FERMENTED DRINKS.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Vin ordinaire, white and red. Sweet wines and still wines. Sparkling wines. Cider, perry, and other beverages made from fruits.

Miscellaneous.

Beer and other beverages made from cereals. Fermented drinks made from vegetable sap, from milk, and sweet substances of all kinds.

Brandies and alcohols. Spirits : gin, rum, tafia, kirsch, &c.

8TH GROUP.—LIVE STOCK AND SPECIMENS OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.

CLASS 74.—FARM BUILDINGS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS. (Park.)

Examples of farm buildings of various countries. Utensils used in the stable, cattle shed, kennel, &c. Apparatus for preparing the food of domestic animals.

Agricultural machinery in motion : steam ploughs, reaping and mowing machines, haymaking machines, threshing machines, &c.

Distilleries, sugar mills, sugar refineries, breweries, works for the preparation of flour, fecula, starch ; silkworm nurseries, &c.

Presses for wine, cider, oil, &c.

CLASS 75.—HORSES, ASSES, MULES. (Park.)

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.

Specimens of stabling.

CLASS 76.—BULLS, BUFFALOES, &c. (Park.)

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country. Specimens of cattle sheds.

CLASS 77.—SHEEP, GOATS. (Park.)

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.

Examples of sheep folds, sheep walks, &c.

CLASS 78.—PIGS, RABBITS. (Park.)

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.

Examples of pig styes, and of premises suitable to the rearing of animals of this class.

CLASS 79.—POULTRY. (Park.)

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.

Examples of poultry houses, pigeon houses, pheasantries, &c. Apparatus for artificial hatching.

Miscellaneous.

CLASS 80.—SPORTING DOGS AND WATCH DOGS. (Park.)

Shepherds' dogs, watch dogs.

Sporting dogs.

Examples of kennels, and apparatus used in training.

CLASS 81.—USEFUL INSECTS. (Park.)

Bees, silkworms and other kinds of bombyx. Cochineal; insects producing shell lac, &c.

Apparatus used in the culture of bees and silkworms.

CLASS 82.—FISH, CRUSTACEA AND MOLLUSCA. (Park.)

Aquatic animals of a useful kind, exhibited alive.

Aquariums. Apparatus used in pisciculture, in the culture of shell-fish and in the rearing of leeches.

9th GROUP.—LIVE PRODUCE AND SPECIMENS OF HORTICULTURAL WORKS.

CLASS 83.—HOT-HOUSES AND HORTICULTURAL APPARATUS. (Park.)

Gardeners', nurserymen's and horticulturists' tools. Apparatus for watering, for keeping turf in order, &c.

Large conservatories and apparatus appertaining thereto. Window conservatories. Aquariums for aquatic plants.

Fountains and other means employed for ornamenting gardens.

CLASS 84.—FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS. (Park.)

Specimens of plants, and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the gardens and dwellings of each country.

CLASS 85.—VEGETABLES. (Park.)

Specimens of vegetables and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the kitchen gardens of each country.

CLASS 86.—FRUIT TREES. (Park.)

Specimens of trees and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the orchards of each country.

CLASS 87.—SEEDS AND SAPLINGS OF FOREST TREES. (Park.)

Specimens of trees and examples of culture, illustrating the processes followed in each country for replanting forests.

CLASS 88.—HOT HOUSE PLANTS. (Park.)

Illustrations of the mode of culture adopted in various countries, with a view either to pleasure or utility.

Miscellaneous.

10TH GROUP.—ARTICLES EXHIBITED WITH THE SPECIAL OBJECT OF IMPROVING THE PHYSICAL AND MORAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

CLASS 89.—APPARATUS AND METHODS USED IN THE INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.; Park.)

Plans and models of schools buildings. School fittings and furniture. Apparatus, instruments, models, wall-maps with the object of facilitating the instruction of children. Elementary collections for imparting ordinary scientific information. Drawing examples. Framed examples and apparatus for teaching singing and music.

Apparatus and pictures for teaching the blind, the deaf and dumb.

School books, atlases, maps and school pictures.

Periodical publications and journals of education.

Works by students of both sexes.

CLASS 90.—LIBRARIES AND APPARATUS USED IN THE INSTRUCTION OF ADULTS, AT HOME, IN THE WORKSHOP, OR IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Books suitable to form a library for the daily use of heads of families, foremen, labourers, national schoolmasters, sailors, naturalists when travelling, &c.

Almanacs, aids to memory, and other useful publications sold by hawkers.

School libraries, village libraries, &c.

Apparatus for illustrating technical lectures necessary for the exercise of certain handicrafts.

CLASS 91.—FURNITURE, CLOTHING AND FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES, REMARKABLE FOR USEFUL QUALITIES COMBINED WITH CHEAPNESS.

(Exhibition Building, Galleries III., IV., VII.)

Methodical collection of objects (enumerated in the 3rd, 4th, and 7th Groups) produced for sale by manufacturers on a large scale, or by skilled workmen, and specially recommended as good and economical purchases for domestic use.

N.B.—The price of each object, and the place where it can be purchased, are to be specified.

Miscellaneous.

CLASS 92.—SPECIMENS OF THE CLOTHING WORN BY THE PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Methodical collection of the garments of both sexes, suitable to all ages, and to the most characteristic occupations of each country.

N.B.—The clothing to be selected is that which best meets the requirements of the climate, or of the calling; which best exhibits the taste peculiar to each people, and which, under these heads, is most in harmony with the natural usages of each country. These clothes are, as far as possible, to be exhibited upon lay figures.

CLASS 93.—EXAMPLES OF DWELLINGS CHARACTERISED BY CHEAPNESS, COMBINED WITH THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT. (Park.)

Examples of dwellings for families, suitable to the different classes of workmen in each country.

Examples of dwellings suggested for factory hands, in cities or in the country.

CLASS 94.—ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS MANUFACTURED BY SKILLED WORKMEN.

(Exhibition Building and Park.)

Methodical collection of articles (enumerated in the preceding groups) manufactured for sale or for home use by workmen, working on their own account, either alone, or with the aid of the members of their families, or of an apprentice.

N. B.—Those articles only are to be exhibited in this class which deserve praise for their peculiar quality, for the novelty or perfection of the process of manufacture, or for the useful influence which the manufacture exercises upon the physical and moral condition of the people.

CLASS 95.—INSTRUMENTS AND MODES OF WORK, PECULIAR TO SKILLED WORKMEN.

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.; Park.)

Instruments and processes (enumerated in the 6th Group) usually employed by the laboring classes working on their own account; or specially adapted to the requirements of the work executed at their own homes, with the aid of the members of their families.

Works executed by hard labour, which exhibit, in addition to peculiar excellence of workmanship, the skill, intelligence, or taste of the workmen.

Works executed by hand labour, which, for various reasons, have best held their ground, up to the present time, against the competition of machinery.

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF CIRCULAR DESPATCH No. 2, ENCLOSING COPY OF A LETTER, TOGETHER WITH PLANS, &c., FROM COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, RELATIVE TO CERTAIN ARRANGEMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.

(CIRCULAR 2.)

DOWNING STREET, }
21st December, 1865. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 10th ultimo, enclosing copy of a Letter from the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, on the subject of the Representation of the British Colonies in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867, I have the honor to transmit to you a further Letter from the Secretary to that Committee on the same subject, together with Plans, &c., which show how it is proposed to arrange the products of Persia in the forthcoming Exhibition, and a list of the Animals which the Imperial Commissioners consider it would be of great interest to include in the Exhibition of the Products of the Australian Colonies. You will perceive that the transmission of these Plans, &c., has been proposed by the Lords of the Committee with the idea that they may be suggestive to the Committees formed in the different Colonies for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Exhibition.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

EDWARD CARDWELL

The Governor of Newfoundland.

Miscellaneous.

MR. COLF TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

*(Paris Universal Exhibition,) South Kensington,
9th December, 1865.*

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to request that you will move Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to each of Her Majesty's Colonies, copies of the accompanying Plans, &c., which shew how it is proposed by the Imperial Commission to arrange the products of Persia in the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

It will be seen that it is intended to exhibit not only the manufactured products and specimens of the machinery of Persia, but the people at work in their respective occupations, as well as animals useful in manufactures, both alive and stuffed.

The Imperial Commission have also suggested the accompanying List of Animals which they consider it would be of great interest to include in the Exhibition of the products of the Australian Colonies.

With the desire of promoting the wishes of the Imperial Commission, their Lordships transmit these Plans, &c., thinking they may be suggestive to the Committees formed in the different Colonies for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

HENRY COLF.

To the Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

Miscellaneous.

LIST of Animals suggested by the Imperial Commission as desirable to be included in the Exhibition of the Products of the Australian Colonies.

Kangaroo.
 Ornithorhynchus (*Platypus*).
 Wombat (*Phascolomys Ursinus*).
 Opossum (*Marsupiatata*).
 Hepoona Roo (*Petaurus Australis*).
 Lyre Bird (*Manura Superba*).
 Black Swan.
 Apteryx (*Kiwi Kiwi*)
 Cassowary.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1857,

(From the Journal of the Society of Arts.)

The Imperial Commission has lately been much occupied with consideration of the means of securing the best possible illustrations of those industries which depend entirely, or principally, on manual labour, skill and taste. Every effort is being made to give to that department, which in 1862 was called the Process Court, great extension and importance, not only as respects French exhibitors, but those of all parts of the world. Artizans may be divided under three heads—First, those who work with and direct machinery; second, those who perform work which is also done mechanically; and, third, those who by their dexterity, intelligence, taste or other qualities, have to the present time resisted most effectually the concurrence of machinery. The Commission says, and truly, that the first of these classes is almost the only one which has been represented in former exhibitions, and its object is to bring forward the other two, in order to inculcate useful lessons to all, and to bring to light all the various abilities of the artizan. In order to do this, the Commission desires to see working in the exhibition men of all countries and callings, a working collection of the manual industries of the world, in order that working men may have a full share of the honor due to them, and that the public may benefit in an educational point of view. Such an exhibition is calculated also, says the Commission, to throw light upon some of the most important questions of the present day, namely, the changes which are being made in the organization of labour in great factories, the struggle which is going on between great and small industries, and the destruction or preservation of family or

Miscellaneous.

home labour. This last question is one to which the Commission attaches great importance, and two classes are especially devoted to the tools, implements, processes and products of artizans working in their own homes. There is reason to hope, says the Commission, that the contact of the most able and intelligent working men of all countries will aid in establishing harmony between the various nations, that all will find that they cannot claim absolute superiority over others, and that many opinions which have had deep root for centuries are nothing more than prejudices.

There is no doubt that the object in view is one of the most important and most interesting that can be included in an International Exhibition, but there is no concealing the fact that it is surrounded with immense difficulties as regards the execution. The Commission is also fully aware of this, but does not appear to shrink from the labor, outlay, and responsibilities which it must entail upon it. The means of carrying the idea into practice have been drafted out, and the following are the most salient points in the plan, which, however, must at present be regarded as merely suggestive. The Imperial Commission will take upon itself the charge of the French artizans, and will leave to the foreign Commissions the superintendence of their own countrymen, while special arrangements are made for the superintendence of such other artizans as do not fall under either of these heads, who belong to countries only partially civilised, and not officially represented in the Exhibition. First, as regards French workmen, it is proposed that they shall be admitted, in some cases, on their own application, and in others, under the superintendence of a master, foreman, or delegate appointed by themselves. The Commission leaves to employers, local societies and others, the charge of indemnifying the workmen under their care, and providing the means for their journey to and from the Exhibition, and for their maintenance during their stay in Paris, but it will afford facilities for the sale of the products of these industries; and thus partially, if not entirely, provide for the expenses incurred. The goods produced within the Exhibition, and, within certain limits, others from the same source, will be allowed to be sold either on the spot where they are produced, or in the bazaars which each country will be allowed to erect within the portion of the park allotted to it. In cases, however, in which the products are not saleable, the Imperial Commission is prepared to co-operate with the foreign Commissions or other representatives, and to contribute towards the support of the work provided, if it considers the object of sufficient importance to warrant the sacrifice. Another inducement held out by the Commission is that, in addition to the medals awarded by the jury for superiority of workmanship, certain recompenses will be bestowed upon those workmen who exhibit the most remarkable aptitudes.

Miscellaneous.

As regards the industries to be admitted to the Exhibition, the only exceptions made are those of which the material or the processes employed are disagreeable, unwholesome, or dangerous, and those which require too much time for their development to allow them to be fully illustrated in a conveniently short space of time. It is understood, however, that a certain amount of originality, superiority, or special ingenuity will be demanded as the necessary qualification for admission ; or, in other words, that the industry to be illustrated shall have a claim upon general attention.

In the classification of the workmen and industries, the Commission adopts the expressions *European* and *non-European*, the former including not only those actually placed in Europe, but those whose civilisation raises them to the European standard, while the other title designates the opposite. In the list of European industries, which it is desired to see represented in the Exhibition, we have, first, the class which works with the aid of machinery ; we find, besides the great branches of manufacture, sewing and embroidery by machinery, the manufacture of boots and shoes, envelopes, medals, confectionery, ice, chocolate, metallic pens, thimbles, nails, pipes, fish-hooks, capsules, needles, pins, pencils, bricks, tiles, &c. In the second class, that of products in the manufacture of which manual labour competes with machinery, such as the making of thread, string, rope, tissues, needle work, netting, and knitting, printing of all kinds, the making of shawls, carpets, tapestry, embroidery, and lace, corks, wooden shoes and clogs, rustic furniture, trellis-work, the woodwork of lucifer-matches, hand-made paper, book-binding, basket-work, button-making, brush-making, the casting of shot, &c.

