
JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Legislative Council

OF THE

ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.



HIS EXCELLENCY

Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN AND OVER
THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND ITS
DEPENDENCIES, &c., &c., &c.

BEING THE FOURTH SESSION

OF THE

SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1858.

JOSEPH WOODS, PRINTER, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN.
[L. S]

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

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands Prorogued until Thursday the Twentieth day of August inst. : And Whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said General Assembly until Monday the Twelfth day of October next ensuing :

I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said General Assembly until Monday the Twelfth day of October next ; of which all persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Government House,
at St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, the Thirteenth
day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Fifty Seven, and in the Twenty First Year of Her
Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN KENT,

Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN.
[L. S.]

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

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands Prorogued until Monday the Twelfth day of October inst. : And Whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said General Assembly until Monday the Thirtieth day of November next ensuing :

I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said General Assembly until Monday the Thirtieth day of November next ; of which all persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Government House,
at St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, the Seventh
day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Fifty Seven, and in the Twenty First Year of Her
Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN KENT,

Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN.
[L. S]

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

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Island stands Prorogued until Monday the Thirtieth day of November inst. : And Whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday the Twenty Eighth day of January next ensuing :

I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday the Twenty Eighth day of January next, then to meet for the despatch of business ; of which all persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Government House,
at St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, the Twenty-
seventh day of November, One Thousand Eight
Hundred and Fifty Seven, and in the Twenty First
Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN KENT,

Colonial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Fourth Session Sixth General Assembly,
21st Victoria.

THURSDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1858.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Colonial House meets.
Legislature,

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

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
" JAMES TOBIN
" JOHN ROCHFORT
" PHILIP DUGGAN
" SAMUEL CARSON
" THOMAS ROW
" JAMES J. ROGERSON
" JOHN FOX

Members present.

At Two of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Honorable the President of the Council commanded the Usher of the Black Rod attendant on the Council, to go to the Commons House of Assembly, and inform the Members thereof that it is His Excellency's pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House, and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to open the present Session by a gracious Speech to both Houses.

His Excellency the Governor arrives at the Council Chamber—

The Assembly summoned to attend him.

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

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

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

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

His Excellency's Speech
on opening the Session.

I have called you together at the season of the year which, I understand, is most convenient for you to assemble for the despatch of public business. I am very happy to meet the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Newfoundland, for the first time; and, it will afford me great satisfaction to co-operate with you in promoting the best interests of the people of this fine Colony.

At the beginning of the last year, considerable alarm prevailed on the subject of the proposed new Fishery Convention with France; that alarm soon subsided, for shortly after the Prorogation of the Assembly, it was announced to my Predecessor, by the Colonial Minister, that "the proposals contained in that Convention having been unequivocally refused by the Colony, they would, of course, fall to the ground;" and, he was authorized to give such assurance as he might think proper, "that the consent of the community of Newfoundland was regarded by Her Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights."

The question, therefore, of granting any new fishing privileges, without the consent of the community, seems to be set at rest; but, it must not be forgotten that fishermen belonging to two powerful nations already possess rights of fishery which they periodically exercise on the coasts of Newfoundland; and they, as subjects of France, and citizens of the United States, enjoy these rights by existing Treaties, some of them of long duration; indeed, the first one entered into was in the year 1713; the dates of the other French Treaties are 1763, 1783, and the "Treaty of Paris" in 1814. Those entered into with America were 1818, and the more recent

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one of 1854, namely the "Reciprocity Treaty," and, the latter, with the full assent of the Legislature of Newfoundland.

On my assumption of the Government, it was natural that I should be desirous to acquire information on the important subject of the Fisheries; and, I have had an opportunity of perusing many interesting documents regarding them; and, among others, the official despatches and "confidential" communications which appear in the Journals of last Session, and copies of which were ordered by you to be printed.

I am not called upon to express an opinion upon any proposition made by either Government, or the construction which they may place on the Treaties alluded to; but, I would earnestly recommend to you, in as far as is possible, to encourage the hardy, resident fishermen of Newfoundland, by protecting the fish with which the ocean teems along its shores, and on the catch of which these fishermen depend for their daily bread. There is no law in the Colonial Statute Book to prevent the indiscriminate capture of all sorts of fish, nor does any attention seem to be paid to their breeding season, nor to the preservation and curing of bait, which is carefully attended to in the United States. Enormous seines, I am informed, are used for the destruction of Cod-fish of all sizes; and, I understand that the mouths of brooks and rivers are effectually "barred up," which prevents the ingress and egress of Salmon, and which will eventually lead to the final extirpation of that valuable fish. This subject is one well worthy the attention of the Legislature, and perhaps you will think it necessary to appoint a Commission to enquire into, and report whether it would be considered desirable to introduce any code of laws for the regulation of the Fisheries, and the protection of the various species of fish which frequent the coast of Newfoundland.

This subject is of great importance, for Her Majesty's Law Advisers, in October 1855, express the very decided opinion that "Foreign fishermen pursuing their avocation within British territory, would be bound to observe the local laws and regulations in like manner

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as all foreigners are bound to observe the municipal laws of the country in which they are resident."

I have been much gratified that the labours of the Newfoundland fishermen last season were attended with success, and that they obtained a good price for their fish. The merchants must have sustained loss from the low price of some of their exports, in consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments which prevailed in the latter part of the year 1857, in all parts of the Commercial World.

In that year, however, the labouring population of this Colony, and they are principally fishermen, were enabled to enjoy comforts from their honest industry, and, by their additional consumption of dutiable articles, they must have materially contributed to the increase of the Revenue.

I wish, only, that some employment could be found for the population during the winter; and I believe, if the fish are properly protected, the fishermen of Newfoundland may, when the weather permits, in the winter season, practice the fishery, as is done upon the Coast of Scotland.

Direct communication by Steam, with the mother country, would secure, among other advantages, a ready market for wet, cured fish, particularly at a season of the year when the fishermen most require a good price. I hope I shall be enabled to assure Her Majesty's Government that direct Steam Communication with England, to touch at some Port of the United States on the passage out and home, is still considered of vital importance to the future welfare of this Colony, and the interests of its people; and, that the Legislature will not object to the continuance of the liberal contribution which was voted last year in addition to the Three Thousand Pounds which has been granted by the Imperial Government; and, I trust that the exertions of the Gentlemen who were deputed to proceed to England on this important subject, will soon be crowned with complete success.

On the 17th of March last, my Predecessor alluded to the ne-

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cessary postponement of several important matters; among others was an Address of the House of Assembly in 1855, recommending the revision and consolidation of the Laws of this Colony, and a simplification of the mode of procedure in the Superior Courts thereof. I have deemed it necessary to appoint a Commission in accordance with that Address, to enquire into the subjects to which it relates, and to report to you whether it may not be advisable, for the more efficient and speedy administration of Justice, to reorganize the Supreme Court, two of the Judges being incapacitated, from age and infirmity, to attend to the duties which devolve upon them, rendering such a reorganization absolutely indispensable; and, I trust it may be accomplished in some way that may be satisfactory to the Public, and agreeable to the worthy Chief Justice Brady, who at present presides in that Court.

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

There is at present no provision in this Colony for an allowance to retiring Judges, under any circumstances; but, I rely on your co-operation to place the Administration of Justice on an efficient footing.

I am happy to inform you that I observe, by a Return from the Receiver General, that the revenue for the year ending 1857, amounts to One Hundred and Sixteen Thousand, Six Hundred and Six Pounds, Four Shillings, and Six Pence, Sterling, which is a considerable increase to that of last year, and exceeds, by above Thirty Thousand Pounds, the year ending December, 1855.

An increasing Revenue must be, at all times, satisfactory; but, care should be taken to enquire into the causes which have occasioned financial prosperity. Very large importations of goods, I understand, were made last year; the fishery was successful, and the labouring population well employed and paid, and consequently, large consumers of dutiable articles; but, fisheries are precarious, and we cannot expect a series of successful years, and therefore, the Revenue should be appropriated with due economy, and a regard to

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the probable future income of the Colony and its existing Debt. I trust, however, that you will be enabled to increase the last year's grant for Education, in order that by Normal Establishments teachers may be taught to communicate with facility the knowledge they possess, which has been found to be so beneficial to the rising generation.

The formation of Roads in this Colony is of immense importance, and I trust you will be enabled to appropriate a sufficient sum for that purpose, and also, for a geometrical survey of this Island.

I have visited the Lunatic Asylum ; it is overcrowded with inmates ; and, I hope you will be able to make some addition to that noble charity, by providing further accommodation for those whom Providence may afflict with insanity.

Despatches will be laid before you recommending that the privileges extended to the United States, by receiving into the Colony several enumerated articles duty free, should be extended to other countries in amity with Great Britain, and entitled by Commercial Treaties to be placed on the most favoured footing.

The Receiver-General will be enabled to inform you how this recommendation of Her Majesty's Government may affect your Revenue ; for, there can be no question that such a policy is most desirable in a Colony like Newfoundland, which so largely exports to various parts of the Globe.

The Estimates for the current year, and other matters, will be submitted for your consideration. I have no doubt they will meet with your early attention, and I shall rely on your providing Supplies for the Public Service.

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

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

I have abstained from calling the attention of the people to the great rebellion in the East, until I should have the pleasure of meeting you ; and I am sure you will deeply deplore with me the cruel-

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ties which have been perpetrated there, and sympathize with those who mourn for relations and friends barbarously murdered. It is my intention to recommend that a subscription be opened in Newfoundland for the benefit of the sufferers; and, I sincerely hope these heathen atrocities may, by God's blessing, result in a great and beneficial change in that Empire, by inducing a full and free encouragement for the diffusion of Gospel light in all the length and breadth of its land.

In the month of July last, Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart placed at my disposal Her Majesty's Steam-sloop-of-war "Basilisk," which enabled me to visit the Island of St. Pierre. I found at anchor there His Imperial Majesty's Ship "Cleopatra," bearing the flag of Admiral the Count de Gueydon; he was to be joined in a few days afterwards by several of the French Squadron whose crews had been experiencing the effects of a warm climate, and I was gratified to hear from His Excellency that nothing contributed so much to the health of his sailors, as the salubrious air of Newfoundland, and that he was to remain there until early in October. I then proceeded to the Northward with the intention of visiting the Labrador; but, Admiral Stewart having kindly permitted H. M. Ship "Atalanta" to cruise on these coasts, I was enabled to see Conception Bay, Trinity Bay, Spaniard's Bay, and Bay Roberts, and to visit the thriving towns of Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Trinity. At the entrance of Trinity Bay the "Basilisk" fell in with the United States Surveying Steam vessel the "Arctic," commanded by the scientific and able Captain Berryman, of the United States Navy, the intelligent officer who had taken soundings across the Atlantic. He was then cruising in daily expectation of the arrival of the "Agamemnon" and "Niagara," on board of which was the Telegraph Cable; but we were doomed to disappointment, for in a few days afterwards we learnt that the Squadron had returned to England, the Cable having snapped not far from the Coast of Ireland.—We must all sincerely hope that this gigantic undertaking will be accomplished next Summer with perfect success. Nothing can surpass the picturesque scenery at Bay of Bulls Arm, where the Western end of the Cable is to rest; indeed, all the Bays that I had the

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pleasure of seeing are magnificent, affording shelter and harbor-room for any number of fishermen, if winter employment could be found for them; and I was much gratified at seeing many small fields of Potatoes apparently free from disease, and many other vegetables, and healthy patches of Barley and Oats; in short, I have been agreeably surprised with every part of this Colony that I have had an opportunity of seeing. It is to be regretted that hitherto the Interior has not been explored, nor has any mineralogical, or geological Survey taken place in a country where rich specimens of ores have been found in various localities. I hope the time is not far distant when such Surveys will be made, and that every year will add to the importance and prosperity of Newfoundland.

I have trespassed too long on your time, and shall conclude by again assuring you of my hearty co-operation to promote the best interests of the Colony.

Ordered—That a Select Committee be appointed to draft an Address to the Governor, in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

Ordered—That the Honorable Messrs. Fox, Carson, Row, and Tobin be a Committee for that purpose.

Ordered—That the Speech be printed.

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

MONDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 “ JAMES TOBIN
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN
 “ SAMUEL CARSON
 “ THOMAS ROW
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON
 “ JOHN FOX

1st and 3rd February, 1858.

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

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

The Honorable Mr. Fox, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Governor in reply to his Speech at the opening of the Session, presented a draft thereof.

Select Committee report draft of Address to the Governor in reply to his Speech.

Ordered—That the same be received.

The Address was then read a first time—and

Address read 1st time.

Ordered—That it be read a second time on Wednesday next, and that it be printed.

The Honorable Mr. Row asked, and obtained leave of the House to proceed to England, on his private affairs.

Leave of absence granted to the Honorable Mr. Row.

The Honorable Mr. CARSON gives notice, that on Wednesday next he will move that the 35th Rule of the House be suspended with reference to the Address to the Governor in reply to His Excellency's Speech on opening the Session.

Notice of motion to suspend 35th Rule of the House.

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

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 “ JAMES TOBIN
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN
 “ SAMUEL CARSON
 “ JOHN FOX

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

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Address to the Governor read 2nd time—

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

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. CARSON—it was

35th Rule of the House suspended—

Ordered—That the 35th Rule of the House be suspended with reference to the said Address.

Address committed—

Whereupon the House went into committee thereon—

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported—

The Chairman reported the Address without amendment.

Ordered—That the report be received.

Read 3rd time and passed—

The Address was then read a third time and passed, and is as follows :—

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

The Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, desire to thank Your Excellency for the gracious Speech with which you opened the present Session.

1. The hearty assurance Your Excellency gives of your desire to co-operate with the other Branches of the Legislature in promoting the best interests of the Colony, is very gratifying to the Council, and deserves and receives our respectful thanks.

2. It is, indeed, a source of deep satisfaction to us, that the peril which was impending over Newfoundland at the beginning of the last year, in consequence of a contemplated cession to France of

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HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

most valuable fishing and territorial privileges in this Colony, was averted: Like most evils, it was not unaccompanied by some good; for the official declaration of Her Majesty's Government—that the consent of the people of the Colony was an essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights—gives us a comfortable assurance of safety in the event of any new Convention being attempted—whilst the recorded opinions of the Government and Law Advisers of England, under various administrations, and from the earliest period up to 1857, can leave no doubt as to the true construction of the Treaties now existing between England and France respecting our Fisheries.

These Treaties, and the bounties by which the Government of France supports her fishery, press upon our people with a weight which is hard to bear, and which we have no desire to see increased.

3. We entirely concur in the practical wisdom of Your Excellency's recommendation that, whilst we must not repudiate existing rights, we should avail ourselves of the means at our own control, to foster our fisheries, which constitute the staple of our trade; the experience of other Countries enforces the suggestion of Your Excellency, that we should adopt some well considered regulations to prevent the indiscriminate capture, at improper seasons, of the various kinds of fish that frequent our Coast, and to protect and improve our important herring and salmon fisheries. The importance of such regulations is obviously enhanced by the consideration that under the well recognized principles of law, Foreigners within our jurisdiction would be bound by them equally with our own Subjects.

4. The success which a Bountiful Providence vouchsafed to the labours of our fishermen during the past Season, is a fitting subject for humble gratitude to God; and whilst we deeply deplore the losses which our Merchants have sustained by the depreciated prices of some of our Exports, and the monetary derangement which has prevailed in all parts of the Commercial World, we console ourselves with the reflection that the stability of our Trade is unshaken, and that the healthy tone which characterizes the general Mercantile

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transactions of this Colony has been its safeguard during the recent crisis, and continues unimpaired.

The employment of our population during the winter months, is a subject which may well excite Your Excellency's benevolent solicitude, and shall receive our anxious consideration. In a Country producing timber to the extent in which it is found in Newfoundland suitable for ship-building, lumbering and cooperage purposes, it would seem that means might possibly be adopted to turn to profitable account such valuable resources.

5. Your Excellency may be assured that Direct Steam Communication between this Colony and Great Britain and America, is still considered of vital importance. In our opinion the appropriation made during the last Session for that service ought not to be diminished, and we hope that the zealous exertions of those gentlemen who repaired to England from Newfoundland for that purpose last year, will soon be rewarded with success.

6. To the subject of the due administration of the Law we shall devote our best attention: an impartial and efficient dispensation of Justice, by which the lives and liberties, the peace and property, of all classes, are secured, is an object of such paramount importance that in the attainment of it every consideration except the public good must be forgotten; and we shall cheerfully co-operate with Your Excellency, and with the other Branch of the Legislature, in simplifying our Laws, and placing the Administration of Justice upon an efficient footing, to the satisfaction of Your Excellency and of the respected Chief Justice who presides in the Supreme Court.

7. We are gratified to learn the flourishing state of our Revenue: we cannot expect the comforts of civilization without paying for them, and we are happy to believe that our taxation, diffused as it is with equality over all classes, does not press with onerous weight upon any.

8. The promotion and support of Education upon a sound and permanent basis; the formation of Roads; the encouragement of

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Agriculture ; and the developement of the resources of the country, by means of accurate Surveys, both Geological and Mineralogical, are subjects which shall receive our best attention.

9. To provide for the proper treatment of Lunatics, who, bereaved of the greatest of blessings, are unable to take care of themselves, is a duty which we readily acknowledge and shall be prepared to fulfil.

10. Any Legislation which shall have for its effects the prudent extension of the principles of Free Trade, shall receive our favourable consideration ; and we shall cheerfully concur in providing all necessary Supplies for the Public Service.

11. Language is inadequate to convey the feelings of horror and indignation with which we have heard of the cruelties recently perpetrated upon our fellow-countrymen in the East. The faithless Sepoy has signalized himself beyond the Savages of the Earth, by the butchery of unoffending women, and the wanton torture of helpless children. We do, indeed, sympathize with those who mourn for friends and relatives murdered, mutilated, or dishonored ; and we shall be ready to co-operate with Your Excellency in the benevolent course you propose to recommend. We cannot believe that the commission of such atrocities has been permitted without purposes of wisdom and ultimate good ; and we reciprocate the hope that the only permanent preventative against a repetition of such deeds of darkness will be applied by the free diffusion of Gospel light over that blood-stained land.

12. The failure last summer of the magnificent project to connect the old and new worlds by a Telegraphic Cable, occasioned general regret ; but we trust that during the ensuing season, success may crown the labours and reward the enterprise of the Company.

13. We rejoice to learn that Your Excellency's visit to the Outports afforded you gratification, and impressed your mind with a favourable opinion of the resources of Newfoundland. We indulge the hope that your prolonged experience will confirm those impressions, and that you will be enabled to carry into effect the desire to

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benefit the Colony which Your Excellency so heartily expresses, and—we are persuaded—so sincerely feels.

House in Committee
on Privilege.

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

The Honorable Mr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the following Resolution :—

Resolved,—That the Honorable the Financial Secretary be requested to make enquiry, as to the cause of the removal of the apparatus connected with the private Chamber attached to the Council's department.

House adjourns.

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

THURSDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1858.

At half-past one of the clock, P. M., there was

PRESENT :

The Honorable JOHN FOX—

House adjourned for
want of a quorum.

Who declared the House adjourned until to-morrow at a quarter before twelve o'clock, for want of a quorum.

FRIDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Members present.

“ JAMES TOBIN
“ JOHN ROCHFORT
“ SAMUEL CARSON
“ THOMAS ROW
“ PHILIP DUGGAN
“ JOHN FOX
“ JAMES J. ROGERSON

5th February, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

The Minutes of Wednesday and Thursday last were read.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT informed the House, that the Governor would receive the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech on the opening of the Session, at noon to-day.

The Governor will receive the Address of the house to day—

At five minutes before twelve o'clock the House proceeded to the Government House, with its Address.

Address presented—

At half-past twelve o'clock the House having returned, the Honorable the President reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to return an answer thereto in the following words :

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

Governor's Reply.

I have to return you my thanks for this Address, and beg to renew my assurances to co-operate with you, and the other branch of the Legislature, to promote the welfare of the people of this Colony ; and, while I continue to administer its Government, I shall always bear in mind the official declaration (to which you allude) made in the beginning of the year 1857, by Her Majesty's Government, on the subject of the proposed new Fishery Convention with France.

Should any new discussion arise as to the true construction of the Treaties now existing between England and France respecting our Fisheries, the community of Newfoundland, in my opinion, will have nothing to fear ; for the more the question is enquired into, the clearer will their existing rights be established.

You state, that "the Bounties, by which the Government of France supports her fishery, press upon our people with a weight which is hard to bear." This may be quite true, and is an unanswerable reason why no further privileges should be conceded ; but, you may be assured, also, that these bounties press on the National Treasury of France ; the decree which authorizes them expires in June 1861 ; their continuance, after that period is doubtful, but we must not calculate on their abrogation.

5th and 10th February, 1858.

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I am glad to observe that you concur with me in thinking that some well-considered regulations should be adopted to prevent the indiscriminate capture, at improper seasons, of the various kinds of Fish that frequent our coast, and to protect and improve our important Herring and Salmon Fisheries; the latter may become most valuable to this Colony, and afford employment for our population during, at least, a part of the winter; and with Salmon and Herring our Fishermen will have no Bounties to contend with.

You may be assured that the promotion of Direct Steam Communication between this Colony, Great Britain, and America, shall have my cordial support; and I hope, before the end of this session, to see a simplification of the Laws, and re-organization of the Supreme Court, with a view to the more speedy administration of justice.

I shall feel grateful for your co-operation, to aid me in promoting a subscription for the relief of those who have lost their friends in the Rebellion in the East.

House adjourns.

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

WEDNESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 " JAMES TOBIN
 " SAMUEL CARSON
 " PHILIP DUGGAN
 " JOHN FOX

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Report of the Financial Secretary on the subject referred to him on the 3rd February.

The Honorable the Financial Secretary reported, that in compliance with the wishes of the House he had made enquiry on the

10th, 12th and 15th February, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

subject of the apparatus connected with the Council Chamber, and that the Board of Works would remedy the evil complained of.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN gives notice, that he will ask the Organ of the Government to place on the table of this House, the particulars of the Grant of £3000 from the Imperial Government to this Colony, referred to in His Excellency's Speech; as also, the Correspondence in relation to Direct Steam Communication.

Notice for documents relative to Direct Steam Communication.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, 1858.

At four o'clock, P. M., there were

PRESENT :

The Honorable **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**
 " **JAMES TOBIN**
 " **JAMES J. ROGERSON**
 " **PHILIP DUGGAN**

The Honorable the **PRESIDENT** declared the House adjourned, for want of a quorum, until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourned for want of a quorum.

MONDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable **JAMES TOBIN**
 " **SAMUEL CARSON**
 " **JAMES J. ROGERSON**
 " **PHILIP DUGGAN**
 " **JOHN FOX**

Members present.

17th and 22nd February, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

The Minutes of Wednesday and Friday last were read.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1858.

At four of the Clock, P. M., there were—

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 “ JAMES TOBIN
 “ SAMUEL CARSON
 “ JOHN FOX

House adjourned for want of a quorum.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT declared the House adjourned, for want of a quorum, until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 “ JAMES TOBIN
 “ SAMUEL CARSON
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON
 “ JOHN FOX
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN
 “ JOHN ROCHFORT

The Minutes of Monday and Wednesday last were read.

Documents laid before the House by direction of the Governor.

The Honorable Mr. O'BRIEN laid before the House, by direction of the Governor, the following documents, viz :—

Report of J. L. Prendergast, on the protection of the Fisher-

22nd February, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

ies, &c., on the Coast of Labrador, and on the French Shore. (Vide Appendix.)

Report of Michael J. Kelly, on the protection of the Fisheries, &c., in the Straits of Belle Isle, and on the French Shore. (Vide Appendix.)

Report of Caleb Young, on the protection of the Fisheries at and around the Island of Belle Isle. (Vide Appendix.)

Report of Thomas R. Crockwell, on the protection of the Fisheries from York Point to Sablon. (Vide Appendix.)

Despatch from Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, to His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, on the Crimping System in practice in St. John's. (Vide Appendix.)

Letter from the late Acting Assistant Judge Hayward, on the Overland Circuit to the Southward and Westward. (Vide Appendix.)

Report of the Post-Master-General for the year 1857. (Vide Appendix.)

Statement of the Affairs of the St. John's Marine Insurance Company, for the year 1857. (Vide Appendix.)

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled "An Act to amend an Act for establishing the legal value of certain British and other Coins in this colony," which was read a first time—and

Bill to amend an Act for establishing the legal value of certain British coins brought up—and read 1st time.

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

The Honorable Mr. Fox gives notice, that to-morrow he will bring in a Bill to regulate the Seal and other Fisheries of this Island.

Notice of bill to regulate the Seal and other fisheries.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

House adjourns.

24th February, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

WEDNESDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**
 “ **JAMES TOBIN**
 “ **SAMUEL CARSON**
 “ **JOHN FOX**
 “ **PHILIP DUGGAN**
 “ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Legal value of certain
British and other coins
amendment Bill—
Read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “ An Act to amend an Act for establishing the legal value of certain British and other Coins in this Colony,” was read a second time—and

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Seal and other Fish-
eries regulation Bill
brought in—
And read 1st time.

Pursuant to notice, the Honorable Mr. Fox brought in a bill to regulate the Seal and other Fisheries of this Island, which was read a first time—and

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow, and to be printed.

Commercial Bank In-
corporation Bill brought
up—and read 1st time.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “ An Act to Incorporate the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland,” which was read a first time—and

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

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

26th February, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

FRIDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

“ JAMES TOBIN

“ SAMUEL CARSON

“ JAMES J. ROGERSON

“ JOHN FOX

“ PHILIP DUGGAN

Members present.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

The Honorable Mr. O'BRIEN, by command of the Governor, lays on the table of the House, a Letter from the Post-Master-General in reply to a question put by the Honorable Mr. TOBIN, on the subject of opening unpaid Letters to the United States—which, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Fox, was read by the Clerk. (Vide Appendix.)

Letter from the Post Master General on the subject of un-paid letters to the United States, laid on the table.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “ An Act to amend an Act for establishing the legal value of certain British and other Coins in this Colony,”—

British and other coins legal value amendment Bill—
Committed—

The Honorable Mr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “ An Act to provide for the appointment of Surveyors of Shipping, and for other purposes connected therewith,” which was read a first time—and

Surveyors' of Shipping appointment Bill brought up—

And read 1st time.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to regulate the Seal and other Fisheries of this Island, and to provide for the protection of Masters and Servants, was read a second time—and

Seal and other Fisheries regulation Bill—
Read 2nd time.

26th February and 1st March, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Commercial Bank In-
corporation Bill—
Read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “An Act to Incorporate the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland,” was read a second time—and

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Notice of motion to
suspend 35th Rule of
the house.

The Honorable Mr. Fox gives notice, that on Monday next he will move the suspension of the 35th Rule of the House with reference to the Bill to amend the Act for establishing the legal value of certain British and other Coins, and the Bill to incorporate the Commercial Bank.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 1st MARCH, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN
 “ SAMUEL CARSON
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON
 “ JOHN FOX
 “ JAMES TOBIN

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

British and other coins
legal value amendment
Bill—
Read 3rd time and
passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “An Act to amend an Act for establishing the legal value of certain British and other Coins in this Colony,” was read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the President signed the same.

Commercial Bank In-
corporation Bill—
Committed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act to Incorporate the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland,”—

1st and 2nd March, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

TUESDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

“ SAMUEL CARSON

“ JAMES J. ROGERSON

“ PHILIP DUGGAN

“ JOHN FOX

“ JAMES TOBIN

Members present.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act to Incorporate the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland,”—

Commercial Bank Incorporation Bill—
Committed—

The Honorable Mr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Reported with amendments—

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The amendments are as follow:—

2nd and 3rd March, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

Amendments.

3rd Section of the Bill, third last line, between the words "any" and "Directors," expunge the word "two" and insert the word "three" in its stead.

34th Section, third line, expunge the words "now is".

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

Notice of Bill to improve the Police regulations of St. John's.

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON gives notice, that to-morrow he will bring in a Bill to improve the Police Regulations of St. John's.

House adjourns.

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

WEDNESDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 " SAMUEL CARSON
 " JAMES J. ROGERSON
 " PHILIP DUGGAN
 " JOHN FOX

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Commercial Bank Incorporation Bill—
 Read 3rd time and passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day the Bill, as amended, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland," was read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the President signed the same.

Surveyors' of Shipping appointment Bill—
 Read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of Surveyors of Shipping, and for other purposes connected therewith," was read a second time—and

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

House adjourns.

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

4th and 9th March, 1858.

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

THURSDAY, 4th MARCH, 1858.

At half-past 4 o'clock, P. M., there was—

PRESENT :

The Honorable JAMES TOBIN—

Who declared the House adjourned until Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for want of a quorum.

House adjourned for want of a quorum.

TUESDAY, 9th MARCH, 1858.

The House met.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

“ JAMES TOBIN

“ PHILIP DUGGAN

“ JOHN FOX

“ SAMUEL CARSON

Members present.

The Minutes of Wednesday and Thursday last were read.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “ An Act for the erection of a Light House on or near Cape St. Mary's, on the western coast of Newfoundland,” which was read a first time—and

Cape St. Mary's Light House erection Bill brought up—
And read 1st time.

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

The Honorable Mr. O'BRIEN laid on the table of the House, by direction of the Governor, the following documents, viz. :—

Documents laid on the table by direction of the Governor.

An abstract of the Population Returns of the several Electoral Districts and on the French Shore. (*Vide Appendix.*)

Report of the Honorable Messrs. O'Brien and Little, Delegates to England on the subject of Direct Steam Communication, in accordance with certain resolutions of the General Assembly. (*Vide Appendix.*)

9th and 10th March, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

Despatch and enclosures on the subject of the application of Mr. Little for an increase of the subsidy for Direct Steam made by the Imperial Government, from £3,000 to £7,000—and of the offer of Mr. Cunard to run a Steamer monthly from Liverpool to St. John's and back. (Vide Appendix.)

Seal and other Fish-
eries regulation Bill—
Committed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill to regulate the Seal and other Fisheries of this Island, and to provide for the protection of Masters and Servants—

The Honorable Mr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. TOBIN, it was

Ordered—That the Abstract of the Population Returns be printed.

House adjourns.

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

WEDNESDAY, 10th MARCH, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 “ SAMUEL CARSON
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN
 “ JOHN FOX
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Seal and other Fish-
eries regulation Bill—
Committed—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill to regulate the Seal and other Fisheries of this Island, and to provide for the protection of Masters and Servants—

10th and 12th March, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

The Honorable Mr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, 12th MARCH, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

“ JOHN ROCHFORT

“ PHILIP DUGGAN

“ JOHN FOX

“ JAMES TOBIN

“ JAMES J. ROGERSON

Members present.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Pursuant to the order of day, the Bill, as amended, to regulate the Seal and other Fisheries of this Island, and to provide for the protection of Masters and Servants, was read a third time and passed—and

Seal and other Fisheries regulation Bill—
Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the President signed the same.

Ordered—That the title of the said Bill be “ An Act to regulate the Seal and other Fisheries of this Island, and to provide for the protection of Masters and Servants.”

Title of Bill.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “ An Act to provide for the appointment of Surveyors of Shipping in this Island, and for other purposes connected therewith,”—

Surveyors' of Shipping appointment Bill—
Committed.

12th March, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

The Honorable Mr. ROCHFORD in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Cape St. Mary's Light
House erection Bill—
Read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “An Act for the erection of a Light House on or near Cape St. Mary's, on the Western Coast of Newfoundland,” was read a second time—and

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up two Bills for the concurrence of this House, entitled

Deserted Wives and
Children's relief Bill—
and

“An Act to afford relief to Wives and Children deserted by their Husbands and Parents”—and

Firing of Woods pre-
vention Bill brought
up—
And read 1st time.

“An Act to prevent the Firing of the Woods and Forests of this Island, and to make provision for the erection and repair of Boundary Fences therein”—which Bills were severally read a first time—and

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

Police of St. John's
Improvement Bill
brought in—
And read 1st time.

Pursuant to notice, the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON brought in a Bill to improve the Police Department in and near St. John's, and facilitate the abatement of nuisances,” which was read a first time—and

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

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

15th March, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

MONDAY, 15th MARCH, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**
 “ **JOHN ROCHFORD**
 “ **SAMUEL CARSON**
 “ **PHILIP DUGGAN**
 “ **JOHN FOX**
 “ **JAMES TOBIN**

Members present.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act for the erection of a Light House on or near Cape St. Mary’s, on the western coast of Newfoundland”—

Cape St. Mary’s Light House erection Bill—
Committed—

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

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “An Act to prevent the Firing of the Woods and Forests of this Island, and to make provision for the erection and repair of Boundary Fences therein,” was read a second time—and

Firing of Woods prevention Bill—
Read 2nd time.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “An Act to afford relief to Wives and Children deserted by their Husbands and Parents,” was read a second time—and

Deserted Wives and Children’s relief Bill—
Read 2nd time.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act to provide for the appointment of Surveyors of Shipping in this Island, and for other purposes connected therewith,”—

Surveyors’ of Shipping appointment Bill—
Committed—

15th and 18th March, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

The Honorable Mr. DUGGAN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, 18th MARCH, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Members present.

“ JAMES CORMACK
“ PHILIP DUGGAN
“ JAMES J. ROGERSON
“ JOHN FOX
“ JOHN ROCHFORT
“ SAMUEL CARSON
“ JAMES TOBIN

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Report of Mr. Knight on the protection of the Fisheries at Cape St. John, laid before the House by direction of the Governor.

The Honorable Mr. O'BRIEN laid before the House, by command of the Governor, a Report of the proceedings of Mr. Henry Knight, on the protection of the Fisheries at Cape John in 1857. (Vide Appendix.)

Surveyors of Shipping appointment Bill—
Read 3rd time and passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “An Act to provide for the appointment of Surveyors of Shipping, and for other purposes connected therewith,” was read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Cape St. Mary's Light House erection Bill—
Read 3rd time and passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “An Act for the erection of a Light House on or near Cape St. Mary's, on the Western Coast of Newfoundland,” was read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

18th and 19th March, 1858.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to prevent the Firing of the Woods and Forests of this Island, and to make provision for the erection and repair of Boundary Fences therein,"—

Firing of the Woods
and Forests Bill—
Committed—

The Honorable Mr. CORMACK in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Reported with amend-
ments—

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The amendments are as follow :—

In the 3rd Section of the Bill, 1st line, insert after the word "improved" the words "or unimproved;" and at the end of this Section insert, "Provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to unimproved lands in the possession of the Crown."

The amendments.

In the 4th Section, 1st line, after the word "neglect" insert the words "after reasonable notice."

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

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

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, 19th MARCH, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 " SAMUEL CARSON
 " JAMES J. ROGERSON
 " JOHN FOX
 " JAMES CORMACK

Members present.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

19th and 22nd March, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fox, the following Address to His Excellency the Governor was read and adopted:—

*To His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,
Knight, Governor, &c., &c., &c.*

Address to the Governor for any Despatch he may have received relative to a Survey of the Island.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

We, the Legislative Council of this Island, in General Assembly convened, beg leave respectfully to request Your Excellency will cause to be laid before us any Despatch that may have been received by you from Her Majesty's Government on the subject of a Survey of this Colony.

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council Chamber, }
19th March, 1858. }

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 “ JOHN ROCHFORD
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN
 “ JAMES CORMACK
 “ SAMUEL CARSON
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON
 “ JAMES TOBIN
 “ JOHN FOX

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Message from the Governor in reply to Address on the subject of a Survey of the Island—

The Honorable Mr. O'BRIEN laid before the House, by command of the Governor, the following Message from His Excellency in reply to the Address of this House of the 19th instant:—

22nd March, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

A. BANNERMAN, Governor.

The Governor has received the Address from the Legislative Council, and, in reply, herewith transmits a Circular from the Secretary of the Colonies, dated 27th January, 1858, enclosing a Circular from the Secretary of War relative to the Topography and Military Resources of the Colonies, and requiring certain Returns; these documents he has sent to the Officer commanding the Engineer Department here; and to Mr. Hanrahan, the Surveyor General of Newfoundland.

The Message.

(Vide Appendix.)

At the opening of the Session the Governor expressed his regret that the Interior of the Colony had not been explored, nor had any Geological or Mineralogical Survey been taken of the Island.

The Governor considers that such an Exploration and Survey would be of vast consequence to Newfoundland; on this subject it is the Governor's intention to acquire some information from the well known Professor Agassiz, residing in Boston, whose fame as a Naturalist and Geologist, and also as an Ichthyologist, is so well known and appreciated on both sides of the Atlantic; and the Governor will not fail to furnish the Executive Council and Legislature with such information as he may acquire.

Government House, }
19th March, 1858. }

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to afford relief to Wives and Children deserted by their Husbands and Parents"—

Deserted Wives and
Children's relief Bill—
Committed—

The Honorable Mr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fox, the Bill entitled "An Act to prevent the Firing of the Woods and Forests of this Island, and to make provision for the erection and repair of Boundary Fences therein," was re-committed—

Firing of the Woods
and Forests Bill—
re-Committed—

22nd and 26th March, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

The Honorable Mr. CORMACK in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported with an amendment—

The Chairman reported the Bill, as amended, with a further amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The amendment is as follows:—

The amendment.

In the 6th Section of the Bill, 2nd line, after the word “Street,” insert the word “Lane.”

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

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 26th MARCH, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 “ JOHN ROCHFORT
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN
 “ JAMES CORMACK
 “ JOHN FOX
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Firing of Woods and Forests Bill—
 Read 3rd time and passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill, as amended, entitled “An Act to prevent the Firing of the Woods and Forests of this Island, and to make provision for the erection and repair of Boundary Fences therein,” was read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

29th March and 6th April, 1858.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled "An Act to afford relief to Wives and Children deserted by their Husbands and Parents," was read a third time and passed—and

Deserted Wives and Children's relief Bill—
Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 29th MARCH, 1858.

At half-past three of the Clock, P. M., there were—

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 " PHILIP DUGGAN
 " SAMUEL CARSON
 " JAMES CORMACK

The Honorable the PRESIDENT declared the House adjourned, for want of a quorum, until Tuesday, the 6th April, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourned for want of a quorum.

TUESDAY, 6th APRIL, 1858.

The House met.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 " JAMES TOBIN
 " JOHN ROCHFORT
 " PHILIP DUGGAN
 " JAMES CORMACK
 " JAMES J. ROGERSON
 " JOHN FOX
 " SAMUEL CARSON

Members present.

The Minutes of Friday and Monday last were read.

6th April, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

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

House of Assembly,
29th March, 1858.

Message from the House of Assembly concurring in the amendments of the Council on the Commercial Bank Incorporation Bill.

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council, that they concur in the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to Incorporate the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.”

(Signed)

A. SHEA,
Speaker.

The same deputation also brought up the following Bills, which were severally read a first time, viz:—

Board of Revenue and Management of Duties Amendment Bill—

“An Act to repeal and amend certain parts of an Act entitled ‘An Act for the establishment of a Board of Revenue and for the Regulation, Management, and Collection of all Duties granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Island and its Dependencies, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto.’”

Police Offices and Courts of Sessions Fees Bill—
and

“An Act to establish the Fees and Costs chargeable in the several Police Offices and Courts of Session in this Colony.”

Wild Fowl protection Bill—

“An Act for the protection of the Breeding of Wild Fowl.”

Brought up and read 1st time.

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

Ordered—That the two last named Bills be printed.

Police of St. John's improvement Bill—
Read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to improve the Police Department in St. John's, and to facilitate the abatement of Nuisances, was read a second time—and

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Notice of motion for an Address to the Governor for copies of despatches on the subject of the Convention with the French.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN gives notice, that on Wednesday next he will move that an Address be presented to the Governor, requesting His Excellency will lay before the House a copy of the despatch of His Excellency Governor Darling, transmitting the Report of this House on the subject of the Convention with the French

6th and 7th April, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

Government, together with copies of any other Despatches His Excellency may have received in relation to our maritime and territorial rights.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN also gives notice, that he will move the following Resolution be inserted in the *Royal Gazette* of this Island, for the information of the public, and that the same be a standing Rule of this House.

Resolved,—That no Bill, Resolution, or other proceeding founded upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly. The Resolution.

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

WEDNESDAY, 7th APRIL, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.* Members present.
 “ JAMES TOBIN
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN
 “ JAMES CORMACK
 “ SAMUEL CARSON
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON
 “ JOHN FOX

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

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

“ An Act to repeal and amend certain parts of an Act entitled Board of Revenue and
 ‘ An Act for the establishment of a Board of Revenue, and for the Management of Duties
 Amendment Bill—

7th and 9th April, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

Regulation, Management, and Collection of all Duties granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Island and its Dependencies, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto.' "

Police Offices and Courts
of Sessions Fees Bill—
and

Wild Fowl protection
Bill—
Severally read 2d time.

“ An Act to establish the Fees and Costs chargeable in the several Police Offices and Courts of Session in this Colony.”

“ An Act for the protection of the Breeding of Wild Fowl.”

Ordered—That the said Bills be committed to-morrow.

Police of St. John's
improvement Bill—
Committed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill to improve the Police Department in St. John's, and to facilitate the abatement of Nuisances—

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 9th APRIL, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 “ JOHN ROCHFORD
 “ JAMES TOBIN
 “ SAMUEL CARSON
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON
 “ JOHN FOX
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN
 “ JAMES CORMACK

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

9th April, 1858.

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

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act entitled 'An Act to encourage the killing of Wolves in this Colony,' " which was read a first time—and

Killing of Wolves
Bill—
Brought up and read
1st time.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, Petitions from the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Church in the Black Head, Bonavista, Twillingate, and Grand Bank Circuits, praying for such Sums of Money for the erection and sustaining of a Wesleyan Academy, as they are fairly entitled to according to their numbers, were read.

Petitions from Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Church for money for the erection of a Wesleyan Academy, from various circuits—
Read.

Petitions to the same effect as above stated, were also read, on motion of the Honorable Messrs. Fox, Carson, Rochfort, Cormack, Tobin, and Duggan, from the Wesleyan Ministers and Members of their Churches in the Harbour Grace, St. John's, Hants Harbor, Perlican and Island Cove, Brigus, Port de Grave, Carbonear, Burin, and Grand Bank Circuits, respectively. (Vide Appendix.)

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

The Honorable Mr. O'BRIEN lays before the House, by command of the Governor, the following Message from His Excellency :

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*

The Governor herewith transmits to the Honorable the Legislative Council, a Communication which he received by mail, from F. N. Gisborne, Esq., on the subject of the exploration of the Island of Newfoundland ; and that gentleman requests that his proposal should be laid before the Council and both Branches of the Legislature.

Message from the Governor relative to the exploration of the Island, &c.

(Vide Appendix.)

His Excellency, further, transmits a Despatch, dated 20th February, from the late Secretary of State, with additional Instructions relative to the course to be observed by the Governor in assenting to Acts of the Legislature, and supplying an omission in original

9th April, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

Instructions. Also, a Despatch dated 12th March, and enclosure, on the Assay of certain Mineral Ore from Placentia Bay.

Government House, }
9th April, 1858. }

President announces that the Governor will assent to the Commercial Bank Incorporation Bill, and Currency Bill—to-morrow.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT announces, that His Excellency the Governor will give his assent to the Commercial Bank Incorporation Bill and Currency Bill to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Board of Revenue and Management of Duties amendment Bill—Committed—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act to repeal and amend certain parts of an Act entitled ‘An Act for the establishment of a Board of Revenue, and for the Regulation, Management, and Collection of all Duties granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Island and its Dependencies, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto,’ ”—

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. TOBIN, it was—

Ordered—That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House certain Documents on the subject of the Convention with the French.

The Address is as follows:—

*To His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,
Knight, Governor, &c., &c., &c.*

Address to the Governor for copies of documents on the subject of the Convention with the French.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The Legislative Council, in General Assembly convened, respectfully request that Your Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Despatch of His Excellency, Governor

9th and 10th April, 1858.

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

Darling, transmitting the Report of this House on the subject of the Convention with the French Government, together with copies of any other Despatches Your Excellency may have received in relation to our Maritime and Territorial rights.

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

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

SATURDAY, 10th APRIL, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**
 “ **JAMES TOBIN**
 “ **JOHN ROCHFORD**
 “ **SAMUEL CARSON**
 “ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**
 “ **PHILIP DUGGAN**
 “ **JOHN FOX**
 “ **JAMES CORMACK**

Members present.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., the Governor having come to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to direct the attendance of the Speaker and Members of the Commons House of Assembly—and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to assent to the Bills entitled,—

Governor arrives at the Council Chamber—

Assembly summoned to attend him—

His Excellency assents to two Bills, viz :

“ An Act to Incorporate the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.”

Commercial Bank Incorporation Bill—

and

“ An Act to amend an Act for establishing the legal value of certain British and other Coins in this Colony.”

Legal Value of certain Coins Bill.

10th and 13th April, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

Then the House of Assembly retired, and His Excellency withdrew.

Board of Revenue and
Management of Duties
amendment Bill—
Read 3rd time and
passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “ An Act to repeal and amend certain parts of an Act entitled ‘ An Act for the establishment of a Board of Revenue, and for the Regulation, Management, and Collection of all Duties granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Island and its Dependencies, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto,’ ” was read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Killing of Wolves
Bill—
Read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “ An Act to revive and continue an Act entitled ‘ An Act to encourage the killing of Wolves in this Colony,’ ” was read a second time—and

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, 13th APRIL, 1858.

At half-past three of the Clock, P. M., there were—

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
“ SAMUEL CARSON
“ PHILIP DUGGAN

House adjourned for
want of a quorum.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT declared the House adjourned, for want of a quorum, until Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

17th April, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

SATURDAY, 17th APRIL, 1858.

The House met.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

“ **JAMES TOBIN**

“ **PHILIP DUGGAN**

“ **JAMES CORMACK**

“ **JOHN FOX**

“ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**

“ **SAMUEL CARSON**

Members present.

The Minutes of Saturday the 10th and Tuesday the 13th of April, were read.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “An Act to authorize the Receiver General to Liquidate certain outstanding Debentures issued for Loans to erect the Colonial Building and Market House in St. John's,” which was read a first time—and

Liquidation of certain
Debentures Bill—
Brought up and read
1st time.

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

The Honorable Mr. O'BRIEN laid before the House, by direction of the Governor, the following Message from His Excellency :—

A. BANNERMAN, Governor.

The Governor has received the Address of the Legislative Council, dated the 9th Instant, requesting a copy of Governor Darling's Despatch forwarding the Report of the Legislative Council on the subject of the Convention with the French Government.

Message from the
Governor in reply to
address of the 9th inst.

The Governor herewith sends a copy of the Despatch alluded to, No. 13, of date 5th March, 1857.

The Legislative Council further requests copies of any other Despatches which “Your Excellency may have received in relation to our Maritime and Territorial Rights.” The Governor has to ac-

17th April, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

quaint the Legislative Council, that he has received no Despatches on the subject of the Territorial or Maritime Rights of this Colony.

Government House, }
12th April, 1858. }

Governor Darling's Despatch, No. 13, of 5th March, 1857, forwarding Letter of Legislative Council, relative to the French Fishery Convention.

[COPY.]

Government House, St. John's, Nfld.,
5th March, 1857.

Legislative, No. 13.

SIR,—With reference to my Despatch, No. 11, of the 3rd Inst., I have the honor to enclose:—

1.—A letter addressed to you by the Legislative Council of this Colony, transmitting a Report of the Committee of the whole House upon the Fisheries Convention with the French, of the 14th January last.

2.—A letter addressed to you by the House of Assembly, accompanied by Resolutions of the House upon the same subject

I have, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

C. H. DARLING.

The Right Honorable Henry Labouchere, M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Protection of the Breeding of Wild Fowl Bill—
Committed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act for the protection of the Breeding of Wild Fowl”—

The Honorable Mr. DUGGAN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

17th April, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

The Honorable Mr. O'BRIEN lays before the House, by command of the Governor, the following documents, which were read by the Clerk, viz. :—

Documents laid before the House by command of the Governor, on the subject of direct and local Steam communication.

A copy of an agreement between the North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, and the Government of Newfoundland, for running a line of Steam Vessels to touch at this Port, between Liverpool, and a Port in the United States—and

A copy of a Letter from Mr. Steele, offering to run a suitable Steamer to the Northward, on certain terms, together with a copy of a Letter from the Attorney General in reply thereto. (Vide Appendix.)