The third class, that in which the excellence, dexterity, intelligence and taste of the workman are peculiarly conspicuous, and which have exhibited the greatest success in resisting the concurrence of machinery, is divided into three sections :—1st. That which will be comprised within the Exhibition building itself, as the manufacture of the tapestry and carpets of Aubusson and Beauvais, the making of designs and the preparation of the cards for the Jacquard loom, hand-lace making and embroidery, the making of artificial flowers and fruits ; working in feathers, pearls, spun glass, &c. : fabrication of articles of clothing and small wares ; working in the precious metals, and ornamental occupations, such as engraving, chasing, niello and damascene work, inlaying incrustation ; carving in wood, ivory, and metals ; illumination and colouring on wood, stone, metal, paper, silk, and other materials, decorative painting on porcelain and panel ; engraving on glass, gems, shell, copper, zinc, steel, stone, and wood ; typographic and telegraphic composition ; the polishing of lenses, and the construction of mathe-

Miscellaneous.

matical and philosophical instruments. 2nd. Works requiring the aid of fire, and which are to be grouped around sources of motive power in the park, such as the making of pottery, porcelain, glass, enamelling and filagree work, gold beating, works in the precious metals, in which the aid of fire is required; casting and working in bronze and other metals. 3rd. Agricultural and horticultural industries; photography, &c., in the park, or in places set apart for experiments and competition. Rearing silk-worms, distilling essences and perfumes, farming and other employments occupying families or numbers of persons, will, as far as possible, have separate establishments for their accommodation, in order to exhibit them under their ordinary aspects.

The class of *non-European* occupations presents greater novelty, and, at the same time, greater difficulty. The Commission has, however, received important tenders of assistance with respect to this class, which encourages the hope that a portion at least of the manual operations little known to the European will be represented at the Exhibition. In order to induce workmen and families from remote parts of the world to come to Paris and pursue their occupations during the time of the Exhibition, and with the necessary submission to its rules, as well as to the habits of the European world, the Commission depends partly on the assistance of foreign commissions, and partly on the aid of missionaries and merchants. As regards the missionaries, it is expected that they will be able to induce some of their converts to accompany them to Paris, and also to superintend and arrange for their maintenance while here, either in the houses of the missions or in special apartments, adapted to the habits and necessities of each family or party, and the Commission in all such cases is prepared to undertake all the costs. It is hoped that this arrangement will create within the Exhibition a certain number of native groups, the study of whose habits, manners and methods of working, will be not only useful in an industrial point of view, but offer, also, valuable means of ethnological information. The same means of disposing of the productions of those strangers will be accorded as have already been mentioned with reference to European workmen.

The Commission hopes to present to the view of Europe, Laplanders making fishing tackle; Ural Tartars employed in the preparation and ornamentation of skins and carpets; the Kabyles of Algeria making the glazed pottery of Bjerdjera, carvings in the wood of the fig tree, ornaments in silver and coral, and carpets of Oran and other districts; natives of Morocco weaving silk, cotton and woollen fabrics, making fez caps, saddles, and arms, and preparing shagreen; negroes of Soudan producing cotton cloth, morocco work, and

Miscellaneous.

and pottery; the half-castes, or *Peiits Blancs*, of the Isle of Bourbon, making sacks for sugar and coffee; Anatolians weaving Smyrna carpets, silks, and cloth of gold; Syrians fabricating tissues and arms of Damascus, Aleppo, and Lebanon, mother-of-pearl work of Bethlehem, and gold work of Beyrout. Persians at work on Kurdistan carpets, silk embroidery, Kirman shawls, and silks and cottons of Yerd, enamelled tiles, and damascene arms; Indians weaving muslins, embroidering cashmeres, engraving ivory and wood, and twisting threads of gold into bracelets and other ornaments; Cambogians fabricating boxes and toys from sandal wood; Simese carving rhinoceros horn; and, perhaps, Chinamen carving a nest of ivory balls; Japanese painting their incomparable lacquer wares; Mexicans turning their perfumed pottery; and red-skins composing head-dresses of feathers and head-embroidered mocassins.

The above is a faithful sketch of subjects now under the consideration of the Imperial Commission, which calls upon all the civilised world to aid it in its labours. It is not to be supposed that the directors of the Exhibition will accomplish all or half of that which it has sketched out, but its efforts will certainly not be fruitless, and there is little doubt that the Exhibition of 1867 will present an amount of variety and novelty which has never before been united on one spot. The following are the amounts of space allotted to the various states taking part in the Exhibition:—

France	64,056
Great Britain and Ireland.....	23,002
Prussia, Austria, and German States (each).....	7,528
Belgium.....	7,249
Italy.....	3,888
United States of America.....	3,316
Russia.....	2,916
Switzerland.....	2,416
Sweeden and Norway.....	2,091
Holland.....	1,998
Spain.....	1,994
Turkey.....	1,296
Portugal.....	1,134
Brazils.....	972
China and Japan, South America, Africa and Oceana (each).....	810
Denmark.....	650
Greece, Roumania, and Roman States (each).....	648

Nearly the whole of one side of the building and of the park are devoted to France. Great Britain occupies that portion of the other side which is nearest the chief entrance, namely, that which faces the river; the amount of park space allotted to her is very large, and it is hoped that her model farms and cottages, agricultural machinery and produce will form a very attractive portion of the Exhibition.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ON PETITION OF J. E. CROUCHER.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Thursday, Feb. 8, 1866. }

In the matter of the Petition of James E. Croucher, complaining of the illegal return of Thomas O'Rielly, one of the Members for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's.

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE,
" MARCH,
" BURTON,
" KAVANAGH,
The SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Hon. A. SHEA, *Nominee for T. O'Rielly.*
MR. HOGSETT, *Nominee for J. E. Croucher.*

The Committee proceeded to the election of a Chairman, by ballot, and a majority of votes appearing for Mr. Rorke, he was elected Chairman accordingly.

Committee then deliberated.

After some time spent,

Committee resumed, and then

Adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

RICHARD B. HOLDEN,
Acting Clerk of Committee.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Friday, 9th Feb., 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. RORKE, Chairman,
" KAVANAGH,
" MARCH,
" BURTON,
The SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Mr. HOGSETT,
Hon. A. SHEA.

Committee deliberated.

After some time spent,

Committee resumed.

Mr. Holden, Clerk, attending Select Committees, called in and informed by the Chairman that he was unanimously elected Clerk of this enquiry.

The Hon. Mr. Pinsent, Q. C., and Mich. J. O'Mara, Esq., appearing as Counsel for Petitioner. Joseph J. Little, Esq., Consul for T. O'Rielly. The Petition was then read by the Clerk.

(Petition inserted in Journal.)

JAMES E. CROUCHER sworn and examined :—I am the party petitioning. I was nominated at the late General Election with Messrs. Shea, Barron, Rielly and English. The gentleman now present (Mr. Rielly) whom I petitioned against, was nominated as Thomas O'Rielly. I have known him for about fourteen years as Thomas Rielly. The Polls were taken on the Eleventh day of November, and resulted in the number mentioned in my Petition. I have had dealings with him and his Father, when first I knew him he lived with his Father in Great Placentia. Mr. Rielly lived with his Father until his Father took charge of the Light House, about six years ago. About the time of his Father leaving, he took charge of a School at Great Placentia, as Teacher. I know his Father owned a House at the time ; don't know whether he owns it now, would not swear—Rielly lived in the House of his Father until about four years ago ; he lost the School after running the Election against Mr. Barron. After leaving the School he

Miscellaneous.

was out of employment some time, and came to Saint John's; he went back and remained with his Father, at Cape Saint Mary's. I know he remained there in 1863. After leaving his Father he got the School at Little Placentia, as Teacher under the Catholic Board of Education. Little Placentia is about six miles distant from Great Placentia. In 1864 he took charge of the School at Little Placentia. I reside at Great Placentia—Rielly lived at Little Placentia, and had charge of the School up to the time, and after the late Election he was School Master—he had been in that School. He lodged at James Ledwick's or Leadwill's during the time he kept School, part of which James Ledwill was the Householder. Ledwill is a Voter of the District and voted out of that House. I am not prepared to say he lodged there after the Election—I never knew Rielly to be anything but a lodger—Never knew him to be a tenant or householder—At the very time of the Election I ate with him as a lodger at Ledwell's—I do not know the amount of salary. Up to the time of his Election he was a single man—I should say he is about Twenty-six years of age. I did not know his qualification until after the Election. He qualified as being an Accountant to William Phoran—I know Phoran he is Rielly's Father-in-Law, he is a merchant doing business—he is not in the habit of keeping a clerk. In 1863 or '64 he kept a Mr. Doutney: last year a Mr. Fowliew assisted Foran for a few months. Mrs. Thomas Rielly lives with her Father at present, she is not House-keeping for Mr. Rielly. I have dealings with Phoran, I never saw any accounts in the hand writing of Rielly since or before the Election. Before and after I was nominated I was a colleague with Messrs. Shea and Barron; at the time Rielly was spoken of as a Candidate.

Cross-examined by Mr. LITTLE.—I first arrived in Placentia in 1850. I have been the greater part of my time in Great Placentia. Rielly was at the Light House either in 1863 or '64. Cannot say how many years he kept school at Great Placentia—it was up to the time he lost the election with Mr. Barron. Grant now occupies Rielly's house at Great Placentia—he is the tenant—the rent was paid by Grant to Rielly. I know Grant paid two quintals of fish as rent last fall to Mr. Rielly, —Grant told me so. Grant told me he rented the house from Thomas Rielly at 20s. for the first year. I am not aware that the Mr. Rielly present occupied part of the house—I know he did not. Grant does not occupy the whole—the other part is locked all the year, except during the election, when Mrs. Rielly and her daughter were in it. Does not know where Mr. Rielly put up at, at Great Placentia—thinks at Mr. Corban's, his relatives. I never knew him to occupy the house one day. I knew his mother and sister to be there during election times—his sister may be in it a month or so. I never was with Mr. Rielly in his house within the last two years. I never saw him in the house. Know

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Rielly to have voted—his name is on the list of voters—I saw it put down at the Isle of Valen. I know him to be teacher—I saw him there. Father Nowlan is Chairman. I never knew any other teacher than Mr. Rielly. He was teacher after the Election, while he was away canvassing there was no teacher. I did not know how he qualified himself until after the Election. I saw his qualification. I am in St. John's since Saturday week. I came on to prosecute this enquiry. I had a notion of abandoning it the other day, not from want of means. I have plenty of property. Mr. Fowliew was Phoran's book-keeper; he is not there at present. I have received accounts from Mr. Phoran since Mr. Rielly went with him, none in his handwriting. I had two clerk's myself this summer. Phoran does not half the amount of business I do. The amount of goods imported by me is much larger.

Re-examined.—I know Grant's house, it is about as far as from this to the Cathedral from my house. Saw Grant's name recorded as the voter for the house in question. There is no business for such a person as Mr. Phoran to do from the time of the Election to this time. Never knew him to do such a business as to require a book-keeper at this season.

JAMES E. CROUCHER.

Leave granted to Messrs. Shea and Hogsett to absent themselves from next meeting.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Saturday, 10th Feb., 1866. }

Committee met at 11 o'clock.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. RORKE, Chairman,
 " BURTON,
 " MARCH,
 The SURVEYOR GENERAL,
 Absent Mr. KAVANAGH.

At 10 minutes past Eleven o'clock the Committee adjourned for want of a quorum.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Monday, 12th Feb., 1866. }

Committee met this day at 11 o'clock.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,
“ MARCH,
“ BURTON,
“ KAVANAGH,
The SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Hon. A. SHEA,
MR. HOGSETT.

JOSEPH CROWDY sworn and examined.—I am Chief Clerk in the Secretary's Office. I have the list of voters for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, also the qualification of Mr. O'Rielly. The name of Edward Grant appears on the list of voters. I know Mr. O'Rielly; he was School Teacher in 1861. If the present Mr. O'Rielly is the same person, I saw Thomas O'Rielly's name in the Inspector's Report of Schools up to 1865. That School is under the Roman Catholic Board of Education at Placentia—it is a Board appointed by the Government.

Cross-examined by Mr. LITTLE.—The list was taken in the month of September, 1865—Thomas Rielly's name is there for Great and Little Placentia, as teacher.

The Qualification of Mr. O'Rielly was then read, and is as follows:—

I, Thomas O'Rielly, of Great Placentia, accountant, do swear that I have occupied a dwelling-house as tenant thereof, at Great Placentia, in the Island of Newfoundland, for and during the period of two years next immediately preceding the day of this election of Members of the Assembly for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's; and that I truly and *bona fide* am possessed of a net annual income of One Hundred Pounds Sterling, according to the tenor and true meaning of Her Majesty's Royal Instructions, and of the Law of this Island, declaring the Qualification in respect of income or property, for persons to be elected to serve as Members of the Assembly of Newfoundland; and that my said income arises from, and consists of, my salary as accountant for William Phoran.

THOMAS O'RIELLY.

Sworn before me, at Little Placentia,
this 6th day November, A.D., 1865.

F. L. BRADSHAW,
Returning Officer.

Miscellaneous.