Ordered—That the said documents be printed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act to establish the Fees and Costs chargeable in the several Police Offices and Courts of Sessions in this Colony”—

Police Office and Courts of Sessions Fees Bill—Committed—

The Honorable Mr. Fox in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act to revive and continue an Act, entitled ‘An Act to encourage the killing of Wolves in this Colony,’ ”—

Killing of Wolves Bill—Committed—

The Honorable Mr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

17th and 19th April, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

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

Notice of motion for an address to the Governor for copy of a despatch to his Excellency's predecessor.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN gives notice, that on Monday next he will move that an Address be presented to the Governor, for a copy of the Despatch received by His Excellency's predecessor, Governor Darling, by which he was authorized to give such assurance as he might think proper, of our recognised right to Veto any modification of our Territorial and Maritime rights.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 19th APRIL, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 " JAMES TOBIN
 " JAMES J. ROGERSON
 " JOHN FOX
 " PHILIP DUGGAN
 " JAMES CORMACK

The Minutes of Saturday last were read.

Police Offices & Courts of Sessions Fees Bill—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bills entitled "An Act to establish the Fees and Costs chargeable in the several Police Offices and Courts of Sessions in this Colony"—and

and

Killing of Wolves Bill—

Severally read 3rd time and passed.

"An Act to revive and continue an Act entitled 'An Act to encourage the killing of Wolves in this Colony,' " were severally read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Debentures Liquidation Bill—

Read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled "An Act to authorize the Receiver General to Liquidate certain outstanding Debentures issued for Loans to erect the Colonial Building and Market House in St. John's," was read a second time—and

19th April, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act for the protection of the Breeding of Wild Fowl”—

Breeding of Wild Fowl Bill—
Committed—

The Honorable Mr. DUGGAN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Reported with amendments.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Message requesting a conference on the subject of the Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill to prevent the Firing of Woods and Forests of this Island, &c.

Message from the Assembly, requesting conference on the subject of the Bill to prevent the firing of Woods and Forests—

Ordered—That the said request be concurred in.

Ordered—That the Honorable Messrs. Fox and Tobin be the Managers of the Conference on the part of this House.

Managers appointed—

The Managers went to the Conference, and having returned, the Honorable Mr. Fox reported, that they had met the Conferees on the part of the Assembly, and received from them their Instructions.

Report of Managers—

The Instructions were then read, and are as follows:—

The House of Assembly have requested this Conference with the Legislative Council, for the purpose of informing them that they cannot concur in certain of the amendments made by that Body in and upon the Bill entitled “An Act to prevent the firing of the Woods and Forests of this Island, and to make provision for the erection and repair of Boundary Fences therein,” for the following reasons:—

Assembly's Instructions to their Conferees.

1st.—The amendment made by the Council, of introducing in the 3rd Section, between the words “improved” and “lands”

19th April, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

“or unimproved,” was suggested while the Bill was in Committee in the House of Assembly, and elicited a long debate, when it was finally rejected by a very large majority, on the ground that the effect of these words would operate injuriously on a large class, and was not suited to the requirements of this Colony.

2nd.—In this Colony, except in the Central District, the instances are rare where the Cultivation of the Soil is not combined with the prosecution of the Fisheries, and for the most part such cultivation is confined to Fishermen who year after year, as time and opportunity permit, add to and extend their several clearings. It will be obvious that under these circumstances the amount of Land under cultivation by each person depends upon his means and number in family, and where these vary, and in many instances are so disproportionate the one to the other, the amendment of the Council would impose upon a poor struggling man with a large and helpless family, in possession of twenty acres of land, an obligation equal in extent to that which it imposes on a person in more comfortable and prosperous circumstances.

3rd.—The amendment of the Council would compel that large class of persons to keep up their boundary fences to the full extent of their holdings, whilst the provision of the Assembly would operate only upon that which is cultivated, and out of which each party derives a benefit—the one, as the Assembly thinks, calculated to impose inexpedient and unnecessary restrictions upon the cultivation of the soil, whilst the other encourages and protects it.

4th.—It may be, and has been urged, that in the Outports the measure would be inoperative, but, besides the fact, that if passed into law it would be applicable to the whole Colony, the quarrels and misunderstanding that unfortunately take place between neighbours, are as likely to occur in the Outports as in the Central District, in which case a poor man would be liable to be put to great expense by his more wealthy, and it may be, vindictive neighbour.

5th.—Taking into consideration the previous amendment, the Assembly are at a loss to understand the reasons which weighed

19th April, 1858.

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

with the Council, for the adoption of the proviso to the 3rd Section of the Bill exempting Crown Lands from its operation, thus guarding with jealous care, the interests of the Crown, whilst those of the poor struggling settler will be seemingly prejudiced.

(Signed)

A. SHEA,

House of Assembly, }
29th March, 1858. }

Speaker.

Ordered—That the said Instructions be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, the Honorable Mr. TOBIN moved that the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor—and

Ordered accordingly.

*To His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,
Knight, Governor, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The Legislative Council, in General Assembly convened, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before them a copy of the despatch received by Governor Darling by which His Excellency was authorized to give such assurance as he might think proper, of our recognised right to veto any modification of our territorial and maritime rights.

Address to the Governor for copy of Despatch to Governor Darling respecting the right to veto any modification of territorial and maritime rights.

(Signed)

LAUR. O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council Chamber, }
19th April, 1858. }

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act to improve the Police Department in St. John’s, and to facilitate the abatement of Nuisances,”—

St. John’s Police improvement Bill—
Committed.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

19th and 21st April, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 21st APRIL, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 “ JAMES TOBIN
 “ JAMES CORMACK
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON
 “ SAMUEL CARSON
 “ JOHN FOX
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Breeding of Wild Fowl
 protection Bill—
 Read 3rd time and
 passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill, as amended, entitled “An Act for the protection of the Breeding of Wild Fowl” was read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Debentures Liquidation
 Bill—
 Committed—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “An Act to authorize the Receiver General to Liquidate certain outstanding Debentures issued for Loans to erect the Colonial Building and Market House in St. John's,”

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

21st April, 1858.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the House of Assembly's Instructions to their Conferees on the Council's amendments to the Bill entitled "An Act to prevent the firing of the Woods and Forests of this Island, and to make provision for the erection and repair of Boundary Fences therein,"—

Instructions of the Assembly to their Conferees on the Council's amendments on the firing of the Woods and Forests Bill—
Committed—

The Honorable Mr. DUGGAN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee adhere to the amendments, and recommended that a conference be requested with the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

Committee adhere to their amendments—
Conference recommended—

Ordered—That the Report be received and adopted.

Ordered—That the following be the Instructions to the Conferees on the part of this House :—

The Legislative Council have requested this Conference with the House of Assembly upon the subject of the last Conference on the amendments on the Bill entitled "An Act to prevent the Firing of Woods and Forests, and to make provision for the erection and repair of Boundary Fences therein," for the purpose of acquainting the Assembly, that after giving to the reasons urged by the Assembly, at their last Conference, full consideration, the Council are unable to concur therein, and consequently they adhere to the amendments made by them in the said Bill.

Instructions to Conferees—

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Legislative Council Chamber, }
21st April, 1858. }

Ordered—That the Honorable Messrs. Tobin and Fox be the Conferees on the part of this House.

Conferees appointed.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Message agreeing to the Conference requested.

21st and 23rd April, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

The Conferees went to the Conference, and, having returned, reported to the House that they had declined to deliver their Instructions to the managers on the part of the Assembly, on the ground of their having omitted—and, in fact, refused—to stand uncovered, as has been usual on such occasions, here, and conformable with the practice of the Imperial Parliament.

House in Committee on privilege.

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

The Honorable Mr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 23rd APRIL, 1858.

House meets,

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 “ JAMES TOBIN
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN
 “ JAMES CORMACK
 “ SAMUEL CARSON
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON
 “ JOHN FOX

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

House in Committee on privilege.

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

The Honorable Mr. CARSON in the Chair.

23rd April, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had passed the following Resolutions :—

Resolutions reported.

Resolved—That this Committee having learned that the Conferees of the House of Assembly appointed to meet conferees from this House on the subject of the Bill entitled “ An Act to prevent the firing of the Woods and Forests of this Island, and to make provision for the erection and repair of Boundary Fences therein,” on Wednesday last refused to adhere to the practice which had heretofore prevailed at Conferences between the two Branches of the Legislature, which practice has been conformable with the Rules of the Council prescribed by His Excellency Governor Darling, in pursuance of his Commission, and with the practice of Parliament in this behalf—in consequence whereof the Conferees of the Council refused to deliver the Instructions of this House; this Committee are of opinion that their Conferees, in refusing under such circumstances to deliver their Instructions, without further direction, acted properly.

Resolved—That until the formalities heretofore observed by the Conferees of the House of Assembly towards the Conferees of this House, and prescribed by the practice of Parliament, be resumed on the part of the Assembly, this House will decline to ask or accede to any Conference with the other Branch of the Legislature.

Resolved—That the following Message be sent to the House of Assembly :—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council regret that the harmony which has characterized of late the intercourse between their House and the House of Assembly, should have been interrupted on the occasion of a Conference between the two Houses being proposed to be holden on the 21st instant, on the subject of the Bill to prevent the firing of Woods and Forests.

Message to the Assembly on Privilege.

The Conferees of the Council were unable to deliver the Instructions confided to them upon that subject, and legislation there-

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on has been suspended, in consequence of the Conferees of the Assembly declining to adhere to those formalities which, since the establishment of a Legislature in this Colony to the present time, have been prescribed and followed, and which are in strict accordance with the usage of Parliament, viz., by receiving the Conferees of the Council standing and uncovered.

The Legislative Council do not desire to detract in any degree from the dignity and respect due to the Assembly, nor to offer any opinion as to the propriety or convenience of the existing practice ; indeed, so far as the individual feelings of the Members of the Council are concerned, they would cheerfully acquiesce in Members of the Assembly being seated and covered at all conferences, if such should be more agreeable to them ; but the Council are bound by their established rules and usage—they constitute a co-equal and co-ordinate Branch of the Legislature, the privileges they claim are confided to their custody for the benefit of the public, and any intentional denial of such privileges, even in matters unimportant, or any wilful disrespect shown to the Council in their Legislative capacity, especially by another Branch of the Legislature, is calculated to lower in public estimation the character of both Houses, and operate prejudicially to the general interests.

The immunities enjoyed by the Legislative Bodies are conferred not for the gratification of their Members, but to promote the public good ; and it is obvious that if the privileges of the Council could be slighted by the Assembly in matters comparatively insignificant, they could be disregarded in other matters of grave importance ; if their rights could be denied in trifling affairs they might be altogether set aside in those of weight, and the independent functions which the Constitution vests in, and expects from the Legislative Council as a distinct Branch of the Legislature might, and doubtless would, should a necessity to get rid of their interposition arise, be practically abrogated.

The Legislative Council derives its existence from the same Commission which constituted a House of Assembly, and although by that authority neither was endued with greater powers or privi-

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HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

leges than the other, they both at their institution, by the express recommendation of the Secretary of State in Despatch of 27th July, 1832, adopted, and since then have professed to follow the analogous practices of the two Houses of Parliament,—by virtue of which one has claimed an exclusive privilege in regard to Money Bills, and the other has had conceded to it the courtesies now under consideration.

Without offering any opinion upon the question which has sometimes been raised, as to the existence of any analogy between the Parliament of England and the Legislature of Newfoundland, the Council, who hold their offices by the favor of their Sovereign, may be excused for claiming to be at least as much entitled to the benefit of that analogy as the House of Assembly.

By the Rules of the Legislative Council, revised by the late Governor, pursuant to his Commission, on the institution of Responsible Government, and adopted by the Council, the former practice of the Council was continued, and they are expressly required to conform, in matters not therein provided, to the practice of the Imperial Parliament, so far as the same may be applicable.

Now, the practice of Parliament on the subject of conferences is thus defined by the highest authority :—“ The Commons who first come to the conference, enter the room uncovered, and remain standing the whole time; the Lords seat themselves, and remain sitting and covered during the conference; the Lords are to sit there and be covered. The Commons are, at no Committee or Conferences, to be covered, or sit down in the presence of the Lords, except in cases of bodily infirmity, and that by connivance to sit, but not to be covered.”

The Conferees of the Council have been always instructed to conform, and the Council believe, at all times have conformed to this practice.

As the procedure by Conference is calculated to facilitate legislation, and maintain a good understanding between the two Houses, the Council earnestly hope that they may be enabled to resume that

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beneficial course, by the Assembly adhering to the accustomed formalities; and they trust that the foregoing observations will satisfy the House of Assembly, that in claiming for themselves the observance of that respect and courtesy which their rules prescribe, and usage has accorded to them, the Legislative Council are not seeking to usurp any authority over the Assembly, or to arrogate to themselves any new privileges, but are merely conserving those which have been confided to their keeping in trust for the public, and which they could not abandon without a dereliction of duty, and a prejudice to the important functions of the Legislature.

Report adopted.

Ordered—That the Report be received and adopted.

Whereupon the Message referred to above was taken to the House of Assembly by the Master-in-Chancery.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of the House, the Bills entitled—

Herring Protection
Bill—

“An Act for the protection of Herring on the Coast of this Island.”

Harbor Grace Street
Bill—

“An Act to authorize the widening of Water Street, in the Town of Harbor Grace, the opening of a new Fire Break therein, and for other purposes.”

and

Revenue Bill—

Brought up and severally read 1st time.

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

Which Bills were severally read a first time—and

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

Ordered—That the two Bills first named be printed.

Notice of motion to suspend 35th Rule of the House.

The Honorable Mr. CORMACK gives notice, that he will, to-morrow, move that the 35th Rule of the House be suspended with reference to the Bill for widening Water Street, in the town of Harbor Grace.

DebenturesLiquidation
Bill—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “An Act to authorize the Receiver General to liquidate certain outstanding De-

23rd and 26th April, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

ventures issued for Loans to erect the Colonial Building and Market House in St. John's," was read a third time and passed—and

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

The Honorable Mr. O'BRIEN laid before the House, the following Message from His Excellency the Governor, in reply to an Address of the 19th inst. :—

Message from the Governor in reply to an Address.

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*

The Governor herewith transmits to the Legislative Council, copy of the Secretary of State for the Colonies Despatch to Governor Darling, dated 26th March, 1857.

(Wide Appendix.)

Government House, }
22nd April, 1858. }

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Message, requesting that the Honorable Mr. Rogerson may be permitted to attend a Select Committee of the Assembly on the subject of a Petition from John W. Chancey.

Message from the Assembly requesting that the hon. Mr. Rogerson may be permitted to attend a committee of the Assembly.

Ordered—That the Honorable Mr. Rogerson have permission accordingly.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. TOBIN, a Message was directed to be sent to the House of Assembly, acquainting them that this House adhere to their amendments on the Woods and Forests Bill.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns,

MONDAY, 26th APRIL, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets,

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

“ JAMES TOBIN
“ JAMES CORMACK
“ PHILIP DUGGAN
“ SAMUEL CARSON
“ JOHN FOX
“ JAMES J. ROGERSON

Members present.

26th and 28th April, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Herring Fishery protection Bill—

and

Revenue Bill—

Severally read 2d time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bills entitled “An Act for the protection of Herring on the Coast of this Island,”—

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

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Harbor Grace Street Bill—

Read 2nd time—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “An Act to authorize the widening of Water Street, in the Town of Harbor Grace, the opening of a new Fire Break therein, and for other purposes,” was read a second time.

35th Rule of the House suspended—

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. CORMACK, the 35th Rule of the House was suspended with reference to the Bill last named.

Harbor Grace Street Bill Committed—

Whereupon the House went into Committee on the said Bill—
The Honorable Mr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported—

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time and passed.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 28th APRIL, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present,

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

“

JOHN FOX

“

PHILIP DUGGAN

“

JAMES TOBIN

“

JAMES CORMACK

“

JAMES J. ROGERSON

“

SAMUEL CARSON

28th and 29th April, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act for the protection of the Herring Fishery on the Coast of this Island,"—

Herring Fishery protection Bill—
Committed.

The Honorable Mr. Fox in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, 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 December, 1858, and for other purposes," which was read a first time—and

Supply Bill—
Brought up and read
1st time.

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

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

House adjourns.

THURSDAY, 29th APRIL, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

“ JAMES TOBIN

“ SAMUEL CARSON

“ PHILIP DUGGAN

“ JOHN FOX

“ JAMES J. ROGERSON

Members present.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Expenses

Supply Bill—
Read 2nd time.

29th April, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the 31st December, 1858, and for other purposes," was read a second time—and

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Herring Fishery pro-
tection Bill—
Committed—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act for the protection of the Herring Fishery on the Coast of this Island,"—

The Honorable Mr. Fox in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported without
amendment.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

Revenue Bill—
Committed—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies,"—

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

The Honorable the President informed the House, that His Excellency the Governor will give his assent to the Harbor Grace Street Bill on Saturday next, at noon.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. TOBIN, it was—

Ordered—That His Excellency the Governor's Message in reply to the Address of this House, of the 19th inst., with its enclosure, be printed.

House adjourns.

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

30th April, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

FRIDAY, 30th APRIL, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

“ JAMES TOBIN

“ JOHN FOX

“ PHILIP DUGGAN

“ JAMES CORMACK

“ JAMES J. ROGERSON

“ SAMUEL CARSON

Members present.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

On the order of the day being read for the third reading of the Bill for the protection of the Herring Fishery, the Honorable Mr. TOBIN moved that the Bill be re-committed.

Herring Fishery protection Bill—

Whereupon the said Bill was re-committed accordingly—

Re-committed—

The Honorable Mr. Fox in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported without amendment—

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Whereupon the said Bill was read a third time and passed—and

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “ An Act to provide for the liquidation of a certain Debt contracted by the Colony for the making and widening of the Streets and Fire Breaks of St. John's, and for the permanent improvement thereof,” which was read a first time—and

Debt (incurred on account of the town of St. John's) liquidation Bill—
Brought up and read 1st time.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “ An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies,” was read a third time and passed—and

Revenue Bill—
Read 3rd time and passed.

1st May, 1858.

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The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 o'clock, A.M.

SATURDAY, 1st MAY, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 " JAMES TOBIN
 " JAMES CORMACK
 " PHILIP DUGGAN
 " JAMES J. ROGERSON
 " SAMUEL CARSON

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Debt (incurred on account of the town of St. John's) liquidation Bill—
 Read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the liquidation of a certain Debt contracted by the Colony for the making and widening of the Streets and Fire Breaks of St. John's, and for the permanent improvement thereof," was read a second time—and

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Governor arrives at the Legislative Council—

At Noon His Excellency the Governor having come to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to direct the attendance of the Speaker and Members of the Commons House of Assembly in this House—and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to assent to the Bill entitled—

And assents to the Harbor Grace Street Bill

"An Act to authorize the widening of Water Street, in the Town of Harbor Grace, the opening of a new Fire Break therein, and for other purposes."

Then the House of Assembly retired, and His Excellency withdrew.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

3rd May, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

MONDAY, 3rd MAY, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

“ JAMES TOBIN

“ SAMUEL CARSON

“ JAMES J. ROGERSON

“ PHILIP DUGGAN

“ JAMES CORMACK

Members present.

The Minutes of Saturday last were read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the 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 31st December, 1858, and for other purposes,”—

Supply Bill—
Committed—

The Honorable Mr. CORMACK in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported without
amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up two Bills for the concurrence of this House, entitled

“An Act for the Encouragement of Education”—and

Education Bill—

“An Act to amend an Act passed in the 13th year of the Reign of Her Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to amend an Act passed in the 7th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to provide for the establishment of an Academy in St. John’s, and for other purposes’ ”—

and
Academy Act Amend-
ment Bill—
Brought up—

and

Which Bills were severally read a first time—and

Read 1st time.

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

3rd May, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

Debt (incurred on account of the town of St. John's) liquidation Bill—
Committed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the liquidation of a certain Debt contracted by the Colony for the making and widening the Streets and Fire Breaks of St. John's, and for the permanent improvement thereof,"—

The Honorable Mr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

St. John's Police Department improvement Bill—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill to improve the Police Department in and near St. John's, and facilitate the abatement of Nuisances—

The Honorable Mr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

Notice of motion for an Address of congratulation to the Queen on the Marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of England.

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON gives notice, that to-morrow he will move that an Address from this House be transmitted to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty upon the auspicious marriage of Her Majesty's august daughter, Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of England, to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

Notice of motion for Address to the Governor for sundry documents.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN gives notice, that to-morrow he will move that an Address be presented to the Governor, for the recent papers sent to the House of Assembly on the subject of Telegraphic arrangements, with his Excellency's Despatch, No. 81, therein alluded to, and the Judgment of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council on the Appeal of Fenton and Fraser versus Hampton.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN also gives notice, that he will move

4th May, 1858.

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

that a Select Committee be appointed on the Contingencies of the Council.

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

House adjourns.

TUESDAY, 4th MAY, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 " JAMES CORMACK
 " PHILIP DUGGAN
 " JAMES J. ROGERSON
 " SAMUEL CARSON
 " JAMES TOBIN

Members present.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the 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 31st day of December, 1858, and for other purposes," was read a third time and passed—and

Supply Bill—
 Read 3rd time and
 passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Message, in the following words:—

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council, that they have passed the Bill sent down from the Council entitled "An Act to regulate the Seal and other Fisheries of this Island, and to provide for the protection of Masters and Servants," with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Council.

Message from the As-
 sembly, in which they
 acquaint the Council
 with the amendments
 proposed to the Bill.

(Signed)

A. SHEA,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
 4th May, 1858. }

4th May, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

Amendments—
Read 1st time.

The said amendments were then read a first time—and
Ordered—To be read a second time to-morrow.

Message from Assem-
bly, requesting Council
Contingencies.

The same deputation also brought up a Message, requesting the amount of the Contingencies of the Council for the present Session.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bills entitled—

Academy Act Amend-
ment Bill— .

“ An Act to amend an Act passed in the 13th year of the Reign of Her Majesty, entitled ‘ An Act to amend an Act passed in the 7th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘ An Act to provide for the establishment of an Academy in St. John’s, and for other purposes’ ”—

and

Education Bill—

“ An Act for the Encouragement of Education ”—

Severally read
2d time.

Were severally read a second time—and
Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Debt liquidation Bill.
Committed—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled “ An Act to provide for the liquidation of a certain Debt contracted by the Colony for the making and widening of the Streets and Fire Breaks of St. John’s, and for the permanent improvement thereof, ”—

The Honorable Mr. CORMACK in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

Pursuant to notice, and on motion, the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON brought in an Address to Her Majesty, which was read and adopted, and is as follows:—

To the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY :—

Congratulatory Address
to the Queen on the
marriage of Her Royal
Highness the Princess
Royal.

We, Your Majesty’s loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland in General Assembly convened, humbly desire to

4th May, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

present our dutiful congratulations to Your Majesty, upon the auspicious marriage of Your Majesty's august daughter, Her Royal Highness, the Princess Royal of England, to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William, of Prussia.

To all Your Majesty's loyal subjects, wheresoever located, the happiness of their Gracious Sovereign, and of every member of the Royal Family, is a subject of deep interest.

We earnestly pray that the Almighty God, by whom Kings reign, and who alone can prosper all earthly unions, may be pleased to bless the important alliance recently so happily cemented between the Thrones of England and Prussia; and that Your Majesty and Your Illustrious Partner, His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort, may be long spared to witness the continued happiness of a Princess whose virtues have endeared her to the nation at large, as well as to the hearts of Her Royal and beloved Parents.

Ordered—That the said Address be engrossed—and

Ordered—That the Honorable Messrs. Rogerson and Carson be a deputation from this House to the Governor, to request His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the said Address to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. TOBIN, the following Address to His Excellency the Governor, was read and adopted:—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The Legislative Council request Your Excellency will direct that there be laid before this House, copies of the Papers recently sent to the House of Assembly on the subject of the Telegraphic arrangements, together with His Excellency's Despatch, No. 81,

Address to the Governor for copies of sundry documents.

4th and 5th May, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

therein alluded to ; and the Judgment of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, on the Appeal of Fenton and Fraser versus Hampton.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. TOBIN, that a Select Committee be appointed to report on the Contingencies of the House, for the present Session—it was

Select committee on Contingencies.

Ordered—That the Honorable Messrs. Tobin, Rogerson, and Carson, be a committee for that purpose.

Notice of motion to suspend 35th rule of the House.

The Honorable Mr. ROGERSON gives notice, that to-morrow he will move that the 35th Rule of the House be suspended with reference to all Bills that may come before it during the remainder of the Session.

House adjourns.

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

WEDNESDAY, 5th MAY, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**
 “ **SAMUEL CARSON**
 “ **PHILIP DUGGAN**
 “ **JAMES CORMACK**
 “ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**
 “ **JAMES TOBIN**

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

The Honorable Mr. O'BRIEN lays before the House, by command of the Governor, the following Message from His Excellency :—

5th May, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

A. BANNERMAN.

The Governor will direct that the Documents requested by the Legislative Council, and recently laid before the House of Assembly, shall also be sent to the Legislative Council.

Message from the Governor in reply to the Address of yesterday.

Government House, }
5th May, 1858. }

The documents referred to above were then laid on the table by the Honorable Mr. O'BRIEN. (Vide Appendix.)

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled "An Act to provide for the retirement of the present Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland," which was read a first time—and

Judges Retirement Bill—
Brought up and read 1st time.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the liquidation of a certain Debt contracted by the Colony for the making and widening of the Streets and Fire Breaks of St. John's, and for the permanent improvement thereof," was read a third time and passed—and

Debt liquidation Bill—
Read 3rd time and passed—

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to improve the Police Department in St. John's, and to facilitate the abatement of Nuisances, was read a third time and passed.

St. John's Police Department Bill—
Read 3rd time and passed—

Ordered—That the title of the said Bill be "An Act to improve the Police Department in St. John's, and to facilitate the abatement of Nuisances."

Title.

Whereupon the Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honorable Mr. ROGERSON, it was—

Ordered—That the 35th Rule of the House be suspended with reference to all Bills that may come before it during the remainder of the Session.

35th rule of the House suspended.

5th and 6th May, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

Amendments of the
Assembly on the Seal
and other Fisheries re-
gulation Bill—
Read 2nd time—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the amendments of the House of Assembly on the Seal and other Fisheries Regulation Bill, were read a second time—

Committed—

Whereupon the House went into Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported.

The Chairman reported the amendments without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

House adjourns.

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

THURSDAY, 6th MAY, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
 “ JAMES TOBIN
 “ JOHN FOX
 “ JAMES J. ROGERSON
 “ SAMUEL CARSON
 “ PHILIP DUGGAN

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Seamens' prevention
of Desertion Bill—
Brought up and read
1st time.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House entitled “ An Act to prevent the Desertion of Seamen,” which was read a first time—and

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

6th May, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the amendments of the House of Assembly on the Seal and other Fisheries Bill, were read a third and passed—and

Assembly's amendments on the Seal and other Fisheries regulation Bill—
Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Ordered—That the House of Assembly be acquainted therewith by Message.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges within this Colony,” which was read a first and second time—and

Road Bill—
Brought up—

Read 1st and 2d time—

The House went into Committee thereon—

Committed—

The Honorable Mr. Fox in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported—

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Whereupon the said Bill was read a third time and passed—and

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “An Act relating to the Wesleyan Methodists in this Colony, and for Incorporating a Conference of their Body,” which was read a first and second time—and

Wesleyan Conference Incorporation Bill—
Brought up and read 1st and 2nd time—

The House went into Committee thereon—

Committed—

The Honorable Mr. Fox in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported—

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Whereupon the said Bill was read a third time and passed—and

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

6th May, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

Academy Act Amend-
ment Bill—
Committed—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 13th year of the Reign of Her Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend an Act passed in the 7th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the establishment of an Academy in St. John's, and for other purposes'"—

The Honorable Mr. FOX in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported—

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time and
passed.

Whereupon the said Bill was read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Education Bill—
Committed—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Education,"—

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported—

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time and
passed.

Whereupon the said Bill was read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

Judges' retirement
Bill—
Read 2nd time—

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the retirement of the present Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland," was read a second time.

Committed—

Whereupon the House went into Committee thereon—

The Honorable Mr. CARSON in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Reported—

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

6th and 7th May, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed—and

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the **PRESIDENT** signed the same.

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

House adjourns.

FRIDAY, 7th MAY, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

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

Members present.

“ **PHILIP DUGGAN**
 “ **SAMUEL CARSON**
 “ **JOHN FOX**
 “ **JAMES TOBIN**
 “ **JAMES J. ROGERSON**

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

The Honorable the **PRESIDENT** of the Council announces, by direction of the Governor, that His Excellency will close this Session of the Legislature at twelve o'clock on Monday next.

President announces that the Governor will close the Session of the Legislature on Monday next.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled “An Act to prevent the Desertion of Seamen,” was read a second time.

Desertion of Seamen's prevention Bill—
 Read 2nd time—

Whereupon the House went into Committee thereon—

Committed—

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

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported—

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Whereupon the said Bill was read a third time and passed—and

Read 3rd time and passed.

The Honorable the **PRESIDENT** signed the same.

7th May, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

Acting Speaker's Bill—
Brought up and read
1st and 2nd time—

A deputation brought up a **Bill** for the concurrence of this House entitled “**An Act to provide for the Execution of the Office of Speaker of the House of Assembly in certain cases,**” which was read a first and second time—and

Committed—

The House went into Committee thereon—

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

After some time the House resumed.

Reported—

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

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time and
passed.

Whereupon the said **Bill** was read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the **PRESIDENT** signed the same.

Retirement Bill of C.
Ayre—
Brought up and read
1st and 2nd time—

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a **Bill** entitled “**An Act to provide for the retirement of Christopher Ayre, Clerk of the Legislative Council and one of the Clerks of the Colonial Secretary's Office,**” which was read a first and second time—and

Committed—

The House went into Committee thereon—

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

After some time the House resumed.

Reported—

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

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time and
passed.

The **Bill** was then read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the **PRESIDENT** signed the same.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. **TOBIN**, the following Resolution was read and unanimously adopted—and it was

Ordered—That a copy thereof be delivered to the Clerk by the Honorable the President.

Resolution recognizing
the efficient discharge
of the duties of the

Resolved—That the Legislative Council finding, from the **Bill** recently submitted to them, that the Clerk of this House, Christopher

7th and 8th May, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

Ayre, Esquire, is about to retire from his said office, deem it an act of justice to that gentleman to place on their Journals, a record of the high opinion they entertain of his character and services. office of Clerk of the Council, by Mr. Ayre

Mr. Ayre's demeanour has been uniformly courteous and obliging, his diligence has been at all times exemplary, and his ability and experience have materially contributed, during a long series of years, to the efficient discharge of the duties of this House.

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

Legislative Council Chamber, }
7th May, 1858. }

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

SATURDAY, 8th MAY, 1858.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.** Members present.
 " **JOHN FOX**
 " **SAMUEL CARSON**
 " **JAMES J. ROGERSON**
 " **JAMES TOBIN**
 " **PHILIP DUGGAN**

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fox, the Letter of Mr. Bennett, of the 6th inst., on the subject of the Herring Fishery, was read—and it was

Ordered—That the said Letter be placed on the Journal of this House. (Vide Appendix).

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN, from the Select Committee appointed to report on the Contingencies of the Council for the present Session, made the following report :—

8th May, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

Report of Select Committee on Contingencies

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingencies of this House for the present session, beg leave to report, that they have examined the accounts of the Clerk and Usher of the Black Rod, the former amounting to One Hundred and Sixty Eight Pounds Four Shillings and Sixpence, and the latter to Forty Two Pounds Nineteen Shillings, sterling, which they recommend to be paid; and the Committee further recommend that the Officers of this House be paid for their services during the present Session, as follows:—

	Sterling.
The Clerk	165 0 0
Master in Chancery	140 0 0
Usher of the Black Rod	120 0 0
Reporter	125 0 0
Door Keeper	50 0 0
Assistant Door Keeper	30 0 0
Messenger	25 0 0
John C. Withers—printing	165 8 6
The Proprietor of the <i>Newfoundlander</i> , for publishing	
Debates	45 0 0
Ditto <i>Courier</i> ditto	45 0 0
Ditto <i>Express</i> ditto	30 0 0
Ditto <i>Ledger</i> ditto	30 0 0
Thomas Talbot	30 0 0
Joseph Woods—balance of account for printing and binding Journal of last Session	62 16 10
Probable cost of Printing and Binding Journal of present Session	200 0 0
Sterling	£1263 5 4

To be paid on the Certificate of the Reporter of the House that all the Reports are fully closed and published.

(Signed)

JAMES TOBIN.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Ordered—That the House go into committee thereon presently.

Report committed—

Whereupon the House went into committee accordingly.

5th May, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Fox in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Report without amendment.

Reported—

Ordered—That the Report be received and adopted.

Adopted.

Whereupon a Message embodying the Report of the Select Committee was sent to the House of Assembly.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “An Act to facilitate the recovery of Small Debts, and the hearing and determining of Summary Proceedings,” which was read a first and second time—and

Small Debts Bill—
Brought up and read
1st and 2nd time—

The House went into Committee thereon—

Committed—

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported—

Ordered—That the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed—and

Read 3rd time and
passed.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled “An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature,” which was read a first and second time—and

Contingency Bill—
Brought up and read
1st and 2nd time—

The House went into Committee thereon—

Committed—

The Honorable Mr. TOBIN in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Reported without
amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

House adjourns.

10th May, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

MONDAY, 10th MAY, 1858.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. *The Honorable* **LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President.**
 " **JAMES TOBIN**
 " **PHILIP DUGGAN**
 " **SAMUEL CARSON**
 " **JAMES J. ROGERSON**
 " **JOHN FOX**

The Minutes of Saturday last were read.

Contingency Bill—
 Read 3rd time and
 passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature," was read a third time and passed—and

The Honorable the PRESIDENT signed the same.

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

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

Message from the House of Assembly relative to amendments said to be made by that House on the "Bill to regulate the Seal and other Fisheries of the Island."

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration, the Message of the Legislative Council on the subject of the Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the Seal and other Fisheries of this Island, and to provide for the protection of Masters and Servants," beg to acquaint the Council, that while they entirely disclaim all intention of exhibiting any discourtesy towards their Honorable Body, they cannot concur in the opinion of the Council, that the amendments of the Assembly are without precedent, inasmuch as such amendments are altogether within the title of the Bill—are strictly pertinent to its subject matter, and are designed to effectuate the objects contemplated by the provisions for which they were submitted.

The Assembly would further observe, that they notice with regret the course adopted by the Council, of commenting upon and contrasting with the original Bill, the amendments of the Assembly,

10th May, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

as in itself irregular and not calculated to facilitate the transaction of the public business, and as tending to provoke an unseemly controversy between the two branches of the Legislature.

(Signed)

A. SHEA,

Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
7th May, 1858. }

MR. PRESIDENT,—

In reply to the Message of the Legislative Council, of the 23rd day of April last, the House of Assembly whilst reciprocating the regret expressed by the Legislative Council that the harmonious intercourse between the two branches of the Legislature should have been interrupted, feel that the cause of such interruption has arisen entirely from the assumption, on the part of the Legislative Council, of Privileges which are not in accordance with the practice which has hitherto been observed by that Body on occasion of Conferences towards Conferees of the Assembly.

Message from the Assembly on the subject of Privilege claimed by the Council on occasion of conferences.

The practice referred to in the Message of the Legislative Council, is strictly correct as regards the House of Lords, and was adopted, no doubt, by the Parliament of Great Britain at a time when the House of Commons had not assumed that position or influence which it has since attained ; but how or in what way such a practice can be applicable to the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, the House of Assembly are at a loss to discover.

In the description of the practice given by the Legislative Council it is said, “ The Lords seat themselves, and remain sitting and covered ; during the conference the Lords are to sit and be covered.” Now, the House of Lords is composed of Lords Spiritual and Temporal, that is, Peers of the Realm who are the Lords temporal, and Lords of Parliament who are the Lords spiritual ; and it is obvious that the members of the Legislative Council must show, before they can be said to fall within the scope of their own definition, that the Legislative Council is composed both of Lords spiritual and temporal. Honorable gentlemen, the House of Assembly believe the gentlemen who compose the Legislative Council to be, but certainly not Lords, and therefore not entitled to the privi-

10th May, 1858.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 21st VICTORIA.

leges which belong to Lords in England sitting in the House of Lords.

It is urged on the part of the Legislative Council, that the rules of their body continue the former practice with reference to Conferences, and make provision, that for matters not therein provided the practice of the Imperial Parliament, so far as the same may be applicable, shall be adopted.

With reference to the first part of this proposition, the House of Assembly distinctly deny that any such practice as that contended for by the Council ever existed, and as to such a practice being applicable to the circumstances of this Colony, the simple answer is, that in the Legislative Council of Newfoundland we have no Lords.

Seeing, therefore, that there is no precedent for the privileges claimed by the Council, and conceiving that, in the circumstances of the Colony, such a privilege in its application would be without precedent, the House of Assembly trust that the Legislative Council will recede from the position they have assumed, and thus put a termination to a misunderstanding the continuance of which must be detrimental to the moral influence of the Legislature.

(Signed)

A. SHEA,

Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
7th May, 1858. }

On motion of the Honorable Mr. CARSON, it was—

Ordered—That the above Message be read on the first day of the next Session.

The foregoing Messages
to be read next Session.

Notice of motion to
move the House into a
Committee of Privilege,
to take certain Mes-
sages from the Assem-
bly, and other matter,
into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. CARSON gives notice, that on the first day of next Session he will move the House into a Committee of Privilege to take the subject matter of the foregoing Messages into consideration; and also, to enquire into the present practice of the House of Assembly addressing the Governor to disburse sundry sums of money at the close of the Session without consulting this House as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature.

10th May, 1858.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Governor.

At Twelve o'Clock the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to direct the immediate attendance of the House of Assembly at the Bar of this House, and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the following Bills, viz:—

The Governor arrives at the Council Chamber and assents to sundry Bills.

An Act to afford relief to Wives and Children deserted by their Husbands and Parents.

An Act to establish the Fees and Costs chargeable in the several Police Offices and Courts of Sessions in this Colony.

An Act for the protection of the Herring Fishery on the Coast of this Island.

An Act to revive and continue an Act entitled "An Act to encourage the Killing of Wolves in this Colony."

An Act to provide for the appointment of Surveyors in this Island, and for other purposes connected therewith.

An Act to provide for the Execution of the Office of Speaker of the House of Assembly, in certain cases.

An Act to prevent the Desertion of Seamen.

An Act to provide for the performance of Contracts between Masters and Servants in this Colony.

An Act to facilitate the recovery of Small Debts.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 13th year of the Reign of Her Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 7th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the establishment of an Academy in the town of St. John's, and for other purposes.'"

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Local Government of this Colony for the year ending 31st day of December, 1858, and for other purposes.

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An Act to authorise the Receiver General to liquidate certain Outstanding Debentures issued for Loans to erect the Colonial Building and Market House in St. John's.

An Act to provide for the liquidation of a certain Debt contracted by the Colony for the making and widening of the Streets and Fire Breaks of St. John's, and for the permanent improvement thereof.

An Act for the erection of a Light House on or near Cape St. Mary's, on the Western Coast of Newfoundland.

An Act to provide for the retirement of the present Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court.

An Act for the Encouragement of Education.

An Act to repeal and amend certain parts of an Act entitled "An Act for the establishment of a Board of Revenue, and for the regulation, management, and collection of all Duties granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies, and to repeal certain Acts relating thereto."

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

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 the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature during the present Session.

An Act to incorporate the Wesleyan Conference in this Colony.

An Act to provide for the retirement of Christopher Ayre, Clerk of the Legislative Council and one of the Clerks in the Secretary's Office.

10th May, 1858.

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

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

S P E E C H :

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

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

His Excellency's Speech
on proroguing the General Assembly,

After your close attention to the Public Business of the Colony, for the last three months, I am now happy to terminate the Session, and, for a time, to relieve you from your Legislative duties; those among you who reside at a distance from St. John's will thus be enabled to return to your respective homes, where I hope comfort awaits you, and I trust that prosperity may attend the pursuits which will occupy you for the ensuing summer.

It affords me great satisfaction to find that you have passed congratulatory addresses to our beloved Sovereign, on the marriage of her daughter, the Princess Royal, to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. I shall be very proud to forward your congratulations to the proper quarter, and I am confident they will be gratifying to the Queen.

In the course of the Session I alluded to the great rebellion in India, and I am sure you will now unite with me in rejoicing at the prospect of that rebellion being terminated, and in the exertions and bravery of Her Majesty's troops in all quarters of the globe, where we may hope that a brighter era will soon open to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people in that vast Empire.

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

I have to thank you for the Supplies which you have voted for the Public Service; and these supplies shall be devoted to the purposes which are defined in the Appropriation Act. I observe you have made a provision, as Retiring Allowances, for the two Judges whom age and infirmities incapacitate from longer performing their judicial duties. I am gratified that you have made this arrangement; for on representing to Her Majesty's Government, six months

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ago, on authority which could not be questioned, the inconvenience which arose to Her Majesty's subjects, from the physical infirmities of these Judges, I was informed by the Secretary of State, that "in the absence of a regular system for retiring allowances for Judges, considerable inconvenience would be sure to be experienced as advancing years rendered them less capable of executing their functions; but that it was obviously my duty to see that the public suffer no real loss from the inefficient fulfilment of duties of such high importance to the community."

I regret that from want of time the Legislature have not been able to complete the Bill introduced to facilitate the administration of justice; but I trust that during the next Session that useful and necessary measure may be perfected, and become a part of the law of the Colony.

The important question of Direct Steam Communication from England to Newfoundland, the United States, and back to England, which has so long occupied your attention, has, I am happy to say, been so far arranged that an agreement has been entered into between this Colony and the North Atlantic Steam Company, to accomplish this desirable object. This agreement is, however, subject to the approval of the Home Government, and W. S. Lindsay, Esq., the Proprietor of the Steamboats.

I may, also, congratulate you on the prospect that Newfoundland will soon have the advantages of inter-colonial steam communication, the benefits of which will only be appreciated when the experiment has been tried.

An agreement has been entered into with a gentleman in this Colony to provide a suitable Steamship for the purpose, and I sincerely trust that it may be carried into effect at no distant period.

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

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

Among the various important Bills which you have passed this Session, I am rejoiced to observe the measure for the promotion of

10th May, 1858.

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

Education, and the liberal grants that have been made for that purpose, as well as the arrangements which have been carried into effect, I trust to the satisfaction of all parties, for the application of the sums appropriated for educational purposes.

You have, I see, passed a measure relative to the Herring Fishery. I suggested in January last, that it might be desirable to appoint a Commission to collect information and report whether a code of laws ought not to be framed to regulate the Fisheries. Such codes are now in force in Canada and the neighboring Provinces. They were printed and will be found among papers from the Colonial Office sent here in October, 1856; and I think they will be well worthy of your consideration, during the next Session. The protection of all species of Fish to be found along our Coasts is of the greatest importance to those in whom I am sure you all take so great an interest, viz,—the hardy and industrious population who obtain their subsistence from the products of the ocean; and I am confident that you will receive, if such a commission were appointed, much valuable information from the knowledge and experience which many of these fishermen must acquire from their daily occupation and observation. Many years ago, I find in Governor Holloway's Report, that above 2,000 tierces of Salmon were annually caught and exported. It would be desirable to know what have been the causes of such a falling off in the export of that valuable fish, and also to ascertain whether lobsters, halibut, &c., &c., are as plentiful as I have often heard they are in some localities along the Coasts of Newfoundland.

I cannot close the Session without expressing great regret at the calamitous Fire which recently occurred at Harbor Grace, by which valuable premises belonging to enterprising gentlemen who carry on business there were destroyed, which will not only be attended with serious loss to them, as well as to many of the laboring classes who were in their employment, but, I fear, also, to other individuals who must have suffered on that night.

You have, I am glad to see, with promptitude passed the Bill to rebuild that much-admired town, with such clauses as will, in as

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far as possible, guard against the spread of fire, by proper “breaks” in the reconstruction of the town; and I hope Harbor Grace will, like a Phœnix, soon rise from its ashes, and that its future prosperity may make up for the late calamity which befell it.

I shall not trespass on your time any longer, and beg to wish all of you health and happiness.

General Assembly pro-
rogued.

The Honorable the President then said—It is His Excellency the Governor’s will and pleasure, that this General Assembly be prorogued to Friday the first day of October next, to be then and here holden, and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

J O U R N A L

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A P P E N D I X .

APPENDIX, No. 1.

STATEMENT

*Of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony of Newfoundland, on the
31st December, 1857.*

ASSETS.

Cash in the Union Bank	....	£40,808	5	11	
Custom Bonds Outstanding	....	26,629	3	9	
					<u>£67,437 9 8</u>

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Warrants	....	£10,983	3	0	
Outstanding Interest	....	4758	1	2	
Light House Account	....	1259	17	11	
Treasury Notes in circulation	....	77	2	8	
					<u>17,078 4 9</u>
Unpaid Debentures	....	3458	6	8	
Unexpended Grants	....	11385	11	0	
					<u>14,843 17 8</u>
Balance in favour of the Colony	....				35,515 7 3
					<u>£67,437 9 8</u>

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Affairs of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1858.

EXPENDITURE.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

The Governor	....	£2000	0	0	
Private Secretary	....	200	0	0	
Gate Keeper	....	60	0	0	
					2260 0 0

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Colonial Secretary	....	500	0	0	
* First Clerk £200, Second Clerk £200		400	0	0	
Office Keeper	....	60	0	0	
Messenger	....	60	0	0	
					1020 0 0

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE—TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Receiver General	....	500	0	0	
Clerk	....	200	0	0	
					700 0 0

CUSTOM HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Collector	....	300	0	0	
Landing and Tide Surveyor	....	250	0	0	
Two Landing Waiters	....	400	0	0	
1st Clerk and Warehouse keeper	....	200	0	0	
2nd Clerk	....	150	0	0	
3rd Clerk	....	150	0	0	
4th Clerk and Locker	....	150	0	0	
Locker	....	80	0	0	
Tide Waiters and Day Boatmen	....	1500	0	0	
Night Boat	....	300	0	0	
Allowance to Unofficial Members Board of Revenue		100	0	0	
House Keeper	....	40	0	0	
Incidental Expenses	....	150	0	0	
					3770 0 0

* Engaged in Financial Secretary's Office.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

SUB-COLLECTORS.

Harbor Grace 160, Trinity 150, La Poile 135	£445	0	0		
Carbonear 125, Fogo 125, Greenspond 125	375	0	0		
Lamaline 100, Gaultois 100, Brigus 100	300	0	0		
Placentia 100, Burin 100, Harbor Briton 100	300	0	0	1420	0 0

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.

Bay Bulis	£50	Ferryland	£50	100	0	0	
Burgeo	50	Twillingate	50	100	0	0	
Channell	50	Oderin	50	100	0	0	
Little Placentia	50	St. Mary's	50	100	0	0	
St. Lawrence	50	Bellorum	50	100	0	0	500 0 0
Percentage on Duties to Sub-Collectors, &c.							500 0 0

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Financial Secretary			300	0	0
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BOARD OF WORKS.

The Surveyor General	£400	0	0		
Secretary	200	0	0		
						600 0 0

CROWN LAND'S ACT.

Superintendent Public Buildings	....	150	0	0		
Chain Man	....	40	0	0		
Repairs Government House and Sundries		430	0	0		
Deputy Surveyor and Incidentals	....	300	0	0		
Mrs. Westcott's Pension	....	30	0	0		
General Survey	...	1000	0	0		
						1950 0 0

COLONIAL BUILDING.

The Keeper	....	60	0	0		
Repairs	....	350	0	0		
Fuel and Light	250	0	0		
						660 0 0

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Fuel and Light £100, Repairs £85					185 0 0
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APPENDIX, No. 2.

COURT HOUSE AND GAOLS.