ALEXANDER BURKE sworn and examined.—I am a resident of Little Placentia. I am Postmaster, and carry on a little business. I am a member of the Roman Catholic Board of Education. I pay the teacher, also keep the accounts. Father Nowlan is chairman of the Board. I understood the Board to be appointed by the Government under the Education Act. Remember Mr. Rielly, alias Mr. O'Rielly, being engaged as a teacher by the Board. The first document I saw from him after taking charge of the school was signed O'Rielly. In Eebruary, 1864, he was appointed teacher, and paid two months' salary in March following. He was paid to last of September, 1865, to the end of the quarter. He ceased to teach there on the last of November, 1865. He continued to teach there up to that time, except when he had liberty from the Chairman. He got leave to canvas from the Chairman—he was absent about a fortnight in the month of October. Since Mr. Rielly was paid in September, we had no funds to pay our teacher. The last quarter has not been paid—it went round in the last steamer. The money has been earned, the other parties are waiting for it. Mr. Rielly lived at James Ledwill's during the time he was School-teacher, Ledwill is a house-holder there. Did not know Rielly to have lived any where else during that period. I am not aware he was a book-keeper to Phoran at the time of nomination, he may have acted as such. The School hours are from 10 to 4 o'clock part of the season, we have different rules in summer. There was no request by Mr. Rielly to act in any other capacity, after school hours' Mr. Rielly's time was his own. I have seen a few of Phoran's accounts this fall, but have not seen any of Rielly's handwriting in them. I have not seen him at any time act in the capacity of book-keeper. Since the Election he has become the son-in-law of Phoran. Mrs. Rielly lived with her father up to last Saturday fortnight when I left Placentia. I am friendly with Phoran, have been at his establishment before and after four o'clock. I am not aware there is anything due to Mr. Rielly now, there would be two months' salary due him if he claimed it—cannot say when he resigned. He told me he resigned on the last of November or first of December, he said I have sent in my resignation to day, he has made no application for pay up this date. Mr. Rielly did not tell me he was going to qualify out of Ledwill's House. He told me he received a letter from Mr. Shea; cannot say it had reference to qualification.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Rielly was teacher before and after the Election. Mr. Rielly told me, shortly after, he would receive no pay. This was before we had the conversation respecting his resignation. I am Treasurer, and from me he would receive the pay. I know nothing about Rielly's keeping a House in Great Placentia. He visits Great Placentia frequently. I shall be in funds to pay him if the *Ariel* arrives safe,

Miscellaneous.

I can only pay on an order from the Chairman. There is no other claimant for the two months' salary. During the interregnum between the appointment of two School-masters the monies on hand were expended on making repairs, and these repairs have lately been done to the School House. No teacher has been appointed since first of December to take Mr. Rielly's place. On or about the 15th of November we advertised for a teacher. Father Nowlan is Chairman. Father Maher does not attend at the Board; takes no control or authority over the Board. The Board was never called together to receive Mr. Rielly's resignation. A resignation made to the Chairman would be considered as such by the Board.

(Signed,)

ALEXR. BURKE.

WILLIAM MILLER sworn and examined.—I know Mr. Thomas Rielly, know him to be styled Mr. Thomas O'Rielly. He was teacher at Little Placentia, under the Roman Catholic Board, up to and after the Election. Saw him coming from the school, boys following him. Cannot say how long he was teacher, I have seen him at Ledwill's; he lived there. I know him to have lodged there during the time he was teacher. Did not know that he lived any where else but Little Placentia. I know a house of his father's at Great Placentia. His father used to live in it formerly. Edward Grant tenants the house now. Did not see Grant vote. Mr. Rielly did not tell me he did so. The distance from Great to Little Placentia is about five miles. I reside in Great Placentia. I know nearly all the householders there. Cannot say Mr. Rielly is one. Mr. Rielly kept school, and lived about five miles from Great Placentia. I know Messrs. Shea, Barron, Croucher. Rielly and English were candidates at the late Election. Never knew that Mr. Rielly was book-keeper or not at Mr. Phoran's. Saw a couple of accounts furnished by Phoran this fall; they were not in Rielly's handwriting; there may be something for a book-keeper to do in such a business as Phoran's. I was a sort of an Election Agent for Messrs. Shea, Barron and Croucher.

Cross-examined.—I came to St. John's on last Saturday night fortnight. I came with Mr. Croucher. I am a servant of his. I have not spoken to any member of this Committee about the evidence I am to give. I have been in that part of Mr. Rielly's house at Great Placentia that is unoccupied by Grant—that part was furnished. Mr. Rielly lived there for a time. I have seen Mr. Rielly in Great Placentia several times. From Little to Great Placentia I would walk in an hour. I have seen Mr. Rielly go up to Great Placentia several times. It was coming from the school on his way to Phoran's I met him. I kept Mr. Phoran's accounts in the fall of the year. Mr. Rielly may keep Mr. Phoran's accounts without my knowledge. I saw cooking materials in the house

Miscellaneous.

referred to. I saw Mr. Rielly in bed there four years ago. Heard Mr. Croucher say that Grant paid rent to Mr. Rielly. Within the last two years I have been in the house myself with Mr. Rielly. There was something to eat and drink there. I had a cup of tea from his sister. I had a glass of liquor—Mr. Rielly was taking one, he asked me.

Re-examined.—It was a few days after the election I had the grog. Miss Rielly was there perhaps more than three weeks. Mrs. Rielly had been there at the same time. I saw Miss Rielly there besides this time, one day clearing up the house, some time about August last. The place that Miss and Mrs. Rielly was, there was furniture in the house before the election—there was a round table—cannot say how many chairs—there was a sofa—do not think there was any carpet—there is one outside door leading to two rooms. There is only one outside entrance door. When you enter you turn to the left to go in where Miss Rielly was—to the right to Grant's—cannot say who is upstairs. Do not know who occupied the room in the absence of Miss Rielly. Cannot say whether any furniture was there before Miss Rielly went there. I have been there when Miss Rielly may not have been in. I do not think I have been in the house within the last two years, with the exception of the time Miss Rielly was there, the election time, and when Miss Rielly was cleaning it up in August last. I cannot say how much of the house Grant has. I have not known Rielly to have slept there within the last four years. I do not know any person to have occupied that house except Grant, since Rielly was teacher at Little Placentia. Before he was teacher at Little Placentia he was here in St. John's.

Cross examined on Re-examination.—The House was repaired lately, it was shingled, knows Mr. Rielly to have been at it some time after his first Election. There is a bed-room off the large room, it is furnished. I have been in the bed room within the last two years. Cannot say how often. Miss Rielly is pretty often in Great Placentia.

WILLIAM MILLER.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 13th Feb., 1866. }

Committee met this day at 11 o'clock.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,

“ MARCH,

Hon. A. SHEA,

MR. HOGSETT,

“ BURTON,

Absent The SURVEYOR GENERAL,

“ MR. KAVANAGH.

Mr. Crowdy handed in the Poll Books of the late Election for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's.

Mr. Pinsent moved the appointment of a Commissioner to examine witnesses on both sides at the Districts of Placentia and St. Mary's.

Dr. Bradshaw appointed Commissioner by consent of both parties, and by order of the Committee.

Mr. Burton and the Surveyor General dissenting.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 14th Feb., 1866. }

Committee met this day at 11 o'clock.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,

“ BURTON,

“ MARCH,

“ KAVANAGH.

The Chairman directed the Clerk to summon the Committee for to-morrow, at three of the clock.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow, at three of the clock, for want of a quorum.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 15th Feb., 1866. }

Committee met this day at 3 o'clock.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,
" BURTON,
" KAVANAGH,
" MARCH,
Hon. A. SHEA,
MR. HOGSETT.

The Committee deliberated on the question of issuing a Commission to examine witnesses.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 16th Feb., 1866. }

Committee met this day at 11 o'clock.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,
" BURTON,
" KAVANAGH.

Absent Hon. A. Shea, Mr. Hogsett, Mr. March, and the Surveyor General.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday next, at 11 o'clock, for want of a quorum.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Monday, 19th Feb., 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,

“ MARCH,

“ KAVANAGH,

“ BURTON,

The SURVEYOR GENERAL,

On motion of Mr. March, seconded by Mr. Kavanagh.

Resolved,—That the Commission proposed to be sent to Placentia for examination of witnesses, when signed by the Chairman, be transmitted through the Post Office by the Clerk.

Hon. A. SHEA entered.

The Commission was then handed in and read, and is as follows :

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly }
Of Newfoundland. }

Saint John's }
to wit. }

Know you that we, in confidence of your prudence and fidelity, have appointed you, and by these presents do give unto you, by consent of parties, full power and authority diligently to examine the witnesses upon certain interrogatories to be exhibited to them in the matter of the Petition of James E. Croucher, of Great Placentia, merchant, against the return of Thomas O'Rielly as one of the Representatives of the District of Placentia and St. Mary's. We, therefore, command you to have the said witnesses examined upon the said interrogatories, and that you take such their examinations and reduce them into writing; and when you shall have so taken them, you are to send the same without delay, through post, to John Rorke, Esquire, M. H. A., Chairman of the Committee on Petition of said James E. Croucher, at Saint John's, closed up under your seal, together with the said Interrogatories, to be filed of record, as part of the evidence on foregoing enquiry.

Witness, John Rorke, at St. John's aforesaid, this 19th day of February, A. D., 1866.

(Signed,)

JOHN RORKE.

The Committee then adjourned until the first day of March next, at 11 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 1st March, 1866. }

The Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. KAVANAGH,
“ HOGSETT.

Absent Mr. Rorke, Chairman, The Surveyor General, Hon. A. Shea, Mr. Burton, Mr. March.

The Committee then adjourned, for want of a quorum, until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 2nd March, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

The SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Absent, Mr. Rorke, Chairman, Hon. A. Shea, Mr. Hogsett, Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. March, Mr. Burton.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, for want of a quorum.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Saturday, 3rd March, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

The SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Mr. BURTON.

The Committee adjourned, for want of quorum, until Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Monday, 5th March, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. BURTON.

The Committee adjourned, for want of a quorum, until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
6th March, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. FOGSETT,
" BURTON.

The Committee adjourned, for want of a quorum, until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 7th March, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. KAVANAGH,
" BURTON.

At half-past 11 o'clock the Committee adjourned, for want of a quorum.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 8th March, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,
" BURTON,
" MARCH,
" HOGSETT,

The SURVEYOR GENERAL.

The following persons were summoned to be examined before the Committee, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock :—the Rev. Ewd. Condon, Mr. B. Grant, Rev. P. Nowlan, John Keates, John Rielly, Thomas Keates, Francis Curtis, James Ledwill.

The Committee then adjourned, until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 9th March, 1866. }

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,
" HOGSETT.

The Committee adjourned, for want of quorum, until to-morrow, at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Saturday, 10th March, 1866. }

The Committee met this day.]

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,

The Committee adjourned, until Monday next, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, for want of a quorum.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Monday, 12th March, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman.

The Committee adjourned, for want of a quorum, until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock,

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 13th March, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,

“ BURTON,

“ KAVANAGH,

“ MARCH,

The SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Hon. A. SHEA.

The Chairman laid before the Committee the following communication received by him, through post from F. L. Bradshaw, Esquire, Commissioner appointed to take evidence, which was read, and is as follows :

PLACENTIA, March 1st., 1866.

SIR,—

In compliance of your command, dated at St. John's, the 19th day of February, 1866, which I had the honor to receive on the 25th ultimo. I have examined the different parties therein named, with as much care as possible, and herewith forward the whole to you, together with the instructions, which I hope you will find satisfactory.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. BRADSHAW.

JOHN RORKE, Esq., M. H. A.,

Chairman of Committee, &c., &c., &c.,

St. John's.

Miscellaneous.

PLACENTIA, March 2nd., 1866.

SIR,—

In forwarding you the examination, had before me on the Petition of James E. Croucher, against the return of Rielly, with my letter enclosed, I should have added that I trust no other Commission on that subject will be sent to me, for the reasons that the delicate state of my health is such, that I feel I could not afford to give it that care and attention the subject would require; and further that I had to meet obstruction, insult and difficulty.

With the greatest respect, I beg to submit the above;

And have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. L. BRADSHAW.

JOHN RORKE, Esq., M. H. A.,
&c., &c., &c.,
St. John's.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

In the matter of the Petition of
JAMES E. CROUCHER, against
the return of THOMAS O'RIELLY,
alias RIELLY. }

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

- 1st.—Do you know Thomas O'Rielly, alias Rielly, if so, what length of time have you known him?
- 2nd.—Within the past four years, what business has Rielly been engaged in; name in what place, and the several capacities in which he has been engaged, and when he has been unemployed, and where he has lived or lodged from time to time?
- 3rd.—Has Rielly been engaged as the teacher of the school at Little Placentia? If so, how long, and by whom appointed, and how is the

Miscellaneous.

Board of Education, he was appointed under, itself appointed ?

4th.—Has Rielly resigned the situation of teacher of said school at Little Placentia ? If so, when ?

5th.—What was Rielly's salary as such teacher, and how much is due to him now as such ?

6th.—With whom did Rielly board and lodge at Little Placentia whilst he had charge of school, and at what rate per year did he pay for such board and lodging ?

7th.—Have you ever known Rielly to be book-keeper for one Phoran ?

8th.—Have you known Rielly to occupy a house at Great Placentia or elsewhere, as owner or tenant thereof, within the last two years, and and how has he lived during that time ?

9th.—Do you know the house, out of which Rielly professed to qualify for late election ? If so, who was tenant of it, and did such tenant vote at the late election for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's ?

10th.—How many outside, hall, or entrance doors has said house, and is there any separate door from the outside to different tenements inside, or is there one common door ?

11th.—Had Rielly liberty to absent himself from the school ? If so, at what time, by whom granted, and for what purpose ?

12th.—Did Rielly take charge of the school after late elections ? If so, how long ?

13th.—Relate all you know with reference to Rielly's disqualification as a Candidate at the late election, as if you were particularly interrogated thereto ?

Names of witnesses to be examined on the part of James E. Croucher, the Petitioner, viz :—Rev. Palagius Nowlan, Rev. E. Condon, James Lidwell, Edward Grant and Francis Curtis.

ROBERT J. PINSENT,

Counsel for Petitioner.

Miscellaneous.

In the matter of the Petition of }
 JAMES E. CROUCHER, against }
 the return of THOMAS O'RIELLY. }

CROSS-INTERROGATORIES.

- To the 1st Interrogatory.** What is your age, and how long have you known Mr. O'Rielly, and are you on terms of intimacy or friendship with him?
- To the 2nd Interrogatory.** Do you speak of your own personal knowledge, or from what you have heard; and do you not know that Thomas Rielly has, from time to time, within the last two years, occupied his house at Great Placentia, and have you not been entertained by him in said house?
- To the 3rd and 4th Interrogatories.** Did not said Thomas Rielly resign his position as teacher of said school at Little Placentia, previous to his nomination as candidate for the representation of said District?
- To the 5th interrogatory.** Did he not continue to teach on the distinct understanding that he was not to be paid therefor?
- To 6th Interrogatory.** Did he not often visit Great Placentia whilst he was so teaching said school?
- To 7th Interrogatory.** Might not Mr. Rielly have kept Mr. Foran's Books without your knowledge?
- To the 8th and 9th.** Does not one Grant occupy only a portion of said House, and for such portion does he not pay rent to said Thomas Rielly, and does not said Thomas Rielly occupy, when in Great Placentia, that portion of said house unoccupied by said Grant, and did not said Rielly shingle and otherwise repair said house?
- To the 10th.** Is not the front, or hall door, a common entrance for both Rielly and Grant to their respective parts of said house? And is not the said Thomas Rielly's part furnished and completely separate from Grant's tenement?
- To the 11th and 12th.** Did not Rielly discontinue teaching in said school previous to the nomination day? And in pursuance of his resignation, did not the Board advertise for a new teacher for said school?
- To the 13th direct Interrogatory.** Have you advanced any money to Croucher, or otherwise aided him in instituting these proceedings? Answer fully all you know, and whatever you answer, is it from your own personal knowledge, and not from what you have heard.

J. J. LITTLE,

Counsel for Mr. O'RIELLY.

Miscellaneous.

RE-INTERROGATORIES.

- 1.—If you depose to any understanding with O'Rielly relative to his resignation, was such alleged understanding with the Chairman of the Board of Education, or any authorised party?
- 2.—If you speak of O'Rielly occupying a house, or part of a house, or room, at Great Placentia, state what you mean by occupation, and when and what was the nature of his visits, and how often; and have you not known him to stay at Mrs. Corbin's when he lived at, or went to Great Placentia.
- 3.—Whose property, as landlord, is Grant's house known as?

ROBERT J. PINSENT,
Pctitioner's Counsel.

In the matter of the Petition of }
JAMES E. CROUCHER, against }
the return of THOS. O'RIELLY. }

INTERROGATORIES

To be administered to Rev. T. A. Maher and William Phoran.

- 1st.—Do you know Thomas O'Rielly, one of the Representatives for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's?
- 2nd.—Are you aware of his having taught a school at Little Placentia within the last two years?
- 3rd.—Are you aware that he resigned his position as such teacher previous to the day of nominating Candidates for the representation of said District during late election?
- 4th.—At whose instance, and on what understanding did he resume teaching in said school?
- 5th.—Was he to receive any profit or pay for teaching in said school after the said election?
- 6th.—Is Mr. O'Rielly in the service of Mr. Phoran as book-keeper or clerk? When did he enter such service and under what agreement, and has he received any portion of his salary as such clerk or book-keeper?
- 7th.—Relate all you know with reference to Mr. O'Rielly's qualification as a candidate at the late election.

Miscellaneous.

CROSS-INTERROGATORIES.

Third and fourth interrogatories are objected to, upon the grounds that they are leading, and are put to a party who has no authority on the point, and subject to this objection—say—

*1st.—How you know what you depose to, and was such resignation given to the Chairman, or a member of the Board of Education? Or was the understanding with any such authority?

†2nd.—Has not Mr. O'Rielly earned a certain amount of salary as school-master, not yet paid him, and is not his reason for not taking it, that he has found it may prejudice him on the question of his election?

3rd.—When was the agreement as book-keeper made? Who drew it up? What is its date? Who the witnesses to it? And was it not drawn up on purpose to effect a qualification as Candidate at the late election? Attach either the original or a copy to your answer. Was not that attempt at qualification got up to enable Mr. O'Rielly to coalesce with Mr. Shea as a Candidate?

4th.—Has O'Rielly made out any accounts, or kept the books, since the alleged agreement, if so, to what extent? If Mr. O'Rielly had not been the friend of Mr. Phoran's that he was at the time the agreement was drawn, and had not intended to be a Candidate, would Mr. Phoran have entered into that professed agreement for one hundred pounds sterling a-year, or other salary? Answer this fully and truly. Would Mr. Phoran have employed any other person on such terms? Has Mr. Phoran ever kept a book-keeper at this season of the year, and if ever he has, what has been his salary?

ROBERT J. PINSENT,

Counsel for Petitioner.

RE-INTERROGATORIES.

Are you not acting under the orders of Father Nowlan in matters relating to said school?

Was not Mr. O'Rielly in the service of the said Phoran, from time to time, for twelve months' previous to said election, as accountant?

J. J. LITTLE,

Counsel for O'Rielly.

* Objected to by Rev. T. A. Maher.

† Objected to by J. J. Little.

Miscellaneous.

PLACENTIA, February 28th, 1866.

In the matter of the Petition of JAMES }
 E. CROUCHER, against the return of }
 THOMAS O'RIELLY, alias RIELLY.

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

1st.—Examination of the Rev. E. Condon.—As not being on oath, I beg leave to decline answering any questions that might be put to me, in the matter of the Petition of James E. Croucher against the return of Thomas O'Rielly, alias Rielly, on the ground, as I think, the answers would be useless.

E. CONDON, P. P.

Witness,

Wm. G. BRADSHAW.

F. L. BRADSHAW, (S.)

LITTLE PLACENTIA, February 27th, 1866.

In the matter of the Petition of JAMES }
 E. CROUCHER, against the return of }
 THOMAS O'RIELLY, alias RIELLY.

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Evidence of the Rev. Palagius Nowlan :—

- Answer 1st.—I know Thomas Rielly, alias O'Rielly, from his infancy
- 2nd.—Know him to be teaching school here for the last two years. Don't know that he has been engaged in any other capacity. Know him to have lived or lodged at James Ledwill's during the time.
- 3rd.—He has been engaged as teacher of the school at Little Placentia, for two years or thereabouts, appointed by the Board of Education here, with my concurrence, which Board was established by the Government warrant.
- 4th.—He resigned the situation of teacher of said school about a fortnight before the nomination of members.
- 5th.—Rielly's salary was (£60 currency) Sixty pounds currency. Cannot say how much is due him now as teacher.

Miscellaneous.

- 6th.—Rielly boarded at James Ledwill's, at Little Placentia, whilst he had charge of the school. Does not know what he paid for such board and lodging.
- 7th.—Don't know Rielly to have been book-keeper for Phoran.
- 8th.—Don't know whether Rielly occupied a house or not at Great Placentia, as owner or tenant, for the last two years. Can't say how Rielly lived during that time.
- 9th.—Know the house at Great Placentia out of which Rielly qualified. Don't know who was tenant, or who voted out of it at the late election for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's.
- 10th.—Know nothing at all about the entrance or arrangement of the house.
- 11th.—Had liberty to absent himself during vacation time.
- 12.—Knew him to have been in the school, but can't say as teacher. Don't know how long.
- 13th.—Know nothing of Rielly's disqualification at the late election.

CROSS-INTERROGATORIES.

- Answer 1st.—Resignation given to me as Chairman of the Board.
- 2nd.—Mr. Rielly has earned a certain amount, not yet paid him, but cannot say how much, or if any. Don't know Mr. Rielly's reasons for not taking any sum or whether he has any right to it.
- 3rd.—Know nothing of any agreement, dates, or otherwise, between Rielly or Phoran. Know nothing of any arrangement between Rielly, Shea, or Barron.
- 4th.—Know nothing of accounts made out by Rielly for Phoran.
Does not know what friendship existed between Phoran and Rielly. Does not know that Mr. Phoran has entered into any agreement for (£100 stg.) One hundred pounds, stg. or other salary per year. Don't know anything at all about such things.

RE-INTERROGATORIES:

Don't know anything of Phoran's arrangements.

On reflection of the second answer—Rev. Palagius Nowlan wishes to correct himself. Did not mean to have said Mr. Rielly earned a certain amount not yet paid him.

PELAGIUS NOWLAN.

A. BURK, Acting Clerk.

Miscellaneous.

CROSS-INTERROGATORIES OF REV. P. NOWLAN.

Answer 1st.—I know him from infancy, and am on terms of friendship with him.

To 2nd.—Don't know, from my own knowledge, whether he has or has not occupied his house at Great Placentia, and I have not been entertained there, and Mr. Rielly told me that he occupied said house and slept there.

To 3rd and 4th.—He did, a fortnight before it.

To 5th.—He did not continue to teach on the distinct understanding that he was to be paid therefor.

To 6th.—He often visited Great Placentia while he was so teaching said school.

To 7th.—He might have kept Mr. Phoran's books without my knowledge.

To 8th and 9th.—Know nothing respecting those questions, except from hearsay.

Answer to 10th.—In reply to this question, I know nothing about it.

Answer to 11th and 12th.—He did discontinue teaching school previous to the nomination day, on or about a fortnight before, and in pursuance of his resignation, the Board advertised for a new teacher for said school.

Answer to 13th.—Direct Interrogatory. I never advanced money to Croucher, or aided him instituting this enquiry.

It is from my own personal knowledge I give the foregoing statements.

PELAGIUS NOWLAN.

F. L. BRADSAAW. (S.)

Witness,—A. BUREK, Acting Clerk.

Miscellaneous.

LITTLE PLACENTIA, Feb. 27, 1866.

In the matter of the Petition of JAMES }
 E. CROUCHER, against the return of }
 THOMAS O'RIELLY, alias RIELLY. }

EXAMINATION OF THE REV. T. A. MAHER.

Answer to 1st question.—I do.

Answer to 2nd question.—I am.

Answer to 3rd question.—I am aware of it, and in pursuance of such resignation, I was present at a meeting of the Board of Education, at Little Placentia, convened for the express purpose of advertising for a new teacher, in the room of Thomas O'Rielly, Esq., resigned.

4th answer.—At my sole instance, and in making this request to him, I acted on my own responsibility, without any instruction from the Board of Education, the request being only for a very few days, and by no means intending that Mr. O'Rielly should reassume the position of paid teacher, which he had resigned; and I regarded, and do regard Mr. O'Rielly's compliance with my request, as entirely voluntary and gratuitous on his part.

5th answer.—I am not aware that he was.

6th answer.—I know that Mr. O'Rielly has been engaged by Mr. Wm. Phoran, as book-keeper, and I have seen a written document of the terms of agreement to that effect, and signed by William Phoran. I don't know if he has received any portion of his salary as book-keeper. Don't know the date of such agreement.

7th.—I know Mr. O'Rielly to have been himself under the conviction that, as a previous step to his nomination, he should resign his position as teacher of the school at Little Placentia.

CROSS-INTERROGATORIES TO THE REV. T. A. MAHER.

Answer to 1st.—I know what I depose to from my own personal knowledge, and I have reason to know the resignation was given to the Chairman of the Board of Education, previous to the nomination of the last election, of candidates. I consider myself at liberty to pay no attention to the objections here made against my evidence, as the clauses objected to by Mr. O'Rielly's Counsel were put as interrogatories to the Rev. Mr. Nowlan.

Answer 2nd.—I do not believe that Mr. O'Rielly has earned any salary since his nomination as candidate for the late election, and I do not believe him to be actuated by the base motives with which he is here impeached.

 Miscellaneous.

Answer to 3rd — With regard to the different parts of this question I can only state what I have before stated, that I have seen a written document signed by William Phoran, agreeing with Mr. O'Rielly for a certain salary as book-keeper in his establishment. I know nothing of such arrangement here alluded to with Mr. Shea.

Answer to 4th.—I have been told by Mr. Phoran, and by the Rev. P. Nowlan, that Mr. O'Rielly acted in the capacity of book-keeper to Mr. Phoran, long previous to the nomination. Don't know to what extent. I can express no opinion as to the supposition here made; but I am of opinion that other strong reasons might have urged, and did urge Mr. Phoran in making this agreement, as the subsequent connection of Mr. O'Rielly with Mr. Phoran's family goes largely to prove. I cannot say if Mr. Phoran would employ any other on such terms. I don't know if Mr. Phoran ever kept a book-keeper at this season of the year, for aught I know he may.

RE-INTERROGATORIES.

Answer.—I am acting under the orders, generally speaking, of the Rev. Father Nowlan in matters relating to said school, and I know in most matters, that my acts respecting said school would be approved of by him.

Answer.—To this part of the question I have before replied in substance.

(Signed,)

THOMAS A. MAHER.

F. L. BRADSAW. (S.)

Witness,—A. BURK, Acting Clerk.

 PLACENTIA, February 23rd, 1856.

In the matter of the Petition of JAMES }
 E. CROUCHER, against the return of }
 THOMAS O'RIELLY, alias RIELLY. }

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Examination of Edward Grant.

1st.—I know Thomas O'Rielly, alias Rielly, for a number of years.

2nd.—Within the last four years he has been engaged teaching school; he has been teaching school at Little Placentia; lodged here some times in this house when his mother and sister were here; and some nights after, when they were not here.

Miscellaneous.

3rd.—Was engaged as a teacher of the school at Little Placentia; don't know long or by whom appointed, or how the Board itself is appointed.

4th.—I don't know.

5th.—I don't know.

6th.—I don't know.

7th.—I do not know.

8th.—I know him to have occupied a house at Great Placentia, during the past two years; don't know as owner or tenant, during that time. I do not know how he lived during that time.

9th.—I believe out of this house. I was tenant of the house. I meant to have said part of the house. I voted as tenant of it, at the last election of the District of Placentia and St. Mary's.

10th.—There is one outside hall door or entrance; there is no other door leading to the different tenements—there is one common door.

11th.—Don't know.

12th.—Don't know.

13th.—I don't know anything of his disqualification.

CROSS-INTERROGATORIES TO THE FIRST INTERROGATORIES.

1st.—About thirty-five years. I have known him for several years, and am on terms of intimacy with him, and friendship.

To the 2nd.—I speak from my own personal knowledge. I have known Thomas Rielly to have occupied his house, from time to time, within the last two years, at Great Placentia. I have been entertained by him in said house, several times.

To 3rd and 4th.—I don't know.

To 5th.—I don't know.

6th.—He often visited Great Placentia, while teaching said school.

7th.—He might.