Repairs Court Houses and Gaols, St. John's and Outports	£600 0 0	
Supplies of Court Houses and Gaols, do.		900 0 0	
		<u> </u>	1500 0 0

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

Repairs, laying out Ground, &c., &c.		500 0 0
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LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Repairs		100 0 0
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MISCELLANEOUS IN AID OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Expenditure under Street Act	1000 0 0	
Printing and Stationery	....	800 0 0	
Postages and Incidentals	....	100 0 0	
Insurance on Public Buildings	....	200 0 0	
Fuel and Light, Government Buildings		200 0 0	
Unforeseen Contingencies	....	500 0 0	
		<u> </u>	2800 0 0

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Justice, £1200, payable in dollars at 4s. 2d.		1248 0 0	
Two Puisne Judges, £1400 do. do.		1456 0 0	
Attorney General	....	500 0 0	
Solicitor General	....	200 0 0	
Sheriff Central District £300, Bailiff £50		350 0 0	
Sheriff Northern District	....	300 0 0	
Sheriff Southern District	....	200 0 0	
Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court £350,			
Clerk £80, Stationery £20	....	450 0 0	
Chief Clerk and Registrar Northern Circuit Court		200 0 0	
Do. do. Southern do.		200 0 0	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's		60 0 0	
Do. do. Harbor Grace		20 0 0	

APPENDIX, No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Prosecutions	....	£300	0	0	
Coroners	....	200	0	0	
Circuit of Judges	....	500	0	0	
					6184 0 0

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Two Magistrates	....	600	0	0
Clerk of the Peace	....	300	0	0
Inspector £90, Sergeant £60	....	150	0	0
Constables 16, at £55, £880, and Clothing £180,		1060	0	0
Gaoler	....	150	0	0

OUTPORTS.

Stipendiary Magistrates, Constables, Clerks of the Peace, and Gaolers, as per detailed state- ment	....	3769	0	0	
					6029 0 0

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

The Commissioner	....	250	0	0
District Surgeon, St. John's	....	200	0	0
Gaol Surgeon, do.	....	40	0	0
District Surgeon, Conception Bay	....	100	0	0
Gaol Surgeon, do.	....	30	0	0
Physician, Lunatic Asylum	....	300	0	0
Medical Attendants, St. John's Hospital		250	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Permanent and Casual Poor St. John's & Outports		7000	0	0	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum	....	2000	0	0
Servants and Paupers, St. John's Hospital		1700	0	0	
					11870 0 0

EDUCATION.

Master Roman Catholic Academy	} recommended to be increased £300	250	0	0	
Ditto Episcopal ditto		200	0	0	
Ditto General Protestant ditto		150	0	0	
Ditto Harbor Grace ditto		150	0	0	
Ditto Carbonear ditto		150	0	0	
Estimate of Expenditure under the Education Act					10500 0 0
Normal School Establishments				3000 0 0
					14400 0 0

APPENDIX, No. 2.

FERRIES

Estimated amount for that service	295 0 0
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RETIRED ALLOWANCE ACT.

PENSIONS.

James Crowdy, late Colonial Secretary	400 0 0	
Edward M. Archibald, late Attorney General	350 0 0	
Joseph Noad, late Surveyor General	285 0 0	
Hugh A. Emerson, late Solicitor General	90 0 0	
Benjamin G. Garrett, late Sheriff	275 0 0	
	<u>1400 0 0</u>	

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post Master General	275 0 0	
Chief Clerk	130 0 0	
Assistant	50 0 0	
Messenger and Assorter	50 0 0	
Assistant Assorters	60 0 0	
Post Masters in Outports	290 0 0	
Way Masters	52 0 0	
Conveying Mails	1353 0 0	
Incidentals	100 0 0	
	<u>2360 0 0</u>	

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.

Men Stationed at Fort Amherst	36 10 0	
Duties on Wine, Military Mess	50 0 0	
St. John's Gas Company, Lighting Streets	166 0 0	
Harbor Grace, do. do. . . .	50 0 0	
St. John's Water Company	100 0 0	
Shipwrecked Crews	200 0 0	
Dorcas Society St. John's	50 0 0	
Ditto Harbor Grace and Carbonear £25 each	50 0 0	
Mechanics' Institute	50 0 0	
Factory	100 0 0	
Orphan Asylum Industrial Department	50 0 0	
Agricultural Society	250 0 0	
Allowance to Robert Smith and P. Burke £10 each	20 0 0	
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier	35 0 0	
Phoenix Fire Company £100 and others £50	150 0 0	

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

Pumps and Tanks, St. John's and Outports	400	0	0	
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges	200	0	0	
Reading Room and Almanac, £25 each	50	0	0	
Improving the Harbor of Quidi Vidi	1200	0	0	
Protection of Fisheries, Cape John and Belle Isle	1000	0	0	
New Gaol	2000	0	0	
New Wing Lunatic Asylum, and Fencing in the Grounds	4000	0	0	
Break Water, Belle Isle	300	0	0	
Encouragement of Emigration	1000	0	0	
Estimate of Grant to the Halifax Steamer	1040	0	0	
				<u>10540 0 0</u>
Direct Steam from England to St. John's and America				7280 0 0

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount of Public Debt	167,733	9	0	
Interest payable half-yearly				9300 0 0

SINKING FUND.

2 per Cent. on Amount of Consolidated Stock, say on £68,607 5 4				1370 2 11
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ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Estimated Amount of Appropriations on Main Roads	8000	0	0	
On District Roads	5000	0	0	
				<u>13000 0 0</u>

LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENCIES.

Estimated Amount of Expenditure . . .				5000 0 0
				<u>£109,802 12 11</u>
Balance in favour of the Colony				8512 14 4
				<u>£118,315 7 3</u>

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

ASSETS.

Balance from 1857	....		35515 7 3
Estimated amount of Revenue from Custom Dues		80000 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Crown Lands	700 0 0	
Ditto ditto	License Fees, &c	1500 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Post Office	600 0 0	
		82800 0 0	
			£118,315 7 3

Lodged in the Savings' Bank by the Commissioners for the redemption of the Public Debt, in Cash	....		702 0 0
In Government Debentures	....		2462 6 8
			£3164 6 8

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

Estimate for Light Houses, 1858.

LIABILITIES.

Inspector of Light Houses	....	£160	0	0	
Keeper Cape Pine Light House	....	100	0	0	
Assistant Keeper Cape Pine Light House		70	0	0	
Keeper Cape Spear Light House	....	100	0	0	
Assistant Keeper Cape Spear Light House		70	0	0	
Keeper Harbor Grace Island Light House		105	0	0	
Assistant Keeper ditto	....	70	0	0	
Keeper Harbor Grace Beacon	....	31	0	0	
Keeper Cape Bonavista Light House	....	100	0	0	
Assistant Keeper ditto	....	70	0	0	
Keeper Fort Amherst Light House	....	80	0	0	
Assistant Keeper ditto	....	30	0	0	
Keeper Green Island Light House	....	100	0	0	
Assistant Keeper ditto	....	70	0	0	
Keeper Offer Wadham Light House	....	100	0	0	
Assistant Keeper ditto	....	70	0	0	
Keeper Dodding Head Light House	....	100	0	0	
Assistant Keeper ditto	....	70	0	0	
Keeper Bacalieu Light House	....	100	0	0	
Assistant Keeper ditto	....	70	0	0	
					1666 0 0
Oil, Fuel, Stores and Repairs	....	1590	0	0	
Outstanding Contracts	....	2140	0	0	
					3730 0 0
					5396 0 0
Estimated balance in favor of Light House Account					1113 17 11
					£6509 17 11

ASSETS.

Balance from last year, (1857)	....	1259	17	11	
Estimated Amount of Light House Dues for 1858		5250	0	0	
					£6509 17 11

THOMAS GLEN,

Receiver General.

*APPENDIX, No. 3.**APPENDIX, No. 3.***ESTIMATE**

For defraying part of the Public Expenditure of Newfoundland, for the year 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES.

Private Secretary to the Governor	....	200	0	0
* First Clerk £200, Second Clerk £200, in Secretary's Office	....	400	0	0
One Clerk in Receiver General's Office		200	0	0
Keeper Colonial Building	....	60	0	0
Office Keeper	....	60	0	0
Messenger	....	60	0	0
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier	....	35	0	0
Gate Keeper, Government House Lodge		60	0	0
				<u>1075 0 0</u>

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

(SALARIES.)

Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme and Circuit Court, including Stationery	....	370	0	0
Clerk to ditto	....	80	0	0
Chief Clerk and Registrar Northern Circuit Court		200	0	0
Chief Clerk and Registrar Southern Circuit Court		200	0	0
Sheriff's Bailiff, Central District	....	50	0	0
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's	....	60	0	0
Crier and Tipstaff, Harbor Grace	....	20	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Prosecutions	....	300	0	0
Coroners	....	200	0	0
Circuit of Judges	....	500	0	0
				<u>1980 0 0</u>

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES.

Two Magistrates	....	600	0	0
Inspector	....	90	0	0

* Engaged in Financial Secretary's Office.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

Sergeant	....	60	0	0
Constables 16, at £55, £880, and Clothing £180		1060	0	0
Gaoler	....	150	0	0

OUTPORTS.

Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers, as per detailed statement	....	3769	0	0	
					<u>5729 0 0</u>

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

SALARIES.

District Surgeon, St. John's	....	200	0	0
Gaol Surgeon, ditto	....	40	0	0
District Surgeon, Conception Bay	....	100	0	0
Gaol Surgeon, ditto	....	30	0	0
Physician Lunatic Asylum	....	300	0	0
Medical Attendance, St. John's Hospital		250	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports		7250	0	0	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum		2000	0	0	
Servants and Paupers, St. John's Hospital		1700	0	0	
					<u>11870 0 0</u>

COLONIAL BUILDING.

Fuel and Light £250, Repairs £350	600	0	0
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CUSTOM HOUSE.

Fuel and Light £100, Repairs £85	185	0	0
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COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols, St. John's and Outports	600	0	0
Supplies do. do. do.		900	0	0

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

Repairs, laying out Ground, &c., &c.	500	0	0
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LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Repairs, &c.	100	0	0	
					<u>2885 0 0</u>

APPENDIX, No. 3.

FERRIES.

Great Placentia £30, Salmonier £25	55	0	0
Portugal Cove £25, Trinity £30, Topsail £25	80	0	0
Harbor Grace South-side £30, Holy Rood £30	60	0	0
Little St. Lawrence £10, Burin to Mud Cove £25	35	0	0
Aquaforte £15, Mortier Bay £25, Colinet £25	65	0	0
	<hr/>		
		295	0 0

MISCELLANEOUS IN AID OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Printing and Stationery	800	0	0
Postages and Incidentals	100	0	0
Insurance on Public Buildings	200	0	0
Carrying out Crown Lands Act	300	0	0
Fuel and Light, Government House	200	0	0
Unforeseen Contingencies	500	0	0
	<hr/>		
		2100	0 0

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.

Men Stationed at Fort Amherst	36	10	0
Duties on Wine, Military Mess	50	0	0
St. John's Gas Company, Lighting Streets	166	0	0
Harbor Grace Gas Company ditto	50	0	0
St. John's Water Company	100	0	0
Doreas Society, St. John's	50	0	0
Ditto Harbor Grace £25, Carbonear £25	50	0	0
Mechanics' Institute	50	0	0
Factory	100	0	0
Orphan Asylum Industrial Department	50	0	0
Agricultural Society, St. John's and Outports	250	0	0
Phoenix Fire Company £100, and others £50	150	0	0
Robert Smith and P. Burke's allowance	20	0	0
Shipwrecked Crews	200	0	0
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges	200	0	0
Pumps and Tanks, St. John's and Outports	400	0	0
Reading Room £25, Almanac, £25	50	0	0
Repairs and Cleaning Town Clock	15	0	0
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Protection of Fisheries, Cape John and Belle Isle	1000	0	0
New Gaol, St. John's	2000	0	0
New Wing Lunatic Asylum, Fencing Grounds, &c.	4000	0	0
		1987	10 0

APPENDIX, No. 3.

Break Water, Belle Isle	....	300	0	0
Encouragement of Emigration	....	1000	0	0
A General Survey	....	1000	0	0
Normal School Establishments	....	3000	0	0
Improvement Quidi Vidi Harbor	....	1200	0	0
Estimate of Grant to the Halifax Steam Packet		1040	0	0
				<hr/> 14540 0 0
Direct Steam from England to St. John's, Newfound- land, and United States of America				7280 0 0
				<hr/> £49,741 10 0

THOMAS GLEN,

Receiver General.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables, and Gaolers, in the undermentioned Outports, for the Year 1858.

Outports.	Magis- trates.	Clerks of Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers	Total.
			No.	Salary		
Petty Harbor	£	£	1	£20		£20
Torbay			1	20		20
Portugal Cove			1	20		20
South Shore			1	12		12
Harbor Maine			1	20		20
Cats Cove			1	20		20
Brigus and Port de Grave	150	60	2	50		260
Bay Roberts			1	25		25
Harbor Grace	200	150	6	280	90	720
Carbonear	150	90	3	95		335
Bay de Verds			1	12		12
Western Bay			1	12		12
Hants Harbor			1	12		12
Perlican	130		1	20		150
Hearts Content			1	12		12
Trinity	150	60	2	37	25	272
New Harbor			1	12		12
Catalina			1	25		25
Bonavista	150	45	1	25	20	240
Tickle Cove			1	12		12
Kings Cove			1	12		12
Salvage			1	12		12
Greenspond			1	12		12
Twillingate and Fogo	130	45	3	49	20	244
Exploits Bay			1	12		12
Bay Bulls	100		1	25		125
Witless Bay			1	12		12
Toads Cove			1	12		12
Brigus, South			1	12		12
Cape Broyle			1	12		12
Caplin Bay			1	12		12
Ferryland	100		1	25	25	150
Aquaforte			1	12		12
Fermeuse			1	12		12
Renews			1	12		12
St. Mary's			1	25		25
Placentia	130		1	25	25	180
Little Placentia			1	20		20

APPENDIX, No. 3.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables, and Gaolers, in the undermentioned Outports, for the Year 1858.

(Continued.)

Outports.	Magis- trates.	Clerks of Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers	Total.
			No.	Salary		
Oderin	£	£	1	12		£12
Merasheen			1	12		12
Burin	150	60	1	25	25	260
St. Lawrence			1	12		12
Lamaline			1	12		12
Grand Bank	130		1	12		142
Jersey Harbor			1	12		12
Harbor Briton	100	35	1	25		160
Burgeo Islands			1	12		12
Hermitage Bay			1	12		12
Spaniards Bay			1	12		12
Port au Basque			1	12		12
Total	£1770	£545	61	£1224	£230	£3769

RECAPITULATION.

13 Magistrates	.....	.....	£1770	0	0
8 Clerks of the Peace	.....	.....	545	0	0
61 Constables	.....	.....	1224	0	0
7 Gaolers	.....	.....	230	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£3769	0	0
			<hr/>		

APPENDIX, No. 4.

DESPATCH

*From the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Darling, on the
Fishery Convention with France.*

(COPY.)

Downing Street, 26th March, 1857.

SIR,—

No. 8—7th February, 1857.
No. 11—3rd March, 1857.
No. 12—4th “ “
No. 13—5th “ “

I have to acknowledge your Despatches of the numbers and dates specified in the margin.

When Her Majesty's Government entered into the Convention with that of France which has formed the occasion of that correspondence, they did so in the hope of bringing to a satisfactory arrangement the many complicated and difficult questions which have arisen between the two countries on the subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries. But they did so with the full intention of adhering to two principles which have guided them, and will continue to guide them; namely, that the rights at present enjoyed by the community of Newfoundland are not to be ceded or exchanged without their assent, and that the constitutional mode of submitting measures for that assent is by bringing them before the Colonial Legislature. For this reason they pursued the same form of proceeding which had been before pursued in the case of the Reciprocity Convention with the United States, and which was in that case adopted and acted upon by the Newfoundland Legislature. It was in perfect uniformity with the same precedent that it appeared necessary, in the present instance, to add a condition respecting Parliamentary enactments in order that, if necessary, any existing obstacles to the arrangement, in the series of Imperial Statutes, might be subsequently removed.

The proposals contained in the Convention having been now unequivocally refused by the Colony, they will, of course, fall to the ground. And you are authorized to give such assurance as you may think proper, that the consent of the community of Newfoundland is regarded by Her Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights.

I have, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Darling, &c., &c.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

DESPATCH

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies (with Enclosure) on the subject of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company.

Downing Street,
22nd January, 1858.

SIR,—

With reference to the last paragraph of my Despatch No. 34 of the 17th of December last, I transmit for your information and guidance a copy of a letter (11th January, 1858,) addressed to this Department by desire of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, containing their Lordships' views on the line of policy which it would be advisable for the Newfoundland Government to adopt respecting the existing Legislation of the Island as regards the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

H. LABOUCHERE.

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

(COPY.)

Office of Committee of Privy
Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 11th January, 1858.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, transmitting copy of a despatch (No. 81) from the Governor of Newfoundland, raising certain questions, partly legal and partly of policy, respecting the existing Legislation of the Island, as to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, together with a copy of the answer which Mr. Labouchere has returned as to the legal points, and requesting my Lords to advise Mr. Labouchere upon the question, what policy had better now be pursued by the Colonial Legislature.

In reply my Lords direct me to observe, that having already on many former occasions expressed their opinion that the granting to Telegraph Companies of the exclusive right to lay wires in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, is most injurious to Imperial interests, my Lords are unable to do more on the present occasion than to suggest that no opportunity should be lost that may present itself to the Colonial Government of putting an end to the monopoly of laying Telegraphic Wires in Newfoundland and its Dependencies, which has been granted to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, a monopoly which appears to my Lords not less injurious to the interests of the colony than it is to those of this country.

My Lords would also suggest that, in all acts authorising the laying of Telegraphic Wires in Her Majesty's Colonial possessions, security should, so far as practicable, be taken for the construction within a limited time of the authorised lines, and for their constant maintenance in good working order; and if the Colonial Government have still power to make stipulations in the present case, the New York, Newfoundland and London Company should be required to give security for this purpose, or it should be stipulated that in the event of the Company failing to construct, or where constructed to maintain the line, all the exclusive privileges and powers of the Company in respect of that line should cease.

My Lords would further suggest, that it is deserving of consideration whether it would not be expedient that in all acts conferring upon Telegraph Companies the power of laying down Telegraph Wires in Her Majesty's Colonies, provisions should be inserted for securing to the Government the right of taking temporary possession of the line in cases of public emergency, and for securing to the Government and the public the use of the wires of the Company upon terms similar to those which have been imposed on Telegraph Companies in this country by the acts or charters by which those companies are incorporated. A copy of one of the Acts (14 and 15 Vic., c. 135) in which the usual clauses for this purpose are contained, is sent herewith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES BOOTH.

H. Merivale, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

ANNO DECIMO QUARTO AND DECIMO QUINTO.

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CXXXV.

An Act for incorporating the European and American Electric Printing Telegraph Company, and to enable them to work certain Letters Patent.

[7th August, 1851.]

WHEREAS by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing Date at Westminster the Thirteenth Day of November in the Ninth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, Her said Majesty did grant unto Jacob Brett, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, Her especial Licence, full Power, sole Privilege, and Authority of making, using, exercising, and vending, within England, Wales, and the Township of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, and in all Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations abroad, the Invention of Improvements in printing Communications made by Electric Telegraphs, during the Term of Fourteen Years thence next ensuing, a Specification of which said Invention was duly enrolled in Chancery: And whereas by other Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing Date at Westminster on the Eighth Day of February in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, Her said Majesty did grant unto the said Jacob Brett, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, Her special Licence, full Power, sole Privilege, and Authority of making, using, exercising, and vending, within England, Wales, and the Township of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, and in Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations abroad (save and except Her Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, also the Island of Prince Edward, in North America), the Invention of Improvements in Electric Printing and other Telegraphs, during the Term of Fourteen Years

from thence next ensuing, and a Specification of which said Invention has been duly enrolled in Chancery : And whereas by certain other Letters Patent under the Seal kept and used in Scotland instead of the Great Seal formerly used there, and sealed at Edinburgh on the Twenty-seventh Day of August in the Ninth Year of the Reign of Her said Majesty, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, Her Majesty did grant unto the said Jacob Brett, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, Her special Licence, full Power, sole Privilege, and Authority of making, using, exercising, and vending the said Invention of Improvements in printing Communications made by Electric Telegraphs in Scotland, during the Term of Fourteen Years, a Specification of which said Letters Patent was duly registered on the Twenty-seventh Day of December One thousand eight hundred and forty-five : And whereas other Letters Patent are now pending and in progress intended to be under the Great Seal of Ireland, whereby it is intended to grant to the said Jacob Brett, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, special Licence, full Power, sole Privilege, and Authority of making, using, exercising, and vending the said Invention of Improvements in Electric Printing and other Telegraphs, during the Term of Fourteen Years from thence next ensuing : And whereas in the said Letters Patent or some of them are contained Conditions or Provisoos against the said Letters Patent respectively, or the Privileges, Benefits, and Advantages thereby respectively granted, becoming vested in or in trust for more than the Number of Twelve Persons, or their Representatives, at any One Time, as Partners dividing or entitled to divide the Benefits or Profits obtained by reason of the same Letters Patent respectively : And whereas it would be of public Advantage if the said Inventions were brought into general Use, and that Object would be promoted if the said Patent Privileges were permitted to be vested in a Company consisting of more than Twelve Persons, with proper Powers and Provisions ; but the same cannot be effected without the Authority of Parliament : May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted ; and be it 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 : (that is to say,)

I.—That the several Acts of Parliament following, (that is to say,) “The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845,” and “The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845,” shall be incorporated with and form Part of this Act: Provided always, that nothing in this Act or the said incorporated Acts shall authorize the Company to purchase or take any Lands without the Consent of the Owners and Occupiers thereof.

8 & 9 Vict. cc. 16 & 18
incorporated with this
Act, except as to taking
Land without consent.

II.—That “The Companies Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845,” and the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845,” shall, so far as respects the Property, Rights, Remedies, Liabilities, Affairs, Acts, and Proceedings of the Company in Scotland, be incorporated with and form Part of this Act: Provided, that nothing in this Act or the said Two last-mentioned Acts contained shall authorize the Company to purchase or take any Lands in Scotland without the Consent of the Owners and Occupiers thereof.

8 & 9 Vict. cc. 17 & 19
incorporated with this
Act, except as to taking
Land without consent.

III.—That in citing this Act in other Acts of Parliament, and in legal and other Proceedings and Instruments, it shall be sufficient to use the Expression “The European and American Electric Printing Telegraph Company’s Act, 1851.”

Short Title.

IV.—That Sir James Carmichael, Baronet, Jacob Brett, and John Watkins Brett, and all Persons and Corporations who have already subscribed or shall hereafter subscribe to the Undertaking, and their Executors, Administrators, Successors, and Assigns respectively, shall be united into a Company for the Purposes of the Undertaking, according to the Provisions of the said Acts and of this Act, and for working the several Inventions in this Act comprised or mentioned, and for other the Purposes herein and in the said Acts contained; and for the Purposes aforesaid the same Company shall be incorporated by the name of “The European and American Electric Printing Telegraph Company,” and by that Name shall be a Body Corporate, with perpetual succession, and shall have power to purchase and hold Lands for the Purposes of the Undertaking, within the Restrictions herein and in the said Acts contained.

Company incorporated
for the Purpose of
working the Patents.

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Nothing herein to restrict the Liability of Shareholders.

V.—That nothing herein or in the said incorporated Acts contained shall in anywise restrict the Liability of any of the Shareholders of the Company under any Judgment, Decree, or Order for Payment of Money, or other Proceeding which shall be had or obtained against the Company in any Action, Suit, or Proceeding prosecuted by or against the Company in any Court of Law or Equity, but every such Shareholder shall continue liable for or in respect of all such Monies, and every such Judgment, Decree, Order, and Proceeding, in the same Manner as he would have been if the Company had not been incorporated by this Act.

Effect of Judgments against the Company and Shareholders.

VI.—That every Judgment and every Decree or Order which shall be at any time obtained against the Company in any Action, Suit, or other Proceeding prosecuted by or against the Company in any Court of Law or Equity shall and may take effect and be enforced, and Execution or Diligence thereon be issued, not only against the Property and Effects of the Company, but also, if due Diligence shall have been used to obtain Satisfaction of such Judgment, Decree, or Order by Execution or Diligence against the Property and Effects of the Company, then against the Person, Property, and Effects of any Shareholder for the Time being, or any former Shareholder of the Company, in his natural or individual Capacity, until such Judgment, Decree, or Order shall be fully satisfied: Provided, in the Case of Execution against any former Shareholder, that such former Shareholder was a Shareholder of the Company at the Time of the entering into or committing the Contract or Tort for or in respect of which such Judgment, Decree, or Order may have been obtained, or become a Shareholder during the Time such Contract or Tort was unexecuted or unredressed, or was a Shareholder at the Time of the Judgment, Decree, or Order being obtained: Provided also, that in no Case shall Execution or Diligence be issued on any such Judgment, Decree, or Order against the Person, Property, or Effects of any such former Shareholder of the Company after the Expiration of Three Years next after the Person sought to be charged shall have ceased to be a Shareholder.

Reimbursement of Shareholders against whom Execution issued.

VII.—That every Person against whom or against whose Property or Effects Execution or Diligence upon any Judgment, Decree, or Order obtained as aforesaid shall have been issued as aforesaid,

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or who shall have paid any Monies on account of the Company on any Judgment, Decree, or Order obtained or made against the Company, shall be entitled to recover against the Company all Loss, Damages, Costs, and Charges which such Person may have incurred or paid by reason or in consequence of any such Execution or Diligence, either by Action of Debt or Assumpsit for Money paid to the Use of the Company, or by any other legal or equitable Action, Suit, or Proceeding applicable or convenient for that Purpose; and also that after due Diligence used to obtain Satisfaction thereof against the Property and Effects of the said Company, such Person shall be entitled to Contribution for so much of such Loss, Damages, Costs, and Charges as shall remain unsatisfied from the several other Persons against whom Execution or Diligence upon such Judgment, Decree, or Order obtained against the said Company might also have been issued under the Provision in that Behalf aforesaid, and that such Contribution may be recovered from such Persons as aforesaid either by Action of Debt or Assumpsit for Money paid to the Use of such Persons, or by any other legal Action, Suit, or Proceeding applicable or convenient for that Purpose.

VIII.—That in the Cases provided by this Act for Execution or Diligence on any Judgment, Decree, or Order in any Action or Suit against the Company, to be issued against the Person or against the Property and Effects of any Shareholder or former Shareholder of the Company, or against the Property and Effects of the Company, at the Suit of any Shareholder or former Shareholder, in satisfaction of any Monies, Damages, Costs, and Expenses paid or incurred by him as aforesaid in any Action or Suit against the Company, such Execution or Diligence may be issued by leave of the Court or of a Judge of the Court in which such Judgment, Decree, or Order shall have been obtained, upon Motion, Rule, Summons, or other form of Application consistent with the practice of the Court, without any suggestion or Scire facias in that behalf; and that it shall be lawful for such Court or Judge to make absolute, or grant or allow, discharge, refuse, or dismiss, any such Motion, Rule, Summons, Petition, or Application, (as the case may be) and to direct the Costs of the Application to be paid by either Party, or to make such other Order therein as to such Court or Judge shall seem

Proceedings in execution against the person or property of a Shareholder.

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fit ; and in such Cases such Forms of Executions, Diligences, or Processes shall be sued out of the Courts of Law and Equity respectively, for giving Effect to the Provision in that behalf aforesaid, as the Judges of such Courts respectively shall from Time to Time think fit to order, and the Execution of such Writs shall be enforced in like Manner as Writs of Execution are now enforced : Provided, that any Order made by a Judge as aforesaid may be discharged or varied by the Court, on Application made thereto by either Party dissatisfied with such Order : Provided also, that no such Motion shall be made nor Summons granted for the Purpose of charging any Shareholder or former Shareholder until Ten Days Notice thereof shall have been given to the Person sought to be charged thereby.

Memorials of Names
of Shareholders to be
enrolled

IX.—That a Memorial of the Names and Descriptions of the several Shareholders of the Company, in the Form or to the Effect for that Purpose given or expressed in the Schedule to this Act annexed, shall, within Six Months after the passing of this Act, be verified by the Declaration of some Director, Secretary, or Officer for the Time being of the Company, made before a Master or Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and, when so verified, enrolled in the High Court of Chancery in England ; and that the like Memorial of the Name and Description of every such Shareholder for the Time being of the Company, in such Form as aforesaid, shall, in the Month of January One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and in the Month of January in every succeeding Year, or within Twenty-one Days thereafter, be verified by such Declaration as aforesaid, and also enrolled in the said High Court of Chancery ; and when any Person shall cease to be a Shareholder, or when any Person shall become a Shareholder, a Memorial of his Name and Description, verified in manner aforesaid, shall or may be forthwith enrolled in manner aforesaid, in the Form or to the Effect expressed in the said Schedule for that Purpose ; and if any Declaration which shall be so made as aforesaid, shall be false or untrue in any material Particular, the Person wilfully making such false Declaration shall be deemed guilty of a Misdemeanor ; and the Enrolment of every such Memorial shall be sufficient *prima facie* Evidence that every Person named in such Memorial was at the Date thereof such Shareholder as in such Memorial mentioned, or had ceased to be such Shareholder as in such Memorial mentioned.

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X.—That, until such Memorial as firstly hereinbefore mentioned shall have been enrolled in manner aforesaid, no Action or Suit shall be brought or commenced by or on behalf of the Company; and every Shareholder whose Name shall be expressed in the Enrolment of the First Memorial, or any annual Memorial to be enrolled in manner aforesaid, shall continue liable to all Judgments, Decrees, and Orders against the Company until the Enrolment of the then next annual Memorial to be enrolled in manner aforesaid, or until a Memorial of his having ceased to be a Shareholder shall have been enrolled in manner aforesaid.

No Action to be brought before Enrolment of a Memorial.

XI.—That if within the period before limited any such Memorial as aforesaid be not enrolled as aforesaid, then, on Conviction of any such Default, the Company shall be liable to pay a Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

Penalty for not enrolling Memorial within due time.

XII.—That the Capital of the Company shall consist of Shares of Five Pounds each.

Capital of Company.

XIII.—And whereas the Expense of executing the several Works by this Act authorized, and otherwise carrying out the Purposes of the Company, cannot be estimated: Be it therefore enacted, That the Company shall have Power to issue such Number of Shares, not exceeding in the whole Forty thousand Shares, as shall from Time to Time be found necessary for the Purposes of the Company, and that such Shares shall be numbered in arithmetical Progression, beginning with Number One.

Power to Company to issue Shares not exceeding Forty Thousand.

XIV.—That One Pound per Share shall be the greatest amount of any One Call which the Company may make on the Shareholders, and Three Months at the least shall be the interval between each Call.

Prescribing amount of Calls.

XV.—That the Quorum for every General Meeting of the Company shall be any number of Shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than Five Hundred Shares in the Undertaking.

Quorum of General Meetings.

XVI.—That the First General Meeting of the Company shall be held within Six Calendar Months from the passing of this Act, and the future General Meetings shall be held in the Month of February in each Year, or at such other stated periods as shall be appointed for that Purpose by an order of a General Meeting.

General Meetings to be held yearly.

As to convening extraordinary Meetings.

XVII.—That the Number of Shareholders on whose Requisition an Extraordinary Meeting may be required to be convened shall be Fifty or more Shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than Five Hundred Shares in the Undertaking.

Number and Qualification of Directors.

XVIII.—That the Number of Directors shall be Seven, and the Qualification of a Director shall be the Possession in his own Right of Five Hundred Shares in the Undertaking.

Power to vary the number of Directors.

XIX.—That it shall be lawful for the Company from Time to Time to increase the Number of Directors provided that the increased Number do not exceed Twelve.

Directors may declare dividends half-yearly.

XX.—That it shall be lawful for the Directors, by and with the Sanction of a General Meeting, from Time to Time to declare and pay in the Interval between any Two Ordinary Annual General Meetings a Half Year's Dividend out of the Profits of the Company to the Shareholders, but the Directors shall not make any Dividend whereby the Capital of the Company will be reduced.

First Directors.

XXI.—That the said Sir James Carmichael Baronet, Jacob Brett, and John Watkins Brett shall, until the First General Meeting, be the Directors of the Company, and that Four additional Directors shall be appointed at the First General Meeting.

Term of office of First Directors.

XXII.—That the Directors appointed by this Act, and the Four additional Directors to be appointed at the First General Meeting, shall continue in Office until the First Ordinary Meeting to be held in the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Quorum of Directors.

XXIII.—That the Quorum of a Meeting of Directors shall be Three.

Quorum of Committees.

XXIV.—That the Number of Directors of which Committees appointed by the Directors shall consist shall not be less than Three, and the Quorum of such Committee shall be Two.

Land taken not to exceed 100 Acres.

XXV.—That the Quantity of Land to be held by the Company at any One Time (over and above the Land which may be occupied in the Lines of their Wires and Tubes) shall not exceed One hundred Acres.

Company may erect buildings, &c.

XXVI.—That the Company may, on all Lands and Hereditaments purchased or taken by them, erect, construct, and maintain

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Stations, Offices, Buildings, Machinery, Works, and Apparatus, as may be necessary or convenient for carrying on the Business of the Company.

XXVII.—That it shall be lawful for every Patentee and Grantee in each of the said several recited Letters Patent named or referred to, and for his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, and for every Person in whom such Letters Patent, or the Privileges thereby granted, or any Part thereof, now are or shall at any Time hereafter be vested, at any Time to sell, transfer, assign, and dispose of or otherwise assure all his Part, Share, Right, Title, and Interest of, in, or to each of such Letters Patent, and the Privileges thereby given or granted, or any Part thereof, and also the Rights, Profits, and Advantages in or by such Letters Patent or any of them comprised, given, granted, or conferred, or any Part thereof, unto or in trust for the Company.

Patents may be assigned to the Company without causing a forfeiture.

XXVIII.—That it shall be lawful for any Patentee or Grantee named in any Letters Patent (whether such Letters Patent be foreign or otherwise), at any Time heretofore made or hereafter to be made, granting any Right or Privilege of working, using, exercising, or vending of any Invention, all or any Part of which shall be any Manner of Improvement in or upon or Addition to Electric Printing or other Telegraphs, or the Apparatus thereof, or the giving or transmitting of Signals, sounding Alarums, or regulating the transmitting or applying Electric Currents or other Processes for the Purposes of Telegraphic Communication, and for every Person in whom any such Letters Patent, and the Privileges thereby granted, or any Part thereof, now are or at any Time hereafter shall be vested, at any Time hereafter, or after the making of such Letters Patent, respectively, to sell, transfer, assign, and dispose of, or otherwise assure, for and during the Term during which the Letters Patent hereinbefore recited shall be in force, all his Part, Share, Right, Title, and Interest of, in, or to each of such Letters Patent, and the Privileges thereby given or granted or to be given or granted, or any Part thereof, and all or any Part of the Rights, Profits, Benefits, and Advantages in or by such Letters Patent or any of them comprised, given, granted, or conferred, unto or to the Use of or in trust for or for the Benefit of the Company; and it shall be lawful

Patents for improvements may also be assigned.

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for the Company to have, hold, use, and exercise any such Letters Patent, and the Privileges thereby given or granted, and any Part, Share, Right, Title, or Interest therein so given or granted, for and during the Term aforesaid.

Assignments to be valid and not cause a forfeiture.

XXIX.—That every such Sale, Transfer, Assignment, Disposition, and Assurance as aforesaid of any of such Letters Patent as aforesaid, or of all or any part of every or any Right, Power, Privilege, Benefit, or Advantage given or granted by any such Letters Patent, and whether any such Part of any such Privilege shall extend to the whole or any Part of the Countries, Districts, or Places comprised in such Privileges or not, shall be good, valid, and effectual to and for all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, and shall not render the Letters Patent and Privileges, or any Part thereof, or the Parts, Shares, Rights, Titles, and Interests thereby sold, transferred, assigned, or disposed of, or any of them, or any Part thereof respectively, void or voidable in anywise howsoever, or cause such Letters Patent, Privileges, Parts, Shares, Rights, Titles, and Interests, or any of them, or any part thereof, to cease, determine, or become void or voidable, or be forfeited, repealed, or cancelled in anywise howsoever, although the Persons composing the Company shall exceed Twelve in Number, either at the Time of the making or Execution of any such Sale, Transfer, Assignment, Disposition, or Assurance, or at any Time afterwards, any Condition, Proviso, Restriction, or Clause whatsoever in the aforesaid Letters Patent or any of them expressed or contained to the contrary thereof in anywise howsoever notwithstanding.

After the Assignment, the patents and privileges to vest in and be exercised by the Company, freed from the conditions against Assignment to more than Twelve persons.

XXX.—That after any such Sale, Transfer, Assignment, Disposition, or Assurance as aforesaid of any such Letters Patent, Parts, Shares, Rights, Titles, and Interests as aforesaid, or of any of them, or any part thereof, then and in every such case the Letters Patent, Parts, Shares, Rights, Titles, and Interests so sold, transferred, assigned, disposed of, or otherwise assured, and every part thereof respectively, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be fully, absolutely, and effectually vested in, or sold, transferred, assigned, and disposed of and assured unto or to the Use of or in trust for or for the Benefit of the Company, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, and shall or may be exercised and enjoyed by the Company, their Successors and Assigns, without causing any Cesser,

Determination, or Forfeiture thereof; and that of every such Letters Patent as aforesaid, the whole or any part of which shall or may be so sold, transferred, assigned, disposed of, or assured as aforesaid, or the whole or any part of the Rights, Powers, Privileges, Authorities, Benefits, and Advantages comprised in or given or granted by which shall or may be sold, transferred, assigned, disposed of, or assured as aforesaid, shall thenceforth be construed, taken, and considered, operate, enure, and take effect, as to the whole, or the part or parts thereof which shall have been sold, transferred, assigned, disposed of, or assured as aforesaid, in such and the same Manner, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if no such Condition, Proviso, Restriction, or Clause as herein-before mentioned or referred to, or any Condition, Proviso, or Clause whatsoever for the Cesser, Determination, or Avoidance of such letters patent, in case of such letters patent, or the liberties or privileges thereby respectively granted, becoming vested in or in trust for more than the number of twelve persons, or their representatives, at any one time, as partners dividing or entitled to divide the benefits or profits to be obtained by reason of such letters patent respectively, or any other condition, proviso, or clause against or restrictive of the selling, transferring, assigning, or otherwise assuring or disposing of such letters patent, privileges, benefits, and advantages, had ever been inserted, expressed, or contained in or by such letters patent as aforesaid or any of them.

XXXI.—That it shall be lawful for every Patentee or Grantee named in each of the said several letters patent herein-before recited, and every Patentee or Grantee named or to be named in each of the other letters patent herein-before mentioned, and for the Executors, Administrators, and Assigns of every such patentee or grantee, and for every person in whom any of such letters patent as aforesaid, or the privileges thereby granted, or any part thereof, now are or at any time hereafter shall be vested, so far as relates to or respects his and their Right, Title, Part, Share, and Interest in and to such letters patent and privileges, to give or grant unto or to the Use of or in trust for or for the Benefit of the Company, any Leave, License, Power, or Authority to work, use, exercise, or put in practice the Invention comprised in the privilege or any part thereof, al-

Licences may be granted to the Company without causing a forfeiture.

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though the persons comprising the Company shall exceed Twelve in number; nor shall any number (although exceeding Twelve) of similar Gifts or Grants of leave, licence, power, or authority render the said letters patent and privileges, or any of them, void or voidable in anywise howsoever, or cause the same letters patent and privileges, or any of them, or any part thereof, to cease, determine, or become void or voidable, or be forfeited, repealed, or cancelled in any wise howsoever, any condition, proviso, restriction, or clause whatsoever in the aforesaid letters patent, or any of them expressed or contained to the contrary thereof in anywise howsoever notwithstanding.

This Act not to give validity to Patents.

XXXII.—Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to give greater Force or Validity to the said recited Letters Patent, or any other Letters Patent that may be at any Time hereafter purchased by or assigned to the Company under the powers of this Act, than they would legally have possessed if the same had not been assigned to the Company by virtue of the provisions contained in this Act.

Confirmations and prolongations may be granted to the Company.

XXXIII.—That in case Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, shall think fit, with the advice of Her or Their Privy Council, to grant to the Company any confirmation or prolongation of any Letters Patent or patent privilege which shall or may at any time hereafter be assigned unto or become otherwise vested in or in trust for the Company, then and in every such Case such confirmation or prolongation shall or may be granted to the Company, any Condition, Clause, Matter, or Thing in any such Letters Patent contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Disclaimers may be made under the Seal of the Company.
5 & 6 W. 4, c. 83.

XXXIV.—That in case the Company shall at any time hereafter, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of King William the Fourth, intituled “An Act to amend the Law touching Letters Patent for Inventions,” obtain the Leave of Her Majesty’s Attorney General or Solicitor General for England or Ireland, or of Her Majesty’s Lord Advocate or Solicitor General for Scotland, to enter with the Clerk of the Patents of England, Scotland, or Ireland respectively any Disclaimer of any part of either the Title of the Invention mentioned or comprised in

any letters patent or patent privileges of or belonging to the Company, or of any part of the Specification of any such Invention, or to enter with such Clerk a Memorandum of any Alteration in any such Title or Specification as aforesaid, then in and every such Case such Disclaimer or Memorandum of Alteration shall or may be made under the Seal of the Company, and signed by Two Directors or Officers of the Company, and when so made shall or may, in pursuance of such Leave as aforesaid, be entered, filed, and enrolled according to the Provisions of the said Act, and no Acknowledgment of any such Disclaimer or Memorandum of Alteration shall be necessary previous to the Enrolment thereof.

XXXV.—That after any such Sale, Transfer, or Assignment as aforesaid of any such Letters Patent as aforesaid unto or to the use of or in trust for the Company, it shall be lawful for the Company from Time to Time, by any Writing under the Seal of the Company and the Hands of any Two of the Directors of the Company, to grant any Licence to any Person to use, exercise, or vend the Invention or Inventions comprised in such Letters Patent or any of them, or any part thereof, either generally, or under or subject to such Payments, Conditions, Limitations, or Restrictions, as to the said Company shall seem fit.

Power to Company
grant Licences.

XXXVI.—That it shall be lawful for the Company to enter into such Arrangements or Agreements with Foreign Governments, or with Companies or other Parties out of Great Britain, for working, using, or constructing Electric Printing and other Telegraphs abroad, as shall be mutually agreed on between the Parties; provided nevertheless, that it shall not be lawful for the Company to appropriate or expend any Monies of the Company for any of such purposes without an order of a General Meeting for that purpose.

Company empowered
to make arrangements
to facilitate Telegraph
Communications
other Countries.

XXXVII.—That it shall be lawful for the Company from Time to Time to lay down and place under any public Roads, Streets, Highways, and other Thoroughfares, and either along or across such Places, any Wires, Pipes, or Tubes which shall or may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of any Electric or other Telegraph, or intended Electric or other Telegraph, and from Time to Time to alter, repair, amend, and reinstate the same, and for such

Company empowe
to lay Pipes and W
along Streets, &c.

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purposes to break up or open the Pavement or Soil of any such Places, the Company doing as little Damage as may be, and making Compensation for all Damage to be caused thereby to the Parties who shall have sustained such Damage; provided that nothing in this present Provision contained shall extend or apply to any Railway or Canal, or to any of the Works or Conveniences connected with any Railway or Canal, except that, subject to the Provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Company to carry their Wires, Pipes, and Tubes directly (but not otherwise) across any Railway or Canal, but so and in such manner, and only at such Place and Time as not in anywise to damage or be likely to damage the Railway or Canal, or any of the Works connected therewith, or at all to interrupt or interfere with the Use thereof, or the Passage and Conveyance of Traffic along the same.

Notice to be served
before breaking up
Streets.

XXXVIII.—That before any Street shall be opened or broken up by the Company they shall give to the Persons under whose control or Management such Street may be, or their Clerk or Surveyor, notice in writing of their intention to open or break up the same Three Days at least before the commencement of such operation.

Streets to be broken up
under Superintendence.

XXXIX.—That every such Street shall be opened or broken up under the Superintendence of the Persons so having the Control or Management of the same as aforesaid, or their Officer, and according to such Plan as shall be agreed upon between such Persons or their Officer and the Company or their Servants, or in case of any difference respecting such Plan, then according to such Plan as shall be determined by a Justice; and such Justice is hereby required, on the application of the Company, to determine the Plan according to which such Street shall be opened or broken up; provided that Three Days Notice of the Time and Place at which such determination is to be made shall be proved to have been served on the Person having the Control or Management of the Street proposed to be broken up.

Streets broken up to
be reinstated without
delay.

XL.—That when the Pavement or Soil of any Street shall be opened or broken up by the Company, they shall with all convenient speed complete the Work on account of which the same shall be broken up, and fill in the Ground, and make good the Pavement or

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Soil so opened or broken up, and carry away the Rubbish occasioned thereby, and shall in the meantime cause the Place where such Pavement or Soil shall be so opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded, and set up and maintain, upon or against the Part of the said Pavement or Soil so broken up or opened, a sufficient Light during every Night during which the Pavement or Soil shall be continued open or broken up.

XL I.—That if the Company shall make any delay in completing any such Work, or in filling in the Ground or making good the Pavement or Surface so opened or broken up, or in carrying away the Rubbish so occasioned as aforesaid, or in causing to be fenced, guarded, or lighted the Place where such pavement or surface shall have been broken up, they shall forfeit a Sum not exceeding Five Pounds for every such Offence, and a further Sum not exceeding Five Pounds for each Day during which such delay shall continue.

Penalty for delay in reinstating Streets.

XL II.—That if any such delay as aforesaid shall take place, it shall be lawful for the Persons having the control or management of the Street in respect of which such delay shall take place to cause the matter or thing so delayed to be done, and the expense of doing the same, together with the costs of recovering such expense, to be received from the Company by Action or otherwise; and the Money so recovered shall be applied by the person having the control and management of the Street for the purposes of the same.

In case of delay, other Parties may reinstate, and recover the Expenses.

XL III.—That it shall be lawful for the Company to demand, levy, and receive from all Persons, for conveying Messages and Signals by means of any Electric Telegraphs belonging to the Company, such reasonable rates or sums as the Company shall think fit, and such rates and sums may be demanded and received before the transmission of such Messages and Signals: Provided always, that such rates or sums shall be charged to all Persons equally, and shall not be charged, directly or indirectly, in favor of or to the prejudice of any particular Person or Persons; and such Messages and Signals shall be conveyed and transmitted for all Persons, without preference or in favour of any particular Person.

Company may take Rates for Use of Telegraphs.

XL IV.—That it shall not be lawful for the Company to construct below High-water Mark at ordinary Spring Tides, or on the

Works below High-water Mark not to be

APPENDIX, No. 5.

executed without the consent of the Admiralty.

Seashore, or Bank of any navigable River, any Work, Wires, Pipes, or Tubes, or Buoy, or erect any Seamark, or alter the same, at any Time or Times, without the previous consent of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid for the Time being, to be signified in writing under the Hand of the Secretary of the Admiralty, and then only according to such Plan and under such Restrictions and Regulations as the said Lord High Admiral, or the said Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, may approve of, such approval being signified as last aforesaid; and if any such Work, Wires, Pipes, or Tubes, or any Buoy or Seamark, shall be commenced or completed, laid down or erected, or altered or extended, contrary to the Provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Lord High Admiral, or the said Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, to abate and remove the same, and to restore the Site thereof to its former condition, at the Cost and Charge of the Company, and the amount thereof shall be a Debt due to the Crown, and be recoverable accordingly, with Costs of Suit.

Admiralty may direct local Survey to be made, at the Expense of the Company.

XLV.—That if, after working drawings of any of the Works hereby authorized shall have been submitted to the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or to the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, it shall be deemed expedient by him or them to order a local Survey and Examination of such Works, or of the intended Site thereof, the Company shall defray the Costs of such local Survey and Examination, and the amount thereof shall be a Debt due to Her Majesty from the Company, and if not paid, upon demand, may be recovered as a Debt due to the Crown, with the Costs of Suit, or may be recovered, with Costs, as a Penalty is or may be recoverable from the Company.

If Works across tidal Waters are abandoned, Admiralty may remove same, at the Expense of the Company.

XLVI.—That if any Work to be constructed by the Company in or across any tidal Water or navigable River, or if any portion of the Work which affects any such Water or River or Access thereto, shall be abandoned, or suffered to fall into disuse or decay, it shall be lawful for the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, to abate and remove the same, or such part or parts thereof as he or they may at any time or

times deem fit and proper, and to restore the Site thereof to its former condition, at the cost and charge of the Company, and the amount thereof shall be a Debt due from the Company to the Crown, and be recoverable accordingly, with costs of suit.

XLVII.—That, notwithstanding anything herein-before contained, no Works shall be done under the powers of this Act which shall in any way interfere with the Sewers, Drains, or Watercourses under the control of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, and no new Sewers, Drains, or Watercourses, or Works of Sewage, shall be made or done under the Powers of this Act, without the same shall have been previously approved by the said Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, and the same shall be carried out and completed under the direction and control of the said Commissioners and their Officers, and thenceforth remain subject in all respects to the Jurisdiction of the said Commissioners; and that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be deemed or construed to extend to prejudice, diminish, alter, or take away any of the Rights, Powers, or Authorities vested in the said Commissioners of Sewers, but all the Rights, Powers, and Authorities vested in them shall be as good, valid, and effectual as if this Act had not been passed.

Saving rights of Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

XLVIII.—That it shall be lawful for the Company to sell, let, demise, or otherwise dispose of every or any Electric or other Telegraph and part of Electric or other Telegraph of the Company, or any Right to use the same, upon such terms and in such manner as to the said Company shall seem fit.

Powers to let or sell Telegraphs.

XLIX.—That every Contract or Grant, since the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and fifty entered into or made by or with or to the Proprietors of the said recited Patent Privileges, or any of them, or by, with, or to the Proprietors of any other Patent Privileges authorized to be acquired by the Company, shall be deemed as a Contract or Grant entered into or made by, to, or with the Company; and that every such Contract or Grant shall, after such Patent Privileges shall have been legally vested in the Company, be deemed to be a Contract or Grant within the meaning of the Provisions of this Act, in like manner as if the same had been made after the passing of this Act, and that the Company shall be

The Company to be entitled to the benefit of contracts entered into since 1st of January 1850.

entitled to all and every of the Benefits of and arising from every such Contract or Grant, and shall be subject and liable to all and every of the Engagements thereby entered into and incurred by the said Proprietors or any of them.

Board of Trade and Admiralty may require Company to grant Licences to persons for Electric Telegraphs for Her Majesty's service.

L.—That in case the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, or the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being, shall deem it necessary for Her Majesty's Service that any Electric Printing or other Telegraphs should be constructed in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, or across any portion of the Sea, and the Lords of the said Committee, or the said Lord High Admiral or the said Commissioners, shall, by notice in writing given to the said Company, require the said Company to grant a Licence or Licences to any Person or Persons named or designated in such notice for the Construction only, or for the Construction and Use of such Telegraph or Telegraphs, the said Company or their Assigns shall forthwith grant such Licence accordingly, upon payment for such construction of such sum, either annual or in gross, as may be agreed on by the Lords of the said Committee, or the said Lord High Admiral of the said Commissioners, and the said Company, or in case of Difference of Opinion as may be fixed by Arbitration as herein-after is mentioned; and if the said Company shall in any case refuse or neglect to grant such Licence within Twenty-one Days after such Notice, the said Company or their Assigns so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit for every Day after the said Period of Twenty-one Days, until such Licence shall be granted, the Sum of Ten Pounds; Provided always, that the Telegraphs to be from Time to Time constructed in pursuance of any such Licence shall be used exclusively for the Service of Her Majesty and for no other purpose.

On request of the Board of Trade, Company to lay down and maintain Telegraphs for Her Majesty's service.

Difference as to remuneration, to be settled by arbitration, or Board of Trade may lay down such Telegraphs.

LI.—That on the request of the Lords of the said Committee the said Company shall lay down, and from Time to Time keep in good working order, such Lines of Wires proper for Electric Telegraphs, and in such Places (being places where the said Company are empowered to lay down such Wires) as the Lords of the said Committee shall appoint, for the exclusive Use of Her Majesty, and to be applied for such purposes, whether for the immediate Service

of Her Majesty or otherwise, as Her Majesty shall think fit ; and the Remuneration to be paid to the said Company for the Use of such Lines, whether in a gross Sum or by way of annual payment, or both, shall be settled by Agreement between the Lords of the said Committee and the said Company, or if the Lords of the said Committee and the said Company shall not agree as to the amount of such remuneration, either the same shall be settled by Arbitration in manner herein-after mentioned, in case both Parties shall desire to enter into such Arbitration, or it shall be lawful for the Lords of the said Committee to cause such Lines of Wires, together with all conveniences for preserving and working the same, as they shall think fit, to be laid down in such Places (being places where the said Company are hereby empowered to lay down such Wires) as they think fit ; and in order thereto the Lords of the said Committee may exercise all such and the like Powers for that purpose as are herein given to the said Company, subject nevertheless to the like restrictions and conditions as are hereby imposed on the said Company, and without prejudice to the exercise by the said Company of the Powers hereby given to them.

LII.—And whereas it is expedient that Provision should be made by Law for the Conveyance of Intelligence for the Service of Her Majesty by the Electric Telegraphs of the Company, at a reasonable rate of charge to the Public : Be it enacted, That every Electric Telegraph already made or in progress, or to be hereafter made within the United Kingdom, and for the Time being belonging to or possessed by the Company, their Licencees or Assigns, shall at all reasonable Times be open for the Transmission of Intelligence for Her Majesty's Service ; and that the said Company, their Licencees and Assigns, shall receive, take, and convey by every or any of such Electric Telegraphs, all such Signals or Intelligence as shall from Time to Time be tendered to them, or any of their Officers, Servants, or Agents, by or on behalf of the Lords of the said Committee, or the said Lord High Admiral or the said Commissioners, or otherwise on or for Her Majesty's Service ; and all Messages at any Time sent to any Station of the Company for Transmission and Delivery on or for Her Majesty's Service shall have Priority over all other Messages whatsoever ; and that it shall be imperative on the

Electric Telegraphs to be open to the use of Her Majesty's Government at all reasonable times.

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Company and their Officers and Servants to transmit and deliver such Messages accordingly, and to suspend the Transmission of all or any other Messages from such Station until the said Messages on or for Her Majesty's Service shall first have been transmitted.

Company to be entitled to Remuneration, which shall be fixed between them and the Board of Trade and Admiralty.

LIII.—That the Company shall be entitled to such reasonable remuneration for the Use of any Electric Telegraph for the Service of Her Majesty as aforesaid, and for the Assistance of the Company in respect thereof, as shall be fixed by Agreement between the Lords of the said Committee, or the said Lord High Admiral or the said Commissioners, and the Company, or in case of difference of opinion between them, then as shall be determined by Arbitration in the manner herein-after provided : Provided nevertheless, that the Services which may be required to be performed by the Company as aforesaid be not suspended, postponed, or deferred by reason of such remuneration not having been then agreed on or determined.

Mode of fixing Remuneration.

LIV.—That in all cases in which the Lords of the said Committee, or the said Lord High Admiral or the said Commissioners, and the Company, shall not be able to agree on the amount of remuneration to be paid to the Company for the Use of any Electric Telegraph, and for the Services of the Company in respect thereof, the same shall be referred to the Award of Two Persons, One to be named by the Lords of the said Committee, and the other by the Company, if the disagreement be between the said Lords of the said Committee and the said Company, or if such disagreement be between the said Lord High Admiral or the said Commissioners and the Company, then One of such Two Persons is to be named by the said Lord High Admiral or the said Commissioners, and the other by the said Company, and if such Two Persons cannot agree on the amount of such remuneration, then to the Umpirage of some Third Person, to be appointed by such Two first-named Persons previously to their entering on the Inquiry ; and the said Award or Umpirage shall be binding and conclusive on the Parties in difference, and their respective Successors and Assigns.

Appointment of Arbitrator.

LV.—That in every such reference each Party in difference shall nominate his or their Arbitrator within Fourteen Days after Notice from the other Party requiring such Nomination, or in default it

shall be lawful for the Arbitrator appointed by the Party giving Notice to name the other Arbitrator; and such Arbitrators shall proceed forthwith in the reference, and make their Award therein within Twenty-eight Days after their appointment, or otherwise the matter shall be left to be determined by the Umpire; and if such Umpire shall refuse or neglect to proceed, or shall make his Award for the space of Twenty-eight Days after the matter shall have been referred to him, then a new Umpire shall be appointed by the Two first-named Arbitrators, who shall in like manner proceed and make his Award within Twenty-eight Days, or in default be superseded; and so *toties quoties*.

LVI.—And whereas Emergencies may arise in which it may be expedient for the Public Service that the entire control over the Operations of the Company and the Conveyance of Signals shall be vested in Her Majesty's Government: Be it enacted, That at all Times hereafter, and whenever, in the opinion of One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the Time being, such an Emergency as aforesaid shall have arisen, it shall be lawful for such Secretary of State, by Warrant under his Hand, to cause Possession to be taken of all the Telegraphs and Telegraphic Apparatus at the various Stations of the Company, their Licencees or Assigns, for the space of One Week from the Date of such Warrant, for the purpose of preventing any Communication being made or Signals given, save such as shall be directed and authorized by any such Principal Secretary of State, and also by further successive Warrants to cause Possession of the said Telegraphs and Telegraphic Apparatus to be retained from Week to Week, so long as any such Secretary of State shall deem such Possession expedient for the Public Service: Provided always, that for every Week during which Possession shall be so retained the Company, their Licencees or Assigns, shall receive and be paid from and by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the same Amount of Profits as the Company would have made in case they had continued the working of the said Telegraphs, such profits to be computed upon an Average of the weekly Profits of the Company for Three Months immediately preceding the issuing of the first of the said Warrants.

LVII.—That if any Person in the Employment of the Company shall wilfully or negligently omit or delay to transmit or deliver any

Power to take possession of the Telegraph in case of public emergency.

Punishing negligent Officers of the Company.

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Message or Signal, or shall wilfully or negligently do any Matter or Thing whereby the Transmission or Delivery of any Message or Signal shall not take place, or shall be delayed or prevented, or shall wilfully or negligently omit to do or perform any Act, Matter, or Thing by reason whereof any Message or Signal shall not be transmitted or delivered, or shall be delayed in its Transmission or Delivery, every such Person shall for every such Offence forfeit a Sum of Money not exceeding Twenty Pounds, and such Money shall be recovered in the manner provided by "The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," with respect to the Recovery of Damages not especially provided for, and of Penalties.

Wilfully injuring an Electric Telegraph a Misdemeanor.

LVIII.—That if any Person shall wilfully remove, destroy, or damage any Electric Telegraph which shall or may have been lawfully erected, or any Pipes, Tubes, Wires, Standards, Apparatus, or other Part of any such Telegraph, or any Works connected therewith, he shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor.

Power to apprehend unknown offenders.

LIX.—That with respect to the Offenders whose Names or Residences are not known, any Officer, Agent, or Servant of the Company, or any Constable, Police Officer, or Servant of any Railway Company, along or near to whose Railway any Electric Telegraph, or any of the Apparatus thereof, or any part thereof respectively, shall or may be erected or placed, or any other Constable or Police Officer, and all Persons called by any such Officer, Agent, Servant, or Constable as aforesaid to his assistance, shall or may seize or detain any Person who shall or may have broken, injured, or obstructed the working of any Electric Telegraph of or belonging to the Company, or any of the Wires, Standards, Instruments, Apparatus, or any other parts of such Electric Telegraph, or who shall have committed any other Offence against the Provisions of this Act, and whose Name or Residence shall be unknown to such Officer, Agent, Servant, or Constable, and shall or may convey such Offender with all convenient Speed before some Justice, without any Warrant or Authority other than this Act, and such Justice shall proceed with all convenient Speed to the hearing and determining of the Complaint against such Offender.

Satisfaction for accidental damage, how to be recovered.

LX.—That if any Person shall carelessly or accidentally break, throw down, damage, destroy or injure any such Electric Telegraph

as aforesaid, or any Wire, Standard, Apparatus, or any other part of any such Electric Telegraph, or any of the Works connected therewith, and shall not make sufficient Satisfaction for the Damage thereby done, then it shall be lawful for any Justice to summon before him the Person against whom a Complaint shall be thereupon preferred; and upon hearing the Allegation and Proofs on both Sides, or on Non-appearance of the Person complained against, such Justice may award such Sum of Money to be paid by the Offender or Person complained against, to the Company or Person injured, for such Damages, as such Justice shall think reasonable; and in case of Neglect to pay any Sum so awarded within Two Days afterwards, it shall be lawful for such Justice to cause the same to be raised and levied by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of the Offender or Person so complained against as aforesaid.

LXI.—That, notwithstanding anything in this Act or any of the said herein incorporated Acts contained, the principal Place of Business of the Company, and its corporate Domicile, shall be in that Part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England.

Corporation
Domicile.

LXII.—That all Penalties and Damages incurred under the Provisions of this Act may be recovered in the Manner provided by the “Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845,” with respect to the Recovery of Damages not specially provided for, and Penalties.

Recovery of Penalties
and Damages.

LXIII.—That in the Construction of this Act the Expression “General Meeting” shall be construed to mean a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company; and the Word “prescribed,” used in reference to any Matter, shall be construed to refer to such Matter as the same shall be prescribed or provided for by the Regulations for the Time being of the Company; and the Sentence in which such Word occurs shall be construed as if instead of the Word “prescribed” the Expression “prescribed for that Purpose by the Regulations for the Time being of the Company” had been used; and that the Word “Share” shall mean a Share in the Capital and Joint Stock for the Time being of the Company; and that

Interpretation of
terms in this Act.

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the Word “ Street ” shall include every Highway and other public Way, not being a Railway : Provided always, that no such Expressions, Names, or Words shall have or bear such Meaning or Construction when it is otherwise provided by this Act, or in any Case in which there shall be anything, whether in the Subject Matter or Context, or otherwise, inconsistent with or repugnant to such Meaning or Construction as aforesaid.

The SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Act.

**The European and American Electric Printing Telegraph
Company’s Act, 1851.**

MEMORIAL made the **Day** of **18**
of the Names and Descriptions of the present Shareholders of
“ The European and American Electric Printing Telegraph
Company.”

A. B. of
C. D. of
&c., &c.

I of one of the
Directors [or **Secretary** or **Officer**] of the said **Company**, do solemnly and sincerely declare, That the above-written **Memorial** contains the **Names** and **Descriptions** of the present **Shareholders** of the said **Company**, as the same appear in the **Books** of the said **Company** ; and I make this solemn **Declaration** conscientiously believing the same to be true.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

[*In the case of Persons becoming Shareholders.*]

The European and American Electric Printing Telegraph Company's
Act, 1851.

MEMORIAL made the _____ Day of _____ 18
of the Names and Descriptions (or name and description) of Persons (or
a person) who have (or hath) become Shareholders (or a shareholder) of
"The European and American Electric Printing Telegraph Company."

E. F. _____ of

G. H. _____ of

&c., &c.

I _____ of _____ one of the
Directors (or Secretary or Officer) of the said Company, do solemnly and sin-
cerely declare, That the above-written Memorial contains the Names and
Descriptions (or name and description) of Persons (or a person) who have (or
hath) become Shareholders (or a shareholder) of the said Company; and I
make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

[*In case of Persons ceasing to be Shareholders.*]

The European and American Electric Printing Telegraph Company's
Act, 1851.

MEMORIAL made the _____ Day of _____ 18
of the Name and Description [or Names and Descriptions] of the Person
[or Persons] who hath [or have] ceased to be a Shareholder [or Share-
holders] of "The European and American Electric Printing Telegraph
Company" since the _____ Day of _____ 18
[*being the Date of the last annual Memorial*].

I. K. _____ of

L. M. _____ of

&c. &c.

I _____ of _____ one of the
Directors [or Secretary or Officer] of the said Company, do solemnly and sin-
cerely declare, That the above-written Memorial contains the Name and Des-
cription [or Names and Descriptions] of the Person [or Persons] as the same
appear in the Books of the said Company who hath [or have] ceased to be a
Shareholder [or Shareholders] of the said Company since the
Day of _____ 18 [*the Date of the last annual Memorial*]; and
I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

APPENDIX, No. 6.

DESPATCH

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing Circular from the Secretary at War relative to the Topography and Military Resources of the Colonies.

(CIRCULAR.)

Downing Street,
22nd January, 1858.

SIR,—

I transmit to you herewith, a copy of a letter which has been received from the War Office, (31st December, 1857,) explaining the wish of Lord Panmure that the returns accompanying that letter may be filled up with the particulars of information therein pointed out, relating to the Maps and Plans of the Colony under your Government, whether already existing or now in progress; and I have to express my desire that you will endeavour to collect and forward to me the detailed information which is solicited by the Secretary of State for War.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

H. LABOUCHERE.

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

(COPY.)

War Office, 31st December, 1857.

SIR,—

I am directed by Lord Panmure to inform you, that Her Majesty's Government has consolidated the various Topographical Offices under this Department into one Topographical Department, of which the Ordnance Survey forms a branch.

I am further directed to inform you that his Lordship is desirous to concentrate in the Topographical Department the most perfect information which

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can be obtained as to the Topography and Military resources of every nation, and especially of our own colonies.

His Lordship has therefore had the enclosed Forms of Returns prepared, to include the information which, in the first instance is required relative to our Colonies, and I have to request, by his Lordship's orders, that you will submit them to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request that copies of them may be transmitted to each of the Governors of our Colonies to be filled in, and for such additional information relative to the subjects adverted to as they may be able to supply. Return No. 1, relates to the existing Maps and Plans, but Return No. 2, relates to the state of the Surveys now in progress.

Several of the Colonial Surveys are now conducted by officers and men who have been previously trained on the Ordnance Survey, and his Lordship is prepared to extend this system still further, if Colonial Governments should desire it. A very considerable and unnecessary expense has been incurred in the Surveys of our Colonies from their being made independently of each other and the mother country; the expensive apparatus for measuring base lines, and the costly instruments for taking astronomical observations having had to be purchased by each country; whilst under an organized system for prosecuting these Surveys, the same instruments might be taken to several of the Colonies, by a party of trained observers, and these necessary preliminary operations might thus be conducted at a less cost to the respective colonies, and with more satisfactory results.

Lord Panmure desires me, in conclusion, to request that his views, as herein expressed, may be made known to the Governors of our Colonies, and that this office may be furnished with any copies of returns or information with respect to Colonial Surveys which may be sent home to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

B. HAWES.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

APPENDIX, No. 6.

BRITISH COLONY

No. 1.

OF

Return of the existing Maps or Plans.

Maps or Plans.	Scale.	Remarks.
General Map		
Special Plans of Districts		
Special Maps of Towns, Forts, &c		<p>N. B.—This column to contain remarks upon the character of the Maps, the name of the author, the number of sheets or sheet contained, their price, and where they can be purchased, and if in M.S. where deposited.</p>

APPENDIX, No. 6.

BRITISH COLONY

No. 2.

OF

Return of the Maps and Plans now in progress.

Maps or Plans.	Scale.	Remarks.
General Map		
Special Plans of Districts		
Special Maps of Towns, Forts, &c		<p>N.B.—Where Colonial Surveys are in progress, the present state of the Survey should be stated, and the returns on the next page filled up. A small index diagram, to show the extent of country which has already been surveyed, and drawn to be sent with these returns.</p>

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Return of the Names of the Persons now employed upon the Survey of

Name.	Rate of Pay.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

DESPATCH

From the Secretary of State, with an Additional Instruction to the Governor.

(COPY.)

Downing Street,
20th February, 1858.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 75, of the 29th of September last, and I now transmit to you the Queen's additional Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, in order to supply the accidental omission, to which you very properly called my attention, in the Instructions which accompany Her Majesty's Commission to you as Governor.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman,
&c., &c., &c., Newfoundland.

VICTORIA R.

Additional Instructions to our Trusty and Well beloved SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, or in his absence to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Island, or to the Officer Administering the Government of our said Island. Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this eighteenth day of February, 1858, in the twenty-first year of our Reign.

Whereas, We did by our Commission under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the Twentieth year of our Reign, constitute and appoint you, the said Sir Alexander Bannerman, to be our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, and in and over all our Forts and Garrisons erected and established, or which should be erected and established within the same, and did require and command you to do and execute all

APPENDIX, No. 7.

things in due manner that should belong to your said command and the trust We have reposed in you according to the several powers and directions granted or appointed for you in and by our said Commission and the Instructions therewith under our Sign Manual and Signet referred to in our said Commission, and according to such further Powers, Instructions, and Authorities, as should from time to time be granted or appointed for you under our Sign Manual and Signet, or by our Order in our Privy Council, or by Us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and according to such reasonable Laws and Statutes as might thereafter be made and agreed upon by you with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of our said Island and its Dependencies: Now, We do by these our Additional Instructions under our Sign Manual and Signet declare our Will and Pleasure that all Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, which shall be made and agreed upon by you, with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council and Assembly, of what nature and duration soever, be within three months, or sooner, after the making thereof, transmitted to Us under the Public Seal of our said Island and its Dependencies, for our approbation or disallowance of the same, as also duplicates thereof, by the next conveyance, and in case any or all of the said Laws, Statutes, or Ordinances, not before confirmed by Us, shall at any time be disallowed and not approved, and so signified by Us, Our Heirs, or Successors, under our or their Sign Manual and Signet, or by order of our Privy Council unto you, then, such and so many of the said Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances as shall be disallowed and not approved, shall from thenceforth cease, determine, and become utterly void and of none effect, anything to the contrary thereof notwithstanding; and to the end that nothing may be passed or done by our said Legislative Council and Assembly to the prejudice of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, We will and ordain that you shall have and enjoy a negative voice in the making and passing such Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances aforesaid, and that you shall and may from time to time, as you shall judge it necessary, adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve all General Assemblies as aforesaid.

(Signed)

V. R.

Sir Alexander Bannerman,
Additional Instructions, Newfoundland.

APPENDIX, No. 8.

CIRCULAR DESPATCH

Of Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing Judgment in the case of Appeal (before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Case of Fenton and Fraser vs. Hampton) from the Supreme Court of Tasmania.

(COPY.)

Downing Street,
5th March, 1858.

SIR,—

As the annexed Judgment of their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeal of Fenton and Fraser *versus* Hampton, from the Supreme Court of Tasmania, relates to a point of General Importance in Colonial Jurisprudence, whether immediately affecting the Colony under your Government or not; I transmit copy of it for your information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) STANLEY.

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

Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Appeal of Fenton and Fraser v. Hampton, from the Supreme Court of Tasmania; delivered February 17, 1858.

PRESENT :

LORD JUSTICE KNIGHT BRUCE.
CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.
LORD CHIEF BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER.
LORD JUSTICE TURNER.

This is an appeal from a Judgment of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land, given in favour of the respondent (the plaintiff below), who had brought an action against the appellants, Michael Fenton (the Speaker) and James Fraser (the Serjeant at Arms), of the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land.

The Colony is a part of Her Majesty's dominions, by occupation, and not by conquest.

The authority of the Legislative Council is derived from the British Parliament, under the 10th and 14th Vict., cap. 59. The Council consists of thirty-three Members, one-third of whom are nominated by the Crown, the other two-thirds are elected by the inhabitants.

The Council, no doubt, possess a Legislative authority, they may make Laws or Ordinances, which (on receiving the sanction required by law) become binding within the Colony. In this sense they possess supreme legislative power.

The action brought by the respondent in the Supreme Court arose out of the following circumstances :—

During a session of the Legislative Council in the year 1855, the Council appointed (in accordance with their rules and orders) a committee of their own body, to inquire into certain alleged abuses in the Convict Department, and the Council resolved that the Committee should have leave to send for persons in order to prosecute the inquiry. The respondent, John Stephen Hampton, was deemed a material and necessary witness in the prosecution of the inquiries.— Thomas George Gregson (who had been duly elected Chairman of the Select Committee), issued a summons to the respondent to appear personally before the Select Committee at a certain time and place to be examined as a witness on the subject of the inquiry. The summons was duly served. The respondent (it must be assumed for the present purpose) wilfully, and without reasonable excuse, refused and neglected to appear, and in consequence the Select Committee was obstructed (so far as this was an obstruction) in the inquiries, and the Council was prevented from obtaining their report ; thereupon the Legislative Council, being informed of these circumstances, resolved that the respondent be desired to attend at their bar, at the Council's House at Hobart Town, on a day and hour named.

The respondent was duly served with a summons to attend but would not obey it, and wilfully and contemptuously and without reasonable excuse, disregarded the summons and order, and refused to attend. The Council then resolved that the respondent was guilty of contempt in disobeying the resolution of the Council and the summons of the Speaker ; and they further resolved, that the Speaker should issue his warrant for the apprehension of the respondent,

to be held in the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms during the pleasure of the Council.

In compliance with that resolution, the Speaker did issue his warrant, and the Serjeant-at-Arms executed it, and took the respondent into custody : and this is the trespass complained of in the Court below.

The defence to the action was founded on the circumstances above stated, which were respectively pleaded by the Speaker and the Serjeant-at-Arms, in due form, each of them professing to justify his interference by the authority of the Council to make the resolutions and to enforce them, by issuing the Speaker's warrant, and apprehending the respondent.

The plaintiff below demurred generally to these pleas, and the Supreme Court (probably acting on the authority of the case of *Kielly v Carson*, decided in this Court in 1842 : 4 Moore, p. 63), gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the facts set forth in the pleas of justification did not constitute a defence at law.

The question was argued before the Committee at considerable length, and many points were raised and discussed, upon which we think it unnecessary to form any opinion in order to decide the present question. The principal point is, undoubtedly, of great importance, involving, as it does, on the one hand, the constitutional rights and authority of the legislative bodies in various parts of Her Majesty's Colonial territories ; and, on the other, the right to personal liberty (unless deprived of it by law), which Her Majesty's subjects take with them, as part of their birthright, to every portion of Her dominions. The subject is not new to this Court ; it has been discussed before on more than one occasion. In the case of *Beaumont v. Barrett*, from Jamaica, (1st Moore, p. 59, A.D. 1836), it was decided that an Assembly possessed of supreme legislative authority had the power of punishing contempts ; that the power was inherent in such an Assembly and incident to its legislative functions ; and according to the judgment in that case, every Colonial Assembly or Council possessed the same authority to punish for contempts which the House of Commons has exercised in this kingdom for a long series of years.

But, in the year 1842, the same question (in substance) came before this Committee on an appeal from Newfoundland, and was twice argued ; the second time before the Lord Chancellor, two noble members of the Committee who had formerly held the Great Seal, the three chiefs of the Common Law

Courts in Westminster Hall, two out of the four members of the Court who were present at the decision of the case of Beaumont against Barrett—the Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Lushington; and, on that occasion (page 84, of 4th Moore), “Their Lordships were of opinion that the House of Assembly did not possess the power of arrest, with a view to adjudication, on a complaint of contempt committed out of doors.” They held that the power of the House of Commons in England was part of the “*lex et consuetudo Parliamenti* ;” and the existence of that power in the Commons of Great Britain did not warrant the ascribing it to every Supreme Legislative Council or Assembly in the Colonies. We think we are bound by the decision of the case of *Kielly v. Carson*, the greater authority of which as compared with *Beaumont v. Barrett*, it is quite unnecessary to enlarge upon. An attempt was made to distinguish the present case from those cited; the authority of the Legislative bodies in those cases being derived from the Crown; whereas, the Legislative Council of Van Diemen’s Land derives its legislative authority from a statute of the Imperial Parliament. We think there is no foundation for this distinction; and that if the Legislative Council of Van Diemen’s Land cannot claim the power they have exercised on the occasion before us, as inherently belonging to the supreme legislative authority which they undoubtedly possess, they cannot claim it under the statute as part of the common law of England (including the “*lex et consuetudo Parliamenti*”), transferred to the Colony by the 9th Geo. IV, cap. 83, sec. 24. The “*lex et consuetudo Parliamenti*,” apply exclusively to the Lords and Commons of this country, and do not apply to the Supreme Legislature of a Colony by the introduction of the common law there.

It was argued, however, that as the Legislative Council had the power to make the inquiry out of which these proceedings arose, as inherently belonging to their supreme legislative authority, the Supreme Court had no authority to examine into the validity of the warrant; but we are of opinion that it sufficiently appeared by the pleas that this was an arrest with a view to punish for an act alleged to be a contempt, but committed away from the House of Assembly. Their Lordships, therefore, are of opinion that it was not justified by the pleas, and that the judgment below ought to be affirmed, with costs, and we shall advise her Majesty accordingly.

APPENDIX, No. 9.

DESPATCH

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies and enclosure, on the Assay of certain Mineral Ore from Placentia Bay.

(COPY.)

Downing Street,
12th March, 1858.

SIR,—

With reference to your Despatch No. 3, of the 2nd of January last, I transmit for your information a copy of the Report of Dr. Percy, the Metallurgist of the Museum of Practical Geology, on the specimen of Ore from Placentia Bay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) STANLEY.

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

Newfoundland.

Metallurgical Laboratory,
Museum of Practical Geology, March 9th, 1858.

SIR,—

In compliance with your request, I have to report, that the specimen of Ore from Placentia Bay has been examined, and found to be Galend, or Lead Ore, containing 80 per cent. of Lead by dry assay and 1 oz., 16 dwts. of Silver per ton of Lead.

The present price of good Lead Ore is about £17 or £18 per ton. The proportion of Silver is too small to be of any value. I need hardly remind you that the specimen in question is *only a specimen and not a sample*.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN PERCY.

*A P P E N D I X , N o . 1 0 .***REPORT**

Of the Delegates on the subject of Direct Steam Communication between Great Britain and Newfoundland, and Correspondence connected therewith.

During the last Session a sum of £7000 a-year was appropriated by the Local Legislature for a period of five years for the encouragement of Direct Steam Communication between the United Kingdom, this Colony, and the United States, and the Executive were authorised to conclude a contract for the service. The delegates appointed by the Legislative Council and the Assembly to proceed to England on the subject of the Fishery Convention, were required to co-operate with the Executive in negotiating with persons desirous of contracting, and for a transfer of the Mails to a direct line as soon as it should be established, and to solicit aid to the project from the Imperial Government.

The paramount object of their appointment having been accomplished by the defeat of the Convention, the Delegation was therefore abandoned, but the Executive Government, considering the desirableness of carrying out the Resolutions of the Legislature relative to Direct Steam Communication, deputed us, who had been previously nominated respectively by the Legislative Council and Assembly on the General Delegation, to proceed to England to forward the liberal intentions of the Legislature in regard to this highly important matter. And we have now the honor to lay the following Report of our proceedings before the Government.

Having left St. John's on the 12th of May, we lost no time upon our arrival in Liverpool in communicating with Messrs. Wier, Cochrane & Co. the Projectors of the North Atlantic Steam Company, whose Steamers had shortly before commenced touching at the Port of St. John's, and with other Steam Companies, and securing the co-operation of such parties as were likely to assist us.

Mr. John Shea, of Cork, who had been previously authorised by the Local Government to treat with persons willing to undertake the service, put us in possession of much useful information, obtained in the course of his negotiation.

We found before any Company would treat with us, that it was necessary to ascertain the views of the Imperial Government, as to what pecuniary and

other encouragement they would give, in addition to the local subsidy, and whether they would sanction the transfer of the mails to a direct line of Steamers.

Upon our arrival in London we promptly brought the subject before Mr. Labouchere, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Under Secretary Fortescue, who both received us very kindly, and admitted the disadvantages of the present Mail Route *via* Halifax, compared with a direct line.

After having fully discussed a proposition for superceding the present circuitous by a direct mail service, Mr. Labouchere promised to bring the matter before the Lords of the Treasury, and to further that object, gave us an introduction to Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of the Treasury. Having placed our views before this Gentleman, who entertained them with a marked desire to meet them, he applied to Mr. Cunard, for the purpose of inducing him as one of the parties to the present Newfoundland, Halifax and Bermuda Mail contract, to surrender the Newfoundland part of the Contract for the five unexpired years, and thus enable the Treasury to transfer a part of the amount he receives for it to the new project. It was however ascertained, after treating for some time with Mr. Cunard, that he could not be prevailed on to comply, even for a bonus of £1,000 a year, for the five remaining years of his present Contract.

We were then thrown back upon our own resources, as the Treasury could not meet our wishes in the way proposed, and it was stated that there were serious objections to pay for a double Mail service to the Colony.

We again applied to the Colonial Office and to several influential Members of Parliament, for the exercise of their influence in behalf of our mission.

We now placed the claims of the Colony to pecuniary assistance from the the Imperial Government fully before Mr. Labouchere in a letter dated 8th July, 1857, that he might the better urge them upon the Treasury. If we could have obtained a subsidy of from £3000 to £5000 a year, we were led to hope that we should have been able to conclude a contract for £10,000 or £12,000 a year, provided the Steamers touching at St. John's should be entitled to the privileges of Royal British Mail Steamers, which would exempt them from the operation of the Emigration Act, and thereby save them considerable inconvenience and outlay.

At length, after much exertion on our part and the exercise of the influence brought to bear, we obtained a grant of £3000 a year from the Treasury to aid the Colony in effecting the desired object.

The communication from Mr. Wilson, it will be seen, bears date the 20th July, 1857, and that of Mr. Under Secretary Merivale, transmitting Mr. Wilson's to us, the 22nd July, 1857.

It was also arranged that the Contract for the Service should be made in the name or on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, to secure to the local authorities power to enforce the contract—that the Steamers we might engage should be entitled to the privileges of Royal Mail Steamers, and be thus exempt from the stringent operation of the Emigration Acts—and that the Mails should be sent by the direct line, and also *via* Halifax under the present contract until it expires, which will not be until the expiration of twelve months' notice to be given, after 1st January, 1862, by either party thereto, if they should think fit to determine it.

While we were pressing our case upon the attention of the Government we were at the same time in communication with various parties, and among them, with Lord Talbot, the provisional Chairman and some of the provisional Directors of the North Atlantic Steam Company, and although the projectors of this line were not incorporated or registered, yet we hoped they might be able to contract with us.

The information we received, however, convinced us that the necessary means were not available to enable them to undertake the service; the Steamer "Khersonese," which they had in their service, was sent off to the East Indies with troops, and the "Circassian" was also taken out of their control, owing to difficulties which unfortunately occurred between them and the Borough Bank of Liverpool. We were most anxious to favour them; their exertions as the pioneers of Direct Steam between the Mother Country and Newfoundland, and the energy displayed by Mr. Wier to maintain their position and carry out the project, entitled them to that preference which we deemed it fair to show them, and it was with extreme regret we found they failed to accomplish their enterprising intentions.

The state of the money market, and the extraordinary demand for Screw Steamers to convey troops to the East, frustrated their calculations, and ultimately obliged us to postpone the accomplishment of an arrangement until that

demand should cease and a change in the aspect of the Eastern Rebellion would justify Capitalists in embarking in an undertaking such as we proposed. Before, however, abandoning all hope of closing an arrangement with a reliable Company while we were in England, we resolved to leave no means untried to effectuate our instructions.

We accordingly applied to every Company we thought likely to entertain our proposals. We ascertained that the Canadian Steam Company were willing to treat with us—but the Canadian Government having agreed to give them a subsidy of £50,000 a-year for weekly communication, refused to permit their Steamers to call at St. John's on account of the supposed delay, and they were anxious to compete in speed with the Cunard and Collins' Steamers. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steam Company likewise seemed at first inclined to entertain our offers, but for similar reasons, after a full discussion with the Directors, in which we were ably assisted by Mr. Charles T. Bowring, they declined accepting our proposals.

Mr. O'Brien having left England to return home, Mr. Little then entered into negotiations with the European and American Steam Company, who own a fine fleet of Screw Steamers. Their intelligent Chairman, Mr. Crawford, M.P. for London, as well as the energetic manager and agent of the line, Mr. Croskey, evinced a determination to accept the contract on the best terms they could obtain; and at their instance and with Mr. Labouchere's concurrence, memorials were got up and presented to the Treasury from nearly all the Merchants and others residing in the United Kingdom and engaged or interested in the trade of the Colony. Mr. Wenglin, one of the Directors of the Bank of England, and M.P. for Southampton, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Hudson, and several other influential members of Parliament exerted themselves to obtain such an encrease of the Imperial allowance as would have enabled us to close with the European and American Company for £14,000 a year, but without success. Five of their Steamers were already taken up by the East India Company at a freight of about £49 a head for conveying troops to the East, making the freight on each vessel of about £35,000. But the Agent of the Company seeing the advantage to their Steamers, by making St. John's a Port of Call on their voyages between England and New York, and their exemption, by becoming a Royal Mail Line, from the operation of the Emigration Act, at length accepted the terms Mr. Little offered, as no better could be had, namely, £10,000 a year for 20 trips each way, with liberty to touch at a port in Ireland. The contract was drawn up; its general terms were approved by

Mr. Clifton, of the Admiralty and Mr. Rowland Hill of the Post Office Department, and awaited the final approval of the Directors, who however, looking to the increasing demand for Steamers to proceed to the East, and to the amount offered for our service, withdrew the previous acceptance and declined an arrangement.

Mr. Little then again applied to the Treasury, and a new negotiation was opened, at his instance, by Mr. Secretary Wilson with Mr. Cunard, who had not evinced any desire to treat with us upon our arrival in London, but who now seemed inclined to accept a contract for the service if he got it on such terms as he considered reasonable. But he required time to consider the subject, and did not state his terms before Mr. Little was obliged to leave for Newfoundland. He subsequently offered to run a Steamer monthly from Liverpool to St. John's and back for £10,000 a year, which offer the Executive promptly declined, for obvious reasons. Mr. Little also had some correspondence and interviews among others with Messrs. Samuelson & Co., Engineers and Steam Ship Builders of Hull, who wanted to secure a refusal of the Contract for six months, that they might thereby endeavour to organize a Company to undertake the service. Upon consultation with Mr. Wilson, it was not deemed advisable to assent to that proposal, as it would preclude that Gentleman from accepting any offer Mr. Cunard or any other person might make to him in the mean time.

Mr. Little then determined to leave the matter in Mr. Wilson's hands, who kindly consented to use his best endeavours to effect a contract, if such were possible, and he had no doubt such would be the case, as soon as the Steamers which had gone to the East should have returned.

The result of our mission, we may observe, is, first, the recognition by the Imperial Government of the claims of Newfoundland to a direct Mail Service; Secondly, the Concession of a subsidy amounting to £3000 a year, from the British Treasury. Thirdly, the admitted feasibility of the undertaking, by Steam Ship Proprietors and other influential and practical persons of judgment; and lastly, the reasonable prospect of seeing the project carried out within a short time if the advantages we have secured be judiciously followed up.

In closing this report, we annex such of our Correspondence and other documents as may be deemed worthy of perusal, and beg to express our acknowledgments to the authorities in the Colonial Office, and to Mr. Wilson,

A P P E N D I X, N^o. 10.

Secretary to the Treasury, as well as to the several members of Parliament and gentlemen connected with the Trade of Newfoundland, for their cordial co-operation and support. All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. F. LITTLE.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN.

Saint John's, 13th February, 1858.

CORRESPONDENCE ON DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.

No. 1.

GENTLEMEN,—

Referring to the interviews I and some of my colleagues have had with you on the subject of the Steam Navigation between this Country and the Colony of Newfoundland, I have now the honor to state, on behalf of the North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, the terms on which they are disposed to place a line of Steamers between this Colony and St. John's, Newfoundland.

1.—The Company to supply and keep up a regular line of Screw Steamers of not less than 1700 tons burthen, builders' measurement, and from 200 to 300 horse power, from Liverpool to a port or ports in British North America, or the United States of America, once a month calling at St. John's, Newfoundland, out and home.

2.—The Newfoundland Government to remit in favour of the Company's Steamers the ordinary Port Charges at St. John's, and to undertake to provide suitable wharf accommodation free of expense.

3.—The Newfoundland Government to pay to the Company a subsidy of £7000 per annum for the service, to date from the 1st March, 1857.

4.—The Company is, within nine months after the Newfoundland Government shall agree to increase the subsidy to £13,000 per annum, to make the service fortnightly, the addition to date from the day when such service shall be increased.

A P P E N D I X , N o . 1 0 .

5.—Should any obstruction from Ice, or any other inevitable accident arise, such circumstance shall not be deemed to amount to a breach of the Contract.

6.—The Steamers are to be considered as Steamers for the mail service, and the postages of letters are to be at the disposition of the Newfoundland or Imperial Governments.

7.—The above comprise the general terms of arrangement. If a Contract be entered into there are several details which will of course require to be provided for.

8.—I am desired to ask your consideration of the above propositions, the necessity of your early decision having been already explained to you.

9.—It is essential that the Company should at once lay down definite plans, either for continuing the Steamers on the present route, or altering it, as also their plans for increasing the fleet, as the essential Capital will have to be raised for a distinct and specified purpose.

10.—I am therefore desired to request that we may be favoured with some definite communication from you in the course of seven days from this date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

TALBOT.

To the Hon. P. F. LITTLE,
and the Hon. LAU. O'BRIEN.

No. 2.

42, Upper George Street, Bryanstone Square,
27th June, 1857.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a definite offer in writing from the North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, to run suitable Steamers between Liverpool and some North American Port, calling at Saint

APPENDIX, No. 10.

John's on their outward and homeward voyages, and conveying our mails fortnightly for five years at £13,000 a-year. This sum, I may observe, I consider rather high; and I have little doubt they may be induced to take something less. They have requested a reply within a specified time, which I have asked them to extend to enable me to ascertain what amount the Imperial Government are disposed to allow for carrying our Mails direct in addition to the sum of £7000 a-year voted by the local Legislature for this service.

I therefore trust you will not deem me importunate in respectfully soliciting your early attention to a matter of such importance to the Commercial Interests of Newfoundland, and that you will have the kindness to name a time for another interview with you at your convenience, according to your polite intimation, that I may be in a position to reply to that offer.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

P. F. LITTLE.

James Wilson, Esq., M.P.,

Secretary of the Treasury, &c., &c., &c.

No. 3.

42, Upper George Street, Bryanstone Square,
2nd July, 1857.

MY LORD,—

We beg to inform you that we had a second interview with Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury, on yesterday, on the subject of obtaining an allowance from the Imperial Government for the conveyance of the Newfoundland Mails by Direct Steam Communication, and that our prospects of success depend upon his efforts to effect a compromise with Mr. Cunard of his rights under the existing contract for the Newfoundland and Bermuda Mail Service. Mr. Wilson is already in communication with Mr. Cunard on the subject; and we trust that the result, which we expect to know in a few days hence, may enable us to make a definite offer in reply to your proposal of the 13th ultimo.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

P. F. LITTLE.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN.

To the Right Hon. Earl Talbot,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 4.

42, Upper George Street, Bryanstone Square,
8th July, 1857.

SIR,—

We have the honor to state, that it appears a renewed or modified Contract was made by the Admiralty with Mr. Cunard in 1854, by which he receives £14,700 a-year until 1862, for the conveyance of the Mails in 3 Screw Steamers of 90 horse power each, to ply one between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, fortnightly during eight months, and only monthly during four other months in each year, and the other two between Halifax and the West India Islands of St. Thomas and Bermuda. The English Mails for Newfoundland are conveyed from Liverpool to Halifax by the British and North American Royal Mail Steamers, which frequently pass within sight of St. John's, and in carrying our Mails and Passengers to Halifax convey them about five hundred miles Westward of St. John's, to be sent back the same distance in one of those small Steamers, after remaining usually three days in Halifax waiting the arrival of the American Mails from Boston. A delay of about ten days is thus caused in the delivery of each English Mail and of the Passengers for Newfoundland, compared with the time suitable steamers would run from Liverpool direct to St. John's, which would not be more than 8 days against 17 or 18 days for 8 months, and from 17 to 30 days for 4 other months in each year *via* Halifax.

The loss and inconvenience which the Trade of the Colony experiences by this circuitous route have formed the subject of grievance and complaint on the part of the Inhabitants for several years past. The local Legislature, notwithstanding the small amount of the Colonial Revenue and the many urgent claims on it for Local Improvements, have voted £7,000 a-year for five years to induce a Line of Atlantic Steamers running between England and the American Continent to call at the Port of St. John's, fortnightly, on their outward and homeward voyages; but that sum being insufficient to secure the calling of Steamers, it was expected that the Imperial Government would grant a moderate sum (say from £3,000 to £5,000) annually, for the conveyance of Mails direct between England and the Colony, particularly as direct and increased Mail communication is absolutely required to meet the growing wants of the Colonial Trade. A sum of £10,000 or £12,000 would thus be made up, which would insure the calling of a Line of suitable Steamers. The Packet Postage now received by the Imperial Government on account of the Newfoundland

APPENDIX, No. 10.

Mail Service is about £2,000 a-year, which would doubtless be considerably increased with the facilities of Direct Communication.

The inferior character of the Passenger accommodation between Halifax and Newfoundland in the small Mail Screw Steamer—the delay in the delivery of the Mails already shewn—the growing importance of the Trade of the Colony, its Exports and Imports being about Three Millions of Pounds, Currency, a-year, and its Commercial relations extending not only to many parts of Europe but also to North and South America—the demand for labor in the Colony requiring Immigration to supply it, not only for the prosecution of our valuable Fisheries, but for the cultivation of our wild Lands, which are rich and productive, and for the development of the vast Mineral resources of Coal, Copper, and Lead, with which the Island abounds, are substantial reasons, we respectfully submit, for expecting the co-operation of the Parent Government in promoting a service of advantage to England as well as to Newfoundland.

Besides the grant of £7,000 a-year for Direct Steam Communication the local Legislature have guaranteed the interest of £5 per cent. on £50,000 of the outlay in the construction of the Electric Telegraph extending from St. John's to the continent of America, and have also made grants of considerable tracts of land to the Company projecting that enterprize, to be doubled on the completion of the Submarine Atlantic Cable. It cannot, therefore, be said that they have not evinced a desire to do all in their power to encourage Communication with the Colony, before they applied to the Imperial Government for the moderate assistance they now seek to complete their Postal arrangements.

Mr. Cunard only carries 20 Mails yearly to St. John's, and if we can arrange to obtain 20 Mails direct for £10,000, we conceive such an arrangement would answer the interests of the Colony perhaps better than to substitute direct fortnightly Communication during the whole year for the present arrangement, and we therefore earnestly solicit your favourable consideration of this view of the subject as the only one likely to lead to a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which appear to surround it.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

P. F. LITTLE.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN.

To the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M. P.,

&c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX, No. 10.

No. 5.

Treasury, 17th July, 1857.

SIR,—

I am desired by Mr. Wilson to say that he will feel much obliged if you will call here to-morrow at one o'clock, with Mr. O'Brien, in order to come to some understanding respecting the Establishment of a Direct Postal Service to Newfoundland.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

RIVERS WILSON.

P. F. Little, Esq.

No. 6.

Upper George Street, Bryanstone Square,
London, 17th July, 1857.

MY LORD,—

With reference to your Communication to us of the 13th June last, on the subject of Steam Navigation between this Country and the Colony of Newfoundland, we beg to inform you, in reply, while declining to agree to the terms therein offered, that we are now in a position to offer, on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, to the North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, the sum of £10,000 a year for five years from the 10th of August next, for a suitable Line of say not less than four Mail Screw Steamers, and of not less than 1700 tons burthen, and not under between 200 and 300 effective horse power, to run from Liverpool to Halifax, N. S. and Portland, U. S. once a fortnight, calling at St. John's, Newfoundland, on their outward and homeward voyages, and conveying such of the Newfoundland Mails as the Local or Imperial Government may direct. The Steamers should have such power and speed as would enable them to complete the voyage from Liverpool to St. John's within eight or at most nine days.

There are several details which we shall suggest hereafter, if the foregoing be accepted.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

P. F. LITTLE.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN.

The Right Hon. Earl Talbot,
&c., &c.; &c.

No. 7.

Downing Street,
22nd July, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to acknowledge your letter of the 8th instant, respecting the assistance of Her Majesty's Government in supporting the expense of direct Steam Communication between this Country and Newfoundland.