8th and 9th.—Only a portion of said house, and pay rent to said Thomas O'Rielly. He occupies, when in Placentia, that portion of said house unoccupied by me, and last summer and this summer, when his mother and sister were here, and slept in the house on different times, when they were not here. He shingled and repaired said house.

Miscellaneous.

10th.—The hall door is a common entrance for both Rielly and myself, to our respective apartments of said house; Rielly's part is furnished and separate from mine.

11 and 12.—I don't know.

I did not advance money to Mr. Croucher to aid or assist him in this proceeding.

RE-INTERROGATORIES.

1st.—I don't know.

2nd.—I mean to say Thomas O'Rielly occupied part of a house at Great Placentia; I mean to say he lived there from time to time: he slept in it some times—I cannot tell how often; do not know that he lived at Corban's house.

3rd.—Thomas Rielly is my landlord.

EDWARD GRANT.

F. L. BRADSHAW. (S.)

Witness,—WM. G. BRADSHAW.

PLACENTIA, Feb. 28th, 1866.

In the matter of the Petition of JAMES }
 E. CROUCHER, against the return of }
 THOMAS O'RIELLY, alias RIELLY. }

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Examination of Francis R. Curtis.

1st.—I know Thomas Rielly, alias O'Rielly, for about eight years.

2nd.—As teacher at Little Placentia, employed there and boarded at James Lidwell's.

3rd.—Rielly has been engaged as teacher of the school at Little Placentia. Teacher at Little Placentia for about two years. Don't know by whom appointed. Don't know how is the Board of Education itself appointed.

4th.—I don't know.

5th.—I don't know.

6th.—He resided at James Lidwell's. Don't know at what rate he paid for board and lodging.

Miscellaneous.

7th.—I don't know.

8th.—I don't know.

9th.—I don't know.

10th.—I don't know the arrangements of the house.

11th.—I don't know.

12th.—I don't know.

13th.—I know nothing of Rielly's disqualification.

CROSS-INTERROGATORIES.

To the 1st.—About twenty-nine. I have known Mr. Rielly about eight years, and am on friendly terms with him.

To the 2nd.—I don't know.

To the 3rd and 4th.—I don't know.

To the 5th.—I don't know.

To the 6th.—He did.

To the 7th.—He might.

To the 8th and 9th.—Grant occupies only a portion of said house. I don't know that he pays rent for it to said Thomas Rielly. I don't know that Thomas Rielly occupies, when at Great Placentia, that portion of the house unoccupied by said Grant. Don't know that Rielly shingled or repaired said house.

To the 10th.—The front door or hall door is a common entrance for both Rielly and Grant, to their respective parts of said house. I don't know that Mr. Rielly's part is furnished and separate from Grant's part.

To the 11th and 12th.—I don't know.

To the 13th.—I have not.

RE-INTERROGATORIES.

1st.—I don't know.

2nd.—I don't know that O'Rielly occupies a house, or part of a house, or room at Great Placentia. I don't know the nature of Mr. Rielly's visits to Great Placentia, or how often. I don't know that Rielly staid or lived at Mr. Corban's when he went to Great Placentia.

3rd.—I don't know.

FRANCIS R. CURTIS.

F. L. BRADSHAW. (S.)

Witness,—WM. G. BRADSHAW.

Miscellaneous.

LITTLE PLACENTIA, February 27th, 1866.

In the matter of the Petition of JAMES }
 E. CROUCHER, against the return of }
 THOMAS O'RIELLY, alias RIELLY. }

EXAMINATION OF JAMES LEDWILL.

Answer to Question 1st.—I know Mr. Rielly, alias O'Rielly, but can't say how long.

2nd.—Don't know what he was at previous to his boarding with me, or where he lived.

3rd.—I believe so. Cannot answer the remainder of the question.

4th.—Don't know.

5th.—I believe about sixty pounds. Don't know how much is due him.

6th.—With myself at Little Placentia, whilst he had charge of said school, and paid the sum of twenty pounds per year for such board and lodging.

7th.—No.

8th.—Don't know.

9th.—Don't know.

10th.—I don't know.

11th.—I don't know.

12th.—I don't know.

13th.—I don't know.

CROSS-INTERROGATORIES.

To the 1st Interrogatory.—My age is about 53. Can't say how long I have known Mr. O'Rielly. I am on friendly terms with him.

To the 2nd.—I speak of my own personal knowledge. Don't know that he has occupied at Great Placentia, and have not been entertained by him there.

To the 3rd and 4th.—Don't know.

To the 5th.—Don't know.

To the 6th.—Yes.

To the 7th.—He might.

To the 8th and 9th.—Don't know anything respecting those questions.

To the 10th.—Don't know.

11th and 12th.—Don't know, was at St. John's at the time.

13th.—I never aided or assisted Mr. Croucher in instituting this enquiry.

Miscellaneous.

RE-INTERROGATORIES.

Answer to 1st question.—I don't know.

Answer to 2nd question.—I don't know.

Answer to 3rd question.—I don't know.

RE-INTERROGATORIES—PUT IN BY PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL.

Answer to 1st.—I received the resignation of Mr. Rielly as Chairman of the Board of Education, and acted upon it as the authorized person.

Answer to 2nd.—Know that he has occupied a House at Great Placentia, Mr. Rielly having told him so. Can't tell the nature of his visits, or the number of times. Don't know of his having staid at Mr. Corban's house or not.

Answer to 3rd.—Don't know.

his
 JAMES ~~X~~ LIDWELL.
 mark.

F. L. BRADSHAW. (S.)

Witness,—A. BURK, Acting Clerk.

LITTLE PLACENTIA, Feb. 27th, 1866.

In the matter of the Petition of JAMES }
 E. CROUCHER, against the return of }
 THOMAS O'RIELLY, alias RIELLY. }

EXAMINATION OF WILLIAM PHORAN.

Answer to 1st Question. —I do.

2nd.—I am.

3rd.—Know nothing of it.

4th.—I don't know anything about his school teaching.

5th.—Don't know.

6th.—He was at one time, as per agreement, dated the first day of November, Eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and is now. He has received a portion of his salary as such book-keeper,

7th.—I know nothing of his election affairs.

Miscellaneous.

CROSS-INTERROGATORIES.

Answer to 1st.—I don't know.

2nd.—I don't know, don't belong to the Board of Education.

3rd.—On the first of November, 1865, Mr. O'Rielly drew it up, no witness to it, but signed by me. It was not drawn up on purpose to effect a qualification for Mr. Rielly at the late election. Know of no coalition with Mr. Shea as candidate.

4th.—Mr. O'Rielly made out my accounts and kept the books since the agreement was entered into. I cannot tell to what extent without reference to my books. I was not aware at the the time that agreement was drawn up, that Mr. O'Rielly was to be a candidate at the late election. I would employ any other person suitable to the work on the same terms.

Mr. Phoran refuses to answer the last paragraph.

RE-INTERROGATORIES.

Answer.—He was acting, from time to time, for me for twelve months previous to the last election.

WM. PHORAN,
F. L. BRADSAAW. (S.)

Witness,—A. BURK, Acting Clerk.

I have agreed with Thomas Rielly to serve me or my order, from the first day of this present month of November, until the last day of November following, in the capacity of accountant and general confidential servant, for which service, duly performed according to agreement, I am to pay him, as salary, One hundred and twenty pounds currency, as witness my hand, at Little Placentia, 1st November, 1865.

(Signed,)

WM. PHORAN.

I have examined this copy with the original agreement, and certify it is correct.

ALEX. BURK.

Little Placentia, 27th Nov., 1866.

Committee then adjourned until to-morrow, at quarter to 3 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 14th March, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman.

“ HOGSETT.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting until to-morrow, at a quarter to three o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 15th March, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman.

The Chairman adjourned, for want of a quorum, until to-morrow, at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 16th March, 1866. }

The Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman.

The Committee adjourned, until a quarter to 3 o'clock, to-morrow, for want of a quorum.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Saturday, 17th March, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman.

The Committee adjourned, until Monday next, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, for want of a quorum.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Monday, 19th March, 1866. }

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,
" BURTON.

The Committee adjourned, until to-morrow, at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 20th March, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman.

The Committee adjourned, for want of quorum, until to-morrow, at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 21st March, }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. RORKE, Chairman.

The Chairman adjourned, for want of a quorum, until to-morrow at 3 o'clock, and instructed the Clerk to summon all parties concerned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 22nd March, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. RORKE, Chairman,

“ BURTON,

“ MARCH,

“ HOGSETT,

Hon. A. SHEA,

The SURVEYOR GENERAL.

JAMES LEDWILL sworn and examined.—I am a resident of Little Placentia. I am a householder—reside in my own house. I have been a householder for the past thirty years. I know Mr. O’Rielly, also Mr. Croucher. I know O’Rielly since a little boy; for about the last two years Mr. O’Rielly has been with me boarding; he slept at my house generally—sometimes he slept out of it. He paid me £20 per annum board and lodging. I was bound to find him in eating, drinking, and sleeping. He lodged in the house, in the parlour—he did not pay me in particular for any room—he did not frequently sleep out of my house—may have done so twenty or thirty times—cannot say how often. His occupation was schoolmaster at Little Placentia—he was in daily attendance at his school. He never boarded anywhere out of my house. I was not home at nomination time—I was home on election day. Mr. O’Rielly was absent at the Isle of Vallen—cannot say how long he was absent—he may have been so three or four days. He paid for his board and lodging up to Old Christmas Day past, agreeably to previous agree-

Miscellaneous

ment, and he was boarding off and on, from election up to that time.— He then went to stop at Mr. Phoran's. He married Mr. Phoran's daughter about that time. He taught school for some time after the election— cannot say how long. Phoran lives at Little Placentia. The school hours are from 10 to 3. He usually left my house immediately after dinner. I voted for O'Rielly, Shea and Barron.

Cross-examined.—O'Rielly had the Parlour end of the house hired from me; he slept at that end of the house. He was in the habit of going to Great Placentia on Saturdays, and would not return until Monday, he had a house in Great Placentia. He slept out of my house for weeks at a time. I am not always home. I know nothing about his connection with the school. Do not know him doing any work for Phoran. I know him to resort there. Rielly remained with me up to 5th or 6th of January; he paid me monthly. I was examined before in Placentia, before Dr. Bradshaw. Cannot say how long O'Rielly was away about nomination time.

Re-examined.—The time I am speaking of his sleeping out of the house for weeks at a time was last fall, immediately before Election time. The house I speak of was his father's, but he gave it to him. I am not a witness to any deed—it is only hearsay about his father giving it to him; it is Mr. O'Rielly's by general reputation. Edward Grant has lived in it the last two years. Do not know that Grant voted at the Election. I met Grant coming down to vote, did not see him vote.

his
 JAMES X LEDWILL.
 mark.

EDWARD GRANT sworn and examined.—Live at Great Placentia in the house used to belong to Mr. O'Rielly's father. I am a voter. Vote out of Mr. Rielly's part of it. I voted for Croucher, Barron and O'Rielly. The house had one entrance door, lived going on two years there. Cannot say how long, before I lived in it, Mr. Rielly that kept the Light-house lived in it. He is father of Mr. O'Rielly. Mr. O'Rielly, Sr. was the last occupant before me. I took it from Mr. O'Rielly who is now present. It was from himself I rented the house. I do not know his father in the matter. Do not know who he was acting for. No other person resided in it as a constant visitor; there was no other tenant in it during my time—pay three pounds rent for it yearly. There is some garden ground attached to it.

Cross-examined.—There is one entrance door to the house. There are two tenements. This one door is a common entry to both apartments—the other tenement is furnished, and Mr. O'Rielly, his mother and sister

Miscellaneous.

on times occupy it. It is furnished with tables, chairs, bed and bedding like other houses in the locality. I pay £3 a-year to Mr. O'Rielly as rent. I voted out of my own part of the house, the tenement I occupied. Mr. O'Rielly repaired the house the first year I took it. I was to pay rent for the part I lived in, Mr. O'Rielly reserved the other part for himself. Cannot say O'Rielly occupied the house after his father went to the Cape. After O'Rielly went to the Cape Nicholas Carrol occupied the part I now occupy. I cannot recollect whether O'Rielly occupied the other part of the house I live in at the time Carrol was tenant. Do not remember O'Rielly was teaching school in the house. I have seen Mr. O'Rielly sleep, eat, and drink in the part of the house his mother lived in. I have partaken of his hospitality there during the last two years.

Re-examined.—What I mean by a Tenement; there is one fire-place in each end of the house. I occupy two rooms, one up stairs and one down. I have three rooms, two besides the kitchen—one room up stairs, a kitchen, and a small room off it down stairs. There is a room inside the upstairs room, with a fire place in it, with a door leading to the two rooms—I have liberty to occupy it. We have constant access to the inner room from the one we sleep in, when we wish to use it. None would have a right to deprive me of the use of it when I wish to do so. These two rooms I speak of constitute the whole of the upstairs, my part of it. Below stairs I have a kitchen and a small room off it. Don't know what a tenement means. There is only one entrance door to this house, and I voted out of this house for O'Rielly and Croucher. There is one room in this house with a bed in it, which Mrs. and Miss O'Rielly slept in—cannot say how often they slept in it. These two ladies were over a month. On times Mr. O'Rielly was there. When he was there they would go to another house, he used to sleep there. I never knew O'Rielly to go to Corbin's while they were there. Took a glass of grog, sometimes my tea, before and after election. Whenever he was there his sister used to get tea. The bed was in Mr. O'Rielly's room connected with the parlour. There were three tables. I suppose this furniture went there when Mrs. O'Rielly did. I have known the the bed to be taken away for one winter. Don't know who took it. I don't know whether it is himself or his father owns it. Don't know Mr. O'Rielly to eat or drink in his own apartment, except when his mother and sister were there. There was no servant or other person taking charge while Mrs. O'Rielly was away. Within the last two years O'Rielly was living in Little Placentia keeping school. Little Placentia is about five miles from my place. I know he was a time with his father at the Cape, before he took charge of the school. He was living with his father at the time he went to keep school. He came in from the

Miscellaneous.

shore and took charge of the school—cannot say what time after O’Rielly went out to the Cape. After his return from the Cape he raised the rent on me.