This subject having been brought under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I am directed by Mr. Labouchere to enclose for your information the copy of a letter from the Secretary to their Lordships, stating that they will not object to sanction the appropriation of a sum not exceeding Three Thousand Pounds per annum, as a contribution towards the object, leaving the details of the arrangement for their future consideration and approval.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

HERMAN MERIVALE.

P. F. Little, Esq., and
Laurence O'Brien, Esq.

No. 8.

Treasury Chambers,
20th July, 1857.

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of 10th instant, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, that they will not object to sanction the appropriation of a sum not exceeding £3,000 a-year, as a contribution towards the establishment of a direct Postal Communication between this Country and Newfoundland, in accordance with Mr. Labouchere's recommendation, leaving the details of the arrangement for the future consideration and approval of their Lordships.

A P P E N D I X, N o. 10.

They have accordingly requested Mr. Little and Mr. O'Brien to call upon them for the purpose of arriving at some understanding with respect to the nature of the service which it will be expedient and practicable to establish, and the best mode of carrying it into effect.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) **JAMES WILSON.**

H. Merivale, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

No. 9.

20, Essex Street, Strand, London,
10th August, 1857.

DEAR SIR,—

Agreeably with your request, we have now to communicate to you on behalf of the North Atlantic Steam Packet Company the views of the Company with regard to the mail service to Newfoundland.

We explained to you on Saturday our belief that the present monthly service would not be interrupted, and we have the satisfaction to state that the "General Williams" will leave Lirerpool the day after to-morrow in lieu of the "Khersonese," and we trust there will be no interruption to the monthly service for some time to come.

We have consulted, however, the only parties connected with the Company we could, and as the matter is left generally in our hands, we give you our views with respect to future arrangements.

1—The subsidy of £6000 for the monthly service from August last, appears really too little to justify the Company in accepting it.

Our views are £7000, to date from March last, but as you assure us difficulty would arise on this point, we presume it might be arranged subject to the approval of your Government.

2.—The question of wharf accommodation is one which we think may probably better be discussed by Mr. Wier, who is personally acquainted with Halifax, and has more experience of the requirements and the difficulties of the service.

Any views of his on this point will be approved of.

3.—With regard to the fortnightly Communication, we may say that the £10,000 would be accepted on two conditions—1st, That some arrangement or guarantee should be given that this subsidy will be increased either upon the termination of the present contract with Mr. Cunard, or at some definite period; and 2nd, That some latitude must be given for commencing this service, seeing the present demand for Steam Ships, and the chance of those engaged by the Government being detained in their service for periods beyond their present charters outward to India.

The Contract with your Government might be framed to provide for a fortnightly service, commencing say by the first August in next year, but with liberty for the Company to commence it on or before say the 1st May, and the subsidy to date only from the commencement of the service.

In the present state of the money market, and the scarcity of Steam-power, it would be impossible to raise the additional Capital for a fortnightly service.

We feel assured that you entertain a most earnest desire to make every reasonable concession, but the great difficulty which presents itself to our minds, as we before explained to you, is what guarantee the Company can have legally or morally, that the subsidy will be increased.

We shall be glad if you will consider these points, and if you are going to Liverpool we would ask you to communicate personally with Mr. Wier, or he will come to town by the end of this week to see you.

It has, however, occurred to us, that as Mr. O'Brien will probably leave by the "General Williams" on Wednesday next, you might go down to Liverpool, and there discuss with Mr. Wier the terms of a Contract.

We shall write to him fully on the subject to-day, and we are satisfied our friends will confirm what he may arrange.

We make this suggestion as our Mr. H. Vallance is leaving town early to-morrow morning.

APPENDIX, No. 10.

We feel assured your Government will not have cause to regret your conceding liberal terms to the North Atlantic Company.

They have in the management of Messrs. Wier, Cochrane & Co., the best assurance of the service being efficiently performed, and we think some consideration is due to those gentlemen, as the original projectors of this line, and especially to Mr. Wier, for the high minded and honourable manner in which he has carried out his project at great risk, and in spite of many difficulties and prejudices, and for the untiring zeal which he has displayed.

Your's, &c.,

(Signed) VALLANCE & VALLANCE.

The Honorable P. F. Little,
42, Upper George Street, Bryanstone Square.

No. 10.

42, Upper George Street, Bryanstone Square,
11th August, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—

In reply to your communication of the 10th instant, enclosing Mr. Wier's of the 8th, I beg to state, before entering into any further discussion on the subject of the North Atlantic Steam Packet Company's offer, that I require to be satisfied that they are able to perform the service for which they have tendered; and I have just written to this effect to Mr. Wier, at the same time requesting him to come up and see me in the course of this week, as we must be "off or on" by Friday next at 12 o'clock.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) P. F. LITTLE.

Messrs. Vallance & Vallance,
&c., &c., &c.

A P P E N D I X , N o . 1 0 .

No. 11.

Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia
Steam-ship Company,
No. 1 and 13, Tower Buildings, Liverpool,
13th August, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—

We have given your proposal full consideration, and are forced to the conclusion that the injury we should suffer in our regular New York business by calling at St. John's, would not be compensated for by the small Mail grant, and the other contingent advantages you have pointed out to us, and we therefore respectfully decline it,—at the same time expressing our thanks to you for making the proposal, and remain, respectfully,

Your's, &c.,

(For self and other Proprietors,)

(Signed)

CHARLES INMAN.

L. O'Brien, — Bowring, Esquires, and
The Attorney General.

No. 12.

Birkenhead Iron Works,
Birkenhead, 20th August, 1857.

DEAR SIR,—

With reference to the Government Grant for Mails to Newfoundland, the "Imperader" and "Imperatriz" Steamers having sailed for India with Troops and the Admiralty having the option of retaining them in India for any service there, I do not think any arrangement could, at present, be made with Messrs. Wier & Co. contingent upon their return, which may be eight or nine months hence and probably more. Should circumstances, however, occur to alter the case, I will be happy to communicate them to you, and remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN LAIRD.

The Honorable P. F. Little,
42, Upper George Street, Bryanstone Square, London.

No. 13.

London, August 22nd, 1857.

DEAR SIR,—

With reference to the several conversations we have had about providing a Mail Service between England (Southampton) and St. John's, Newfoundland, and between St. John's and New York, going and returning—and which I at first set down as not worthy our notice at a less price than £1000 per voyage out and home, in view of the difficulties you find in obtaining that sum, and with the hope that such sum may eventually be obtained as a reward for our efficiently performing the service, I am willing to run the Steamers of E. and A. Company twenty voyages per annum for £14,000—provided all the Ships we may put out on that trade touching at St. John's shall be considered R.M. Steamers, and be entitled to all the privileges and immunities that any other Mail Steamers are entitled to, especially as to their exemption from the operation of the Passenger Act.

Your's, &c.,

(Signed)

J. RODNEY CROSKEY.

Philip Francis Little, Esq.

No. 14.

42, Upper George Street, Bryanstone Square,
22nd August, 1857.

SIR,—

I have the honour to inform you that owing to the recent demand for Screw Steamers to take troops to the East, I have been unable to make an arrangement for the Direct Mail Service to Newfoundland for the available Sum of £10,000 a-year, but I can effect a contract with a reliable Company, of which Mr. Crawford, M. P. for the City of London, is chairman, having four efficient steamers at present running from Southampton to New York, for the sum of £14,000 a-year. I am therefore obliged to ask you to give this most serious question your best consideration, and to lend to its accomplishment the weight and influence of the Department over which you so ably preside, with such influence as you can bring to our assistance with their Lordships Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Treasury. I feel assured the necessary increase of the

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grant already made from £3,000 to £7,000 will be agreed to, as no doubt their Lordships will view the question as one of great commercial importance to Newfoundland, a purely Commercial Colony as it is. I may add that not only the Merchants and Manufacturers in England connected with the Colony take a lively interest in the speedy establishment of this Direct Postal Communication, but likewise all classes in Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

P. F. LITTLE.

The Right Honorable Henry Labouchere,
M. P., &c., &c., &c.

No. 15.

*To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.*

The Memorial of the Undersigned Merchants of Liverpool,
interested in the Trade of Newfoundland.

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That the Memorialists are convinced of the necessity of having established without delay Direct Steam Communication between this country and the Island of Newfoundland, to afford such postal and other conveniences as are pressingly required by the growing importance of the Trade of the Colony.

That we find the sum already accorded by your Lordships is inadequate to obtain this object, and we have respectfully to beg that your Lordships will increase the Grant to such an extent as may secure suitable Steamers to call at St. John's on their outward and homeward passages from America to the United Kingdom.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(Signed)

Job, Brothers	W. Tarbet and Son
C. T. Bowring and Co.	Thos. Ridley and Son
James Jackson and Co.	W. H. Thomas and Co.
<i>pro</i> Charles Saunders	Robertson and Ewing
J. King	Samuel Johnston and Co.

No. 16.

42, Upper George Street, Bryanstone Square,
26th August, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR,—

On Monday last Mr. Hodson, M.P. for Bridport, presented the Memorials, which had been signed according to Mr. Labouchere's desire by the Newfoundland Merchants of London, Liverpool and Greenock, but Mr. Wilson held out no hope of an encrease being allowed for our Mail Service. I saw Mr. Labouchere immediately afterwards, and informed him of the presentation of the memorials, and he kindly promised to do his best in the matter. I therefore place my reliance on him for success, feeling convinced that the necessity of the direct Postal Service having been affirmed by granting £3000 a-year for it, he will not hesitate to recommend the sum being encreased to £7000, upon those principles of Colonial and Commercial policy which influenced him in assenting to the service in the first instance. In my mind, the best means of upholding your Colonial Dominion, after granting Self-Government to the Colonies, is to connect them as closely as possible with the Mother Country in their Commercial relations.

Now, the best, or rather the only offer I have received from any reliable Steam Company, is from the European and American Company. They first ask £20,000, they then come down to £14,000 a year, I fear they may slip through my fingers unless I close speedily with them. Mr. Labouchere kindly promised to give me a prompt reply to my letter to him on the subject. Knowing how much he must be occupied with other affairs of State, I take the liberty of soliciting your kind co-operation to obtain a speedy reply from the Treasury, that I may at all events before the close of this week know the result of my application and act accordingly.

Believe me, &c.,

(Signed)

P. F. LITTLE

Chichester Fortescue, Esq., M.P.,
&c., &c.

No. 17.

Downing Street,

3rd September, 1857.

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 22d ultimo, explaining the circumstances under which it had become necessary that the contribution requested from the British Treasury for establishing a direct Postal Communication with Newfoundland should be raised from Three Thousand Pounds to Seven Thousand Pounds, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to acquaint you, that he communicated on the subject with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with whom the ultimate decision of the question rested, but that their Lordships have informed him in reply, that whilst they fully recognise the importance of the object sought by the Newfoundland Government, they regret that they are unable to assent to a larger Grant than that already offered, bearing in mind that Four Thousand Pounds per annum is already paid for this service.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

T. F. ELLIOT.

P. F. Little, Esq.]

No. 18.

European and American Steam Shipping Company, (Limited)

11, King William Street, Mansion House,

London, E.C., September 25th, 1857.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Chairman to inform you that after full consideration of the whole question, and with a special reference to the special engagements of this Company's vessels and the inadequacy of the terms offered, and after having ascertained the opinions of the masters of the vessels, he is unable to recommend the Board to accept the contract which you propose on behalf of

A P P E N D I X, N o. 1 0.

the Government of Newfoundland for the conveyance of Mails from this Country to that Colony, and from thence to New York.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

W. B. LAMBERT,

Gen. Superintendent and Secretary.

P. F. Little, Esq., Attorney General of Newfoundland,
42, Upper George Street, Bryanstone Square.

No. 19.

42, Upper George Street, Bryanstone Square,
London, 5th October, 1857.

SIR,—

Presuming that you will be able to effect an arrangement with Mr. Cunard, for a direct Newfoundland Mail Service, I beg to make the following suggestions for your consideration in making the Contract with him.

1.—The Steamers to perform the service efficiently should be at least 1000 or 1200 tons burthen, and about 250 or 300 nominal or registered horse-power, with a corresponding increase in the power of the vessels should they be larger; and they should be capable of performing the voyage between Newfoundland and Liverpool in ten days on an average.

2.—One Steamer should start from Liverpool to Boston, Portland, or New York, and one from Boston for England monthly, and call at the Port of St. John's, Newfoundland, for the conveyance and delivery of Mails and Passengers on their outward and homeward voyages, each remaining at St. John's, say not less than six hours for that purpose. We should then have twelve mails direct from England, and twelve from the United States yearly, which, with the present communication *via* Halifax continued, as it would have to be for the conveyance of our inter-Colonial and West India Mails, would, I presume, satisfy the Colonists as no better arrangement can be made at present.

3.—A right should be secured to the Governor of the Colony to demand the time bills, &c., from the Commanders of the Steamers, and to exercise the control in reference to the service which is usually granted to the Admiral on

APPENDIX, No. 10.

the North American Station, as stated in the present General, and the Newfoundland Mail Contracts. Under the circumstances already mentioned by me, you will perceive the necessity of giving some local authority the power to see that the Contract is faithfully performed.

4.—Permission might be given to call at a Port in Ireland, (perhaps Cork) on the outward and homeward Voyages; and if at any time it should happen, —which is not very likely—that the Port of St. John's should be inaccessible on account of Ice, a provision similar to that in Mr. Cunard's present Newfoundland Contract may be inserted, authorising him to land the Mails at any Southern Port in Newfoundland.

These are the main points that I deem it necessary to bring under your notice; the details of the contract will no doubt suggest themselves to your contract official.

I rely on your intervention to induce Mr. Cunard to accept the terms offered, and I think that he should not object to do so, looking to his position with the Government. If, however, you should fail to arrange with him, I shall leave it to you to advertise for suitable Steamers to carry out the service, and you shall be advised of any steps that may be adopted by the Government of Newfoundland on the subject, while I shall be glad to learn the result of your negotiation with Mr. Cunard.

With sentiments of esteem and regard,

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

P. F. LITTLE.

James Wilson, Esq., M.P.,
Treasury.

No. 20.

22nd October, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I had a conversation lately with Mr. Wilson about your Mails—being anxious to know what had happened during my absence in Ireland. I found that you had gone back, re-infected, in spite of all your energy. But I was glad to find that Mr. Wilson was again pressing Mr. Cunard on the subject. I have

this day received the enclosed note from Mr. W., and I forward Mr. Cunard's proposal, officially to the Government, by to-morrow's mail—the words are,—“ I am willing to undertake to send a Steamship from Liverpool to St. John's, and back to Liverpool once a month, carrying the Mails—for the sum you have named, viz. : £10,000 per annum, for the term of five years.” The present service by Halifax will, of course, continue.

What do you say to this ?

Believe me, &c.,

(Signed)

C. FORTESCUE.

No. 21.

Weaver Buildings, Brunswick Street,
Liverpool, October 29th, 1857.

DEAR SIR,—

It is reported in the *Canadian News*, October 28, that you have had an offer from the European and American Steam Company to call at St. John's for £14,000, for 20 calls, and that you had good hopes of getting further Imperial assistance to enable the Imperial Government to give the above amount with you for this service.

As newspaper reports are not always to be relied on, I am sure you will do me the favor to inform me, if the above is correct, or how far your negotiations, on this subject, have proceeded.

I think you will admit that I have a claim on your Government, over any other party, and now that the sum we have stipulated for, is likely to be granted, that I should not be shut out because I could not get parties to join me in fulfilling the service for a *less* sum.

You are aware that when I just commenced agitating the line in England, I could not calculate upon more than £3,000, for the service from Newfoundland, and as the spring advanced, I could only calculate upon £7,000, and it was only just before the East India war broke out that I could calculate upon

APPENDIX, No. 10.

£10,000. If I had £14,000 at my back last spring, Newfoundland would now have a fortnightly line of Steamers; as it was, I could have completed my arrangements if the Eastern War had not broken out when it did, and the Borough Bank here, also, taking advantage of this circumstance, broke the engagement they had made with me. (this Bank has now suspended) but I have never for one moment contemplated abandoning the enterprise I, 18 months since undertook, and which I have given so much time and attention to, independently of the loss of time and business through other channels, I am a severe pecuniary loser, as the pioneer of the line.

The difficulties in the way, are as nothing compared to what they were when I first propagated the idea here, and were it not for what I have done, I am sure no Company would this day consent to run a line of Steamers to Newfoundland.

I am sure if you have £14,000 to offer for this service, you will, at all events, give me an equal chance to carry out what I have begun.

I have refrained from troubling you on this subject lately, as I feel that if you had a chance of continuing the line this winter, I ought not interfere, as it was out of my power to commence before the spring, but if you have no prospect of arranging with any other Company before the spring, I am sure you will not pass me over in silence.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

A. M. WIER.

Honorable P. F. Little,
42, Upper George Street.

Estimate of probable Yearly Returns of Steamers, making Saint John's a Port of Call.

Amount of Subsidy from Imperial and Colonial Governments, for conveyance of Mails.	£10,000
The number of cabin passengers to and from Europe, and St. John's, direct and <i>via</i> Halifax, now average 300, say £17 each, £5,100 per annum.	

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Passengers to and from U. States, say 250 at £6 each, £1,500.	6,600
To which may be fairly added 50 per cent., by the substitution of Direct Steam Communication, and the superior accommodation thereby afforded.	3,300
Probable amount of Freight of dry goods to St. John's, say 2000 Tons per annum, at £2 5s. and 5s. per C.	4,725
	£24,625
Probable amount of Freight to and from U. States direct, annually, uncertain but may rise £5,000	

Amount for Goods and Passengers to and from England and Port of destination in United States, to be added to the above.

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DESPATCH

And enclosures, on the subject of the application of Mr. Little, for an increase of the Subsidy for Direct Steam Communication.

No. 90.

Government House, Newfoundland,
11th November, 1857.

Miscellaneous.

SIR,—

By yesterday's Mail, I received your Despatch No. 25, of the 23d October, with its enclosures, containing a correspondence with your Department and Mr. Little the Attorney General of this Colony, on the subject of Direct Steam Communication between England and Newfoundland.

2—Considering the great trouble which Her Majesty's Government seems to have taken on this subject, I considered it necessary to lose no time in apprizing you of the determination which the Council have come to, in regard to Mr. Cunard's proposal of a monthly communication from Liverpool to St. John's by one of his steamers.

A P P E N D I X, N o . 1 1 .

3—You will find that I have enclosed the Resolution of the Legislature, passed about the termination of the last session.

You will see that there was no vote of the Assembly which could be construed into a positive grant for *direct* communication, and I have no doubt that Mr. Little explained this fully to your Department. The Resolution was simply to grant £7,000 per annum for Steam Communication from Liverpool to Newfoundland, from thence to some of the British Provinces, or the United States, and to touch on the homeward and outward voyages at Newfoundland. I need not say that if this arrangement could have been accomplished it would have been attended with the most beneficial effects to this Colony.

4—You are aware that, at present, we have fortnightly Mail deliveries *via* Halifax from Liverpool, with sometimes irregularities, but, on the whole, well performed.

5—I cannot, therefore, understand what advantage it would be to Newfoundland to have one of Mr. Cunard's steamers going back and forth, monthly at an expense of £10,000 per annum, when the Colony seems to have no security that his Halifax Boats may be withdrawn either by his giving up that Contract, or for other reasons.

6—I believe there is no man that would better perform any contract that he enters into than Mr. Cunard; it was my intention to have forwarded by this Mail, a detail, if you choose to give it him, of the passengers, goods, &c., brought to St. John's by the Ships belonging to the North Atlantic Company, the "Circassiam," and "Khersonese," but, I am informed that I cannot get these documents before the departure of the next Mail, when they shall be forwarded to you.

7—I have now only to conclude by stating my own opinion that Mr. Cunard's proposal will not be entertained, and I think the people of Newfoundland are deeply indebted to the Colonial Department for the trouble they have taken on this subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M. P.,

&c., &c., &c.

[Returns alluded to in this despatch forwarded to the Colonial Office by December Mail.]

(COPY)

Downing Street,
23rd October, 1857.

SIR,—

With reference to Mr. Labouchere's despatch of the 3rd of August last, on the subject of the establishment of a Direct Postal Communication with Newfoundland, I have the honor, in his absence, to transmit to you for your information, copy of a correspondence which has passed, since the above date, between Mr. Little, this Office, and the Treasury, from which you will learn that Her Majesty's Government decline to appropriate a larger annual grant than Three Thousand Pounds, to this service.

I further transmit to you, copy of a letter from the Treasury, of the 22nd instant, with an enclosure from Mr. Cunard, on this subject, and request you will inform Mr. Labouchere whether the Colonial Government will apply the vote already taken of Seven Thousand Pounds for Five Years to the establishment of a Monthly Steam Communication between Liverpool and St. John's, as proposed by Mr. Cunard.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. FORTESCUE.

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

42, Upper George Street, Bryanstone Square,
22d August, 1857.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that owing to the recent demand for Screw Steamers to take Troops to the East, I have been unable to make an arrangement for the direct Mail Service to Newfoundland for the available sum of £10,000 a-year, but I can effect a contract with a reliable Company, of whom Mr. Crawford, M.P. for the city of London, is Chairman, having four efficient Steamers at present running from Southampton to New York, for the sum of £14,000 a-year. I am therefore obliged to ask you to give this most serious question your best consideration, and to lend to its accomplishment the weight and influence of the department over which you so ably preside, with such in-

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fluence as you can bring to our assistance with their Lordships Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Treasury. I feel assured the necessary increase of the Grant already made from £3,000 to £7,000 will be agreed to, as, no doubt, their Lordships will view the question as one of great commercial importance to Newfoundland, a purely Commercial Colony as it is. I may add that not only the Merchants and Manufacturers in England connected with the Colony take a lively interest in the speedy establishment of this direct Postal Communication, but likewise all classes in Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

P. F. LITTLE.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Downing Street,
27th August, 1857.

SIR,—

With reference to Mr. Merivale's letter of the 10th of July, and to your answer of the 20th of the same month, in which you express the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in paying a contribution of £3000, in addition to £7000 which has been provided by the Legislature of the Colony for establishing a direct Postal Communication with Newfoundland, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to enclose for your information the copy of a letter from Mr. Little, the Attorney General of Newfoundland, stating that a total amount of £14,000 proves to be requisite for the proposed service, and inquiring whether the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will be willing to raise accordingly the amount given from this Country from £3000 to £7000.

Mr. Labouchere has already stated to their Lordships the importance that he attaches to securing this means of communication between this Country and Newfoundland; but he must leave it to their Lordships to decide whether they think it proper to devote the further amount of public money now asked for in order to obtain it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

T. F. ELLIOT.

Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K. C. B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Treasury Chambers,

28th August, 1857.

SIR,—

With reference to Mr. Elliot's letter of the 27th instant, transmitting copy of a letter from Mr. Little, the Attorney General of Newfoundland, requesting information as to whether the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are willing to raise the amount given from this Country for establishing a direct Postal Communication with Newfoundland from £3000 to £7000, I am directed by their Lordships to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, that while they fully recognize the importance of the object sought by the Newfoundland Government, their Lordships regret that they are unable to consent to a larger grant than that already offered, especially when they bear in mind that already £4000 per annum is paid for this service.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES WILSON.

H. Merivale, Esq., &c., &c.

Downing Street,

3rd September, 1857.

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 22d ultimo, explaining the circumstances under which it had become necessary that the contribution requested from the British Treasury, for establishing a direct Postal Communication with Newfoundland, should be raised from £3000 to £7000, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to acquaint you that he communicated on the subject with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with whom the ultimate decision of the question rested, but that their Lordships have informed him in reply, that whilst they fully recognize the importance of the object sought by the Newfoundland Government, they regret that they are unable to assent to a larger grant than that already offered, bearing in mind that £4000 per annum is already paid for this service.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

T. F. ELLIOT.

P. F. Little, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Treasury Chambers,
22d October, 1857.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith, copy of a letter dated 19th instant, from Mr. Cunard, offering to establish a Monthly Steam Communication between Liverpool and St. John's, Newfoundland, and I am to request that you will move Mr. Secretary Labouchere to communicate with the Governor of Newfoundland, and request that Her Majesty's Government may be informed whether for this service a sum of £7,000, voted for a Postal Service, would be paid for the time specified by Mr. Cunard; Her Majesty's Government on their part undertaking to pay £3,000.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

C. Fortescue, Esq., M.P., &c., &c.

Bush Hill, Edmonton,
19th October, 1857.

SIR,—

In reply to your request to give you my views as to a direct communication between this Country and Newfoundland.

It certainly would be a great convenience to Newfoundland, but it would cost a large sum to maintain such a communication.

The *travelling* portion of the Inhabitants of Newfoundland are not numerous—there would not be more Passengers—the light freight, such as is carried by Steamers, would not amount to much—the heavy articles, such as cordage, iron, salt, &c., which form the great portion of the freight, must go by sailing ships—the postage would not amount to much. But as you appear to attach much importance to the establishment of a direct intercourse, I am willing to undertake to send a Steam Ship from Liverpool to St. John's, and back to

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Liverpool, once a month, carrying the mails, for the sum you have named, viz. :
—Ten Thousand Pounds per annum, for the term of five years ;—there will be
a heavy loss on this service, but I am desirous of meeting the wishes of the
Government.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed)

S. CUNARD.

James Wilson, Esq., &c., &c.

APPENDIX, No. 12.

COPY OF CONTRACT

Of the North Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company with the Government of Newfoundland, to run Steamers between Liverpool and Newfoundland, and Newfoundland and the United States.

**LIVERPOOL AND NEWFOUNDLAND, AND NEWFOUNDLAND
AND UNITED STATES MAIL CONTRACT.**

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this Fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Eight, between the North Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, hereinafter designated the Contractors, of the one part, and the Honorable John Kent, Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary for the Island of Newfoundland, for and on behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, of the other part ; as follows :

1—In consideration of the payment hereinafter stipulated to be made to the Contractors, the Contractors hereby covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said John Kent, that they shall and will, during the continuance of this Contract, diligently, faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the Governor and Executive Council of Newfoundland, for the time being, and with all possible speed, convey Her Majesty's Mails, (in which designation all despatches and bags of letters are agreed to be comprehended,) which shall at any time or times, and from time to time, by the said Governor and Council, or

Her Majesty's Post Master General, be required to be conveyed, as hereinafter stated, between Liverpool, England, and St. John's, Newfoundland, and between Newfoundland and Portland, Boston or New York, in a sufficient number of suitable first-class, good, substantial, and efficient screw steam vessels, and the first of which steam vessels shall be the "Robert Lowe," or other suitable steamer, of twelve hundred and twenty-eight tons register, and one hundred and eighty horse power, admiralty, and three hundred and fifty indicated horse power,—the length two hundred and fifty-three feet over all; breadth, thirty-five feet and an half foot; depth, eighteen feet seven inches; and will steam and sail from seven to fifteen knots per hour—the "Tynemouth," of thirteen hundred and sixty-four tons register; one hundred and eighty horse power, admiralty; length, two hundred and fifty feet over all; breadth, thirty-three feet and an half foot; depth, eighteen feet six inches—the "Clarendon," eleven hundred tons register, and one hundred and forty horse power, admiralty; length, two hundred and fifteen feet over all; thirty feet and an half foot breadth, and twenty feet three inches deep—the two latter steam vessels are also three hundred and fifty indicated horse power, and will steam and sail about the same as the "Robert Lowe:" or a sufficient number of other suitable, good, substantial and efficient steam vessels; each and any vessels to be engaged under this Contract being of not less register tonnage than the said specified vessels, and being supplied and furnished with a screw propeller, and with first-class engines of not less than one hundred and eighty horse power, admiralty, and three hundred and fifty effective horse power; and any vessels employed under this Contract must be capable of performing the voyage from Liverpool to St. John's in twelve days.

2—That the Contractors shall and will at all times, at their own cost, provide and keep sea-worthy, and in complete repair, from about the Twentieth day of July next, and during the continuance of this Contract, a sufficient number of such steam vessels of the size and power aforesaid, and adequately provide and furnish all and every of the said vessels, while employed in the performance of this Contract, with all necessary and proper tackle, stores, oil, tallow, fuel, provisions, machinery, engines, anchors, sails, cordage, fire-hearths, masts, yards, cables; a sufficient number of efficient boats, fire-pumps, and all other proper and requisite means of extinguishing fire; lightning conductors, charts, chronometers, proper nautical instruments, and all other furniture and apparel; and whatsoever else may be requisite and necessary for equipping the said vessels and rendering them constantly efficient for the said

service, in conformity with the regulations of the Board of Trade, made and provided for the government of steam vessels.

3—That one of such steam vessels, equipped and manned as aforesaid, shall leave Liverpool for St. John's, Newfoundland, and St. John's for Portland, Boston or New York, and one other of such steam vessels shall leave Portland, Boston or New York, for St. John's, and St. John's for Liverpool, with Her Majesty's Mails on board to and from Newfoundland and Liverpool, at least once in each fourth week in the year, commencing about the Twentieth day of July next, on such days as shall be agreed upon between the Contractors and the Postmaster General or his Officers, or the Government of Newfoundland, during each and every fourth week, for the first year, from the commencement of the service about the said Twentieth day of July next, except in the month of August following, when there shall be two trips each way in the said month;—and one of such vessels shall leave Liverpool, and another Portland, Boston or New York, and Liverpool, respectively, not less than once in every fourth week in each succeeding year, and in every year, during the continuance of this Contract, with two additional voyages each way in the months of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and April in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty; and three additional voyages in each of the three following years from the month of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, inclusive, during the months of July, August and April, in each of the said years; the said vessels performing at least fourteen voyages each way, outward and homeward, in the first year, from July next inclusive; fifteen voyages each way in the second year; and sixteen voyages, each way, in each of the three following years: and shall, on each voyage outward and homeward, proceed to St. John's, (with permission to touch at a port in Ireland and Halifax, Nova Scotia, as hereinafter stated,) and deliver the said Mails at the Post Office to the Post Masters, or other persons duly appointed to receive the same, and remain there a reasonable time for the receipt of Mails.

4—That such vessels, after remaining a reasonable time at St. John's, shall depart thence for Liverpool or Portland, Boston or New York, respectively, to complete the voyage, (having permission to touch at Ireland, as hereafter mentioned), with Her Majesty's Mails on board, and there deliver the same to the Post Masters, or other persons duly appointed to receive them. The Governor of Newfoundland to have the right to order any such vessel, by

a notice to the Agent of the Company, on her arrival, to remain in the port of St. John's aforesaid, for six hours on any voyage, for the receipt or conveyance of Mails or Government Despatches.

5—That such vessels shall have liberty to touch, on their voyages to and from St. John's, at such one Port in Ireland and Nova Scotia, as shall be selected by the Contractors; but that the said vessels shall not at any time remain longer than twenty-four hours at any such Port; and that the Contractors shall and will carry and convey in such vessels all such Mails, to and from such Ports in Ireland and Nova Scotia, to and from Newfoundland, and such Ports, as may be required from time to time, or shall be put on board, by the proper Post Office authorities.

6—That every vessel which may be employed in the performances of this Contract, shall at all times, unless prevented by storm, tempest, or some other unavoidable casualty, be ready to receive the Mails at all the respective ports or places as hereinbefore mentioned, or hereafter to be defined as hereinbefore mentioned.

7—That if at any time or times it shall happen that the Port of St. John's, Newfoundland, shall be found to be inaccessible on account of Ice, then in such case Her Majesty's Mails shall, by and at the expense of the Government, be landed and received from on board at such Port on the south-west coast of the said Island as may be accessible, and shall also, at their expense, be by them conveyed to St. John's by land.

8—That a time bill be kept by the Commander of every vessel employed for the time being in the performance of the said service, in such form as the said Governor and Council of Newfoundland shall at any time or from time to time direct; and that there shall be accurately noted by such Commander, on such bills, the time of every arrival and departure of the vessel, and the same shall be signed by the said Commander, and one copy thereof shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the General Post Office, London, and another to the Colonial Secretary of the Government of Newfoundland, by the first post after each return of each of the said vessels to Portland, Boston, or New York, and Liverpool, during the continuance of this Contract; the charge and custody of Her Majesty's Mails shall be committed to the Commander or Commanders of all or any of the vessels to be employed in the performance of this

Contract, and such Commander or Commanders shall, without any additional charge, take due care thereof, and be responsible for the same, and shall make the usual declarations required, or which may hereafter from time to time, or at any time, be required, by Her Majesty's Post Master General in such or similar cases ; and such Commander or Commanders having the charge of such Mails shall, immediately on the arrival at any of the said ports and places, of any vessel so conveying the said Mails, himself deliver, or cause to be delivered by an Officer of the Ship, Her Majesty's Mails into the hands of the Post Master of the port or place where such Mails are to be delivered, or into the hands of such other person as the said Post Master General shall direct and authorize to receive the same ; a receipt in such case being always, by such Commander or Commanders, given and taken for the Mails.

9—That if any vessel having Her Majesty's Mails on board, shall delay starting from Liverpool, Portland, Boston or New York, or such Port of Call as may be determined on in Ireland or Nova Scotia, respectively, or when put back into Port, after starting, shall not proceed on her voyage twelve hours after the proper and appointed time, weather permitting, then in each and every such case the Contractors shall and will pay unto Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the sum of twelve pounds, and also the further sum of twenty pounds for every successive period of twelve hours, which shall elapse until such vessel shall proceed on her voyage in the performance of this Contract, unless prevented by stress of weather : Provided always, that the amount of penalty under this clause shall not exceed the sum of fifty pounds on any one voyage.

10—That every vessel employed in the performance of this Contract shall, as soon as the said Mails are on board, proceed without delay to sea, weather permitting, and shall not touch at any intermediate Port between Liverpool, St. John's and Portland, Boston or New York, excepting one of the ports of Ireland and Nova Scotia, as before mentioned, unless compelled to do so by stress of weather or other unavoidable circumstance, without the express authority, in writing, of the Governor of Newfoundland, or the authorised Agent or Officer of the Government ; and that Her Majesty's Mails shall be delivered on their arrival at the said respective Ports, without loss of time.

11—That the vessels hereinbefore mentioned, and such others as may be employed by the Contractors for the service hereby agreed by them to be per-

formed, while so employed, and any other of their vessels touching at St. John's on their voyage to any Port in North America, shall be exempt from the operation of the Passenger Act, as fully, and to all intents and purposes, as any other Mail Contract Steamers.

12—That all and every the sums of money hereby stipulated to be paid by the Contractors unto Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, shall be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages; and should the same, or any of them, become payable and not be discharged forthwith, on the application of the said Governor and Council, or their agents, each and every of such sums of money may be deducted and retained by the said Governor out of the monies payable to the Contractors, their Executors or Administrators, under this Contract or any other Contract, or the payment thereof enforced, with full costs of suit, at the discretion of the said Governor and Council.

13—And the said Colonial Secretary, in consideration of the premises, and of the Contractors, and their Officers, Servants and Agents, at all times during the continuance of this Contract strictly and punctually performing the services hereinbefore contracted to be performed, and the covenants and agreements hereby entered into by them the Contractors, doth, for and on behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, agree with the Contractors that the Receiver General of Newfoundland, on behalf of Her Majesty, will pay or cause to be paid to the Contractors, by good Bills of Exchange on London, at Sixty Days sight, payable at par in London, a sum after the rate of Ten Thousand Pounds sterling money of Great Britain, per annum, £7000 whereof is to be contributed by the Colony, and £3000 by the British Treasury, according to the Treasury Minute dated 12th July, 1857, for the whole of the services hereby contracted to be performed, by quarterly payments, and with a proportionate part of the said sum should this Contract terminate on any other day than a day of quarterly payment; the first quarterly payment to become due at the termination of three calendar months from the commencement of the said service: Provided always, that the said Government of Newfoundland shall also from time to time and at all times, remit all Port Dues on the steamers of the said Company calling at St. John's, including Pilotage thereon, and to pay to such person in St. John's as shall agree to provide suitable wharfage for the said Company's steamers, on the North side of the Harbour of St. John's, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds sterling yearly, payable quarterly, during

APPENDIX, No. 12.

the said period of five years ; and which shall be in lieu of wharfage on goods landed from or taken on board said vessels there.

14—That the service under this Contract shall commence, as well as the stipend aforesaid, about the Twentieth Day of July next, or at such date before then as the Contractors shall commence the same, which date they shall specify in a month's notice to be given by them to the Post Master General or the Governor of Newfoundland, in the mean time, expressing their readiness to commence the service at such specified time, and shall continue for three or five years from the day on which the service shall commence, to be determined by either party on twelve months' notice at the former period of three years.

15—And it is also agreed that the notices or directions which the Governor of Newfoundland, or the Colonial Secretary, Officers, or other persons, are hereby authorized and empowered to give to the Contractors, their Officers, Servants or Agents, may, at the option of the Governor, or the Colonial Secretary, Officers, Agents, or other persons, be either delivered to the master or commander, or other officer, agent or servant of the Contractors in the charge or management of any vessel to be or while employed in the performance of this Contract, or be left at the last known place of business or abode, at St. John's, Portland, Boston, New York, or in England, of the Contractors, or be left for the Contractors with their agent, Mr. A. M. Wier, at Number 15, Brunswick Street, in Liverpool, England, or with any other agent in London, of whom notice shall be given by the Contractors to the said Governor, and any notices or directions so given or left shall be as binding on the Contractors as if duly served upon or left with him or them.

16—And it is further covenanted and agreed, by and between the said parties hereto, that the rates of passage, provision and fare, to be paid by third-class passengers from England to Newfoundland, shall be 15 per cent less than the Company shall charge for such passengers to Portland, and that other rates of passage and freight shall be duly notified to the Governor of the said Island by the Company.

17—That the said Government of Newfoundland (without binding itself legally to increase the subsidy,) shall nevertheless be considered as bound to

APPENDIX, No. 12.

use their influence to obtain an additional subsidy, so soon as the Contract for the existing intercolonial service expires.

18—And it is also agreed, that if any additional steamers besides those required for the foregoing service, shall be placed on the line from Liverpool to St. John's, they may proceed thence to any other Port in North America than those specified.

19—Unless this Contract and every matter and thing herein contained, shall be confirmed and ratified by Mr. William S. Lindsay, a party to that Contract, by the First day of June next ensuing, the same, and everything herein contained, shall be then null and void.

19—And it is understood between the said parties hereto, that the Imperial Government shall approve of this Contract.

20—And lastly, for the due and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants, conditions, provisions, clauses, articles and agreements hereinbefore contained, which on the part and on behalf of the Contractors, are or ought to be observed, performed, fulfilled, or kept, the said North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company do hereby bind themselves and each other, unto our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in the Sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds of lawful British money, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, by way of stipulated or ascertained damages, agreed upon between the said John Kent and the said North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company (over and above any other sum or sums, if any, which may be payable) in case of the failure of the said North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company in the due execution of this Contract or any part thereof: Provided further, that the Governor of Newfoundland shall have the right to determine this Contract, on Six Months' notice, for any breach of this Contract on the part of the Contractors. And the Contractors shall also have the right to determine this Contract upon giving Twelve Months' notice to the Government of Newfoundland, to expire on any Thirty-first day of December in any Year within the period aforesaid, whether any breach shall have been committed or not; but any such determination shall not otherwise affect the rights of the respective parties thereunder nor thereto in any way.

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IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have herewith set their Hands and Seals on the Day and Year first within written, at St. John's, Newfoundland.

For the Government of Newfoundland

(Signed) **JOHN KENT,** [L.S.]
Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) **A. M. WIER,** [L.S.]
for self, **W. S. LINDSAY,** and others
of the North Atlantic Company.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the
presence of

(Signed) **Jos. J. LITTLE.**

APPENDIX, No. 13.

CORRESPONDENCE

Relative to the laying on a Steamer to run between St. John's and the Northern Ports of the Island.

(COPY)

St. John's, 8th April, 1858.

SIR,—

Understanding that the Local Government are desirous of providing Steam Communication between St. John's and Twillingate, touching at four or five intermediate Ports, I beg to offer to run a suitable Steamer of about 120 tons burthen and 80 horse power, monthly, from April to December, say ten trips yearly, from St. John's to Twillingate, touching at the four or five intermediate Ports, to be specified, going and returning, for the free conveyance of the Mails and Circuit Judges, and Officers, and the accommodation of passengers and freight, for the sum of £1,100 sterling per year, payable quarterly. The steamer shall be provided with suitable accommodation for passengers and freight, and the term of the Contract to be three or five years, to be determined at either period by either party on six months' notice.

A P P E N D I X, N o. 13.

In making this offer I wish it to be taken conditionally until the 30th June next, when I expect to receive an answer from Scotland, where I hope to procure a Steamer for the service; the steamer to be placed on the route by the 15th August next, if practicable.

An early answer will oblige,

Yours, truly,

(Signed) **DAVID STEELE.**

The Hon. the Attorney General, &c., &c.

St. John's, 10th April, 1858.

SIR,—

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., offering, for £1,100 sterling a-year, for three or five years, to run a suitable Steamer of 80 horse power and 120 tons burthen, ten trips yearly from St. John's to Twilligate, touching at five intermediate Ports, to be specified, going and returning, for the conveyance of the Mails and the Circuit Judges, and Officers, and the general accommodation of freight and passengers; and I am to state, in reply, the terms on which you offer to perform the service appear to be reasonable, and meet the views of the Executive.

You will clearly understand that, unless you satisfy the Government by the 30th June next, that you are then in a position to enter into a contract to commence the service on the 15th August following, your offer will be considered null.

The ten trips to be performed between the 1st May and 1st December inclusive, being something more than a monthly service, it will be necessary, to insure regularity, that the Executive shall specify the days of sailing, the time the Steamer will remain at each Port, particularly for the accommodation of the Circuit Court. These, however, and other details, as to the penalty for any breach, the rate of freight and passage, will be easily arranged at any proper time.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) **P. F. LITTLE.**

David Steele, Esq., Merchant, St. John's.

APPENDIX, No. 14.

REPORT

Of J. L. Prendergast, Esq., on the Protection of the Fisheries, &c., on the Coast of Labrador and the French Shore.

(COPY)

St. John's, October 5, 1857.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that immediately on the receipt of the Instructions delivered to me, dated the 20th of May last, I proceeded to act in accordance with the trust reposed in me.

In visiting the several Harbors and Coves, I called at every house and ascertained from the inmates the desired information. Also, at every French Establishment, making my first call on the Capitaine Prud'homme, acquainting him that the Vessel was on the Government Service, for the protection of the Fisheries against encroachments, as well as to ascertain the number of permanent settlers on the Coast.

During my visits, I obtained much information relative to the Fishery generally; and having seen some French official papers, I made extracts for the information of His Excellency the Governor.

By a decree relative to the Cod Fishery in the Island of Newfoundland, bearing date 2nd March, 1852, the Minister of Marine convoked the owners of Vessels who practise the Cod Fishery on the Coast of Newfoundland, to assemble and meet together at St. Servan, on the 5th January, 1857, where M. M. De Le Bon, Commissioner of Marine of the first class, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Chief of the Service of Marine within the under arrondissement of St. Servan, and Mazeret Capitaine de Naisseau, Officer of the Legion of Honor, Commandant of the Naval Division of Newfoundland, delegated by the Minister, came into one of the Chambers of the Arsenal Marine a' St. Servan, where the Armateurs des Navires, who practise the Cod Fishery at Newfoundland, were assembled in virtue of the Convocations which had been transmitted by the Maritime Authority.

M. le Chef du Service de la Marine, opened the Assembly and said that the decree of the 2nd March, 1852, and the orders of M. l'Amiral Ministre de

la Marine, called him to preside in the Assembly of Armateurs, who expedite Vessels to the Cod Fishery, stating that M. le Capitaine de Vaisseau, Mazerès, Commanding the Division of Newfoundland, has been sent to St. Servan by the Minister to sit in the Assembly, as Member of the Bureau, to concur with him in the judicial direction of the debates, and requested the Assembly to proceed by ballot to elect other Members du Bureau, two for Granville, two for St. Malo, and two for St. Briec. The Delegates having taken places as Members of the Bureau, the President invited the Assembly to elect three Arbitres, to give their opinion upon the penalties pronounced in conformity to the Articles of the decree of the 2nd March, 1852.

The President laid upon the table several Despatches, which the Minister desired to be communicated to the Assembly, and invited them to examine the several questions therein, particularly the preparation of fish after the English method.

The President, after having exposed all which had been prescribed to him for discussion, said he would open each question in order, for the deliberations of the Assembly. The President of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Malo, said, that he believed he ought, before any discussion, require M. le President upon an affair of the most high importance. He wished to speak of the negotiations with England, relative to the Fisheries of Newfoundland. In the Month of January, 1852, M. le Ministre charged the Commissioner, called to represent the French Government in that negotiation, to concert with the Chambers of Commerce of Granville, St. Malo, and St. Briec, on the subject of fixing propositions to make to England. The Commissioner, this day President of our Assembly, communicated to the Chamber of Commerce the basis upon which he proposed to set the negotiations, and he obtained in that regard the unanimous assent of the Chambers.

Since that period no communication has been made to them touching the negotiation with England, and it appeared to him indispensable to demand of the President in his double capacity of Chief of the Service at St. Servan, and of Commissaire of the French Government, to acquaint the Assembly of a treaty which was pending to regulate our rights of Fishery at Newfoundland.

M. le President said, that he had been charged in 1852 to take advice of several Chambers of Commerce, in order to determine the basis of a negotiation to open with England, relative to the exercise of the rights of Fishery at

Newfoundland ; after having fulfilled that mission, I sent to the Commissaire of Great Britain, the propositions adopted by the French Government, serving as basis of a proposed treaty ; unfortunately that Commissaire was not furnished with powers necessary to resolve upon with me. In consequence, he returned to London in July, 1852, in order to consult his Government ; since then our Conferences remained suspended.

Presuming that an inquiry may be made upon that serious affair, I have taken orders on that subject from the Minister of Marine, by Despatch of 23rd December last, M. L' Amiral Hamelin has authorized me to inform the Assembly that a negociation having for the object to regulate New Rights respective of the subjects of Britain and of our Nation as to the Fisheries at Newfoundland, pending at this moment between the Cabinets of France and England ; but that the Department of Marine could not divulge anything respecting the projected arrangements without endangering its success.

An Armateur said, "the Assembly could not hope less than that the basis concerted in 1852, between the Commissaire of the French Government, and the Chambers of Commerce, would be taken into consideration in the new Treaty."

The President said, "I cannot reply to that question, seeing that I remain completely a stranger to the negociations pending at present ; but I have no doubt that in the high solicitude for the interests of the Cod Fishery, the Government has taken all the precautions proper to promote them."

An Armateur stated to the Assembly, that there existed at l'Isle Rouge, an habitation concedee a titre definitif to the Compagnie General Maratime, that which established a derogation a la loi commune, therefore contrary to the general interests of Armateurs, and demanded solely that the Assembly decide that the attention and solicitude of M. le Ministre de la Marine be called upon to the anomalous situation made to the Compagnie concessionnaires de l'Isle Rouge, and insist upon the danger of concessions of that kind.

The President said, "the place of l'Isle Rouge is comprised amongst the reserved harbors to the little schooners of St Pierre and Miquelon. If the Government has considered it ought to concede this place to the Compagnie General Maratime, it is probably in order to prevent the invasion of the Isle Rouge by the English population, who occupy already the Bay St. George, and

the adjacent coast ; I do not think that the Assembly has to deliberate on that question."

M. Le Commandant Mazerres said, " the establishment of the Isle Rouge, is the best on the Coast of Newfoundland, and it will be a very great pity to suppress it."

The President read some considerations presented by M. the Commandant of the Division of Newfoundland, and by M. Le Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Commandant La Fauvette, on the preparation of fish after the English method, and exposed to the Assembly the advantages that offered the mode of preparation used by the English; he insisted upon the necessity of improving our products of fish in order, if in future time the Government decide to abolish les primes that industry may content itself in struggling with success against la concurrence etranger.

The President read to the Assembly the report of M. le Commandant de la division de Terre Neuve, touching les Saumoniers. Also, a special report from M. le Lieutenant de Vaisseau Capitaine de la Fauvette, after which he called the attention of the Assembly to the subjects treated in the documents he had communicated to them, showing that our industry is menaced by complete ruin ; and exhorted them to revive the Salmon Fishery, and remove from the English, into whose hands, save with one exception, they are at present all fallen.