Cross-examined on re-examination.—It was let for the winter for 20s., and for the summer 40s., for house and garden; that was the reason the rent was raised. The room up stairs, with the fire place, is in my apartment; he has things in it. I saw him opening and shutting boxes. The Bed Room I described is in Mr. O’Rielly apartment. There are other bedrooms besides.

Question by Mr. Pinsent.—Who owns the furniture? Cannot say.

In answer to Chairman.

There is a corresponding fire place to the one I occupy. They (the Rielly’s) cook and boil there own kettles.

EDWARD GRANT.

The Committee then adjourned, until to-morrow, at a quarter to 3 o’clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 23rd March, 1866. }

The Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman.

The Committee adjourned, for want of a quorum, until to-morrow, at 3 of the clock.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM.

Saturday, 24th March, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,

" BURTON,

" KAVANAGH,

" MARCH,

" HOGSETT,

Hon. A. SHEA,

The SURVEYOR GENERAL.

FRANCIS CURTIS *sworn and examined*.—I know Mr. O'Rielly. I have known him to visit Great Placentia occasionally. He generally came on a Sunday morning. Frequently slept with me at my boarding house at Collins; he slept twice at Collins's, not with me. During these stays he has often taken his meals with me. He was generally in my company during these visits. I have known him to have slept five or six times at Dr. Bradshaw's. I associated with O'Rielly at Little Placentia, three or four times slept with him at Mr. Ledwill's. Took charge of the school at Little Placentia as schoolmaster, about two years ago. Cannot say what month. Do not know where he lived before that. His father lives at Cape St. Mary's.

Cross-examined.—I was examined by the Magistrate, Dr. Bradshaw. My answers were given to certain interrogatories. The signature produced is mine. These answers are true. I answered any question put to me. My statement is truthful. I have been in the house O'Rielly occupies. I do not know he occupies it. I know the house partially occupied by Grant. There is a portion of that house not occupied by Grant. I have been in it twice since the election. I was there before. O'Rielly, his father, sister and mother was there. I have been there also before the elections. I saw a table there, no sofa. I sat on a chair, the rest of the friends were seated. I had two glasses of grog. There was a fire. No cooking. It was about 3 o'clock in the evening. The outer door is a common entrance to Grant's apartments. Don't know it to be an entrance to O'Rielly's. I always heard it was a common entrance to O'Rielly's father's. I did not notice the house newly repaired. The tenements are separate, the one is a parlour the other a kitchen. The answer to the 10th Interrogatory is correct. I never invited Mr. O'Rielly to sleep with me. About 8 or 10 times he came up

Miscellaneous.

and slept with me. I have known him to come to Placentia and sleep there. I have known him to have slept at Dr. Bradshaw's. He told me so.

Re-examined.—I was in the house in question about five years ago—it was before the election. I have not been in it from that time to election time, until the election time. I never was asked by O'Rielly. It was since the election I drank the grog with O'Rielly's father. Thos. O'Rielly was there. There is only one front, or hall door, to the house. Never knew O'Rielly to have lived there or slept there. I was not always aware of the occasions he visited Great Placentia. I generally was, when in Placentia myself, with young Bradshaw, O'Rielly's intimate friend. I am four years in Placentia. I was not witness to any obstruction offered before the Commissioner.

FRANCIS R. CURTIS.

The Committee then adjourned, until Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 3rd April, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. RORKE, Chairman,
Hon. A. SHEA,
Mr. KAVANAGH,
The SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Mr. HOGSETT,
" BURTON.

Rev. E. CONDON sworn and examined.—I am Parish Priest at Great Placentia ; about fourteen years as such. I remember Mr. O'Rielly about 14 or 16 years, quite a boy. He kept a school at Great Placentia under our Board ; about four or five years ago he was discharged ; after leaving, as near as I can remember, he went to live with his father at the Cape Shore. I am aware that afterwards O'Rielly held the school at Little Placentia about two years ; he first took charge of the school at Little Placentia ; I am not aware he taught school since the election.

Miscellaneous.

I know all the Parishioners, residents and householders, in my place. O'Rielly was a Parishioner until the time he took possession of the school. He has not been a Parishioner of mine for the last two years. He was not a Parishioner, nor was he, in the ordinary sense of the word, a householder. He was a visitant, not a resident. He did not occupy a house in a continuous way. I know Mr. William Phoran, of Little Placentia. I have not known, of my own knowledge, of Phoran keeping a winter clerk.

Question by Mr. Hogsett.

Do you think the agreement between Phoran and O'Rielly a *bona fide* agreement?

Answer.—From the nature of things, I am of belief it is not a *bona fide* agreement, but I don't swear to it.

Cross-examined.—We have not been on over friendly terms. I am more friendly to Mr. Croucher than to O'Rielly; that feeling has continued before and after the election. I gave a letter to Mr. Croucher for Mr. Smith in St. John's. I did not advise him to prosecute this affair. In this letter to Mr. Smith I recommended Croucher's cause. I was not a strong opponent of Mr. O'Rielly's at the election. I never took one vote from him. I did not vote for him. A person in St. John's might be the owner of a house in my parish, but how he could be occupier of it, I don't know. O'Rielly held a pew. I am not aware of him, or any one of his family, paying pew rent within the last two years. I believe the pew was taken in his name—cannot say by whom occupied. Don't know whether Miss Rielly has paid. I was paid for the pew—do not know by whom—possibly Miss Rielly might have paid—don't remember. I mean to say he did not live in the place continually. I have seen him pay visits to the place occasionally. I cannot say I know the nature of Mr. Phoran's business. I know it in the usual way of persons not acquainted with business. I have not advanced him any means for the purpose of carrying on this matter. I have lent him money and cash papers. O'Rielly took charge of the school at Little Placentia about two years ago. I did not attempt to get him expelled, or prevent his getting the school.

Re-examined.—Mr. Croucher and myself have been friendly. We have had business transactions. Mr. O'Rielly was very troublesome in my Parish, he got up a fight—for fighting at the time he was holding the school and creating fights. I am aware of the facts. I also entrusted to him some books while he was teacher to dispose of. I could

Miscellaneous.

get no account of either the books or the money from him. It is from Mr. O'Rielly's character I am unfriendly towards him. I have felt him a troublesome character. I did not vote for Croucher. My practice of lending money to Croucher has been over many years. Mr. Croucher does many kindnesses for me, and I lend him money at any time. I have never lent him money for election purposes or lawsuits.

In reply to question from Mr. Little.

Mr. O'Rielly claimed a quarter's salary. I would not pay him. He had no right to it. He was paid up to the end of the quarter he was discharged.

JOHN DALTON, *sworn and examined*.—I am unemployed at present, living in St. John's. I know father Nowlan; he is Chairman of the Roman Catholic Board of Education at Little Placentia. I received this letter from the Secretary of the Board :

LITTLE PLACENTIA,
Nov. 25th, 1865.

SIR,—

I have been directed by the Rev. Chairman of the Board of Education for this District, to acquaint you that it is his wishes for you to come as quick as possible and occupy the school at Little Placentia, and call at the office of the *Newfoundlander* and stop any further publication for a teacher.

Your's respectfully,

THOMAS FREEMAN,
Secretary Board Education.

Mr. JOHN DALTON,
St. John's.

In October there were communications between me and the Board. The communication was held with the Chairman. Father Nowlan promised to give me the school, provided it became vacant by O'Rielly being returned; the words were communicated verbally. He gave me to understand that the school would not be taken from O'Rielly if he did not succeed at the election. Early in December I received the letter. I was told I would be sent for immediately after the election, provided the school became vacant. I was not sent for then. I was not sent for until December. The letter appears to be posted on the first of December, from the Post Mark. The envelope produced was addressed to me.

Miscellaneous.

Cross-examined.—The letter was in my possession up to yesterday. I gave it to Croucher a while ago. The school was not vacant when I was there on the first of October. Do not know any thing about the school after I left. I left on the 10th of October.

Question by Mr. Shea.

When was this conversation with Father Nowlan?

This conversation with Father Nowlan was about the 1st of October, or late in September, some considerable time before the election.

Question by Mr. Little.

Were you in Croucher's employ?

I was in Croucher's employ five months last summer.

Question by Mr. Hogsett.

Were you schoolmaster before? I was schoolmaster before in St. John's, and in Ferryland. Father Nowlan offered me the situation in his own house—I did not apply for it. The first time he offered it to me was in the summer. The conversation in October was also in Father Nowlan's house. I went down to have an understanding about the terms before I left for St. John's;—he said he could give me no terms until the final termination of the election. The conversation was three or four weeks before the election.

The Committee then adjourned, until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 4th April, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,
" MARCH,
Hon. A. SHEA,
Mr. HOGSETT,
Mr. KAVANAGH.

JAMES E. CROUCHER, *Re-called.*—I was present before Mr. Bradshaw at the Commission at Little Placentia, and at Great Placentia, at Grants.

Miscellaneous.

House also. O'Rielly had smart words with the Commissioner. At $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 they stopped taking evidence, a dispute arose in taking Father Nowlan's evidence; they disputed over the evidence about two [hours]. O'Rielly disputed the Commissioner's authority. The clerk had gone home. It was finally understood they should go on. They commenced about four o'clock and continued until eight. Every now and again they would dispute. Mr. O'Rielly insisted on dictating to the Commissioner. Mr. O'Rielly said when he got up to Great Placentia he would have the Court House: he also said he would have his friends and then he would show them what he would do; very offensive and insulting language was used, during Father Nowlan's examination, which I would not like to repeat. Mr. O'Rielly threatened that if I went to Grant's House to take evidence, he would kick me out. In the last week in January or first of February, 1864, he came to my House from the Cape Shore, where he had been living with his Father, to take charge of the School at Little Placentia. He was not quite two years at Little Placentia wanting a few days.

The Committee here deliberated, on a question raised by Mr. Little, on Mr. Croucher's evidence.

The Committee then resumed.

GEORGE J. HOGSETT *sworn and examined*.—My knowledge of the ownership of the house, is that it is the house of Mr. J. O'Rielly, Sr., the father of Mr. T. O'Rielly; that it is his property now, or at all events was his property in September last. I know that from Mr. Thomas O'Rielly. I was on terms of intimacy with him. I know it from statements made by him.

Cross-examined—Mr. O'Rielly did not consult me professionally. I declined to be retained by him after he came from St. John's, from my position as a member of the Assembly. What I have related occurred before he asked me to be retained professionally. He did not consult me as a lawyer in Placentia. I gave him no opinion on his qualification. I did not tell him he had a good qualification. I told him to be careful what he swore to—because I knew his circumstances as well as I know my own. These communications may have been made to me as a friend from a friend. I directed O'Rielly to retain you (Mr. Little) as I would any other person. I did not offer to become his nominee. I have known Mr. O'Rielly since 1852 or 1853—he lived in my house for some time. I was always a friend of his, and would be while he conducted himself properly. I did not support O'Rielly at the election—I supported Mr. Collins. I did not consider the communication made to me either private or confidential. I did not know Mr.

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Croucher was about to offer himself. I was a supporter of Collins's before. O'Rielly and myself had many conversations. I saw him while on Circuit. I have not the same personal feeling as if Mr. O'Rielly sat on the same side of the house with myself—it does not affect my testimony. I did not persuade Mr. O'Rielly that the side of the house I sat on was better. I had a friendly conversation with O'Rielly—it was not a confidential one. I told him and his friends he had no right to stand. We had no conversation since September, about the ownership of the house. After the conversation with O'Rielly, I told other parties. O'Rielly was neither the owner or occupier of a house when he had the conversation with me.

PETITIONER'S CASE CLOSED.

The Committee then adjourned, until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 5th April, 1866. }

The Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,
HON. A. SHEA,
MR. MARCH,
“ BURTON,
“ KAVANAGH,
The SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Mr. Little, as Counsel for sitting member, addressed the Committee. THOMAS O'RIELLY, *sworn and examined*.—I am one of the members for Placentia and St. Mary's. My qualification was twofold. I qualified out of a house as tenant, and as an accountant to Mr. Phoran; as master and tenant of a house. I occupied the house since 1859—I think since October, 1859, when my father went to Cape St. Mary's to take charge of the Lighthouse. The understanding I had with my father respecting the house was, that I should keep the house in repair—that was the rent. I sub-let a portion of the house, I think it was in 1860. I am not certain, to one Carrol—that portion of the house in which Grant now lives. I subsequently let that part to Edward Grant. I have repaired the house in

Miscellaneous.

accordance with the understanding. I have purchased shingles at my own expense in St. John's, from Mr. Molloy ; also one bundle from Mr. Croucher. I have not paid him ; he holds me responsible. I cannot say whether I bought or borrowed the one bundle of shingles from Croucher. The hall-door is a common entrance. There is a second door not a general entrance. At the time I let the part now occupied by Grant I reserved a part for myself. That is the part I now occupy. Grant has since paid me rent for the part he occupies. There is a fire place in my part of the house—one chimney. I have three fire places. I have cooked, ate, drank and slept in the house within the last two years. My part of the house is furnished in the ordinary way people in moderate circumstances furnish their houses. I have the exclusive possession of that part. I voted in 1861—also at the last election at the Isle-of-Valen, out of that house. 1861 was a contested election. I voted for myself. Mr. Croucher was present—he did not challenge my vote. In 1864, on the 2nd February, I commenced teaching school at Little Placentia. I resigned about a fortnight or rather more before the day of nomination. I don't remember the day of the month. I resigned to the Chairman, Father Nowlan. I surrendered my trust as teacher to the Chairman, Father Nowlan—he accepted my resignation. After the election, at the suggestion of Father Nowlan, I went into the school. I was to receive no pay. I was not re-appointed as teacher of that school. I have been employed by Mr. Phoran as book-keeper and general confidential assistant or servant. I write his letters to his merchant in St. John's, keep his accounts, &c. There was an agreement entered into between us. The one now produced is a copy of the original.

“ I have agreed with Thomas Rielly, to serve me or my order, from the first day of this present month, November, until the last day of November, following, in the capacity of accountant and general confidential servant, for which service, duly performed, according to agreement, I am to pay him as salary, one hundred and twenty pounds currency. As witness my hand, Little Placentia, 1st Nov., 1865.

(Signed,)

“ WM. PHORAN.”

I have examined this copy with the original agreement, and certify that it is correct.

ALEXANDER BURKE.

Little Placentia, }
27th Nov., 1866. }

Miscellaneous.

I have worked under the agreement. That agreement was an honest and *bona fide* agreement.—I have performed work under it. I consulted Mr. Hogsett on the subject of my qualification while he was on Circuit.—I think about September. I consulted him as a professional friend. I offered him a retainer—he refused to accept it. I asked him for an opinion. When I consulted Mr. Hogsett he gave me an opinion.—he told me I had a good qualification. I lived with Mr. Hogsett while a boy going to school. I know Mr. Hogsett since 1852. I always regarded him as a friend. He told me, if what you say Tom, be true, your qualification is good. I was a teacher under Father Condon. I ceased to be so in April, 1862. I was dismissed by the Board, at the sole instance of Father Condon. I was not paid up to the time of my dismissal. Father Condon is not at present on friendly terms with me,—he opposed me at the last election.

Cross-examined.

I was placed in the school at Great Placentia by the Board, the Chairman was Father Condon, I was dismissed in April, 1862. I was there over two years. Between my dismissal from one school and my appointment to the other. I supported myself in the mean time by dodging around. I caught fish the summer immediately after I was dismissed. I caught fish at Cape St. Mary's. I was neither servant nor shareman. What fish I caught I had myself, that was in the summer of 1862—when the Caplin school was over I came into Great Placentia. I also went to Burin that fall, remained in Burin about a fortnight. I did not spend the winter with my Father at the Cape. I went there occasionally. I supported myself by the fish I caught. I was a candidate in 1861. I think I sold a matter of some sixteen pounds worth of fish caught by myself, saving about half a quintal. This was part of my earnings from April 1862, to the summer of 1863. I went on the Telegraph Line as repairer or Carpenter. I also done office work. Cannot say what time the House was let to me. My Father has such authority over me, he can walk in and take it at any time.

Question by Mr. Kavanagh.

If your Father was to leave the Cape Shore, could he take the House from you ?

Answer. No I have paid rent by repairing the property.

The Committee then adjourned, until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock,

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
Saturday, 6th April, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. RORKE, Chairman,
" BURTON,
" HOGSETT,
" KAVANAGH.

Absent, Hon. Mr. Shea, Surveyor General, Mr. March.

The Committee adjourned, until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
Monday, 9th April, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. RORKE, Chairman,
" BURTON,
The SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Hon. A. SHEA,
Mr. KAVANAGH.

THOMAS O'RIELLEY's *Cross-Examination continued*.—I never had any written conveyance from my Father. I never paid him money for rent. I have repaired the property. My mother came from the Cape Shore first. My sister afterwards. My Father came occasionally. They came to pay a visit to Great Placentia. They have been in the habit of doing so for some years. My father and family lived at this house before they went to the Cape Lighthouse. Some of the furniture I speak of as there now, was the furniture then there. The bedstead, amongs other things, was. I am not positive about the bed. When my parents removed to the Lighthouse, they took only a portion of their furniture with them. My salary, as teacher at Little Placentia, was sixty pounds.

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with fees to the amount of twenty or twenty-five pounds ; the fees were not always paid. I cannot swear I sent in a resignation, or any paper that could be construed to be a resignation, last year. I wrote a letter, I am not positive I mentioned a word about resignation in it. The day of nomination was on the sixth of November. I swear that agreement between Mr. Phoran and myself is a *bona fide* agreement. I cannot say what Mr. Phoran's thoughts might have been at the time it was made.

Question by Mr. Pinsent.

Do you think Mr. Phoran would be a party to that agreement, if you were not to be put in nomination ? Mr. O'Rielly declined to answer the question. I proposed the drawing up of that agreement. Cannot say when. I last consulted Mr. Phoran immediately preceding the nomination, requesting to have the agreement drawn. The original agreement is in the hand writing of Thomas Morris, and brought by me to Mr. Phoran. Mr. Phoran not know he wrote it. He understood me to have written it.

Question by Mr. Pinsent.

Was that agreement drawn up, presented and signed by Mr. Phoran, at your suggestion, with a view, on your part, to the creation of a qualification at the coming election ?

Answer, No. I don't know whether Mr. Phoran would have entered into that agreement with any one else.

Question.—Have you ever known Mr. Phoran to have retained a person for that time, at such a rate of salary.

Answer—I have not. There is another side to this agreement in the possession of my wife. My name is attached to it. There is no witness to the agreement. Don't know whether Mr. Shea was in Placentia when the agreement was drawn. He probably might have been. Saw Mr. Shea once at Phoran's. He may have been there many time. I was engaged at the time to Mr. Phoran's daughter. I have not done so much for Phoran since that agreement was drawn as I did the 12 months before ; but I have done considerable work for him, almost about the time of election. Before and after this agreement was drawn I was engaged about the elections. That is the only written agreement existed between Phoran and myself. After the election I went back and took charge of the Little Placentia school for some few days, probably until the first of December. Shortly after giving up the school on the first of January, I was married, since which time my wife lived with her father.

Miscellaneous.

Question by Mr. Pinsent.

Had the coming election anything to do with the drawing of that agreement?

Answer.—No,—It would have been drawn whether I was a candidate or not. It would very likely have been drawn at that date. I have received part of that agreement in cash. I probably received it in January. The key of the house I speak of is generally left at Corbin's, by my sister, as my house-keeper. I went there generally when my mother and sister were in Great Placentia. I cannot say what has become of the letter in question. Father Nowlan never told me what he done with the letter.

Re-examined.—I was in the habit of visiting that house at Great Placentia when my mother and sister were not there. I am perfectly well aware that the resignation of my official position as teacher, was given one fortnight before the election. I did not subsequently resume my position as official teacher. I have received no money since I gave in my resignation for my services as teacher, nor do I expect to receive any. I have transacted business in town for Mr. Phoran, as his clerk, with Baine, Johnston & Co. I have received five pounds already in cash, under that agreement. I claimed a quarter's salary in 1862, which I thought myself entitled to, amounting to £17 10s. ; and that is the reason the books alluded to were not accounted for. I put furniture myself in the house in Great Placentia.

THE CASE OF THE SITTING MEMBER, THOMAS O'RIELLY, CLOSED.

Mr. Pinsent addressed the Committee on behalf of petitioner, James E. Croucher.

After which the Committee adjourned until Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
Monday, 12th April, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. RORKE, Chairman,
" HOGSETT,
" HAVANAGH,
The SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Mr. MARCH,
" BURTON,
Hon. Mr. SHEA.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the case. The evidence was read by the Clerk, together with the Interrogatories and answers. After which the Committee deliberated.

After some time spent the Committee resumed, and

Adjourned until Saturday next, at eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
Saturday, 14th April, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. RORKE, Chairman,
Hon. Mr. SHEA,
Mr. HOGSETT,
" KAVANAGH,
" BURTON,
" MARCH,
The SURVEYOR GENERAL.

The Committee deliberated. After some time spent, the Committee resumed, and adopted the following resolution.

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Resolved unanimously,—That they be paid for their services at the rate of one Guinea sterling, per day, for each day they have sat, and that the Clerk be paid one Guinea per day for his attendance, and the usual allowance for engrossing, summonses, subpoenas, &c.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
Tuesday, 17th April, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. RORKE, Chairman,
Hon. A. SHEA,
Mr. KAVANAGH,
The SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Mr. BURTON,
“ MARCH,
“ HOGSETT.

Committee deliberated, after some time spent Committee resumed.

The Chairman laid before the Committee the following letter received from the Honorable the Attorney General.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
April, 14th, 1866. }

DEAR SIR,—

I have perused the Resolution of the Select Committee of which you are Chairman, in Mr. Croucher's Election Petition, asserting a claim for compensation for services rendered on that Committee, and also a sum for their Clerk. As yet the Committee have not reported, and I am not aware they are prepared to do so. Assuming that they are, I, for one, cannot assent to pay members of the Committee as such, because I think the claim already provided for by the amount payable under the Contingency Bill to each member for his services during the Session, which necessarily includes any time he may devote on Select Commit-

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tees. There can be no distinction in this respect made between one Committee and another. To sanction pay for daily sittings would open up a serious question, and to which I could readily perceive grave objections might be urged.

Upon strict principle and the duty which all members owe to the whole Colony on an Election Committee, I am of opinion the Committee should not seek for compensation, I am under the impression your Clerk receives a sessional allowance for attendance on Select Committees and general work; but any rate he stands in quite a different position from the Members.

Yours very truly,

[(Signed,)]

F. B. T. CARTER,

Attorney General

To which the following reply was ordered to be sent to the Honorable the Attorney General.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
Saturday, 17th April, 1866. }

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., in a reply to a Resolution of the Select Committee of which I am Chairman, and I have most respectfully to inform you that the Select Committee, looking at the precedent established in the Harbor Grace and Harbor Main contested election cases, see no good reason why they should depart from the principle contained therein, and the claim which the Committee have made; and they are further confirmed in this view, when they consider the difference there exists between the present and other ordinary cases, in that they are appointed and sworn to examine witnesses, and try the issue to the best of their ability.

I remain, sir,

Your's very truly,

JOHN RORKE,

Chairman.

The Committee adjourned, until Thursday next, at 11 o'clock.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Thursday, 19th April, 1866. }

The Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RORKE, Chairman,
Hon. A. SHEA,
Mr. HOGSETT,
" KAVANAGH,
" BURTON,
" MARCH,
The SURVEYOR GENERAL.

The Committee deliberated. After some time spent, the Committee resumed, and adopted their Report.

[Report inserted in Journal.]

The Committee then adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
11th April, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. RENOUF, Chairman,
“ HOGSETT,
“ RENDELL,
“ RORKE,
“ OAKLEY.

W. M. BLAKE, *examined*.—

List of Interrogatories touching the Act 27th Vic. Cap. 14th.

No. 1 Question.—What business do you follow ?

Answer.—It was and is that of a Copper, Sheet Iron and Tinplate worker. I have also a Hardware, Cutlery, Copper, Sheet Iron and Tinware Shop.

2 Q.—Do you work at your trade now ?

A.—I do, as well as follow the foregoing business.

3 Q.—Do you understand the nature of Beams, Scales Weights and Measures.

A.—If you mean, can I make wrong ones right, or right ones wrong, I do.

4 Q.—Are such articles liable to become incorrect ; and if so, by what means ?

A.—Some are made so intentionally, some through wear, some weights from the leading fallen out, or through wear, some are incorrect when sold, or made so intentionally. Some Beams are incorrect when made, some become so by accident or wear, and some intentionally. Some Measures are incorrect from Makers, some from getting repaired or new bottomed, and some by desire of the purchasers. I have known them to be so made, and the purchasers would buy no others than the old measure, though they are one fifth less than

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the Imperial Standard. Gaging Rods are often wrong from long wear and from negligence, and not intentionally on the part of the owners. I saw some Rods last fall in Merchants' Stores who must have lost severely in purchasing Oil or other commodities,—aye, even the past week I saw one that the owners of it must have lost severely by purchasing by, although it had the letters V. R. T. S. D. on it.

5 Q.—How do you know the measures were one-fifth smaller.

A.—Because they were made from the pattern measures in use here prior to 1836.

6. Q.—How in 1836?

A.—Because it was in that year that the Act 4, Wm. 4, cap 9th, came into operation, by which the use of other than the Imperial standard measures is prohibited under a penalty of £5.

7. Q.—Was it in 1836 the Act of 4 Wm. 4 cap. 9th. passed.

A.—No. The Act 4, Wm. 4, cap. 9th passed the 12th June, 1834, but it did not become binding at law until the first of January, 1836; here is a copy of the Act.

8. Q.—Were you in business then?

A.—No, I then worked with my father. I did not go into business for myself till the fall following.

9. Q.—Were you in the habit of adjusting Weights, Measures, Beams, Scales, Guaging Rods, then?

A.—I was for my father, and for myself afterwards.

10. Q.—From whom did you learn?

A.—From my father. He had been as Assayer in the old country.

11. Q.—Was there not an Assayer in St. John's then to do such work?

A.—There was Mr. Williams here then, but he could not adjust such articles, although bound by the law to do so.

12 Q.—What did the Assayer do when he found such articles incorrect?

A.—Seize on them and condemn them, though that was afterwards found to be unauthorised by the Act.

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- 13 Q.—How do you know such to be the case ?
 A.—Because my father made him return some Articles which had been sent to his office to be essayed and adjusted, which he condemned ; and I also knew him afterwards in a case brought into Court, to admit, on his oath, that he could not adjust such articles.
- 14 Q.—Have there been other Assayers here since Mr. Williams ?
 A.—Yes there have been three up to June 1864.
- 15 Q.—Was none of them able to adjust such articles ?
 A.—None of them.
- 16 Q.—Has there been no Assayer in the office since the Act 27th Vic. Cap. 14th was passed in 1864 ?
 A.—No, not with the duties attached to the office under the Act 4 W. 4 Cap. 9th.
- 17 Q.—What office does Mr. Dwyer fill.
 A.—That of Inspector under the Act 27th Vic. Cap. 14th.
- 18 Q.—What is the difference between the duties of the two officers ?
 A.—The Act of the 4th Wm. 4, cap. 9th, requires the officer pointed under, to assay and adjust all Beams, Weights and Measures. The Act 27th Vic., cap. 14th, requires the officer appointed under it to inspect only, &c., &c.
- 19 Q.—How long is it since there has been a regular Inspection of Beams, Scales, Weights and Measures throughout the town ?
 A.—To the best of my knowledge about 25 years.
- 20 Q.—Twenty-five years.
 A.—Yes about that time.
- 21 Q.—Did not the present Inspector inspect them in the shops and stores during the last 2 years ?
 A.—Not in the sense I attach to the word.
- 22 Q.—And what sense do you attach to the word inspect.
 A.—He did not test the Articles.
- 23 Q.—What do you mean by testing them ?
 A.—He did not weigh the weights, nor remeasure the measures, nor test the Beams,—that is what I call Inspecting.
- 24 Q.—Did not the present Inspector call to the shops and stores, the past 2 years ?
 A.—He did.