An Armateur said, " that the Saumoniers have been usurped by the English, because in the season the batiments of the station were not there to protect the French Fishery, and the result was that the English tended des barrages, which rendered our Fishery completely unproductive, and nothing remains for us but to abandon them."

M. le Commandant Mazerres said, " you would be nearer the truth in saying that the detenteurs des saumoniers, first treated with the English, who engaged to fish these Establishments, by means of one-half the products ; ere long, the English ceased entirely to give to the French the half, and they have finished by giving them nothing at all ; thus has that Fishery passed into the hands of the English."

The President said, " you have not thought it a duty to adopt the means proposed by M. le Commandant de la division de Terre Neuve, to prevent the

ruin of our Saumoniers; perhaps you would not willingly, nevertheless, renounce completely that industry."

An Armateur said, "that he had heretofore exercised it with some success, and declared that the default of a sufficient protection on the part of the croiseurs Francois, has been the principal cause of the ruin of our Salmon Fishery; you are not without knowing in effect that the products d'une pareille peche cannot be admitted into France without le droit de douane, I will add that the importation of these products suffered by the terms of the Decree of 29th December, 1851, by depriving of the rights of premium the ship which should have effected the transport."

The President having laid upon the Bureau the Report conscientiously drawn by M. le Commandant de la division de Terra Neuve, indicating in what situation, state, and condition, he found each place de peche, thought they may have had sufficiently consulted these able documents, proceeded to the subscription for each Ship by the M M les Armateurs, to a declaration conformable to the Decree of the 2nd March, 1852.

The Bureau verified each of these Declarations; the list of Vessels of the first serie having been established, this list comprehended Eighty-two Vessels. The President deposited in an Urn, in presence of the Armateurs, Eighty-two Bulletins, containing the names of Armateurs, and those of the ships inscribed, he proceeded immediately to draw, according to the prescription of the Decree; after which, in the same form and in the same manner as for the first serie, which presented Twenty-six Navires of the second serie, and Nine for the third.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Malo, said, "You know, as well as I, the progressive encroachments of the English in the Havres de notre arrondissement de peche a Terre Neuve, and appreciate the serious danger of this agglomeration of population always increasing, which can tend to nothing less than evincing to us in time, to come sooner or later, the portions already so restricted, of the Shores of Newfoundland, where the treaties accord to us un droit de peche exclusif.

"I think that it is urgent to call the sollicitude of S. Ex. le Ministre de la Marine, upon this dangerous situation, and to pray him to take measures necessary to put a terme to the invasion which menaces us, approaching to complete dispossession.

“ An Armateur called the attention to the number of Armateurs, and demanded that, for facilitating their correspondence with their Captains, the Government should establish a Postal Service, between the coast of Newfoundland and Halifax, St. John's, or St. Pierre, and desire that the service des despatches be made once each month.”

Despatch addressed to the Chief of the Service of Marine, of the under arrondissement of St. Servan, by the Minister of Marine and of the Colonies.

Sir,—I have examined the proces verbal of the deliberations and operations of the General Assembly of Armatures, assembled at St. Servan the 5th January last, under your Presidency, for the tirage general of places of Fishery on the Coast of Newfoundland, certain propositions of the Assembly modifying the Decree of the 2nd March, 1852, have fixed my attention in a particular manner ; but, considering that none of them are of such importance, that their adjournment could be a hindrance to the success of our operations in these parages, I have thought it a duty, finally, to abstain from submitting to the Emperor proposals having for their object some alteration in the tenor of the Decree precite, in regard to the new Treaty concerning the exercise of the rights of Fishery of France at Newfoundland—a Treaty which has been signed at London the 14th January last, and which will receive early publicity. Will you convey this Resolution to the knowledge of the Armateurs of St. Malo, Granville, and St. Brieuc, by the intervention of M. M. the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce of these ports. You will add, as soon as the Treaty is put in force, I shall examine what are the modifications that the Decree of the 2nd March, 1852, may comport with, and that may be made to call to light interests for effecting these modifications.

I have remarked the care with which the Assembly General of the Armateurs has been conducted, I express to you here my satisfaction.

You have intimated to me the utility of the Armateurs of St. Malo, Granville, and St. Brieuc ; considering the conscientious work of M. Le Capitaine de Vaisseau Mazerres, Commandant de la Division Navale de Terre Neuve, upon the situation of the places of Fishery at Newfoundland, I authorize you to have a copy of that work sent to each of the Commissaires de l'inscription Maritime of these divers ports, who will communicate it to those interested.

I send you to that effect the Document which is here added, which I request you to return. Will you be pleased to furnish me, when it shall be

A P P E N D I X, N o. 14.

printed, according to usage, five copies du proces verbal of the proceedings of the Assembly, and of the table of repartition des places.

The Decree of the 2nd March, 1852, comprises forty-eight Articles amongst which, That the Harbors and places with the greves, which belong to the Coasts of the Island of Newfoundland, do not continue to be of the choice of the first person who arrives, nor of the first occupant.

The particulars shall be made known according to a topographic plan of the Coasts of Newfoundland, as follows :—

Names of Harbors.

Number and Names of Places comprised in each Harbor.

Number of Batteaus that each place may contain.

The Nomenclature of places will be divided in the following manner, in three established Series.

First Serie, 15 Batteaus and above.

Second Serie, 10 to 15 Batteaus, exclusively.

Third Serie, 9 Batteaus, and above.

Every five years the Armatures of the different ports of France, who propose to send Vessels to the Cod Fishery upon the Coast of Newfoundland, shall make to the chef du service de la marine at St. Servan, a declaration of the number of vessels they will arm for the Fishery, with the tonnage and number of men, and the class of the vessels in these Series, that is to say,—

First Serie, 158 Tons, and over 50 men at least.

Second Serie, 100 to 158 exclusively, 30 men.

Third Serie, under 100 Tons, 20 men, and 25 if to use a Seine.

Bulletins will be prepared bearing the name of the Vessel and the Seire, and put into an Urn, from whence they will be successively drawn in presence of all the Armateurs.

As fast as the Bulletin shall be drawn, the Armateur du Navrie indicated by the Bulletin chooses a place in the Serie to which the Vessel belongs.

The second and third Series are proceeded with in the same manner and form as the first Series, afterwards to draw for Vessels fishing on the Banks for places to dry fish on the Coast.

Each Armateur will conserve, during five years, the enjoyment of the Harbor and place which shall be assigned to him.

No Vessel can go fishing upon the Coasts of the Island of Newfoundland, if there is not delivered to the Armateur a Bulletin de mise en possession for the place of which he is Concessionaire, or a Bulletin d' autorisation de peche dans les baies communes.

Every Armateur who shall not, within the year, du tirage general des places, send his Vessel, will lose his rights to the enjoyment of that place, and be otherwise subject to one of the penalties following :—

4000 fr. for the navires of the 1st serie.

3000 fr. for the navires of the 2nd serie.

2000 fr. for the navires of the 3rd serie.

1000 fr. for the navires, who obtained concession of a place on the Coast, for drying fish.

The amende, or penalty, shall be pronounced by the Chef du Service de la Marine a St. Servan ; when the parties believe they ought to call for that decision, the affair will be submitted to the examination of three Arbitres, designated by the Armateurs in General Assembly ; if their decision is not conformable to that of the Chef du Service, le Ministre de la Marine will decree definitively, after having taken communication du Chef du Service, and of the Arbitres.

Every Armateur, to whom shall be conceded a place, shall be held to occupy the first year of tirage, by the ship conceded to, or another of the same serie, at least ; if the ship is sold, the purchaser will be held to the same obligations under the responsibility of the vendor.

During the four years following that of the tirage general, there will be made each year, the 5th January, un tirage partiel, of vacant places, in the manner prescribed for the tirage general.

The oldest Captain shall perform the functions of Prud'homme, in all the Harbors, and in all the Baies communes ; but the Captain au long cours, shall have always priority over the Maitres au Cabotage.

The Captain, Prud'homme, is specially charged to maintain discipline, police, and good order, in the Harbors and in the Baies communes, to assure

to each Captain the enjoyment of the Harbor, the greve or anchorage, and roads ; to receive the complaints of Capitaine pecheur, and to decide, whenever he is competent to judge of them, after having examined the facts, and acquired proof as far as possible.

He presides at all meetings of Captains, which may take place in the Harbors, and in the Baies communes, and terminates, as Prud'homme arbitre, and without charge, the contests that may arise between the Captains ; he cannot exact any retribution or emolument of the Captain Pecheur ; he will weigh minutely the decisions that he makes, and state the proof of the fact, par des proces verbaux, of all the contraventions of the decree committed pending the duration of the fishery, and sign these proces verbaux, and cause them to be signed by the officers, and the maitre d' equipage, and on his return he shall transmit the said proces verbaux and decisions, to the Commissaire de 'l'inscription maritime, in the port from whence he parted ; besides, he shall send to the said Commissaire a detailed report upon the Navigation, and upon all that may concern the improvement of the Fishery.

If the Captain Prud'homme is himself interested, or if he is absent, the affair shall be brought and submitted to the judgment of the Prud'homme of the neighbouring port.

The Captain Prud'homme is bound to send to the Commandant des batiments de la station, when they make inspection of harbors, specifying the state and condition of each place in particular ; if it is or not occupied as the rule prescribes, and if all things there are legally observed.

All crimes or outrages, contrary to discipline ; all contraventions to established rules in that which concerns the regime of the Fishery, and the mode of occupation of places, will be by him denounced to the Commandants des dits batiments, whose mission is to repress them, and to maintaining everywhere good order and the observance of the Decree.

If one commits a crime, which in France is under the jurisdiction des tribunaux, the Captain Prud'homme fulfils the functions of judge de paix, he forms the first instruction and watches to prevent his escape, and commit him to the Commandant de la Station, with the documents stating the proofs and verifying the facts of the crime.

The Navires pecheurs cannot obtain their papers before the 1st March for the Banks and for the West Coast, and before the 1st April for the East Coast of Newfoundland.

All Captains of Navires, who shall set sail and make route before these dates, will be subject to a penalty of a thousand francs, for which the Armateur will be wholly responsible.

No Captain can establish his Navire to fish or dry it in a harbor, other than that which shall have been assigned by bulletin de mise en possession, under a penalty of five hundred francs.

It is forbidden to all Captains, under a penalty of five hundred francs, to cast ballast into the harbors, or break or transport stages, or other articles remaining on the shore.

The Captains are obliged to procure for the Commandants des batiments employe en station, upon the Coast of Newfoundland, details that these Officers demand of them upon the working of the Fishery, upon the police observed by the fishermen, upon the number and state of their navires, their batteaux and their equipages.

All Navires destined to the Cod Fishery, whose equipage shall be forty men or more, shall have on board a surgeon.

It is formally interdicted to embark spirituous liquors a bord des batiments. The administration de la marine, will concert with those des douanes, the measures to take for preventing the embarkation of spirituous liquors.

A penalty of five hundred francs will be incurred by all Armateurs who shall make sale of spirituous liquors for their own account, to the Equipages de ses navires.

The revenue of the penalties or amendes, shall be put in the chest of the invalides de la Marine.

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The following list shows the names of harbors on the East Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape John to Cape Norman; the number of Fishing places comprised in each; the number of the said places at present occupied; the number of vessels from 150 to 300 tons; the number of batteaux; the number of cod seines; and the number of men employed.

Names of Harbour.	No. of places as- signed for stages.	No. of places occupied.	No. of Vessels, 150 to 300 tons.	No. of Batteaux.	No of Seines.	No. of Men.
La Scie	6	6	6	70	11	388
La Petit Coup de Huche	3					
La Grant Coup de Hache	2					
Pasquet	5	2	2	26	4	136.
L' Isle a Bois	1					
La Baie des Pins	2	1	1	12	2	69
La Baie Vert	2	1	1	12	2	69
La Fleur de Lis	6	6	6	62	11	340.
Les Grands Vaches	1					
Les Petits Vaches	1					
Orange	2					
Fourche	2					
Sans Fond	3	1	1	12	2	70
Le Degrat du Cheval	1	1	1	12	2	66
Raince	1	1	1	12	2	60
Les Canaries	6	3	3	36	6	182
Les Aiguellettes	4					
Boutitou	2	2	2	25	4	125
La Couche	9	4	4	32	8	244
Cap Rouge	13	13	13	82	22	708.
Anse du Pilier	1	1	1	Banker		
Belle Isle, South	2					
Anse aux Millions	1					
Le Croc	5	4	4	39	8	267
Isles des St. Juliens	2	1		9		26
Grand St. Juliens	3	2	2	26	4	145
Petits St. Juliens	2					
Les Grands Oies	3	1	1	10	2	74
Les Grands Ilettes	2					

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(Continued.)

Names of Harbour.	No. of places assigned for stages.	No. of places occupied.	No. of Vessels, 150 to 300 tons.	No. of Batteaux.	No of Seines.	No. of Men.
Les Petits Iletes	4	2	2	15	4	132
Le Havre du Four	2					
Isle de Fishot	8	7	7	60	12	430
Les Petites Oies	6	4	4	34	8	256
Trois Montagnes	3	3	3	20	4	139
L'Anse a la Soupe	1					
La Cremillere	6	3	3	33	6	185
Baie St. Antoine	7	4	4	22	6	179
Grand Brehats	3	3	3	22	6	182
L'Anse Vert	1	1	1	from	Ferrolle	
Petits Brehats	1					
Isle Granchain	1					
Baie St. Lunarie	6	1	1	13	3	90
Les Criquets and Cap Blanc	12	3	3	20	6	195
Baie du Nord	3	1	1	1	2	68
Quirpon	18	14	14	108	21	735
Baie aux Mauves	3	3	3	25	5	183
Anse a Midee	1	1	1	10	2	69
Baie du Sacre	2					
Cap d' Oignon	1	1	1	10	2	68
Havre de Cook	3	1	1	6	1	37
Baie de Haha	1					

The above list shows that there are—

- 51 Harbors.
- 186 Places assigned for Fishery.
- 102 Places which are occupied.
- 101 Vessels.
- 883 Batteaux.
- 178 Cod Seines.
- 5917 Men.

Two French Vessels were shipwrecked on the coast last Spring, one of which was attended with loss of life; two places intended to be occupied by them were vacant. I observed great order, sobriety, industry, and perseverance, prevailing on the French Establishments, in the prosecution of the Fishery, and therefore could not but deplore the prevailing practice of insisting on the continuous labour of the men, from the day of arrival to the day of departure, without even one day's rest, which, irrespective of other considerations, tends to demoralise and destroy their constitutions. I repeatedly asked why it is that the French Government does not step in between the avaricious Merchants, and put a check to the merchandize they make of so excellent a people.

There are two Catholic Chapels erected, one at La Scie, and another at La Couche, by the French Captains; and a French Catholic Clergyman resides at Cape Rouge, visiting the several harbors on the coast.

Early in July, several cargoes of fish were prepared and shipped for France; two vessels were taking fish in drums for Brazils. I examined the fish cured after the English method for that market, and I must say that I have never seen better cured fish. I saw another lot cured expressly for the West Indies, and a vessel was then preparing to take a cargo of French cure for the East Indies.

The Fishery on parts of the Coast was abundant, on other parts very indifferent; the best estimate I could make of the whole catch, from Cape John to Cape Norman, may be about 265,000 quintals.

Complaints were made at Sans Fond, that a vessel belonging to Twillingate came in there on returning from the Ice, and entered upon a French stage, and totally destroyed it.

At St. Lunaire, a Schooner belonging to Harbor Grace put in there last fall, and entered upon a French room, and carried away therefrom a quantity of nails, oars, and several other valuable articles.

At Baie du Nord, a brig belonging to Spaniard's Bay, or its neighbourhood, returning from the Ice, manned three boats and went to Criquet, entered upon a French stage, and carried away the greater part thereof. Some crews belonging to Twillingate came to Criquet last fall on a Winter Sealing voyage, took possession of a French dwelling, remained therein until Spring, and left it in a very offensive, dirty state; strewed along the beach opposite upwards of one hundred Seal carcasses, which, after some time being exposed to the sun,

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became an insufferable nuisance. At Quirpon, three large boats put in there on their way to the Labrador, supposed to belong to Green Bay, or its neighbourhood, and went on board a French vessel the night before leaving, and cut and carried away a quantity of rope, blocks, and several other articles.

I informed the parties severally complaining, that to proceed against them it would be necessary that a complaint be made on both before me or other Magistrate, of the facts, which they declined, in consequence of the occupiers of the place last year having removed to other harbors, and not within reach to advise with. I gave each a proclamation, and directed how they may act in future.

The French Captains, prior to their leaving the shore, appoint one or more of the English settlers Gardiens of their habitations, stages, and other articles of property which they leave on the coast.

To ascertain correctly the number of the population, residing on the coast between Cape John and Quirpon inclusive, I visited the following places, of which I give both the French and English names.

La Scie.
 Petit Coup de Hache, or Brents Cove.
 Grand Coup de Hache, or Harbor Round.
 Pasquet.
 Isle a Bois, or Wood Island.
 Des Pins, or Mings.
 Pot d'Étain, or Coachman's Cove.
 Fleur de Lis.
 Lobster Harbour.
 Seal Cove.
 Bide Cove.
 Fox Cove.
 Bear Cove.
 Western Arm.
 Wiseman's Cove.
 Western Cove.
 Purbeck Cove.
 Pomley Cove.
 Otter Cove.

Chouse Brook.
 River Head.
 Gold Cove.
 Sops Island.
 Jackson's Arm.
 Coney Arm.
 Grand Vaches, or Grandfather's Cove.
 Petites Vaches, or Little Harbor Deep.
 Orange, or Big Harbor Deep.
 Sans Fond, or Hooping Harbor.
 Degrat du Cheval, or Cat Cove.
 Raince, or Little Canada.
 Aiguillettes, or Englees.
 Boutiton, or Hillyard's Harbor.
 Couche.
 Cap Rouge, or Crouse.
 Anse du Pilier.
 Croc or Croque.
 Anse aux Millions.
 Isles des St. Juliens.
 Grand St. Juliens.
 Petites St. Juliens.
 Grandes Oies, or Granswar.
 Grand Ilettes, } or Criquet.
 Petites Ilettes, }
 Havre de Four.
 Isle de Fishot, or Fishroad Island.
 Petites Oies, or Goose Cove.
 Trois Montagnes.
 L'Anse a la Soup.
 Camailiere.
 Saint Antoine.
 Grand Brehats, or Great Braha.
 L'Anse Vert, or Green Cove.
 Petites Brehats, or Little Braha.
 Saint Lunaire, or St. Leonards.
 Criquets.
 Baie du Nord, or Fortune.
 Kirpon, or Quirpon.

White Bay is large and extensive, being, at its entrance from Cape Partridge to Cat Head, about five leagues wide, and running up South Westerly about fifteen leagues ; it is well studded with timber susceptible of agricultural improvement, and offers many advantages to settlers ; at present there are thirty-two families numbering two hundred and thirty-one, of whom two hundred and three are members of the Church of England, and twenty-eight Catholics. The French do not occupy any part of the Bay, nor does it appear that they ever have marked out any harbor or place for fishery purposes, except West Arm for the Salmon Fishery, which they do not use.

On the coast from Cape John to Cape Partridge there are sixteen families, numbering one hundred and ten, all of whom are Catholics, except four of the Church of England ; from Cat Head to Quirpon inclusive, there are one hundred and two families, numbering six hundred and seventy-eight, of whom two hundred and ninety-five are members of the Church of England, three hundred and ten are Catholics, and seventy-three are members of the Wesleyan Church.

The settlers are generally supplied by traders from St. John's, who visit them in the spring and fall, and barter for their products of seals, fish and oil, taking in return for their consumption the articles which paid the required duties into the Treasury, and yet they are without the means of affording to the adult or to the children either a moral or religious instruction. White Bay has not been visited by a Clergyman of any denomination, of which they complain grievously.

The French Shore, as it is called, is not much more favoured ; some few of the most populous parts may receive an occasional visit of a Clergyman, yet it remains nearly as destitute as their neighbours in White Bay, of those advantages with which the Capital of the Island is so highly favoured. Where the blame or responsibility rests in permitting so long neglected such a state of things, it is not for them or for me to venture an opinion ; they love to hope, however, that the Governor and the Legislature will take their situation in that particular into favourable consideration, and accord to them that measure of Education, of which they stand so much in need.

The Harbours in which are owned the decked craft, are opening a direct trade with St. John's.

The Census I have taken with much care and particularity ; considering it may be of more importance than the mere numbering of the people, seeing

that the recognition of the principle of equitable compensation is set forth in the 11th and 12th Articles of the Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, in the event of the liability of the settlers being removed off the coast. The Census alluded to shows, from Cape John to Quirpon inclusive—

- 1019 Total population ; of which—
 - 564 are Males, and
 - 445 are Females.
 - 358 Men and Boys engaged as Fishermen.
 - 502 are of the Church of England.
 - 444 are Catholics, and
 - 73 are of the Wesleyan Church.
 - 22 Decked Vessels, from 20 to 50 Tons, and upwards.
- 9998 Quintals Cod Fish.
- 177 Tierces Salmon.
- 816 Barrels of Herring and Mackerel.
- 26 Tons Cod Oil.
- 6441 Seals, 40 of which is the average to make a Ton of Oil.
- 1047 Seal Nets.
 - 24 Cod and Caplin Seines.
 - 235 Herring and Mackerel Nets and Seines.
 - 779 Salmon Nets.
 - 326 Boats, from 3 to 10 qtls.
- 1277 Barrels Potatoes.
- 103 Cows, Bulls, and Calves.
- 230 Swine and Goats.

When near St. Barbes, or Horse Islands, and Bell and Groais Islands, the wind and sea being unfavourable, I could not visit them ; my limited time would not permit delay, and I obtained from persons acquainted with the residents the following particulars :

St. Barbes, or Horse Islands—

- 1 Settler
- 9 Total ; of whom are—
 - 5 Males
 - 4 Females
 - 4 Fishermen

- 9 Church of England
- 1 Decked Craft
- 130 Quintals of Fish
- 14 Tierces of Salmon
- 30 Barrels of Herring
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton of Cod Oil
- 100 Seals, making $2\frac{1}{2}$ Tons Oil
- 20 Seal Nets
- 4 Herring Nets
- 5 Boats.

Bell and Groais Island—

Messrs. Stabb, Row & Holmwood have an Establishment there and another person, which shows the population to be—

- 2 Families
- 16 Total ; of which
- 13 are Males, and
- 3 Females
- 12 Fishermen
- 15 Church of England
- 1 Catholic
- 50 Quintals of Fish
- 475 Old Seals
- 90 Seal Nets
- 2 Cod and Caplin Seines
- 1 Mackerel Seine, and 1 Herring Net
- 8 Boats
- 4 Cows
- 49 Barrels of Potatoes
- 2 Seal Frames.

Having been requested to obtain such opinions and information as may be in my reach, whilst traversing the Coast, on the subject of perfecting the Lighting the East Coast of the Island, and having visited Tilton Harbor, Fogo, Herring Neck, Twillingate, Fortune Harbor, and Change Islands, it afforded me an opportunity of conversing on that subject ; and it is the opinion of the most experienced, that, as there is a Light on the Offer Wadham, that it is now indispensably necessary to place a Harbor Light on the Burnt Point

of Seldom-Come-By, being the nearest Port of Refuge; and that in running for that Port in the night, Wild Bite may be easily taken for it by a stranger, as it is merely a point that separates both. If a Light shall be placed there, it may be said that will be sufficient for the Coast, unless it may be thought a matter worthy of consideration to place a Light, either on the Stinking Islands or Cape Freels; in such case it would then be absolutely necessary to place a Light at the entrance of Greenspond.

The next place where a Light may be advantageously placed, between the Wadham Islands and Belle Isle North, (on which the Canadian Government has erected a Light House) is Bell Isle South, or the Southernmost Groais Island, seeing that it forms a great void. I conversed on that subject with several intelligent French Captains, who considered it necessary for the perfecting the Lighting the East Coast, that it might be an advantage to them in the Spring when they approach the Coast, but they considered it of greater importance to the small schooners, which pass in great numbers to and from the Labrador, as well as to the number of Shipping engaged in the Sealing Voyage. I recommended that they would call the attention of their Armateurs to the subject, and unite in applying to their Government to erect the Building, and I presumed to say that our Government would defray the entire expense of supporting it, considering its great advantages to those who use, in going to and returning from the North, what is called the inside run.

The Canadian Government sent the Steamer Napoleon to ascertain where other Lights may be beneficially placed by their Government, either on the coast of Labrador, or within the Straits. I understood that Members of the Executive Council, and Members of the Canadian Parliament, were on board, and that they decided to recommend that a Light be placed on the double Island of Cape Charles, on the Coast of Labrador, and two other Lights within the Straits; it is more than probable that one will be placed on Cape Norman.

Whilst speaking with French Captains, they remarked—rather complainingly—that a great number of small Schooners put into their Harbors, on their going and on their returning from the Labrador, and observed that in very few instances the Names of their Vessels and the Port of Registry were printed or otherwise marked on them, as the Law directs; they said many gave false names of the Masters, and of the places to which they belonged, often

causing great suspicion, and in some instances loss, by pilfering their property, as was the case in Quirpon last August. They did not wish to charge the Officers, whose duty it might be to require the observance of the Law, with any neglect or dereliction of duty on that account, but considered that I ought to bring the matter under the notice of the Government, so that the Act made and provided in such cases may be strictly observed.

I remained in Quirpon a few days waiting a time to proceed to Black Joke Cove, for the purpose of complying with a request to survey and report upon the place where the intended Break Water may be erected; after making two unsuccessful trials I was compelled to relinquish any further attempt, in consequence of the prevailing boisterous weather, and it being rather late in the season. I made it however, during my cruize, the subject of conversation with those who were acquainted, and heretofere resorted the place, as well as competent to give an opinion; and all, with one or two solitary exceptions, were decidedly of opinion that a Break Water could be erected there, and of the necessity of such an undertaking, by the Government. So satisfied of this was Mr. Lannergan, of Carrols Cove, who fished there many years, and in the heaviest weather, that he said he would engage to build it for the sum named, and engage its security for three years, and remain without the amount until the termination of that period. All say, when a Break Water shall be erected, the place will be worth thousands to the country, as the fish appears there in abundance immediately after it forsakes the Labrador and French Shore, and is easily taken with the jigger.

Whilst on the Labrador coast I visited Battle Harbor, Matthew's Cove, Antles Cove, Cape Charles, Niger Sound, Hanley Harbor, and Chateaux, and proceeded up the Straits, calling at Red Bay, Carrol's Cove, East Modeste, and Pin Ware, or Black Bay. I progressed slowly in consequence of the heavy adverse winds, I may say gales; as I could not get with the vessel above East Modeste, the season advancing, and seeing that I could not do anything satisfactorily in the way of my duty, I determined to move homewards.

Shortly after I anchored in Red Bay, Lieutenant Mead, R.N., H.M. Cutter Netley, and Mr. M. H. Perley, British Commissioner for the North American Fisheries, under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, left their cards on board during my absence on shore; early the following morning they called again, acquainting me that the Cutter belonged to the Commodore of the station. Mr. Perley requested me to give him such information as I may possess, touching the duties I was engaged in, stating that my instructions

were transmitted by the Governor of Newfoundland to Halifax, which I presumed were to the Commodore, and that he was in possession of them. I replied that I did not feel myself authorised to give any information without first obtaining permission from the Governor ; after some conversation, the Lieutenant of the Commodore's Ship being present, and appearing as if identified with Mr. Perley, I was rather in doubt of what best to do, and at last consented to allow Mr. Perley to making such copies and extracts as he might desire, of all the information I possessed ; he appeared much pleased, and I felt no less so, as I thought that we had but one object in view, the general good.

I respectfully beg leave to suggest as my opinion, that for the effective protection of the Fisheries at Belle Isle, and within the Straits of Belle Isle, it is desirable that independent of a cruising vessel, a boat and at least three men be stationed at Black Joke Cove, and at East Modeste ; and the Officer of the latter place to cruise from Red Bay to Forteau, and take an account of the names of vessels, their place of registry and tonnage, together with the Masters' names, and the quantity of fish taken by all such as may resort there.

I perceived the French Surveying Schooner at Hare Bay, continuing its labors in Surveying the Coast and Harbors. I have seen two of the Charts, neatly executed by M. G. Cloue, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Commandant la Goulette la Fauvette.

In concluding, I respectfully crave the kind indulgence of His Excellency the Governor, as I apprehend I have lengthened this Letter of Report beyond the ordinary limits.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES L. PRENDERGAST.

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

POSTSCRIPT.

I have considered it proper to add, as Postscript, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the Names of Harbors, and the Number of Places assigned therein to the Armateurs, conformable to the Decree of the 2nd March, 1852, so that His Excellency may be placed in possession of the whole management, from Cape John to Cape Ray.

On the West Coast, that is, from Cape Norman to Cape Ray only, are reserved places, assigned a l' exploitation de la peche.

WEST COAST.

From Cape Norman to Cape Ray.

Names of Harbors.	Places assigned.	Remarks.
Anse aux Fleurs	1	This Harbor is assigned a l' exploitation commune de la peche.
Point de l' Ancre	1	
Baie St. Barbe Vieux Ferole	2 2	These Harbors are assigned a l' exploitation commune de la peche.
Anse de Nauvaux Ferole } Baie St. Marguerite }		
Isle St. Jean	5	
Isle des Sauvages	2	
Anse de Barbau	2	
Port aux Choix	4	
Ingam a Choix	2	
Havre des Roches	2	
Bonne Baie } Baie des Isles }		These Harbors are assigned a l' exploitation commune de la peche.
Anse a Boies	2	
Petit Havre, or Petit Port		The greve of this Harbor is divided in six parts, and is assigned one to each place, pour le chouage des batteaux.
Port a Port	1	This Harbor is assigned a l' exploitation commune de la peche.
Isle Rouge	1	This Harbor continues to be reserved for the Schooners of the Isles of St. Pierre and Miquelon.
Saint George Cod Roy	3	

I have not visited any of the Harbors on the West Coast, and am not in a position to afford any particulars relative to the Number of Places occupied,

or of the number of Vessels resorting there to fish. I was informed, when in the Straits, that it is generally the Vessels that resort the Coast, from Red Bay to Forteau, which are authorized to fish in the Baies communes.

(Signed) JAMES L. PRENDERGAST.

APPENDIX, No. 15.

A JOURNAL AND REPORT

Of the movements of the Schooner "Alice," employed by the Newfoundland Government, to take the Census from Cape Ray to Quirpon, and to protect the Fisheries on the Labrador Coast and Straits of Belle Isle, in the Year 1857.

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY,

Acting Superintendent.

Sailed from St. John's on the 24th May, 1857, and having touched at Burin, St. Pierre, and Burgeo, arrived at Cape Ray on the 7th June, and anchored at Codroy Island on Monday, June 8th. Went on shore to superintend the taking of the Census, which we procured on this and the following day.

The French have a large fishing establishment here. The catch of cod fish by the residents is about 100 qtls. per man. They take very little salmon, in consequence of the French monopolising the best places for their nets; but in no other way, I am informed, do they interfere with the fishing of the inhabitants. The land about this place, and between it and Great Codroy, is level and good, and requiring very little labor in the clearing of it for farming purposes, exhibiting the least difficulty in that way of any land I have seen in this country; yet, the inhabitants confine their agricultural labors to the keeping of a few head of cattle. I am told that the population of this place has increased very much these few years back. The present population is 192, of whom 130 belong to the Church of England, and 62 Catholics.

Wednesday, June 10th—Having procured a Pilot, as the entrance into Great Codroy River is very intricate, we left this morning for that place.

Thursday, June 11th—Went up the River in the Boat for the purpose of procuring the Census. This River is nearly 3-4 of a mile wide, but the navigable channel is not more than two or three hundred yards in width, which winds in a zigzag course from one bank of the river to the other for the distance that we went up, about eight miles. This increases so much the apparent distance that has to be travelled in going up or coming down the river, that it prevents the settlers up the river there from embarking in the cod fishery, in connection with their farms. A few persons have left the river for this reason and settled on the sea coast. There are some good farms up the river, and the land appears, for the distance we went up, to be very eligible for farming purposes. The largest farm on the river belongs to a Mr. Ryan. He has 26 head of cattle, 40 sheep, raises 400 barrels of potatoes, besides other crops; cuts 40 tons of hay, and his farm is a perfect model of neatness. In fact the neatness and order observable in this farm, as well as the out offices connected with it, were such as would not disgrace the most agricultural country in the world.—The population of this settlement is 230, of whom 223 are Catholics, and 7 Protestants. There is a Roman Catholic Chapel here, and the Clergyman at St. George's Bay officiates here occasionally. The catch of cod fish is very small, being not more than 40 qtls. per man; of salmon and seals, 10 barrels of the former and 100 of the latter, are the entire catch of the settlement.—They raise, however, on an average per family, of agricultural produce, 70 barrels of potatoes, 9 barrels of grain, 10 barrels turnips, and possess 6 head of cattle, and 10 sheep and pigs. The number of families being 35.

Friday, June 12th—The distance from here to Little Codroy River is about 6 miles. I went in the boat there this morning, expecting to be back in time for the tide to leave for St. George's Bay, but it came on to blow so strong when we arrived there that we were compelled to leave the boat and return by land. All the residents up the river had come down to prosecute the fishery during the summer, which is better here than in Great Codroy, being 60 qtls. per man; of salmon and seals 200 of the latter, and 8 barrels of the former, are taken in the settlement. The persons who farm most here are some Scotch people who have settled here lately. They raise in the settlement 800 barrels of potatoes, 50 barrels of turnips, and they possess 70 head of cattle and 60 sheep. The population is 109, of whom 75 are Catholics, and 34 Protestants.

Saturday, June 13th—The weather being moderate, the men went to bring the boat back.

Monday, June 15th—Having procured a Pilot, we left this afternoon for St. George's Bay, and arrived there on

Tuesday, June 16th—Went on shore and gave Mr. Savage his instructions as to the taking of the Census at the Barrisways. He starts in the morning.

From Tuesday, June 16th, to Friday 19th—Engaged in procuring the Census at Sandy Point, and the opposite side of the harbor, Main Gut, Indian Head, and Port au Port.

Saturday, June 20th—Mr. Savage returned to-day and delivered the Census Returns of the Barrisways.

Monday, June 22nd—Had the copies of the Census made out and delivered to the Rev. Father Balange, and Mr. Forrest.

The principal fishery in this Bay is the Herring, the usual catch of which some years ago was from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels. It has however decreased very much these few years back, and this year it is estimated to be not more than 12,000 or 14,000 barrels. The cause of this decrease has been attributed to the very improper practice adopted by the Schooner Masters, who came here for Herring, of throwing the offal of the Herring overboard on the fishing ground. The result of which has been that not only has the Herring deserted their usual haunts, and this year have been taken where they have never been known to frequent before, but the quantity has also lessened to the amount above stated. The planters and residents seem to be well aware of the injury done their fishery by this practice, and a few years back entered into a mutual agreement to prevent it, but the want of rigid supervising power to enforce the regulation, has resulted in its present open violation.

There is very little cod fish caught here ; the cod fish come with the herring and leave about the same time ; and as the people give all their attention to the herring fishery, as being the more lucrative, very little is taken ; for what is caught after the Herring leaves is very trifling.

The same reason is given for the small amount of tillage at Sandy Point and its vicinity,—namely, their whole attention being required at the herring fishery, during the spring, to the exclusion of any other employment.

Although this would be a reasonable excuse for the absence of any extensive farming on the part of those people, whose main support undoubtedly is the herring fishery, it can scarcely account for the entire absence of anything like tillage, even to the extent of a potatoe garden, among a portion of the inhabitants, and these the very parties needing such aid most; being, as I am informed, compelled annually to solicit the assistance of their wealthier neighbors to enable them to get through the winter.

At the Barrisways I understand there are some good farms.

The population of St. George's Bay, including Port au Port, is 1049, of whom 631 are Catholics, 402 Church of England, 13 Wesleyans, and 3 of the Free Kirk Church. There is here one Catholic Chapel and a resident Clergyman, and one Protestant Church, a Clergyman for which is expected to arrive shortly. I have heard since that he arrived.

Tuesday, June 23rd—Left this morning with a fair breeze for Bay of Islands.

Wednesday, June 24th—Made the land this morning, but in consequence of the wind failing, it was evening when we got into Lark Harbor. There are no permanent residents in this harbor. Some five or six families from the entrance of the river Humber, come here during the summer for the purpose of fishing, the catch of which here is very small, being about 30 qtls. per man.—But this year they say they will fall far short of even that; the caplin had left when we arrived, although it was but a fortnight there. There are ten French brigs and seven schooners from St. Pierre in the bay. They arrive here from the middle of April to the first of May. At the time of our arrival they did not average, according to report, more than seven or eight hundred qtls. of fish per vessel—the number of hands being from 45 to 60; about 15 qtls. per man. They left for the north shortly after our arrival.

Thursday, June 25th—Left the vessel this morning in the boat to go up the River Humber. The distance from where the vessel is at Lark Harbor to the entrance of the Arm, is about 12 miles, and from that to where the fresh water commences, 15 miles. There are about half a dozen families living up the Arm; their chief support consists in the Herring and Salmon fisheries, the latter of which has decreased very much, the catch at present being very small to what it once was. The inhabitants, who appear to be very poor, have been supplied these few years back by Halifax traders with herring nets on the

halves. Their average catch is about 40 barrels per man—only half of which of course is theirs. The catch of Salmon in the whole Bay is 130 barrels.

The ground at both sides of the Arm rises very abruptly from the water, and reaches a considerable height. It is well wooded down to the water's edge, but the wood is small and apparently unfit for any purpose except fire wood. There are a few coves where the ground is level and fit for farming purposes, but of limited extent. These are occupied. But with the exception of these spots, I do not consider the land at either side of this Arm as an eligible place for farming purposes. The difficulty of access from the water, as well as the hilly nature of the land, are two serious drawbacks, while the small growth of the timber does not promise much for the richness of the soil. But along the banks of the fresh water to the lake, I understand the case is different. There the timber grows to an immense size, and of course the ground is proportionably rich. It was night when we arrived at the top of the Arm; we remained there that night, and next morning attempted to go up the river, but the current was so strong that even with four oars we could make no progress. We returned and reached our vessel same evening. Both days were fine, with no wind, so that we were compelled to row all the way, a distance of nearly 30 miles.

The population of the Bay of Islands, and Trout River, is 156; of whom, 131 are of the Church of England, and 25 Catholics.

Saturday, June 27th—The wind ahead, and continued so until—

Tuesday, June 30th—Left Lark Harbor this morning with a light air of wind, and got clear of the land by dark.

Wednesday, July 1st—Wind still light; made Bonne Bay this evening. Went on shore to procure the Census. The catch of cod fish here is very small, about 20 qtls. per man, and about 40 barrels of herrings per ditto.—About 30 barrels of salmon taken in the settlement. They raise 400 barrels of potatoes, or 40 barrels per family; no other crops are cultivated, and they have no cattle, although the ground in the neighborhood is singularly favourable for agricultural purposes, being a perfect level for about three miles inland, and of a rich mould, and free from rocks.

The population is 77, all of whom belong to the Church of England.

Thursday, July 2nd—The wind freshened after leaving Bonne Bay; arrived at Cow Head this morning.

The catch of Fish is a little better than at Bonne Bay, being 30 qtls. of cod fish and 40 barrels of herring per man; one man has seal nets and takes about 30 seals. They raise something short of 30 barrels of potatoes, and 3 barrels of turnips, per family. They have no cattle.

From Bonne Bay to this harbor, and for some distance to the north of it, the ground presents the same level character as described at Bonne Bay.

Sailed for Port au Choix, and arrived there this evening.

The population of Cow Head is 55, of whom 48 are of the Church of England, and 7 Catholics.

Friday, July 3rd—Between Cow Head and Port au Choix is Portland Creek, in which the catch of fish is nearly the same as at Cow Head. They raise about 15 barrels of potatoes per family. They have six head of cattle in the settlement. The population is 27, all of whom are of the Church of England.

The Inhabitants at Port au Choix catch very little Cod Fish, and that little is caught before the French arrive and after they leave. Their catch is 20 qtls. of cod fish and 20 barrels of herring per man. Their chief support is the seal fishery, of which they take about 100 per man. This port is said to be the best on the Western French Shore to prosecute the seal fishery from. They raise no agricultural produce here and have no cattle.

At this port a French man of war steamer was wrecked on a sunken rock in going into the harbor. They were breaking her up when we arrived. A French vessel left this port with dry fish for Marseilles a few days before we arrived.

The population is 37; of whom 36 are Catholics and 1 Protestant.

The number of Inhabitants from here to Ferolle is 46, of whom 44 are of the Church of England and 2 Catholics. Their catch of fish is 50 qtls. cod fish, 30 barrels of herrings, 40 seals, per man.

Saturday, July 4th—Left Port au Choix this morning and arrived at Ferolle about noon. The catch of fish here is about the same as at Port au Choix, and the same remark applies as to the time of catching it; the catch of seals is 50 per man. There is no agricultural produce of any description raised here; and I may as well add, that from Port au Choix to Quirpon, there is no cultivation, except a few garden vegetables.

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Left for St. Barbes in the evening, and arrived there that night.

The population of the two Ferolles, and as far as St. Barbes, is 74; of whom 49 are of the Church of England, and 25 Catholics.

Monday, July 6th—It blew a strong breeze all day from the westward.

Tuesday, July 7th—Went in the Boat to Anchor Point this morning.—They catch no cod fish here; they take about 30 barrels of herrings and 50 seals, per man. They have 12 head of cattle in the settlement.

The population is 30; of whom 28 are of the Church of England, and 2 Catholics. Wednesday and Thursday—The wind ahead.

Friday, July 10th—Left this morning St. Barbes, and arrived at French Island Harbor same afternoon. The catch of cod fish is 50 qtls., of herrings 20 barrels, and of seals 40 per man.

The population is 70; of whom 31 are Catholics, 25 Church of England, and 14 Wesleyans.

Saturday, July 11th—Procured the Census as far as Cape Norman; amount being 74; of whom 62 are Church of England, and 12 Catholics.

Their catch of fish is nearly the same as French Island Harbor; of seals they take 80 per man.

Monday and Tuesday—The wind ahead and blowing very strong. A French fishing boat was upset outside the harbor on Monday, and the two men in her drowned.

Wednesday, July 15th—As it is difficult to get out of this harbor, with a fair wind going north, we left this morning for the Labrador Coast, and made Lance a Loup.

Thursday, July 16th—Went on shore to Messrs. Row & Co's. premises. Saw Mr. Crockwell, who states that there has been no encroachments by the French up to this date. I understand they seldom come before the latter part of this month.

Walked as far as the Light House at Cape Shallop, which is a very fine stone building, cased outside with brick, consisting of tower and dwelling house. The tower is about 100 feet high, with a powerful fixed light on top,

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said to be visible about 50 miles. The entire building, as well as the machinery of the light, are of the most solid and durable materials. It was lit for a couple of nights to test it ; but will not be lighted permanently until the latter part of next summer, when the light on Belle Isle Island is expected to be completed, and lighted at the same time.

Friday, July 17th—The wind ahead. The fish has been very plenty these two last days. The fishery has been a fair average up to this in this Bay.

Saturday, July 18th—Sailed this morning for Quirpon, and arrived there this evening.

Monday, July 20th—Procured the Census from Cape Norman to Quirpon, including the latter place, which amounts to 111 ; of whom 103 are of the Church of England, and 8 Catholics.

Their catch of cod fish is 25 qtls. ; and of seals, 50 per man.

There is a manufactory erected here by the French, for converting the fish offal into guano ; but it has not been worked these last two years.

The entire population from Cape Ray to Quirpon, including the latter place, is 2337 ; of whom 1168 belong to the Church of England, 1139 Catholics, 27 Wesleyans, and 3 of the Free Kirk Church.

Church of England	....	1168
Catholics	....	1139
Wesleyans	....	27
Free Kirk	....	3
		<hr/>
Total	....	2337

This closes my duty of superintending the taking of the Census.

The Inhabitants from Bonne Bay North complain of the French taking the exclusive possession of the river Salmon fishery, as well as every other site favourable for that fishery. In every Harbor that we went into, from Codroy to French Island Harbor, we were told that the French had stated that if they were prevented from fishing on the Labrador coast, they would turn all the English inhabitants off the French Shore next year. I told the people not to be the least uneasy on that point, as the French had no territorial claims in this Island. As far as I could judge, their fishery along this coast was a poor one

this summer, although I have heard, since I left, that it was reported by themselves to be a prosperous one; but this I would be inclined to doubt. It is possible that there may be a motive in exaggerating their catch of fish, as well as in the threat above stated, preparatory to a renewed effort for those privileges they are so anxious to grasp. There were two men-of-war steamers, one frigate, and two smaller craft, employed by the French protecting their fishery on the Western Coast this Summer.

Tuesday and Wednesday—The wind ahead for Labrador.

Thursday, July 23rd—Left this morning for Belle Isle Island; as the wind was light it was 3 o'clock p. m., when we reached it. Went on shore to inspect the Cove where the Break Water is required; the Cove is a narrow one of about 200 yards in length, very well protected from the sea, except at the end where the Break Water is necessary, the length of which will be 30 yards. I think it is quite practicable to erect a Break Water that will resist the back flow of water, as it is called, which will make this a safe harbor for small craft during the summer, or fishing months of the year. There were but two craft in the cove, one being Mr. March's.

The fish was very abundant; the punts being able to load twice a day, with the jiggers. The officer reports no encroachment of the French up to this date. Sailed for the Labrador, and anchored in the Caribou Run, as the wind blew out of Cape Charles Harbor.

Saturday, July 25th—Went in the boat to Battle Harbor; called on Messrs. Slade's Agent, Mr. Bendal.

The fishery here has been very good up to this. No encroachment of the French.

Monday, July 27th—Went in the boat to Cape Charles Harbor. The English man of war *Atalanta*, came in there at the same time. Went on board, but missed seeing the Captain, as he had just gone ashore. The first lieutenant informed me that the Captain intended sailing for St. John's in the morning.

Returned on board the *Alice* to write some letters for St. John's.

Tuesday, July 28th—Sent my letters on board the man of war, and got underway on the boat's return. The wind came a head, and foggy, as we got clear of Cape Charles. Anchored in.

Wednesday, July 29th—Sailed this morning for Belle Isle Island. Stood in to open the cove, and saw the same two craft as in former visit. Sailed down the Island, and returned to the Labrador Coast. Made Henley Harbor.

Thursday, July 30th—Went in the boat to Chateau. The fishery here, as well as at Henley Harbor, is very good up to this date.

Friday, July 31st—No wind to leave. Some Herrings were taken here to-day.

Saturday, August 1st—Sailed for Red Bay this morning.

Monday, August 3rd—Went in the boat to Carrol's Cove; the herring very abundant. Some large hauls were made, both here and at Red Bay. At the latter place some mackerel were taken with the herring.

No encroachment of the French here.

Tuesday, August 4th—Sailed for West St. Modeste.

Wednesday, August 5th—Went in the boat to Pinware, and E. St. Modeste. In the former place a French vessel from St. Pierre was fishing. I ordered her off; the captain promised to leave the first fair wind. I understand Mr. Crockwell had written to him a short time before I arrived, ordering him to leave.

The herring very plenty to-day. The cod fishery is not so good here.

Friday, August 7th—The French vessel left Pinware this morning, for the Newfoundland shore.

At these three Harbors, the two St. Modeste and Pinware, are the places most subject to the visitations of the French. I remained here until the 20th, visiting Pinware, E. St. Modeste, and Lance a Loup, in the boat occasionally.

Wednesday, August 19th—Having heard that a small craft from St. Pierre was in East St. Modeste, I went there in the boat and ordered her off. The captain promised to leave in the morning.

Thursday, August 20th—The French craft left E. St. Modeste this morning, and crossed over to the Newfoundland shore. We got under way intending to go to Forteau, but the wind headed us when we got out, and as the tide was

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against us we were all day beating down to Lance a Loup. We saw the Atalanta tacking off and on the Newfoundland shore.

Mr. Crockwell reports no encroachment of the French since my last visit.

Saturday, August 22nd—Attempted to get under way for Forteau, but the anchor was foul of a mooring chain, and we lost the time before we could get clear.

A steamer from Quebec came in here yesterday evening, having on board several gentlemen from that city; their business being, as I was informed, to mark sites for additional Light Houses along the coast.

Sunday, August 23rd—As the time was favourable we went to Forteau.

A sloop of war, the Netley, from Halifax, is here, having on board Mr. Perley, British Commissioner for the North American Fisheries, under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. He told me that he was at Codroy, and followed the same route as we did—but did not visit as many places—to Quirpon. I gave him, at his request, the number of Inhabitants from Cape Ray to Quirpon, their catch of fish, together with their craft and fishing gear, &c. He intends going down the Straits as far as Red Bay or Henley Harbor, and after again visiting the Western French Shore returns to Halifax, to proceed to the States for the purpose of meeting the United States Commissioner.

Tuesday, August 25th—Left Forteau this morning and got as far as Carroll's Cove in the evening, but the wind failing we were brought back as far as West St. Modeste by the tide during the night; the wind freshened in the morning, and on

Wednesday, August 26th—We got as far as Henley Harbor.

We enquired for Mr. Prendergast, but got no account of him.

Sailed for St. John's, and arrived there on the first of September.

(Signed)

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY,

Acting Superintendent of Fisheries.

The Hon. John Kent, Colonial Secretary.

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REPORT

Of Mr. Caleb Young, on the Protection of the Fisheries at and around Belle Isle.

July 2nd—Left Old Perlican, wind W N W, moderate breeze ; at 11 got some fish for dinner, passed Catalina at 12, three boats well fished ; one boat knocked down forty dozen of Hagdowns with a pole.

At 1 p.m. passed the Bird Islands, the fishermen busily employed in catching fish ; at 5 wind S W passed Bonavista Cape, the boats well fished, the birds very plenty, the whales sending up their smoke in all directions.

3rd—Landed on the Funk Island ; two boats there before us ; one of them took 800 dozen of eggs, the other 4 barrels ; I took 22 dozen.

4th—Strong breeze W by N, nothing attracted my attention save the Hagdown which seems to sit brooding on the stormy sea.

5th—Morning pleasant, wind S by W, passed Fogo Head, at 7 a. m. two vessels left the said harbor, course N.

6th—Strong breeze N W, passed Cape John ; plenty of Frenchmen there employed in fishing.

7th—Passed the Horse Islands, wind N W, at 12 veered N E.

8th—Moderate, foggy, shaped our course for Cat's Cove ; at 9 a. m. dropped anchor, French Captain on board ; he informed me that he had taken 5,500 quintals of fish in that place.

9th—Wind S E, dropped anchor in St. Julien's, fish very plenty.

10th—Wind N E, pleasant breeze.

11th—Moderate breeze, dropped anchor in Quirpon, the French preparing for Belle Isle. I warned them of the evil of trespassing on English ground.

12th—Warped into the harbor, went on shore.

13th—Blew very heavy from the N W, clear sky.

14th—Landed on Belle Isle after a very troublesome time down. Never in my life did I suffer so much with wet and cold, my berth was as wet almost ever since I left, as if it had been dipped in water.

15th—Morning pleasant, wind S. ; at 2. p. m. a heavy squall from the N. E., three sail in sight, W.

16th—Morning pleasant, at 6 a. m. a brig in sight N E course N.

17th—Very pleasant.

18th—Moderate breeze from the N. E., one boat in sight, course N.

19th—Foggy.

20th—Very cold, wind N by E, blew very fresh.

21st—A. M. wind S by E with some showers, p. m. veered to the N E, blew very fresh, one boat in sight, course S W.

22nd—Moderate, cloudy, wind E by N, our men on the look out, no craft in sight, noon calm, very pleasant.

23rd—Morning pleasant, wind W, at 12 calm. At 3 p. m. boarded Captain Coady, he came on shore with me ; the French paid us a visit, from Cape Norman. I went on board and ordered them off. I told them they were not allowed to fish there. They asked permission to sleep there this night ; I gave them permission.

24th—Wind W by N, blew very heavy ; clear sky.

25th—Wind blew very strong from the W. I thought it almost impossible to save my tent from blowing over the cliff. Those daring Frenchmen after being warned by me in Quirpon of the evil of trespassing on English ground, still persist in coming to Belle Isle. They seem to me like birds hovering over some richly baited snare, but dare not touch. Three Battoes, came here this evening from Quirpon to know, I suppose, whether the English Government had a protection there or not. They caught a few fish in Lark Harbor to eat. I was tempted to take them away from them. When I was in Quirpon, I sent my men to get one fish to eat and was denied it. It shows us what the French would do if they had the liberty of fishing where they please.

Two Battoes sent by Captain Sevnal, one D. D. C. Geffra.

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26th—Wind, strong breeze W N W, very foggy. Another Battoe came here this evening. I have plenty to do you may be sure to keep them off.

27th—Wind W ; strong breeze, p. m. ; Squall N E, thunder and lightning ; a boat with barked sails passed here this morning.

28th—Moderate breeze, N N E, Frenchmen ordered off. At 12 o'clock wind S by E, heavy rain. At 6 p. m. foggy, a brig in sight bearing N, standing to the S W, the fish very plenty. I believe had the French liberty to fish they would have taken what they pleased. I can take the caplin alive and fish with them off the point. You would laugh were you to see me catching them pair and pair until I had a pound crowded with fish. I say that it looked very pretty to a fisherman. O, how eagerly would our Southern men walk them in.

29th—Wind N by E, fish in abundance around the shores. Two o'clock, p.m. Captain Coady paid the Island another visit—fresh breeze, a schooner bearing N E, course S by W,—6, pleasant.

30th—Very pleasant, moderate breeze, west. Went to Lark Harbor, one craft passing down on the Labrador. The fish swarming on the shores. At 2 o'clock one sail bearing W, course, N E.

31st—Mr. Haiter from Trinity came here to fish, wind W, out making some soundings. At 12 another boat from Trinity dropt anchor ; hearing a breakwater was to be built and not finding it, he left for the Labrador. Plenty fish.

1st August—Pleasant, calm,—Two vessels in sight bearing N by W, bound up the Straits. On the look-out, one boat stretched into the Island.—Tacked—course, N by E.

2nd—Pleasant breeze, wind W, 12 o'clock calm. 2, on the look-out, nothing in sight. At 3, two men from the Lighthouse.

3rd—Morning pleasant, wind S by W. Birds in abundance, one sail E N E, course South. At 10 a. m., one vessel, course N. At 12, one Steamer passing up the Straits.

4th—Morning calm and pleasant, birds very plenty. Fish in swarms.—One sail standing off the Labrador. At 1 p. m., out on soundings. At 4, wind S by W. At 6, found some mineral.

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5th—Morning foggy with showers, one boat E, distant 2 miles, course N, one boat N W, course N E. At 12 o'clock at Batto Cove, made some soundings. Gathered some specimens of stone. At 2 p. m., two boats from Holyrood came here to fish.

6th—Wind S, heavy rain ; at 6 p. m., cleared up, wind E S E. No craft in Lark Harbor.

7th—Wind E, rain ; Mr. Birt left this morning with a boat, 200 or 300 quintals of fish caught in 15 days with jiggers. Our men cruising on the Island in search of minerals, gathered some good specimens. At 12 o'clock hard breeze N E, 6 p. m., one vessel distant one mile, course N, 7, a heavy sea, all hands employed in mooring their boats. All hands crying out for a Breakwater.

8th—I left for the Light House, wind N E, foggy with some rain ; surveyed Batto Cove ; marked some few Ponds off ; caught some trout ; saw some geese. Light House in sight at 1 o'clock, p. m. In time for dinner. Mr. Botto received me very kindly ; dinner ended, went to rest. At 3 viewed the tower and the wharf ; men and horses hard at work ; 7, supper ; 8, the fiddler tuned his fiddle ; 9, ball opened in the Light House ; at 11 went to bed.

9th—Wind S, some rain ; at 10 a. m. left for home ; heavy rain ; curlew very plenty ; large flocks of geese. At 3 reached home well drenched with rain. At 5 one vessel in sight, course N, at 6 wind W by N.

10th—Morning pleasant, wind N W, men on the look-out ; nothing in sight. At 12 o'clock wind W, strong breeze ; fish plenty.

11th—Morning cloudy, wind W, moderate breeze. At 12 o'clock two boats left this morning for Labrador ; one sail E, course N ; at 5 p m, Peter Besse came here to fish. As he had been in Cape Quirpon eighteen years, and had married Mr. Pin's daughter, thought he had a right to fish at Belle Isle. He brought four other Frenchmen with him, one for himself and three for the Captain. I gave him liberty to fish and the man, but not the others. If the Government were to neglect this Island the French would have it. At 7 o'clock brig in sight, S E, distance about 3 miles ; 10 at night three signal guns fired. I had nothing to answer them but a fowling piece. Heavy rain, foggy.

12th—Wind S E, with some rain ; breakfast at 8 ; brig Man of War passed close to the Cove, shewed colours, bore away ; ran up round the Island,

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fresh breeze, thick fog ; 6 p m, wind E N E, heavy sea, all hands preparing for the storm.

13th—A heavy breeze from the N, anchor broke, 2 chains parted ; the boat struck several times on the point, taking away the rudder ; I carried two anchors ahead and pulled her off, the small boat upset, seamen in the sea, got them on shore. Thank God no life is lost. What men could be spared were employed in landing the provisions. It often brought tears to my eyes to see these poor creatures employed in saving their boats. At 12 o'clock wind moderate, heavy sea on ; at 6 p m, all hands on shore ; some with their arms almost pulled out of joint, and some with the skin torn from their hands ; all well drenched with sea. The French with our own men huddled so thick in my shanty that I was obliged to go to bed. I often wished that our Government would get up a place of shelter for distressed seamen. I must say that our fishermen are worthy of those benefits.

14th—Wind N W, pleasant ; the men employed in repairing damages. At 12 o'clock wind S, very warm ; at 3 p m, wind W.

15th—Morning foggy, wind N W, at 8 a m, five vessels N E. At 10 one Schooner passed very close to the cove, course N. At 12 o'clock a large brig within call, course N W. At 2 o'clock p m, pleasant. At 4 one sail W N W, course N.

16th—Morning calm and pleasant. I ordered the French off ; they promptly obeyed orders ; they told me they would not come any more this summer, but they would have the island and the Labrador themselves next summer ! At 12 o'clock the boat left for Cape Charles for some wood and to repair damages ; 6 p m, wind N E, strong breeze ; two boats N, course N E.

17th—Morning cloudy with showers. At 10 a m, four vessels in sight, one E N E, distant 2 miles, course N E ; one N by E, course S W ; one N by W, course N E ; one N W, course N E ; at 4 p m, pleasant ; caught some fish ; shot some birds ; at 6 wind S.

18th—Morning rainy, wind W, a brig in sight, coming down the Straits, distant two miles, course E by S ; at 8 a m, up the island in boat, well drenched with rain ; at 12 wind N E, fresh breeze ; at 6 p m, a boat N W, course S.

19th—Morning foggy, calm ; at 9 a. m., a sail N by E ; at 12 cleared up, a brig S. by E., course W. ; at 2 p. m. wind S., plessant ; out in boat. Nothing in Lark Harbour.

20th—Morning pleasant, wind W. ; at 10 a m, two boats W, course N E. ; at 2 p m, a vessel come from the Labrador, passed close by, took in topgallant sails—fresh breeze. Boat from the Labrador ; at 5, heavy squalls from N W, with showers.

21st—Morning pleasant, wind WSW, 5 vessels passed down the Straits, 6 boats crossed the Straits for Newfoundland.

22nd—Morning foggy, wind N W ; at 12 wind W, pleasant ; a Steamer passed up the Straits.

23rd—Morning pleasant, wind N N W, at 10 a m, 1 sail E, course N, 2 boats S, course N, at 6 dark and cloudy.

24th—Morning rainy, wind S by E, at 2 p m, very foggy, the mother fish swarming around the Island bloated with spawn. I believe were this Island made safe for boats to moor, there would be more fish taken than in any one of our Southern Bays. From the first of June until the last of September, each man can take from two to four quintals per day with jiggers ; at 6 a very heavy, stormy sea.

25th—Left at 5 o'clock a m ; standing from the Island saw a Steamer pass down the Island and went back again ; at 1 passed Quirpon ; the French preparing to leave Newfoundland.

26th—Morning pleasant, passed the Horse Islands, the wind NNW, the black fish very plenty, playing around us ; at 10 a m, calm, five boats in sight, fresh breeze from the West ; passed Cape John.

27th—Twillingate in sight ; at 5 p m, dropped anchor in Seldom-come-by ; a heavy thunder storm, wind N, with showers.

28th—Weighed anchor, morning pleasant, wind E N E ; at 6 a m, fresh breeze, went back to Seldom-come-by again ; at 5 p m, calm.

29th—Morning pleasant, wind S W, at 6 weighed anchor ; at 12 Light House in sight, at 1 dropped anchor in Cat Harbor.

30th—Morning foggy, wind S, strong breeze.

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31st—Morning pleasant, weighed anchor, wind N E ; at 10 fresh breeze ; at 1 Bonavista Cape in sight ; at 7 passed Catalina Light.

September 1st—Wind S E, moderate breeze.

2nd—Morning pleasant, dropped anchor in Perlican.

3rd—Weighed anchor with the wind W, at 10 a m, wind S, went back again.

4th—Strong breeze from NE, could not beat round the Grates Point.

5th—Heavy sea ; wind W. So I must end my voyage in Old Perlican, as the Boat hire is out.

I will say that I left St. John's on the 20th June.

(Signed)

CALEB YOUNG.

 APPENDIX, No. 17.

REPORT

Of Thomas R. Crockwell, Esq., on the Protection of the Fisheries from Point York to Blanc Sablon.

Labrador, Lance a Loup,
24th August, 1857.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, that I have strictly carried out those Instructions, bearing date Secretary's Office, 22nd May, 1857, with which you were pleased to intrust me, relative to the preventing Encroachments of French Fishermen on the Coast of Labrador, from York Point to Blanc Sablons ; and on that line of Coast no Cod Fish has this Season been taken by any French Fishermen, excepting by one crew in a small vessel from St. Peters, which succeeded in

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taking a few quintals on the 3rd August, in Black Bay. In accordance with my Instructions I warned them to leave the English fishing ground.

The said vessel shortly after left the coast. Mr. Kelly arrived before the French vessel left, and will, I believe, confirm the fact of this being all or nearly all the fish taken by French Fishermen on the coast this season.

I beg most respectfully to remark, that, from conversations I have had with several French Fishermen, this spring, I believe it to be the opinion of all of them engaged in the Newfoundland Fisheries, that they have by Treaty a right of fishing on the Labrador Shore, in Straits of Belle Isle, to commence the ensuing season of 1858; and on my referring to the 20th Article of Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, signed in London, 14th January, 1857, the same having reference to the sanction of the Provincial Legislature of Newfoundland, they expressed a strong opinion of the impossibility that such sanction was necessary, and, in confirmation of this opinion, they asserted that preparations had already been commenced by several French Merchants engaged in the Newfoundland Fisheries, for extending those Fisheries by prosecuting them on the Labrador Shore, and in this neighborhood in particular, during the ensuing season.

I may not be considered irrelevant, or irreverent, in expressing an opinion, that should it not be publicly announced or Gazetted by the Emperor of the French, that the Convention of January 14th, 1857, is null and void, we shall have an immense influx of French fishermen on this coast the ensuing season; and unless strong preventive measures be employed, the most serious collisions between the Newfoundland and French fishermen may be expected.

I have communicated with Captain Pasley, of H. M. Brig of War Atalanta, also with Mr. Kelly, in Brigantine Alice.

I have not seen Mr. Prendergast.

The Cod Fishery may be considered as finished on this coast for the present season.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

THOS. R. CROCKWELL.

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

APPENDIX, No. 18.

REPORT

Of Henry Knight, on protection of Fishery at Cape John, 1857.

Arrived at Shoe Cove on Tuesday 12th of May, on the 13th sent boat's crew to Mansfield's Bite, to erect camps for the summer—every thing prepared on the 28th May, took charge of the Cape, some fish on the ground.

2nd June—Two sail of French ships arrived at Lassie ; on the 3rd June two Seine Boats came to the Cape, and hauled a small quantity of fish.

5th—Rowed to limit, French boats not uncovered—at 6 a m, two seines commenced work, hauled no fish for the day.

6th—At 4 a m, left the Camp for the Cape ; spoke Seine Master, he told me 4 vessels had arrived at Lassie, hauled about 20 qtls. fish for the day.

7th—At 3 a m, left for the limit, found 3 Seine Boats and 9 Battaux at the limit ; hauled no fish for the day.

8th—At 3 a m, rowed to limit ; Frenchmen not uncovered ; at 6 a m, Frenchmen commenced hauling, at 1 p m, seven Seine Boats came from Lassie and commenced work, took but little fish for the day.

9th—At 3 a m, rowed to limit, found 10 Seine Boats and 15 Battaux at the South Bill of the Cape, hauled about ten thousand fish for the day, at sun-set stowed away for the night.

10th—At 3 a m, went to Cape, at 4 o'clock Frenchmen commenced hauling—hauled about 15,000 fish this day.

11th—At 2 a m, left the camp for limit at sun-rise, Frenchmen commencing hauling, took very little fish for the day, at sun-set stowed away for the night.

12th—At 4 a m, rowed to Cape, strong wind from S E, Frenchmen all North of the Cape, at 2 p m, forced to leave the Cape for Mansfield's Cove in consequence of heavy sea.

13th—At 3 a m, rowed to Cape Jaw, no Frenchmen until 8 a m,—took no fish for the day ; sea very high.

14th—At 4 a m, went to limit, found 30 French boats at the South Bill, hauled this day about 20,000 fish, at sun-set stowed away for the night.

15th—At 3 a m, left Camp for limit, found French uncovered, enquired of me if any Caplin in Mansfield's Cove? said none had yet landed—took this day about 17,000 fish for ninety men at the Cape; great number of strangers in the boats, appeared very anxious to get on the English ground.

16th—At 3 a m, left our Camp for limit, found Frenchmen at South Bill, took this day about 10,000 fish for 10 seines, at dark stowed away for the night.

17th—At 4 a m, went to Cape, Frenchmen commenced work, one boat hauled 20 quintals, took in all for the day about 30 quintals.

18th—At 4 a m, went to Cape, at 6 a m, Frenchmen commenced hauling, done very little for the day, enquiring about the Caplin at Shoe Cove.

19th—At 3 a m, went to limit, at 4 a m, Frenchmen began work; fish very scarce, took this day about 25 qtls. from the Cape.

20th—At 3 a m, went to Cape, found 45 French boats at the South Bill of the Cape, fish very scarce; hauled to-day about 30,000 fish; spoke Seine Master, told me they had seen some caplin in deep water, at dark put up for the night.

21st—At 3 a m, rowed round Mansfield's Bite, saw some caplin but not landed; Frenchmen hauled to-day about 50,000 fish.

22nd—At 4 a m, left the Camp, spoke Shoe Cove boat, told us they had taken some caplin at Beaver Cove, Frenchmen to-day very anxious to get into Mansfield's Bite, forced to threaten them, some of the strangers very bold, hauled some quantity of fish to-day.

23rd—At 3 a m, left for limit, at 4 a m, Frenchmen commenced hauling, spoke Frenchmen, told us there were no caplin as yet; at Lasscie, strong wind N E, very little fish taken.

24th—Rowed to Cape, Frenchmen not at work in consequence of a heavy sea, at 10 a m, Frenchmen came to Mansfield's Cove for shelter, had some trouble to prevent them from hauling as the water was smooth on our side of Cape, at 4 p m, the Frenchmen covered their boats for the night.

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25th—At 3 a m, rowed to Cape in company with 45 French boats, hauled for the day about 30 quintals fish ; sea very high.

26th—At 3 a m, left Mansfield's Cove for the limit, Frenchmen uncovered, several boats hauled this morning, from one to three Battaux load of fish ; at 8 a m, Frenchmen left the limit and went north of the Cape, at 3 p m, 8 seines returned, told me they hauled a little fish at Northern Bill, at 9 p m, went to camp, some quantity of caplin landed.

27th—Wind blowing hard from E N E, heavy sea, Frenchmen remained at anchor all day.

28th—At 4 a m, rowed to Cape, saw no Frenchmen until 2 p m, sea very high, wind S E, hauled no fish to-day.

29th—No Frenchmen at the limit all day.

30th—At 2 a m, rowed to Cape, saw no Frenchmen until 8 a m, when 6 Seine Boats came to limit, asked them where they were to, told me their Captains sent for them to go to Conydehynch ; took this day at the Cape about 18,000 fish, at dark stowed away for the night.

1st July—At 2 a m, went to the Cape, at sun-rise Frenchmen began work, hauled some fish, very anxious to get on English ground, forced to threaten them to cut their seines ; caplin plenty on the English ground.

2nd—At 3 a m, rowed to the limit, found 9 seines at the South Bill with 30 Battaux, hauled this day about 8000 fish, at dark stowed away for the night.

3rd—At 2 a m, rowed from Mansfield's Cove to Cape, at sun-rise Frenchmen began to haul, took this day for 180 men at Cape, 30,000 fish ; at 9 p m, covered for the night.

4th—At 2 a m, rowed to Cape, at sun-rise Frenchmen began work, fish very scarce, at 8 a m, 4 French captains came to limit in jolly-boat, asked me if their men gave me much trouble, told them no, unless the trouble of watching them very close, told me their men would take no English fish if they could help it, rowed to my camp with me, told me their catch was very small compared with this time last summer, said their average for vessel was about 600 quintals, after some more conversation, and a glass of brandy, left for Lassie.

5th—At sun-rise left for limit, Frenchmen began to shoot, took to-day for 10 seines 15,000 fish, at dark stowed away for the night.

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6th—At 2 a m, went to Cape, Frenchmen began work, hauled to-day about 25,000 fish, at dark stowed away for the night.

7th—At 2 a m, rowed to limit, found 11 Seine Boats and 33 Battaux at the South Bill, at 3 a m, commenced to haul, took but very little for the day, at sun-set stowed away for the night.

8th—At 2 a m, rowed to Cape, found the French not uncovered, at sunrise began to work, hauled to-day at the limit, for eight seines, 30,000 fish, several boats hauled in Middle Bill Cove from 20 to 30 qtls. each; at sun-set stowed away for the night.

9th—At 2 a m, went to Cape, at 2 30 a m, French began to shoot, took 24,000 fish from limit to-day for 10 seines, at 9 p m, went and moored in Mansfield's Cove.

10th—At 3 a m, rowed to Cape; French uncovered, 4 seines shoot at the limit and took 16,000 fish, at 8 a m, left the limit for Middle Bill Cove, at 3 p m, returned, told me there was very little fish north of the Cape, at 7 p m, told me they had hauled to-day 20,000 fish for 10 seines; at dark rowed to Mansfield's Cove.

11th—At 2 a m, rowed to the limit, Frenchmen asleep, at 3 a m, began to haul, took at the Cape to-day for 9 seines 27,000 fish, at dark made fast to stern of a French Seine Boat and lay down for the night.

12—At daylight Frenchmen began work, hauled no fish at the limit to-day, at 6 p m, spoke Seine Master, told me he had hauled 18,000 fish at the Cape Cono, told me there was 33,000 hauled for 10 boats, strong wind E N E; at 6 p m, Frenchmen left the Cape and ran to Mansfield's Cove for shelter, hauled my boat up on the beach.

13th—At 3 a m, launched boat and went to Cape in company with 50 French boats, at 8 a m, left Cape again for Mansfield's Cove, forced to haul up, sea very high, Frenchmen all moored off my camp.

14th—At 4 a m, launched boat, rowed to Cape in company with the Frenchmen, at 8 a m, sea making very high, forced to haul up again, Frenchmen left the Cape for the North Side—wind S S E, heavy rain.

15—At 3 a m, rowed to the Cape, found seven Seine Boats at anchor, at 6 a m, 1 boat shot, hauled no fish, at 8 a m, 2 boats shot, hauled no fish, left

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limit for Cape Cove, at 2 p m, 10 Seine Boats returned to the limit; stormy wind N E, at 5 p m, 28 boats with 114 men came into Mansfield's Cove for shelter, hauled this day for 160 men at the Cape but 50 fish, remained in Mansfield's Cove all night.

16th—French still at anchor in Mansfield's Cove, asked Seine Masters what fish they hauled since the caplin came, told me

114	Mille fish
100	ditto
90	ditto
84	ditto
80	ditto
75	ditto
60	ditto
68	ditto
72	ditto
45	ditto

Total—————equal to 5253 qtls.

One Seine Master asked me if I could oblige him with a trifle of salt, he had 300 fish spoiling and the Battaux could not get to Lassie, remained at anchor all day.

17th—Frenchmen still at anchor in Mansfield's Cove, wind E N E, with much sea, at 8 a m, 3 boats left and went to Shoe Cove, at 5 p m, 6 seines and 12 battaux left for Shoe Cove, sea still making, 7 boats remained in Mansfield's Cove all night; hauled my boat up under the cliff.

18—Wind N E, heavy sea, 7 remaining, left for Shoe Cove at 6 a m, remained at Shoe Cove all day and night.

19th—Wind S W, at 6 a m, 28 boats came from Shoe Cove and passed round the Cape; sea too much to haul; at 2 p m, launched our boat and rowed to Cape, no Frenchmen in sight, at 4 p m, returned to Mansfield's Cove and hauled up our boat for the night. at 5 p m, walked across the Cape to see where the French were to, distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, found the Frenchmen all anchored at Cape Cove, returned to my camp at 6 p m, high water, sea abating, launched our boat, rowed to limit and remained all night.

20th—At sun-rise several French boats came from Middle Bill Cove, told me for the last seven days the 10 seines at the Cape, put to Lassie but 500

fish ; fish still very scarce on the French bound ; at 2 p m, one Seine Boat rowed from the South Bill to limit and asked liberty to jig a few fish on the English ground for soup, told him he may do so but no more, after which he made an attempt to haul, told him if he put his seine on English ground he would have it cut,—Frenchman : so you would cut ? told him he had better not try it, said he would and commenced to shoot out his seine to the westward of the limit, when the seine was about half out the guard-boat rowed to the head of the seine and told him if he persisted in shooting that we must certainly cut it accordingly, he shot all the seine out of his boat and the guard-crew cut the seine, when it was cut he hauled it on board again and left our ground for his own.

Spoke another Seine Master about sun-set who told me he had advised his comrade not to go on the English ground, the trespasser said he would, and would not have his seine cut ; Seine Master told me he deserved all that was done to him, and more.

21st—At sun-rise rowed to the Cape, French boats at anchor in Cape Cove, at 8 a m, several boats came to the limit and hauled, but took little or no fish for the day ; at dark stowed away.

22nd—Wind S W, stormy breeze, went to Cape at 2 a m, at sun-rise five seines shot close to the limit, took 100 fish, left the limit for Cape Cove at 4 p m, several boats returned to the limit, shot seines but took no fish, at sun-set stowed away for the night.

23rd—At 2 a m, rowed to the limit, at sun-rise Frenchmen uncovered and began to haul ; six boats took 10,000 fish ; at noon, French boats all uncovered ; at the point off the Cape until 6 p m, began hauling, took 7000 fish ; at dark stowed away for the night ; guard-boat made fast to stern of French Seine Boat, and men laid down for the night.

24th—At sun-rise Frenchmen began to work, fish very scarce, took from the limit this day 9,000 fish for ten seines, one Seine Master informed me he had but 3000 fish for eight days ; at sun-set stowed away for the night, guard-boat remained at the limit all night.

25th—At 4 a m, 5 seines shot at the limit and took 3000 fish ; several boats shot through the day, and took very little fish, said they hauled but 8000 for the

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day, fish plenty on the English ground, to-day at 6 p m, strong wind N E, French boats all came into Mansfield's Cove for shelter.

26th—At daybreak blowing a gale from N E, two boats left for Shoe Cove, at 6 a m, 3 more left, sea making high ; at 9 a m, seeing the rest of the French boats preparing to leave Mansfield's Cove, hauled up the guard-boat and took passage in a French Seine Boat for Shoe Cove, fearing they may haul on their way to Shoe Cove, distance 5 miles from my camp—remained in Shoe Cove next day, spoke to French captains that came over land to Shoe Cove, told me their several catches for each room, as follows :—

One—	280,000	Fish
“	210,000	“
“	170,000	“
“	195,000	“
“	120,000	“
“	62,000	“

told me the catch was about one-half what it was last summer ; at 4 p m, left for Lassicie.

27th—Frenchmen all left Shoe Cove, got to Mansfield's Bight at 4 p m, sea tremendous, remained in the Cove all night, wind moderating.

28th—At 5 a m, launched the guard-boat and rowed to the Cape in company with Frenchmen ; no caplin to be seen at the Cape ; sea very high—spoke a French battaux from Lassicie, told me one of their boats was swamped in Cape Cove on the preceding day, men saved ; remained at the limit all day, no fish hauled.

29th—At 4 a m, rowed to the Cape ; 27 boats at the limit ; no caplin to be seen ; took this day at the Cape about 10 quintals.

30th—At 4 a m, went to the Cape ; Frenchmen at anchor, hauled this day at the limit 40 quintals for nine seines, at dark rowed to Mansfield's Cove for the night.

31st—At 4 a m, rowed to the Cape ; Frenchmen hauled this morning before sun-rise (which is not the practice with the French), about 20 quintals taken. I would also remark here that the French seines at Cape John are 22 fathoms to 25 in length, by 30 fathoms deep ; these immense seines are shot out and if no fish are enclosed, are boated and prepared again for hauling in 25 minutes, took this day 50 quintals at the Cape.

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1st August—Frenchmen began work before sun-rise, but hauled no fish, no caplin to be seen at the Cape ; at 2 p m, French boat arrived from Lasscie to the limit, to ask me if I would allow him to send 3 or 4 men to Bay of Notre Dame to cut a bowsprit for their brig ; told them I had no authority in such case ; after a little conversation he left again for Lasscie.

2nd—Frenchmen busy all day, but hauled no fish.

3rd—Frenchmen began work at day light, fish very scarce, asked guard if there were any caplin in Shoe Cove, told them no ; at 2 p m, man-of-war boat with one officer came from Lasscie to enquire about the affair of cutting their seine, showed him the place where the French boat was at the time, and told under what circumstance it was cut ; he said if they dealt with the English boats under such circumstances they would have plenty to do ; told him it was none of my business ; he said he would make his complaint at St. John's ; told him he was quite at liberty, that I had the evidence of his own men as to the Seine Master's character ; at 4 p m, he left me again for Lasscie.

4th—At sun-rise rowed to the Cape, several boats moored close to the limit, one of them spoke to the guard boat, asked liberty to go into Mansfield's Bight and he would haul fish on the halves for the Shoe Cove people ; told him that would never do.

5th—At day light rowed to the Cape ; at 4 a m, Frenchmen began work, took but very little fish ; at noon seven seines started North of the Cape ; at 5 p m, returned, told me there was no fish at Lasscie, took this day at the limit 7000 fish for 10 seines ; at dark put up their tents for the night.

6th—Strong breeze North East ; at day light found all the French boats that fished at the Cape sheltered in Mansfield's Bight ; at 6 a m, forced to haul up the guard-boat, sea making.

7th—Sea very high, at 6 a m, wind E N E, Frenchmen left for Shoe Cove, guard-boat remained hauled up.

8th—At 8 a m, French boats came from Shoe Cove and passed round the Cape ; sea very high.

9th—Launched at day light and rowed to the Cape, saw no Frenchmen until 8 a m, spoke Battaux men, told me all the seines would be landed that day.

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10th—At 4 a m, rowed to the Cape, saw but 3 or 4 Battaux fishing at the Middle Bill with hook and line.

11th—At 4 a m, rowed to the Cape, saw 3 Battaux laying out Bultows; spoke one, told me all the seines were on shore, left the Cape for Mansfield's Cove.

12th—Took down our camp and started for Shoe Cove.

HENRY KNIGHT,
Protecting Officer at Cape John,
12th August, 1857.

APPENDIX, No. 19.

DESPATCH

*From Admiral Sir Houston Stewart to Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman,
on the Crimping System practised at St. John's.*

(COPY)

“Indus,” at Halifax,
September 24th, 1857.

SIR,—

By H. M. Ship “Atalanta,” which arrived this day, I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's Despatch dated the 16th instant, and am pleased to learn your satisfaction with the manner in which duties entrusted to Commander Pasley have been carried out.

I take this opportunity to refer you to the great temptations and inducements which appear to exist at Newfoundland for men to desert; no fewer than sixteen having deserted from the Atalanta, during her service on that Coast, in the comparatively short period of three months; and I shall feel obliged by Your Excellency bringing this subject under the consideration of the Colonial Government, with a view to the adoption of some legislative measures that may tend to check this growing evil.

The ordinary rewards which the Commanders of H. M. Ships are em-

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powered to offer for the apprehension of deserters seem to be an insufficient inducement to lead to their discovery; and I am of opinion that so long as the Crimping Houses and system are continued with impunity, nothing that Her Majesty's Officers can do will be effectual.

The great desideratum appears to me to be the adoption by the Provincial Legislature of the Imperial Law (commonly called Cardwell's Act) which replaced the Navigation Laws, and for the insertion in any Act which may be passed, of a clause authorizing payment to the Complainant or Informer, of at least one-half of any penalty which may be incurred by persons who shall assist or persuade Seamen to desert or improperly absent themselves from their duty, or shall knowingly conceal, employ or continue to employ any person belonging to Her Majesty's Navy who shall be a Deserter or improperly absent from his duty.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

HOUSTON STEWART,

Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman,
Governor of Newfoundland.

APPENDIX, No. 20.

LETTER

From the late Acting Assistant Judge Hayward, on the Overland Circuit to the Southward and Westward.

(COPY)

Burin, September 9th, 1857.

SIR,—

I beg to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that I and the Officers of the Southern Circuit Court arrived at Harbor Briton on the 29th ultimo, having accomplished the land journey thither, and returned again to this place. Had I not relied upon the services of a Circuit Vessel, but proceeded a week earlier, I could have performed the whole Circuit, as far

as Burgeo ; but under circumstances, I did not deem it prudent to attempt it, fearing a detention that would frustrate the efficient performance of the duties elsewhere.

The most difficult part of the journey to that place was in travelling on the main line from this to Garnish, a distance of twenty-two miles, the road being in such a wretched condition. We travelled on horseback where it was possible to do so, and walked a considerable part of the way on foot, having been dismounted several times ; and on one occasion we had our three horses down together, and of course the riders prostrate also. Along this road is the finest country that I have seen, consisting of splendid groves of magnificent trees and large prairies, that would delight the eye ; and notwithstanding the difficulties of travel, made the journey rather pleasant than otherwise.

I deem it my duty to mention that this road, being a continuation of the main Placentia line, should receive much consideration. A great portion of the line from Garnish to within one mile of Burin is a complete level, and, (except where it runs through marshes) could be made with a comparatively trifling outlay, as nothing is required to be done over a large portion of it but to remove a thin sod and a few stones. Where the road has been partially made over marshes, it has no foundation, the gravel being barely placed upon the marsh, without any boughs or small sticks to sustain it. For a distance of about 8 miles from Garnish nothing has been done, and of a wet season it would be impassable for man or horse.

I regret to say that since my Report of the 27th inst., the Potatoe disease has appeared in the neighborhood of Harbor Briton, although as yet the leaves only are slightly affected. With this exception, prosperity appears to prevail wherever I have travelled.

The Court opened at Harbor Briton on the 3rd instant ; and I have retraced my steps towards St. John's, discharging the duties of the Circuit as I proceed.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HAYWARD.

The Honorable John Kent,
Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX, No. 21.

COMMUNICATION

From F. N. Gisborne, Esq., on the subject of the Exploration of the Island.

(COPY)

Bowdon, Cheshire,

March 11th, 1858.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

Having observed that at the opening of the present session of the Colonial Legislature, you made reference to an exploration of the interior of Newfoundland, I respectfully submit the following proposition to the consideration of the Honorable the Members of your Council and the Legislature.

That for the sum of £1,250, I am willing to undertake the exploration of the interior of Newfoundland, commencing from Hare Bay, at the north eastern extremity, thence south westerly to White Bay, thence southerly to Red Indian Pond, and thence either south to Bay Despair or east to Gander Bay Pond and north to coast, such exploration to comprise a true and faithful Report of the timber, mineralogy, and general appearance of the interior, and to be accompanied by a map showing the surface of the country in so far as it is possible to plot one during the expedition.

It being understood that said £1,250 stg. shall include all expenses incurred on such mission, and that each member of the Government and Legislature shall be entitled to a copy of my large Map of Newfoundland, a work upon which I have been engaged for some months past. I may here observe, that it has been my endeavour to produce a true and reliable *map* of Newfoundland, it being a much to be lamented fact, that up to this date no such work has been published. The expense of lithographing said map is £200 stg., so that for the actual service of exploration and many attendant outlays, I should in reality receive but little over £1,000, a sum totally inadequate for such service, if it had not been within my power to make other duties and arrangements subservient to the exploration.

If my proposition meets with favor and attention, I should be prepared to commence operations during May next, and to submit my Report, &c., before the close of the present year.

APPENDIX, No. 22.

It may not be uninteresting to observe, that I shall be enabled to bring *capital* to bear upon *any* discovery of timber and minerals,—that I shall be assisted by the services of a person conversant with the assay of minerals, and this may probably be the *last* season I can tender my services to the Colony in such manner.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) **FREDERICK NEWTON GISBORNE.**

Sir Alexander Bannerman,
Governor of Newfoundland.

APPENDIX, No. 22.

REPORT

Of the Post Master General for the Year 1857.

Post Office Department,
St. John's, Nfld., January 30th, 1858.

SIR,—

I have the honor to lay before you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the Annual Report shewing the state of the Post Office Department for the Year ended 31st December 1857. The Fiscal Returns, with a list of the various Postal Routes, Names of Contractors, &c., I have, agreeably to the Statute, forwarded to the Hon. the Financial Secretary.

Postal Communications at present are limited in extent, arising partly from three causes: 1st. The sparseness of the population of this Island. 2ndly. The centralization of trade in the Capital; and 3rdly. The emigration from the country being small, foreign correspondence of a domestic character is thereby circumscribed; and I am the more confirmed in this opinion in observing the small increase in the Foreign Correspondence of the Country from the year 1841 up to this period, as will appear by the annexed table of the amount of

APPENDIX, No. 22.

receipts for Imperial Postage, the greater portion of the increase of which has arisen from the correspondence of commercial men only. The present postal arrangements, therefore, are quite sufficient to meet the wants of the greater portion of the inhabitants of the Island. Postal measures being thus necessarily restricted, I have not the gratification of informing His Excellency of the establishment of new offices, or the appointment of additional officers during the past year. I would further observe, that the amounts referred to in the annexed table received for Imperial Postages from 1854 to 1858, appear to have declined in comparison with the preceding years, whilst in reality the correspondence for those years have increased over 75 per cent ; and I am of opinion that the cause of this excess, arose from the reduction of the Imperial Postage in 1854 to half the rates formerly exacted, viz., 6d, the half ounce instead of one shilling.

Much has been said upon the amount annually expended upon postal communication ; but when it is remembered that the postal department is one of the chief means of civilization that contributes to the happiness and welfare of a people, no expense that is necessarily incurred, should be considered too large for the perfecting of the system ; and hence this reason has not prevented me from recommending to the Government, from time to time, such suggestions tending to improvement, as I considered would tend to the public good, although an apparent loss might seem to result therefrom ; believing that any loss in the revenue of the department, occurring in this way, would be more than compensated to the Treasury through the Customs Revenue, from the facility of Postal communication thus given to commercial enterprise ; this principle, which is now generally understood, prominently appears in the Returns given by other Colonial offices. For the sake of brevity I shall simply instance Canada and the Cape of Good Hope. The deficit of the Postal Revenue in the former country is exhibited in the following statement, in the three years from the 6th April, 1851 to the 31st March 1854.

Deficit upon the first year, to 5th April 1852,	£12,519 15 2
Ditto on second year, to 31st March 1853,	5,168 9 3
Ditto on third year, to 31st March 1854,	9,481 16 1
Total loss for the three years,	£27,170 0 6

The deficit in the Postal Revenue of the latter country, for one year, appeared in a Postal Report of that colony, and which amounted to £8,000.

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

In Great Britain, although there is a considerable loss in some offices, yet on the whole a large annual profit is yielded, as will appear in the following statement :—

Total profit in each of the following 5 years,

1850	....	....	£3,236 0 0
1851	....	....	7,437 0 0
1852	....	....	10,689 0 0
1853	....	....	14,149 0 0
1854	....	....	16,538 0 0

The deficit arising from the operations of this Department for the past six years, is as follows :—

1852	....	. . .	£1,256 0 0
1853	....	....	1,553 0 0
1854	....	....	1,369 0 0

The use of Stamps for the prepayment of Postage, which was brought into operation on the 1st January 1857, will I am of opinion, materially increase after their use becomes more generally understood. Their issue will appear in Table No. 5, furnished to the Honorable Financial Secretary. Public convenience will be greatly promoted by the system of the registration of letters of importance, or letters containing valuable enclosures, which is about being introduced here under the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, which system I had the honor to recommend for adoption in my report of last year.

The code of regulations that I have already prepared for the guidance of the Postmasters, and submitted for His Excellency's approval, will, I trust, with such alterations as may be deemed necessary, enable the various officers of the department to carry out this duty with promptitude and correctness.

The proposal submitted to me by the Imperial Postmaster General in March 1856, and which I had the honor to lay before His Excellency's predecessor on the 22nd April last, that the two offices, Imperial and Colonial, instead of accounting as before, letter by letter, for the postage due to each office upon the correspondence exchanged between them, should, in future, account to each other according to the weight, in bulk, of the letters comprised in each mail; and I had the pleasure of carrying out His Grace's views, with

A P P E N D I X, N o. 22.

His Excellency's sanction, on the 1st January 1857. The simplicity of the system has tended materially to lessen the labor of this office, both on the receipt and despatch of the Foreign Mails.

Complaints have not unfrequently been laid before me, both by Postmasters and others, upon the damaged state of the letters and papers received at distant localities, that were despatched from this office in good condition; and I have found the addresses on some of those returned for my inspection to be quite illegible. This inconvenience, which in some cases amounts to a loss of the correspondence, is at present almost unavoidable, and arises from the imperfect or bad state of the roads, causing the mails to be carried either on men's shoulders, or on horses' backs, by which mode of conveyance, the letters are exposed to the friction caused by the rubbing of the bags, and in rainy seasons to dampness and wet. I have tried many means to prevent the evil, and which can only be remedied by the mails being forwarded in tight boxes, under lock and key, as in Great Britain and other countries, when the roads are sufficiently good to admit of their being transmitted by coach, or cars, in this way. The consent of your Excellency's predecessor was obtained to have the mails forwarded in oil cloth or Indian rubber bags; but it was subsequently found that those coverings would not answer the purpose for which they were intended.— I have, however, latterly given instructions to contractors, that where mails are forwarded by open coach, the bags must be covered either with tarpaulin or buffalo robes.

The Mail Packet from Halifax usually arrives here with a degree of certainty that must be highly satisfactory; yet there are occasions when the public are anxious to know of her arrival at, and departure from, Halifax and Sydney. I would therefore respectfully request that I may be authorized to put myself in telegraphic communication with the Postmasters of those places, to obtain that information; upon receipt of which, due notice of such arrival or departure to be given to the public.

No alteration has taken place in any of the Postal Routes, if I except that between Great Placentia and Burin, and between Garnish, Harbor Breton and Burgeo. A boat has now been laid on between Little Placentia and Oliver's Cove, calling at intermediate places, viz., Red Island, Harbor Buffett, Meresheen, and Isle Valen; thus enabling the Great Placentia boat to proceed direct to Burin, calling, only, at Oderin, instead of Isle Valen and Oderin as before. By this arrangement the Burin post will always be in time to take the

mails in due course at either end of the line. The former contract entered into for the conveyance of the Western mails, was for a boat to run between Garnish and Burgeo; but in consequence of the great length of this line, the boat seldom arrived in time, and the result was the irregular transmission of the mails.

It was therefore found expedient to advertise for tenders to place two boats on the route; viz., one between Garnish and Harbor Breton, and the other between Harbor Breton and Burgeo. The former boat has accordingly been placed on the station; but unfortunately the party whose tender was accepted for the latter service, left this country for Prince Edward Island, without giving the department any notice of his intention to leave the colony; and in consequence no mails will be despatched for Burgeo until the ensuing spring.

The Conception Bay steamer having been partially destroyed by fire in the month of October last, the Northern mails have since been despatched overland by coach, to Carbonear, and which route appears to me to be the surer and more regular way of conveyance, and one which, if continued, I am led to believe will give very general satisfaction.

A great public want has been supplied by the fitting up of a large and commodious Post Office in a portion of the building formerly used as a Market House, and which was opened to the public on the first of May last, and is fully adequate for the transaction of the business of the department.

The large Hall allotted to persons calling for letters is now finished in a superior manner; it is 103½ feet long, 18 feet wide, and 24 feet high, and forms a fine space for the accommodation of the public.

The increase which was so long and urgently required in the staff of the department, was most liberally supplied by His Excellency's predecessor, in permitting the employment of three additional assistants, making the total number of six clerks now employed in this office.

With so large a number it may reasonably be supposed that the time now occupied in assorting the English and Foreign mails for delivery, would be reduced to more than half the time formerly consumed in the execution of this duty; but such not being the case, it becomes my duty to explain, that previously to their appointment it was not the practice to tell the letters up for the merchants who have letter boxes in the office, previously to the delivery, as the letters were delivered from the office window; but an improvement on this

APPENDIX, No. 22.

mode of delivery has been adopted, by permitting each merchant to retain the key of his letter box and open it at pleasure, by which arrangement the postage on all such letters must now, necessarily be counted up and charged to the various parties taking letters in this way. The result of which is that a quicker delivery takes place, by a large number of persons being self served, instead of applying for their letters at the office window, singly, as before.

The loss of time expended, therefore, in thus counting the amount of postage on the letters, is more than compensated by the despatch it gives over the former system of delivery.

I also anticipate that a yet quicker despatch will be effected on those occasions, when the additional assistants have become more thoroughly acquainted with their duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

W. L. SOLOMON, P.M.G.

The Hon. John Kent, Colonial Secretary.

Table showing the increase of the Foreign Correspondence of this Department from the Year 1841 to 1857.

Year.	Remitted to Great Britain.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
1841	451	0	9
1842	592	18	6
1843	630	7	9
1844	795	8	2
1845	921	17	11
1846	1014	18	6
1847	1261	15	3
1848	1160	13	0
1849	1232	4	3
1850	1185	15	10
1851	1082	5	0
1852	1365	11	7
1853	To this year the rate on letters 1s. the half ounce.	1288	18	4
1854	Rate reduced this year to 6d. the half ounce.	909	3	4
1855	923	0	0
1856	955	0	0
1857	808	6	8

APPENDIX, No. 23.

It may be proper to observe that this table does not include, in each of the above years, the paid correspondence from and unpaid correspondence despatched to, Great Britain and the Colonies, which cannot be ascertained, and which may be set down as equal in amount to the above sums, and which, therefore, must be doubled to show the total or net receipts taken at this and other Offices.

M. SHEA, *Accountant.*

Post Office Department, 30th January, 1858.

APPENDIX, No. 23.

LETTER

From the Post Master General, on the subject of Opening unpaid Letters to the United States.