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25 Q.—What else did he do?

A.—He merely counted the articles, but did not weigh the weights, nor remeasure the Measures, nor test the Beams or Scales for me, and such I understood was his general practice.

26 Q.—How test the Beams and Scales?

A.—That is a mechanical operation, which I do not wish to explain more than by saying, to see whether they were right, and if not, to make them so.

27 Q.—Why do you say that the men who filled these offices these last 32 years, were not competent to fulfil their duties?

A.—Because they were not Tradesmen who understood the work, or how it could or should be done.

28 Q.—Can no person do the duties of the office but a Tradesman?

A.—I cannot imagine how any one else could attempt to adjust them, or even know how they should be adjusted.

29 Q.—How much time would it take to adjust some of the Articles.

A.—It would take one half day at least from 2 men to adjust some of the articles.

30 Q.—What articles would take up that time?

A.—Fish Beams, and other Beams principally.

31 Q.—Is it more trouble to adjust Liquor Measures here than in the Old Country?

A.—Much more, the Liquor Measure in this Colony. As all Liquor Measures at home are made out of Pewter or Copper, which are readily expanded or compressed, whereas here they are made of Tinned-sheet-Iron, and do not admit of either.

32 Q.—Would it take much time to adjust Weights?

A.—Some would, especially from 7 lbs. downwards.

33 Q.—Would Measures take much time to adjust?

A.—Yes from the causes before referred to. For instance, if a gallon measure be too large, the bottom must be taken out and the height reduced; then a new bottom must be fitted in, and if found incorrect taken out again until found perfectly correct, and the materials you have used, has become totally useless, as the work must be finished before you can ascertain whether correct or not.

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- 34 Q.—What is the regular charge for new bottoming a gallon measure, without adjusting it?
- A.—Ten pence.
- 35 Q.—What more time does it take to bottom and adjust, than merely to new bottom a gallon measure?
- A.—If the measure were too large, it would take as much time as to nearly bottom three or four.
- 36 Q.—If too small, what time does it take?
- A.—I would sooner bottom three or four than adjust one and refit it.
- 37 Q.—Did you adjust any Measures or Weights during these last two years?
- A.—I did some and refused others.
- 38 Q.—Why did you refuse to adjust the others?
- A.—Because it would not pay for my time, unless I made a charge which would seem exorbitant to the owners, as they could not know what time and trouble they would require, when you would not have the whole lot to do, so that one with the other could be done more reasonably; and as I was not required by law to adjust them, I recommended the parties to bring them to the Inspector.
- 39 Q.—Did the parties do so?
- A.—I understood from them that he told them that he could not do them, and if he employed another person to do them, they should pay the expense besides his fees.
- 40 Q.—Did you adjust any Weights, Beams, Scales and Gauging Rods during the past two years?
- A.—Some few in 1864, but I sold several new ones, some separately, some in sets, which I would not sell separately, but no Gauging Rods, for I firmly believe the owners of them did not know they were incorrect then.
- 41 Q.—What articles would you refuse to sell separately?
- A.—Weights, as they come out from home, made up in sets.
- 42 Q.—Did any person require you to sell him less than a set of Weights?

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A.—Some told me they only required one or two weights to replace such as were found incorrect, as they told me, by the Inspector ; and that he could not adjust them, and if he sent them to a smith, they would be charged more than the price of a full set of new weights in the shop.

43 Q.—And had they to buy a new set in consequence ?

A.—Yes, they bought new sets of me in consequence.

44 Q.—What mode of correcting Weights and Measures would you recommend ?

A.—Simply by enforcing the Act 4, Wm. 4, cap. 9th ; and a section requiring, “ That Liquid measures, made or imported here should be, prior to their sale, assayed, stamped, or marked by the Assayer appointed under that Act.”

45 Q.—How should the duties of an Assayer be effectually fulfilled, and what might the expense be to an Assayer to carry out that Act faithfully to the public ?

A.—I cannot say what the expense might be, but to carry out the Act effectually, he should be a person fully qualified and able to assay and adjust all Beams, Scales, Weights and Measures that might be brought to his office for that purpose ; and if the Assayer be not a person so qualified, I should say it would be a mere mockery to take such articles to such office to be corrected. He should also, in the spring and fall, and at such other times as he should deem necessary, before the busy season should commence, visit and inspect, in the true meaning of the word, all shops, stores, and all other places of sale ; and also the outlets of the town where milk comes in for sale. He would require for such visitation a horse and cart, and man with him to carry a full set of each of Imperial Standard Weights and Measures, 3 sizes of Beams, besides a large Fish Beam, and 3 sizes of scales, a Gauging Rod and a yard measure, for the purpose of weighing the weights, remeasuring the measures and testing the Beams, Gauging Rods, Yards and other measures, at all such places of sale. He would require the man to look after the horse to carry all articles from and to the cart, and to convey any found incorrect home to his office. Mr. Williams, the first Assayer appointed here, did the foregoing duties until his salary was withdrawn ; but since his time, now over 25 years, it has been omitted.

Miscellaneous.

46 Q.—Had the first Assayer here a horse and cart, with a man to assist him?

A.—Yes, though the town was not spread through one half the space. The man who attended him is still alive, and acts as Coachman with Messrs. Bowring, Brothers,—I believe his name is Patrick Murray.

JOHN WILLS, *examined*.—I reside in St. John's. I am a plumber, acquainted with adjusting Weights. I have known parties, such as milkmen, to ask for small measures, from a quart downwards. There is a difference of 1-5th less than Imperial. The measures made in the old country are of pewter; it is more expensive than tin, but not more durable. I am in the habit of adjusting measures. Our patterns are cut from a certain pattern; everything is regular. We have patterns according to standard measures. We could not bring pewter measures here—too expensive. Tin is better for the poor—cheaper. Some tin is better than others. The usual charge for bottoming a gallon is from 8d. to 10d. It is difficult to bottom and adjust a measure; it depends, in a great measure on the person's hands it falls into. I have not been much at tinwork lately. Beams require time in adjusting. If the bearing points are worn away, it would require time and skill to adjust. The adjusting of Weights is a more nice point than the adjusting of Measures. A Beam must be balanced without Scales. All Beams should be adjusted by a competent person. There are generally cheaper articles imported; they are not at all times correct. We are not in the habit of getting the best description of articles imported here. I have adjusted cast iron Weights; they do not hold long. We drill holes similar to the one produced in them; we then put solder, lead will drop out. I prefer the plan adopted by Mr. Dwyer to the one produced. My assaying would be from the surface, not from the bottom. I would also tin the holes, so my opinion a tradesman would be required to perform the work correct,—the one produced is very nicely done. I have not heard any complaints as regards Measures. I had no Weights myself. I sold some copper measures. I took them to the Inspector and adjusted them. The Inspector in the old country has a salary. Parties who have weights send them to a tradesman to have them adjusted, and then take them to the Inspector. I do not consider the present scale of fees for adjusting sufficient.

JOHN WILLS.

The Committee then adjourned until Friday.

Miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
13th April, 1866. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

MR. RENOUF, Chairman,
" RORKE,
" HOGSETT,
" RENDELL,
" OAKLEY.

JOHN TYNAN, *examined*.—Mr. Dwyer is Inspector of Weights and Measures. I carry on business in town. I use Weights and Measures. I paid for the Inspection of them. Cannot say the Inspection was correct. There was no complaint of them. At the time the Inspector called the second time at my premises I was not home. He had the Weights home with him I sent them. They were returned marked. In 1865 I paid no fees. I paid the first time. I was furnished with an account, and did not pay it. I did not consider I had any right to pay the second time. I cannot say what the Inspector did with the Measures in 1864. They were returned to me inspected.

JOHN TYNAN.

THOMAS S. DWYER, *examined*.—I am the Inspector of Weights and Measures. I am of no trade. I am not a Mechanic. I understand the adjustment of Beams, Scales, Weights and Measures. If a Beam hangs unfairly I can adjust it. I could adjust the Weight produced. Before and after I took the office, I have endeavoured to qualify myself. The adjustment of some Beams is quite a different affair, but common fish Beams are easily adjusted. The scale produced was marked by me,—I presume they are correct. I can adjust half hundred iron weights. I adjust by a standard Beam and Scale. I never charge more than what is allowed by Law. Cannot make lead adhere to cast iron weights without a hole. A tin gallon two large, I would consider it a hardship to condemn it. I would drive in the bottom. I would not take out the bottom. Consider all measures imported or offered in town for sale should be inspected by the Inspector. I mean articles used as measures. Since I have been in office I never refused measures brought to me for adjustment. I am aware of one case after the beam was adjusted to have been found incorrect. I think at Mr. Wilson's. I have inspected all the Beams and Weights in town. I consider having a horse and cart going round for inspection more inconvenient than having them brought to me for inspection. I would require to have a quantity of

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tools. I know one instance in which it was requisite to take off over two pounds of metal—they could not be properly done on the owner's premises. I judge by the general appearance of weights and condition, that they are correct on my subsequent inspection. I know my own cutting, and can discover if they are interfered with. Owing to the wear of weights I can observe if they want adjusting. I never saw new bottoms in measures after my adjusting. I have had some articles sent to me I could not adjust from the inability of the weight to take my adjusting. My jurisdiction extends within the limits of St. John's. Never been on the Road to Topsail for the purpose of inspecting. Keep a regular entry of all parties having weights adjusted. My report gives the number of weights adjusted by me during the year. It takes about half an hour to adjust a four pound weight. Have nothing to do with weight of bread. That is between the seller and buyer, all that I have to do is to adjust the weights and scales. The Standard Rod I have was imported for me by the Government.

T. S. DWYER.

JOHN MUIR, *examined*.—I am storekeeper at Messrs. McBride's; our Weights and Measures were assayed by the Inspector, Mr. Dwyer. Some were correctly done. Fairbank's scale was out of the way in 1864. It was correct when sent to the Inspector. We purchased a quantity of sugar from Harvey, Tucker & Co. in one hog-head. We found a difference of twenty-five pounds. The scales are kept in a store, and free from rust and pickle. We weighed the hog-head of sugar by the beam, and found it to correspond with the weights of Harvey, Tucker & Co. We now keep that scale for weighing iron. I am sure the scale was in good order when sent to be adjusted—it was returned in bad order. Mr. Dwyer was sent for; he came; it was found correct up to a certain weight, say 2,000lbs. Small weights are perfectly correct by Fairbank's Scales. The sugar was weighed to us by a Fairbank's beam. I never heard any complaints against platform scales. Some tin measures I found incorrect. I found one half-gallon measure contain one naggon more after inspection. My attention was also drawn to a Gauging Rod I found incorrect. This led me to testing the Measures used in measuring oil, this happened last week. This was the inspection of 1865. We have sent the measures this year. Fairbank's was not sent. Mr. Dwyer inspected it on the premises. Mr. Dwyer refused to stamp one measure, because it was incorrect. We do not use it now. I gave it to one of the vessels, (I think the *Runnymede*.) Mr. Dwyer also inspected a Beam, he would not mark it, it was incorrect. We have not used it since, Molloy, the smith, had it for a time to adjust it; he charged 5s. It is still incorrect. Mr. Dwyer saw the Gauging Rod yesterday; one of our Rods is condemned; the one condemned is nearer the standard one than the marked one. The condemned one has been changed since shown

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to Mr. Dwyer. Mr. Blake changed both. The Inspector may have called at our store without my knowledge. All Liquor Measures of ours are of Tin. Since 1864, our Measures have been new bottomed, and adjusted by Inspector. To have measures new bottomed will lessen them. Four or five of them have been new bottomed. Gallon, half-gallon and quarts, since 1864. I am certain they are correct. All the fees have been paid on the Inspection. We bought and sold oil before we discovered the error in the Rod. Must have been a loss to purchaser and seller. Mr. Blake adjusted the Rod since. We have not had Fairbank's adjusted since. We never weigh over 5 or 6 cwt. since with confidence. —all adjusted in 1865. I tested myself and found four liquor measures incorrect. I filled two pints and put them in a quart measure, and found wanting nearly a naggin. I will send up the Rod in the course of the day, so as the Committee may see it. There are 2 or 3 sizes of Rods used. The article of candles will not turn out the weight as marked. I found one box marked 60 lbs. turn out 53—it is generally so with candles, soap also loses weight.

WM. PARKER, *examined*.—I keep a Grocery. Use Beams, Scales, Weights, &c. ;—they have been inspected twice. Once a year all marked and found correct. Some measures returned the first year, gallon and half gallon, one short, one over. I sent them to Mr. Blake. Mr. B. adjusted them. I sent them to Mr. Dwyer; they were stamped. I paid full fees the last two years. Mr. Dwyer has called at my place. I was not in at the time; it was in 1865. I am of opinion that all my weights so stamped are correct; it is a great advantage having such a law. Fairbank's are easily put out of order. If not kept clean, will be affected. Do not think all street scales agree.

AMBROSE RONAYNE *examined*.—I am an accountant. Furnished accounts in 1865, for the Inspector, Mr. Dwyer, for inspection fees. Some made objections against yearly charge. Heard no complaints against the Inspector. Some paid freely. None objected from weights being wrong.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
Monday, 16th April. }

Committee met this day.

P R E S E N T :

Mr. RENOUF, Chairman,
" RORKE,
" HOGSETT,
" RENDELL,
" OAKLEY.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the matter to them referred, and adopted their Report.

[Reported inserted in Journal]

The Committee then adjourned.

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