Post Office Department, St. John's, Newfoundland,
23rd February, 1858.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, requesting to be informed, for the information of Her Majesty's Legislative Council, "if any authority has been given to the Post Master General or any other person in the Post Office, to break the seals and open letters within one hour after their being deposited for transmission to the United States, the postage having been neglected to be paid thereon." In reply, I beg to acquaint you that previously to the transfer of the Post Office to Colonial control, all letters directed to places within the Colony, and the parties to whom they were addressed could not be found, such as might be directed "to be left till called for," but not claimed, were, by order of the Imperial Post Master General, to be returned to the General Post Office, London, under a cover, separate from all other returns, and written upon the outside "Dead Letters." On each dead letter so returned was to be written on the front, the true reason why it could not be delivered, such as "not to be found," "gone away,"

“dead,” “refused,” “postage not paid” and the like, for the purpose of their being opened at the Dead Letter Office, London, and returned to the writer.— The Imperial Post Master General’s control over this department having ceased to exist, on the ceding of the Post Office here to the colony by the Imperial Government, the power invested in the Imperial Post Master General from that period, has, with the consent of the Colonial Government, been exercised by me, and I have the honor to enclose the *Royal Gazette*, dated 12th January, 1858, containing a notice (previously published) to that effect, and which was also inserted in several other papers, viz., *Newfoundlander*, *Express*, *Patriot*, and *Courier*; copies of this notice (annexed) were also printed in large characters and posted in the General Post Office windows, and those of the extern offices; and where, by my instructions, they are to be kept permanently fixed with the view of affording the widest circulation to this rule.

Since the practice of opening letters in this way has been observed at this Office, the result has been satisfactory both to the trade and general public, preventing those disastrous consequences which previously existed; parties now receiving their letters which had been wrongly posted, in time to correct mistakes, while under the former system they would have been forwarded to London, there to be opened and returned to this country for delivery.

A question similar to that now raised in Her Majesty’s Legislative Council, was proposed to me by the hon. Mr. Tobin, within the last two or three years, relative to a letter posted by his servant for transmission to New York, the postage upon which had not been paid, and which was required, agreeably to the list of postage rates furnished by the Imperial Post Master General for the governance of this Office, and where the postage upon such letters is not paid, they must in all cases be returned to the writers. The letter in question was therefore opened by me to ascertain the name of the writer, on discovering which, the letter was promptly returned to the owner, in a sealed form (copy annexed) provided for that purpose. I then gave Mr. Tobin a full explanation why letters, upon which the necessary postage was not paid, were treated at this Office in this way.

On the 19th instant, a letter addressed “Mr. Patrick Donohoe, Editor *Pilot*, Boston,” was handed to me by one of the assistants a few moments before the closing of the mails for Halifax, and said by him to have been found in the unpaid letter-box, and which therefore could not be forwarded. The letter therefore, as in the former instance, had to be opened for the purpose of being

APPENDIX, No. 23.

returned to the writer, to obtain pre-payment of postage without delay ; but finding the signature to be "Justice," and not knowing any person of that name, I enclosed it in the usual form, sealed it with the seal of office, addressed it "Justice," and desired it to be placed in the dead letter box for publication.

On the evening of the 20th instant, at 7 o'clock, p.m., this letter was applied for by the hon. James Tobin, who stated to the Chief Clerk, that the letter was posted by his son the previous day, and under those circumstances the letter was delivered to him by Mr. Shea. Mr. Tobin, however, was not entitled to receive the letter in question without first furnishing me with such evidence as would warrant the delivery of the letter to him as the writer—Mr. Shea therefore erred in judgment in returning the letter to Mr. Tobin without the necessary proof.

On the discovery of letters during the despatch of the mails for Halifax, upon which the postage has not been paid, but which require pre-payment, they are not left unopened for one hour, as stated in Her Majesty's Legislative Council, but are instantly opened, and if the writers are known to me, the letters are at once sealed with the seal of office and forwarded as paid letters, looking to the writers of the letters, after the despatch of the mails, for the postage, for which I had made myself personally liable, and this practice I have observed in every instance when I thought the postage could be recovered.—When letters are opened in this way the signature only is looked at, except in cases where the Christian name only is given, when the subject of the letter must then be referred to, to find out, if possible, to whom the letters belong.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

W. L. SOLOMON, P.M.G.

The Honorable Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Newspapers posted in Newfoundland, when addressed to British North America, the West Indies, the United States, or elsewhere (Great Britain excepted) must in all cases be prepaid when posted, otherwise they cannot be forwarded.

Letters addressed to the United States must also be prepaid when posted. And to prevent, as far as possible, the necessity of opening Letters in future, it is advisable that the writers should satisfy themselves, by enquiring at the Post Office, before they deposit their Letters for Foreign Places, whether they require the previous payment of the postage in this Country or not.

W. L. SOLOMON,

Post-master General.

Post Office Department,

St. John's, November 30, 1857.

[To be posted conspicuously in every Post Office.]

General Post Office, St. John's,
185 .

The enclosed Letter has been opened here, by the proper Officer appointed for that purpose, and is returned to the Writer for the reason assigned thereon.

To prevent, as far as possible, the necessity of opening Letters in future, it is advisable that the Writers should satisfy themselves, by enquiring at the Post Office, before they deposit their Letters for Foreign places, whether they require the previous payment of the postage in this Country, or not.

W. L. SOLOMON,

Post-master General.

APPENDIX, No. 24.

LETTER

Of C. F. Bennett, Esq., on the Herring Fishery.

St. John's, Tuesday, 4th May, 1858.

SIR,—

The subject of the Bill now before the Legislature, for the protection of Bait and of the Herring Fishery, has been this morning brought under my notice, and as it is one that has occupied much of my consideration, and is also one with which I am practically acquainted, I take the liberty of sending you the following remarks.

I think nothing could be more wise than to prohibit the use of Seines in the taking of Herrings during the Winter months, and for this reason, which is as notorious as it is a palpable fact, that of late the greater number of the Herrings that resort to Fortune and Placentia Bays are small, not having attained their mature growth.

That in the use of the Seine nine-tenths of those taken are of this description, and being wholly unfit for any market, they are thrown back dead into the sea. In some cases those fitted for market are not one in fifty of the quantity taken. I have it from unquestionable authority, that in the use of *one* Seine only two years since, the party destroyed at least ten thousand barrels to obtain less than one thousand, and among that thousand there were not one-half of them that were saleable. Now, if every Seine used destroys the Bait in like manner, what, I ask, is the extent of that wasteful destruction, and what is the end of it to be? And to what extent, I again ask, is it likely to affect the great source of our trade and means of subsistence here, "the Cod Fishery?" The Winter Herring Fishery should be confined wholly to the Nets, but I would not advise any limits as to the size of the mesh to be employed. Experience will teach this, and no man will be at the labour and expense of catching that which is not profitable to him. Besides, to prohibit the use of the small mesh net would prevent the poor Fisherman from taking the small and comparatively insensible quantity required by him for Bait, and without which he cannot at times prosecute his Winter Cod Fishery, for the larger size Herrings are not always to be found. The large do not invariably accompany the smaller Herrings.

A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 4 .

But if you desire to protect the Herring Fishery (second in value only to our Cod Fishery) prevent that wanton and suicidal destruction of the young Herrings by means of the Seine in Winter ; you will then have for the future plenty of Bait (as in the olden times) to seduce the Cod to, and feed them on, our Coast, and an abundance of the large size Herrings for commercial purposes. I attribute the falling off of our Winter and Spring Cod Fishery on the South West Coast, of late years, to the great destruction of the Herring.

If these observations should be productive of any permanent benefit to the Colony, my object will have been attained.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. F. BENNETT.

To the Honorable John Fox, &c., &c.

STATEMENT

Of the Affairs of the "St. John's Marine Insurance Company," for the Year ending 10th January, 1858.

	1857.	1858.	By Monies on Hand and Securities
To Stock paid up and accumulated	10,000 0 0		17,202 18 4
January 10—Amount reserved to meet claims admitted, and for risks unexpired	7,202 18 4		
	£17,202 18 4		£17,202 18 4

Errors Excepted.

Audited and found correct.

THOMAS R. SMITH
LEWIS TESSIER

} Auditors

St. John's, Newfoundland,

10th January, 1858.

JOHN BUTLER BULLEY.

APPENDIX, No. 26.

GENERAL ABSTRACT

Of the Affairs of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, as they existed at 3 o'clock, p.m. on Thursday, the 14th day of January, 1858.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.
To Capital Stock paid up	5,000 0 0		By Investments in Union Bank
Premiums on Unexpired Risks	2,199 1 5		..... 5,000 0 0
Balance to meet current Claims	2,620 10 0		Deposits in ditto
			..... 1,709 14 3
			Bills receivable
			..... 631 5 0
			Balances of Accounts
			..... 2,378 12 2
			Valuation of wrecked property on Hand
			100 0 0
			£9,819 11 5
			£9,819 11 5

A P P E N D I X , N o . 2 6 .

Aggregate amount of risks taken under policies of this Company since January 8th, 1857.	£318,658 0 0
Aggregate amount of premiums charged upon said policies.	10,145 9 6
Aggregate amount of current risks at this date.	28,121 10 0
Aggregate amount of premiums charged for said current risks.	2,199 1 5
Aggregate amount of losses paid by this Company since January 8th, 1857.	9,872 5 6
Amount of Bonds for unpaid Capital as per share-list marked A, herewith.	20,000 0 0

WE, the undersigned Directors of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, do certify that the Books of the said Corporation indicate the facts above stated by the Secretary thereof, and that we have full confidence in the truth of this return.

ROBERT PROWSE, President.

P. G. TESSIER

LAURENCE O'BRIEN

JAMES S. CLIFT

W. M. BARNES.

I, **EDWARD L. JARVIS**, Secretary of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, do swear that the Return hereunto annexed exhibits a true state of the affairs of the said Company up to the time therein named.

EDWARD L. JARVIS.

Sworn to before me at St. John's,
 this 1st day of February, 1858. }
 P. W. Carter, J. P. }

APPENDIX, No. 26.

[A]

PARTICULAR STATEMENT

Shewing the names of the Stockholders in the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, on the 14th January, 1858, the number of Shares held by each, the amounts paid up, the amounts secured by Bonds and the names of the Sureties respectively.

Stockholders.	Shares	Paid.	Sureties.	Bonds.
Laurence O'Brien	60	£300	James Furlong	£1200
James J. Grieve	40	200	James Cormack	800
Robert Prowse	60	300	H. K. Dickenson	1200
Henry K. Dickenson	60	300	Robert Prowse	1200
John Munn	40	200	William Donnelly	800
Kenneth McLea	15	75	William Donnelly	300
James S. Clift	30	150	William M. Barnes	600
James Furlong	59	295	L. O'Brien	1180
T. Harrison Ridley	20	100	John Munn	400
W. Henry Ridley	20	100	John Munn	400
William Donnelly	20	100	John Munn	400
John I. Roddick	20	100	John Munn	400
Peter G. Tessier	20	100	William H. Mare	400
William L. Solomon	20	100	Alexander Mitchell	400
John Barron	20	100	James W. Prowse	400
James J. Rogerson	10	50	William M. Barnes	200
Philip Duggan	20	100	Nicholas Cusack	400
William M. Barnes	20	100	James S. Clift	400
Patrick Tasker	30	150	David Steele	600
John Bond	20	100	James McLaughlan	400
David Steele	20	100	Patrick Tasker	400
Richard O'Dwyer	20	100	L. O'Brien	400
Nicholas Cusack	20	100	P. Duggan	400
James Cormack	20	100	James J. Grieve	400
Robert Pack	20	100	James J. Rogerson	400
James Crowdy	12	60	Joseph Crowdy	240
Joseph Crowdy	12	60	James Crowdy	240
Nicholas Mudge	10	50	John Bond	200
Alexander Mitchell	10	50	John McGregor	200
John O'Mara	10	50	L. J. Geran	200
Laurence Maccassey	10	50	William Hogan	200
Edward White	10	50	Thomas B. Job	200

APPENDIX, No. 26.

Particular Statement shewing the names of Stockholders, &c.

(Continued.)

Stockholders.	Shares	Paid.	Sureties.	Bonds.
William Hogan	10	£50	Laurence Maccassey	£200
W. W. LeMessurier	10	50	James B. Wood	200
W. H. Mare	10	50	P. G. Tessier	200
E. L. Jarvis	10	50	Robert Prowse	200
James McLaughlan	10	50	John Bond	200
William Parsons	10	50	John Munn	200
John H. Cozens	6	30	Henry Winton	120
Philip Hutchins	6	30	John Bowring	120
James Chalmers	6	30	John Macgregor	120
James Cullen	4	20	Richard O'Dwyer	80
Walter Dillon	2	10	Patrick Hearn	40
Henry Winton	2	10	J. H. Cozens	40
Thomas Avery	20	100	T. R. Smith	400
Charles Crowdy	10	50	Joseph Crowdy	200
Edward Bowring	10	50	James S. Clift	200
John McGregor	15	75	James Chalmers	300
Lewis Tessier	10	50	W. H. Mare	200
John J. Geran	10	50	John O'Mara	200
Joseph Noad (in trust)	4	20	E. L. Jarvis	80
Nicholas Stabb	2	10	Ewen Stabb	40
Robert H. Prowse	18	90	H. K. Dickenson	360
James W. Prowse	17	85	H. K. Dickenson	340
Walter Grieve	20	100	James Cormack	400
Totals	1000	£5000		£20,000

E. L. JARVIS,

Secretary.

APPENDIX, No. 27.

MEMORIAL

Of the Wesleyans of St. John's, on the subject of an Academy.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION.
CONVENED :—

The Memorial of the undersigned Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and Congregations in the St. John's Circuit :—

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

Your Memorialists beg to approach your Honorable House with the confident assurance that they will receive the consideration and attention which the importance of the subject by them referred to your Honorable House, is in justice entitled.

In the year 1850, the Saint John's Academy, several years in existence as an amalgamated Institution, was, by an Act of the Local Legislature, re-modeled on a purely Denominational character, when the Episcopalians and Roman Catholics had separate and independent Grants appropriated for the sustainment of Classical Schools to be placed under their immediate supervision and control, while the Wesleyans, numbering nearly 15,000, were associated with minor Protestant Bodies not numbering 1000.

Your Memorialists would represent to your Honorable House, that this arrangement met the unqualified disapproval of the Body of Christians most deeply interested, as is clearly shown by the following extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Wesleyan Ministers, at their Annual Meeting held the same year that the Act referred to was passed by the Legislature :—

“ *Resolved*—That in the appropriation made by the Colonial Legislature, at its last Session, for the support of an Academy to be known as the ‘ General Protestant Academy,’ we regard ourselves as unfairly treated in not having the amount of our claim, according to numbers, placed at our own disposal as a distinct Religious Community, and that we cannot regard any part of the Grant given to the minor Protestant Denominations as available to us in our Denominational character.”

APPENDIX, No. 27.

And again, at the Annual Session of the Ministers of the Wesleyan Church, held last May, the following Resolution received the unanimous sanction of that body :—

“*Resolved*—That this District Meeting believing the Wesleyan Church of this Island (numbering upwards of 14,000) is as justly entitled to its distinct and separate Grants for an Academy as other Churches; and condemning as most unjust the Act that has connected it with other minor Protestant Denominations in an Educational Institution over which it has no control: *Resolves*—That immediate application be made to the Government and Legislature for our own proper share of money for the purpose of building and sustaining a Wesleyan Academy, to be placed as entirely under our own control as similar institutions connected with other Churches of the Island.”

Your Memorialists, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to place immediately at the disposal of our Church such sums of money for the erection and sustaining of a Wesleyan Academy as we are fairly entitled to according to our numbers in the Island, as in the case of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Henry Daniel, Wesleyan Minister	William Freeman
Thomas Smith, Wesleyan Minister	William Knight
James J. Rogerson	Peter Macpherson
John Woods	Edward White
Christopher Vey	James Pitts
Alexander Whiteford	George Gear
Joseph Woods	William Green
M. T. Knight	Andrew Blackwood
Joseph Bacon	William T. Parsons
Henry Knight	William Pitts
Charles R. Ayre	William Coyell
Thomas Knight	John Lang
And 261 others.	

[Similar Petitions were presented from the Wesleyan Ministers and Congregations in the Harbour Grace, Carbonear, Blackhead, Brigus, Hant's Harbour, Perlican and Island Cove, Port-de-Grave, Burin, Grand Bank, Bonavista and Twillingate Circuits.]

APPENDIX, No. 28.

MEMORIAL

Of the Wesleyans of St. John's, for their proportion of Money, according to numbers, for the Erection of an Academy.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN SESSION CONVENED:—

The Memorial of the undersigned Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Churches, in the St. John's Circuit:—

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

Your Memorialists beg most respectfully to assure your Honorable House, that the Wesleyan Body of the Colony of Newfoundland, in presenting their Memorials to the Legislature the present Session, praying for a Grant towards the erection and sustainment of a Wesleyan Academy, on the same principle upon which similar Grants had been made to the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians, felt confident that a prayer so reasonable and just, could scarcely fail to receive the most favourable consideration of your Honorable House, and that provision would be made before the Session terminated, not only for the sustainment of a Wesleyan Academy, but also that such a fair and equitable proportion of money for building purposes, would have been granted to them, as their numbers justly entitle them to receive.

The sum of Six Hundred Pounds, appropriated by the Legislature to the General Protestant Academy so called, was voted mainly upon the basis of Population, of which the Wesleyans were the great body, and to whom the larger proportion of the said amount in all fairness belongs.

Your Memorialists cannot see (having regard to the just claims of the parties concerned) upon what principle the £600 Grant could be disposed of, otherwise than that of numbers, a principle recognized, acknowledged, and acted upon by your Honorable House, in all appropriations of a Denominational character, and your Memorialists learn with deep regret, that the Wesleyans, who number over 20,000, receive no more of the £600 than the General Protestant Academy so called, which represents only about 1,200 persons.

Your Memorialists (for themselves and on behalf of their co-religionists throughout the Island) beg, respectfully but most emphatically and decidedly, to record their earnest and solemn Protest against such a division of the aforesaid Grant of £600, regarding it as most unjust towards themselves, and a violation of the principle upon which Grants for Academies were made to the other leading Religious Bodies. The Wesleyans ask for no more than they have a just right denominationally to claim, and they will be satisfied with no less.

Your Memorialists, therefore, pray your Honorable House will place at the disposal of the Wesleyan Body, for the purpose of erecting their Academy, such a sum of money as their numbers entitle them to, precisely on the same principle as already applied to Roman Catholics and Protestant Episcopalians.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

APPENDIX, No. 29.

APPENDIX, No. 29.

ABSTRACT CENSUS AND RETURN

Of the Population, &c. of Newfoundland, 1857.

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ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S—

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.														Married Persons.		
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.													Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.	
			Males under 10 years of age.	Females under 10.	Males from 10 to 20.	Females from 10 to 20.	Males from 20 to 30.	Females from 20 to 30.	Males from 30 to 40.	Females from 30 to 40.	Males from 40 to 50.	Females from 40 to 50.	Males above 50 to 70.	Females above 50 to 70.	Males from 70 upwards.			Females from 70 upwards.
1	St. John's (City) and Suburbs from Beck's Cove, &c., East.	13261	1748	1737	1599	1676	1142	1381	807	837	651	581	510	429	108	55	1914	2049
2	Logy Bay ..	180	18	24	23	26	20	18	6	6	6	10	13	7	3		32	33
3	Outer Cove ..	237	37	28	26	27	21	20	10	9	13	11	16	14	5		40	42
4	MiddleCove&Freshwater	68	14	5	14	9	5	1	1	3	5	2	6	2	1		10	8
5	Torbay ..	1196	198	172	151	144	102	76	55	55	58	43	70	58	10	4	175	176
6	Flat Rock ..	236	44	24	29	24	20	15	11	14	11	11	16	12	5		36	36
7	Pouch Cove ..	737	152	138	85	73	49	50	37	34	40	27	22	15	7	8	146	146
8	Belle Isle and Lance Cove	428	65	60	47	53	38	32	18	18	18	15	27	20	12	5	63	62
9	Portugal Cove ..	651	91	92	68	73	56	52	56	40	27	16	34	33	9	4	98	98
10	Balline ..	35	5	4	4	2	1	1	8	5	1	1	1	1	1		8	8
11	Portugal Cove Bridge to Whelan's, Twenty-mile Pond.	323	54	47	33	36	24	20	21	18	16	13	21	17	1	2	57	55
	Total ...	17352	2426	2331	2079	2143	1478	1666	1030	1039	846	730	736	608	162	78	2579	2713

DIVISION OF ST. JOHN'S, EAST.

Where Born.	No. of various Religious Denominations.		No. engaged in various Professions, &c.				Schools and Pupils.	Buildings.																								
			Professions.		Places of Worship.																											
Newfoundland.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British Colonies, Foreign or other States.	No. of Church of England.	Catholics.	Wesleyans.	Kirk of Scotland.	Free Kirk.	Congregationalists.	Clergymen or Ministers.	Doctors and Lawyers.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants and Traders.	Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.	Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.	Persons engaged in Lumbering.	Churches of England.	Churches of Rome.	Wesleyan Churches.	Churches other Denominations.	Schools in each Settlement.	Children attending Schools.	How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.	Houses now building.	Uninhabited houses.	Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.	Fishing Rooms in actual use.		
10203	618	2010	210	180	40	2440	9238	894	208	256	225	10	33	152	724	236	785	550	28	2	4	1	3	30	2314	2191	2233	736	254	19		
133	1	46				8	172							16	1	144	3							1	27	32	32	1	4	8	12	
172		64	1				237							28	1	60	9						1	35	49	49	1		28	11		
52	2	14					68							7		40									11	11	1		11	5		
1061	17	118				188	1008				1	179	6	321	126	1	1					3	158	181	200	19	8	80	53			
201		35				18	211	7						44		82	49					1	40	45	49	11	1	10	10			
701	14	22				273	224	240						73		214	121					1	1	1	3	103	106	122	9	2	45	55
381	6	41				136	292							19		98						2	61	70	76	2	8	119	18			
627	5	19				321	233	97			2	3	7	191		1	1	1				2	62	116	124	6	15	108	53			
35								35								17									9	9			9			
260	7	50				5	1	109	184	30				37	3	41						2	48	54	63	6	14	62	7			
13826	670	2419	211	185	11	3493	11837	1303	208	256	225	13	33	558	742	236	1993	858	28	6	7	3	3	45	2348	301	2068	63	88	725	253	

APPENDIX, No. 29.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S—

No.	Fisheries.								Improved Lands.	Agricultural Produce.					Agricultural Stock.										
	No. Vessels eng'd in Seal Fisheries, &c.	No. of Men on board.	Amount of Tonnage engaged in the Fisheries.	No. of large Boats from 4 to 15 qtls.	" large Boats from 15 to 30 qtls.	" large Boats from 30 qtls upwards	Nets and Seines.	Quantity of Cod Fish cured.		" Salmon caught and cured.	" Herring cured.	" Other Fish cured.	" Oil distinguishing each kind.	" Seals.	No. of Acres of Dyke and other improved Lands, and average value.	" Tons of Hay cut.	" Bush. Wheat & Barley raised	" Bushels of Oats raised.	" Barrels of Potatoes raised.	" Barrels of Turnips raised.	No. Barrels of other Root Crops.	" Neat Cattle.	" Milch Cows.	" Horses.	" Sheep.	" Swine and Goats.
	Qtls.	Tcs	Bls.	Brls.	Gals.																				
1	57	1346	5851	102	10	8	162	20283	113	1915	100	117648	101548	3887	1606	346	1526	6467½	533	6	391	505	252	178	143
2				14			24	1460		6		1464		249	67		574				3	42	18	2	38
3				2			2	140				150		1146	146		561	1326	120		104	47	29		13
4		193	10				230	28950		98		31026		6914	38½		62	605	50		100	22	23		53
5				7			16	740				800		111	43		40	179			30	32	8		
6				17	1		14	2040	1			2060		13				61			18				18
7				27	1		45	3196	10	36		3390		394	15½		6	131			76	1	10		65
8				2			4	90				100		8	4		6	30			5	2	2		1
57	1346	5851	364	22	8	497	56899	124	2055	100	156638	101348	62544	1920	340	2201	9473½	708	6	727	651	342	180	661	

APPENDIX, No. 29.

DIVISION OF ST. JOHN'S, WEST.—Concluded.

Widowers.	Widows and Orphans.	Paupers.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Births, & Deaths, & Marriages.	Mills and Factories.	Articles Manufactured.				Miscellaneous.														
									Quantity of Butter manufactured.	No. of Vessels built.	Tonnage of ditto.	No. of Boats built.															
Widowers.	Widows.	Orphans.	Crippled, aged, and disabled Paupers.	Males Deaf and Dumb.	Females Deaf and Dumb.	Males blind.	Females blind.	Male Lunatics.	Female Lunatics.	Male Idiots.	Female Idiots.	Births preceding year.	Deaths preceding year.	Marriages preceding year.	No. & Value of Saw Mills, & No. hands employed.	No. & Value of Grist Mills, & No. hands employed.	Value of Boots and Shoes manufactured.	Chairs and Cabinet Wares.	Carriages manufactured.	Wooden Wares other than the above manufactured.	Bushels of Lime burnt and value.	Quantity of Butter manufactured.	No. of Vessels built.	Tonnage of ditto.	No. of Boats built.		
															£	£	£	£	£	£	Lbs.						
165	357	239	31	3	3	1	40	25	2			267	119	18	3 mills £1200 7 hands	1 Mill £1000	1750	20	20	6164	10000	272					
4	8	3	9			1						14	4	5								396					
3	1	1	6			1						2	2							22		2846					
8	20	6	29	2		2	1	1	1			30	2	12						21		336				163 Cod Liver Oil manufactories at Petty Harbor, but quantity and value of oil manufactured not specified.	
7	1		6									5	5	3						9		680					
	2		4									3	2	1													
2	3		7									7	2	1													
1			1																								
190	892	249	93	5	3	3	3	41	26	3		328	132	42	3 Mills £1200 7 hands	1 Mill £1000	1750	20	54	6164	10000	4642				16	

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CONCEPTION

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.														Married Persons.		
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.													Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Females.	
			Males under 10 years of age.	Females under 10.	Males from 10 to 20.	Females from 10 to 20.	Males from 20 to 30.	Females from 20 to 30.	Males from 30 to 40.	Females from 30 to 40.	Males from 40 to 50.	Females from 40 to 50.	Males above 50 to 70.	Females above 50 to 70.	Males from 70 upwards.			Females from 70 upwards.
1	Horse Cove ..	68	13	9	3	5	9	7	7	5	1	1	4	2	1	1	12	12
2	Topsail ..	307	50	60	32	32	18	19	14	16	18	14	19	14	1		50	50
3	Chamberlain ..	137	27	26	17	19	7	7	6	5	5	6	6	4	1	1	19	19
4	Manuels ..	120	21	16	22	14	10	6	5	4	8	9	3	2			17	17
5	Long Pond ..	231	34	43	30	23	22	9	14	13	14	16	8	5			36	36
6	Fox Trap ..	143	23	27	15	10	6	5	10	10	12	11	4	6	2	2	21	21
7	Middle Bight ..	139	25	24	15	21	10	5	7	8	8	9	5	1		1	22	22
8	Kelligrews ..	143	18	20	22	20	10	11	4	3	8	12	4	3	1	1	23	23
9	Lower Gullies ..	78	12	13	7	12	8	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	1	1	10	10
10	Upper Gullies ..	74	14	13	9	7	6	6	4	4	1	1	5	4			11	11
11	Lance Cove ..	76	10	11	12	12	5	4	7	4	3	4	1	2	1		12	12
12	Seals Cove ..	61	17	10	6	7	1	1	5	5	3	4	1	1			9	9
13	South Side Holyrood	364	54	42	41	42	43	23	24	15	19	17	18	20	4	2	52	52
14	South Arm of Holyrood	236	38	33	32	35	22	16	6	15	16	10	6	4	1	2	30	30
15	North Side Holyrood	257	50	44	33	29	7	14	17	16	15	10	9	9	2	2	36	36
16	Chapel's Cove ..	290	56	43	37	39	22	23	11	9	15	15	8	5	4	3	43	44
17	Harbor Maine ..	848	117	150	103	89	64	78	54	49	45	27	20	24	12	16	134	151
18	Gasters ..	103	13	18	6	23	9	5	8	9	6		1	3		2	15	19
19	Salmon Cove ..	199	32	29	25	15	21	19	17	9	7	9	7	6	2	1	35	40
20	Broad Cove ..	75	11	11	12	11	4	4	7	3	1	5	5	1			12	13
21	Middle Arm ..	81	18	17	7	8	6	7	6	2	4	3	3				12	13
22	Cats Cove ..	546	80	97	66	55	54	50	34	34	23	11	16	11	11	4	88	92
23	Bacon Cove ..	193	30	30	24	25	22	12	6	8	7	12	10	3	3	1	29	33
24	Colliers ..	301	43	59	26	30	29	21	21	23	15	7	12	10	3	2	47	56

BAY—HARBOR MAINE DIVISION.

Where Born.	No. of various Religious Denominations.	No. engaged in various Professions, &c.					Schools and Pupils.	Buildings.																						
		Professions.			Places of Worship.																									
Newfoundland.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British Colonies, Foreign or other States.	No. of Church of England.	Catholics.	Wesleyans.	Kirk of Scotland.	Free Kirk.	Congregationalists.	Clergymen or Ministers.	Doctors and Lawyers.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants and Traders.	Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.	Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.	Persons engaged in Lumbering.	Churches of England.	Churches of Rome.	Wesleyan Churches.	Churches other Denominations.	Schools in each Settlement.	Children attending Schools.	How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.	Houses now building.	Uninhabited houses.	Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.	Fishing Rooms in actual use.
64		4			13	55										30	17								15	17			14	17
161	6	40			62	186	59						22	2	1	44	30			1	1		2	48	54	58	7	40	6	
128	2	5		2	127	10							2			39	19							20	21	3	1	10	12	
116		4			98	22										37	24							17	18	2		9	9	
224	5	2			209	22										90	50					1	20	41	42	2	2	20	17	
143					143											59	30		1					26	27			3	15	
134	5				139						1					57	27					1	40	22	25	2	1	20	16	
140	2	1			87	56										51	35							24	27	1		9	9	
72		6			35	43										26	17							13	14	1		3	6	
72	2				74											28	15					1	22	12	12			7	8	
65	1	6			54	22										31	16							14	14	1		3	8	
60	1				61											20	10							9	9			3	5	
321	1	39		3	364											125	88							60	66	8	5	47	13	
233		3			1	235										73	52			1		1	50	35	37	6	1	28	10	
238	1	18			257								2	1		72	48							39	44	6	3	23	9	
272	1	17			290								40	1	5	97	64					1	70	44	45		8	52	28	
788	6	52		2	848						1	127	3	7	256	221			1		2	270	132	133	9	21	143	85		
99		3	1		103							16				25	24						10	16	16	3		13	10	
189	1	8	1		1	197		1				34				60	59						13	34	34	5	1	12	13	
73		2			75							10				24	13							10	11	3	1	13	5	
74		7			81							15				26	25							14	14			9	3	
528		17	1		545		1					83		1	160	150					2	140	82	82	8	8	83	32		
186		7			193							31				61	39							31	31			26	17	
280	1	18	1	1	12	289						55		1	85	78					1	70	47	48	2	1	45	33		

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CONCEPTION

No.	Fisheries.					Improved Lands.	Agricultural Produce.			Agricultural Stock.														
	No. of Men on board.	Amount of Tonnage engaged in the Fisheries.	No. of large boats from 10 to 20 qtls.	No. of large boats from 15 to 30 qtls.	No. of large boats from 30 qtls. upwards.		Quantity of Cod Fish cured.	" Salmon caught and cured.	" Herring cured.	" other fish cured.	" Oil distinguishing each kind.	" Seals.	No. of Acres of Drye and other Improved Lands, and average value.	Tons of Hay cut.	Bushels of Wheat & Barley raised.	Bushels of Oats raised.	Barrels of Potatoes raised.	Barrels of Turnips raised.	Bales of other Root Crops.	Neat Cattle.	Weth Cows.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine and Goats.
1			3	15	369					300		132	26½		311				24	4	5	16		
2			2	15	373					370		678	161½		289	1853	35		11	82	37	23	118	
3			4	8	437					447		78	19		552			2	16	5	16	46		
4			1	6	403					393		87	15½		544			5	14	4	20	36		
5			12	18	756		4			786		154	31½		1072			7	15	18	42	78		
6			3	7	375					375		60	11		432			1	5	6	18	41		
7		25	8	1	22	1230		120		901		92	24		32	825		1	10	9	23	53		
8			3	3	214			2		214		74	30½		6	604			11	8	13	47		
9			4	4	79					75		46	9		3	422			6	1	11	29		
10			2		214			13		205		33	7½		251			5	4	10	19			
11		28	4	1	8	743		12		743		60	4		2	307		1	6	1	3	22		
12			5	5	307					317		30	2		245			2	5		7	17		
13		134	11	4	5	31	3074		43	2854		539	87		56	2784		16	67	32	73	226		
14		139	13	7	33	3404				3374		229	4¾		1540			30	19	18	56	100		
15		103	7	4	17	2012				1517		378	30		15	1759		21	7	15	30	126		
16	3	14	115	33	3	14	1691		35	1532		469	54½		39	1989	2	7	14	27	49	165		
17	7	277	947	109	6	12	129	13073	470	5	11953	3790	774	211½	174	5600	31	57	61	68	68	312		
18		7		1	5	630			8	554		87	1½		555			5	6	10	2	73		
19	1	33	89	9	4	7	1550		30	1380	1000	231	26½		1043			5	5	8	5	114		
20	2	57	130	12	1	9	3425	1	62	2817	1600		20½		525			7	3	3	5	35		
21				4		35				35		82	29		22	737		22	9	3	31	50		
22	12	193	874	53	12	90	11930		305	11220	1680	446	68½		2769			49	24	25	82	246		
23	1	30	60	27		15	2533		40	2533		80½	25		727			10	10	6	40	79		
24			32	2	1090					1120		287½	63½		70	1539	1	23	21	14	53	157		

BAY-HARBOR MAINE DIVISION.

Widowers.	Widows and Orphans.	Paupers.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Births, Deaths, & Marriages.	Mills and Factories.	Articles Manufactured.		Miscellaneous.
									Value of Exports.	Value of Imports into New-foundland.	
3	1	2					6	1	1		Lbs. 270
4	4	5	10	1	2		13	3	10		1853
	1		3				7	3	1		110
	1		3				4	1	1		140
2	4	1	10		1		12				85
4	5		3	1			9	2	2		146
2	2	1	3				7	1	4		50
	2	2	3				5	6	5		130
1	3		3				6		2		100
1	1		3				3	1	2		81
1		1	1				1		3		65
	1		1				5				45
4	10	5	5				14	2	4		935
	5		1			1	9	4	1		410
2	3	2	4				15	2	1		230
3	5						16	4	2		600
6	22				1		25	15	14		1300 1205
	8	3				1	16	3	3		100
4	4	2		2	2		24	13	16		500
5	12	1					19	8	5		120
2	14	7	3			1	16	16	8		750

Value £185 of Agricultural Implements manufactured.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CONCEPTION

No.	Fisheries.				Improved Lands.	Agricultural Produce.				Agricultural Stock.													
	No. Vessels engaged in Seal Fisheries &c.	No. of Men on board.	Amount of Tonnage engaged in the Fisheries.	No. of large Boats from 15 to 30 qts. large Boats from 30 qts upwards.		No. of Acres of Dyke and other improved Lands, and average value.	Tons of Hay cut.	Bushels of Wheat and Barley raised.	Bushels of Oats raised.	Barrels of Potatoes raised.	Barrels of Turnips raised.	Barrels of other Root Crops.	Neat Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine and Goats.						
25				11	71½	19½	40	488				7	5	3	5	31							
26				4	11½	8	2	86						2	4	10							
27			3	505	43	2		52				1	1			4							
28			7	772	60½	17½		483				11	10	9	4	52							
Total.	26	611	2635	396	1473	521	43	1	1204	5	48	163	8070	5275½	1075½	750	30094	69	301	461	340	698	2303

BAY-HARBOR MAINE DIVISION.

Widowers.														Articles Manufactured.										Miscellaneous.	
Widows and Orphans.	Paupers.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Births, Deaths, & Marriages.	Mills and Factories.	Articles Manufactured.						Miscellaneous.											
Widows.	Orphans.	Crippled, aged, and disabled Paupers.	Males Deaf and Dumb.	Females Deaf and Dumb.	Males blind.	Females blind.	Male Lunatics.	Female Lunatics.	Male Idiots.	Female Idiots.	Births preceding year.	Deaths preceding year.	Marriages preceding year.	No. & Value of Saw Mills, & No. hands employed.	No. & Value of Grist Mills, & No. hands employed.	Value of Boots and Shoes manufactured.	Chairs and Cabinet Wares.	Carrriages manufactured.	Wooden Wares other than the above manufactured.	Bushels of Lime burnt and value.	Quantity of Butter manufactured.	Value of Imports into Newfoundland.	Value of Exports.	Miscellaneous.	
2	2	1	1								17	2	2												
																					Lbs.	£			
																						70			
46	110	30	59	2	2	5	1	2	1	249	82	87									8090	1205			

Shipped from Turk's Head Mines, twenty tons, and from English Head, sixteen tons of Copper ore. Four miners at work at Turk's Head mines.—The samples of ore sent home proved to be a good specimen.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CONCEPTION

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.														Married Persons.		
		Ages.														Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.	
		No. of Inhabitants.	Males under 10 years of age.	Females under 10.	Males from 10 to 20.	Females from 10 to 20.	Males from 20 to 30.	Females from 20 to 30.	Males from 30 to 40.	Females from 30 to 40.	Males from 40 to 50.	Females from 40 to 50.	Males above 50 to 70.	Females above 50 to 70.	Males from 70 upwards.			Females from 70 upwards.
1	Cupids ..	959	155	124	131	99	98	75	48	42	44	44	43	41	6	9	145	145
2	Rip Rap, near Cupids	39	4	3	6	3	4	10	3				3	3			8	8
3	Caplin Cove ..	30	2	3	6	7	1	1		1	2	1	2	4			3	3
4	Burnt Head, Cupids..	101	24	15	6	9	7	7	12	7	2	3	5	4			20	20
5	Salmon Cove, Southern Gut	520	89	80	71	46	32	46	29	23	27	20	22	25	6	4	84	84
6	Clarke's Beach ..	280	53	48	24	32	19	19	16	18	13	7	14	13	3	1	47	47
7	Juniper Stump} ..	29	3	7	5	4	2	1	1	1	2	1		1	1		4	4
8	Broad Cove ..	35	4	4	4	8	3	5	1	1	1	1	2	1			6	6
9	Bull Cove ..	124	27	22	11	16	5	8	8	6	7	4	5	3		2	19	19
10	Turk's Gut ..	77	14	7	14	5	8	2	3	5	4	4	3	2	4	2	12	12
11	Gullies and Goulds ..	177	19	32	19	33	10	8	5	7	10	11	14	5	2	2	26	26
12	Brigus ..	1612	203	221	202	189	140	139	98	85	74	61	85	84	17	14	225	226
13	Hall's Town ..	198	32	42	20	24	8	15	11	10	12	7	8	6	2	1	32	32
14	Northern Gut ..	335	48	46	55	37	31	24	16	16	11	11	14	17	6	3	44	44
15	Dock, Port de Grave	151	24	27	18	12	16	11	7	9	10	7	4	5	1		25	25
16	Long Beach ..	84	10	12	16	11	5	4	4	7	4	4	5	1	1		13	13
17	Barenced ..	432	78	56	44	44	36	42	33	30	18	11	16	14	5	5	69	69
18	Hibb's Hole ..	164	16	25	29	15	20	16	6	3	7	9	10	6	1	1	21	21
19	Blow-me-down ..	169	27	22	24	22	14	12	7	7	10	9	2		6	7	25	25
20	Ship Cove ..	367	56	58	41	48	28	29	20	26	17	14	12	10	5	2	57	57
21	Port-de-Grave ..	440	64	61	45	49	34	51	34	26	20	12	18	19	5	3	72	72
22	Sandy Cove ..	128	13	17	18	17	14	15	4	5	7	8	4	3		3	19	19
	Omitted by enumerator	38																
	Total	6489	965	932	809	730	535	540	366	335	302	249	291	257	71	59	976	997

BAY—PORT DE GRAVE DIVISION.

Where Born.	No. of various Religious Denominations.														No. engaged in various Professions, &c.					Schools and Pupils.	Buildings.												
															Professions.			Places of Worship.															
	Newfoundland.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British Colonies, Foreign or other States.	No. of Church of England.	Catholics.	Wesleyans.	Kirk of Scotland.	Free Kirk.	Congregationalists.	Clergymen or Ministers.	Doctors and Lawyers.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants and Traders.	Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.	Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.	Persons engaged in Lumbering.		Churches of England.	Wesleyan Churches.	Churches other Denominations.	Schools in each Settlement.	Children attending Schools.	How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.	Houses now building.	Uninhabited houses.	Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.	Fishing Rooms in actual use.		
917	17	22	1	1	1	72	258	629							3	7	411	212			1	2	125	144	177	9	11	87	22				
39								39									23	12							4	8	1		2				
23		7					30								2		12	5							5	5			3				
100		1				87	14										43	23					1	37	19	22	6	4	16	10			
487	4	27	1	1	296	160	63			1				20	3	161	101					1	108	82	97	9	8	43	2				
266	3	11			147	57	76							9	1	62	51								45	49	6	1	25				
24	1	4			13	16								3		5	3								4	5			2				
34	1				17		18							1		13	6	3						6	6	1		3					
122	2						124									53	23								18	23	1	7	14	10			
68	1	8			8	69								1		24	18					1	33	16	16	5	9	12	3				
139	9	29			27	98	52							14	2	32	23	6						27	28	3	1	11					
1449	63	93	1	4	2	402	488	709	1		12	3	1	11	42	21	487	327	1	1	1	6	273	258	304	5	18	155	10				
193		4			1	121	70	7						2		37	37								32	33			1				
315	3	16	1		61	266	8							5	1	89	90							50	51	5	2	15					
149	2				151											50	43					1		23	25	1	4	2					
82	1	1			84											36	18							12	13			4	4				
422	3	7			351	57	24							1	3	147	108	1				2	184	61	67	3	5	10	4				
163	1				164											102	46					1	30	28	32	1	1	10	17				
169					169											105	49							28	31	2	1	18	16				
365	2				360	2	5							1		192	77					1	153	57	65	1	2	26	24				
422	11	6		1	117	42	281							2	1	6	5	159	79	1	1	1	1	45	76	90	7	2	43	22			
127	1				75	8	45							1		78	31							19	22	1		15	2				
38					4	2	32																										
6113	125	236	4	7	4	2726	1637	2112	1		13	5	2	73	65	27	2321	1382	9	3	2	3	17	992	1014	1169	65	74	519	148			

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CONCEPTION

No.	Fisheries.										Improved Lands.					Agricultural Produce.					Agricultural Stock.							
	No. Vessels engaged in Seal Fisheries, &c.	No. of Men on board.	Amount of Tonnage engaged in the Fisheries.		No. of large Boats from 15 to 30 qtls.		No. of large Boats from 30 qtls upwards		Nets and Seines.		Quantity of Cod Fish cured.	Salmon caught and cured.	Herring cured.	Oil distinguishing each kind.	Seals.	No. of Acres of Dyke and other improved Lands, and average value.	Tons of Hay cut.	Bushels of Wheat and Barley raised.	Bushels of Oats raised.	Barrels of Potatoes raised.	Barrels of Turnips raised.	Barrels of other Root Crops.	Neat Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine and Goats.	
			Qtls.	Trs.	Brls.	Gals.	No.																					
1	62	1941	7246	424	3	433	88060	10	3139	70656	75055	9883	553			164	11170	24	374	184	187	82	1023					
2				19	2	2	2249	8	2	2006		186	60			37	963	9	87	32	13	34	136					
3				59	8	5	78	6613	2	18	5714	4	228	46	1	14	2223		71	22	17	1	162					
4	1	35	97	15	8	3	42	4969	6	4615	2000	120	30			3	359		51	18	18	30	99					
5	6	113	371	24	2	52	10893	88	8087	3857	318	65			14	3006	1	102	32	28	33	296						
6				30		10	2426	4	1669		60	21					572	2	8	4	10	71	63					
7				27	1	14	3124	48	2566		106	16					506	2	9	3	3	65	43					
8	1	40	120	22		10	1521	35	1102		87	15					447	2	8	6	10	38	40					
9	3	129	346	54	36	5535	195	4544	5183	105	27						384		11	6	9	28	65					
10	9	316	879	92	3	1	59	7662	21	918	7047	4622	176	27			733	1	8	19	12	20	30	100				
11	6	229	685	74	2	29	4610	18	864	4193	7531	305	27		97	1740	1	3	15	10	16	49	110					
12				14		3	1918	47	1817		156	4					532	2				1	7	52				
13				14		14	2244	59	1992		118	1					353		1				25	23				
14	5	160	512	79	2	3	74	10069	6	403	9671	4476	302	33		1	1741	10	11	17	6	18	60	150				
93	2063	102563	947	28	17	863	151893	65	5826	125679	102728	3258	931		1	330	24729	48	29	773	335	350	553	2362				

BAY—HARBOR GRACE DIVISION.—Concluded.

Widowers.	Widows and Orphans.	Paupers.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Births, Deaths, & Marriages.	Mills and Factories.	Articles Manufactured.					Miscellaneous.													
									Chairs and Cabinet Wares	Bushels of Lime burnt and value.	Quantity of Butter manufactured.	No. of Vessels built.	Tonnage of ditto.														
77	113	98	50	1	1	3	1	221	47	78	1	2500	1120	70	No fishing servants from other localities but those who go to the Labrador.												
6	5	1	1			3	1	8	4	1		355															
6	19	17	15	4	1	2	1	1	54	19	26	80															
5	9	16	3	3	2	3		21	11	11		80	4	1	97												
8	23	33	12			1	46	14	16			340	1	35	3	6	371										
1	7	10	2				1		3																		
2	5	2	6				6	3				45															
2	4		2				6					20															
1	7	6	3			1	12	4	6			121															
1	4	5	1				11	2	7			161															
1	10	7	3			1	8	1	1			320															
2	3	2					6	1	1																		
2	4	1	6				8	1	1																		
4	8	3	7			1	26	10	4			78															
118	121	201	111	7	3	4	3	10	4	434	116	155	1	2500	2720	1	35	7	77	468							

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CONCEPTION

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.														Married Persons.		
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.													Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.	
			Males under 10 years of age.	Females under 10.	Males from 10 to 20.	Females from 10 to 20.	Males from 20 to 30.	Females from 20 to 30.	Males from 30 to 40.	Females from 30 to 40.	Males from 40 to 50.	Females from 40 to 50.	Males above 50 to 70.	Females above 50 to 70.	Males from 70 upwards.			Females from 70 upwards.
1	Freshwater, South&North	322	54	53	32	35	35	24	15	18	15	10	13	11	4	3	53	53
2	Clown's Cove ..	145	23	27	15	15	14	9	8	4	8	6	7	6	2	1	24	24
3	Flat Rock ..	93	13	16	14	14	13	5	1	1	7	4	3	1	1	7	7	
4	Blow-me-down ..	24	8	2	2	3	2		3	2	1	1				3	3	
5	Otterbury ..	76	19	11	11	2	10	7	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	13	13	
6	Salmon Cove Head ..	20	6	2		4	1	1	2	2		1	1			4		
7	Marshall's Folly ..	50	8	14	1	5	3	5	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	8		
8	Salmon Cove ..	58	9	8	3	7	9	9	3		2	4	3	1		11	1	
9	Perry's Cove ..	186	22	35	28	18	15	17	10	6	6	7	7	7	5	3	30	3
10	Upper Small Point ..	104	18	21	10	15	9	9	5	6	5	1	2	3		13	1	
11	Spout Cove ..	32	4	8	4	5	3	1	2	2	2		1			6		
12	Mully's Cove ..	240	43	41	18	22	24	21	12	14	13	13	9	8	2	42	4	
13	Lower Small Point ..	79	17	11	11	7	5	5	4	3	5	5	3	2	1	12	1	
14	Broad Cove, South&North	511	99	71	65	37	34	52	40	22	22	19	21	18	6	5	87	8
15	Black Head ..	215	28	34	23	25	21	16	15	10	8	11	8	12	2	2	34	3
16	Adam's Cove ..	359	55	45	54	32	36	28	20	20	13	10	21	20	1	4	54	5
17	Bradley's Cove ..	173	26	38	16	20	14	11	9	9	7	7	6	6	1	3	28	2
18	Western Bay ..	454	71	66	52	36	39	36	28	25	29	20	20	17	6	9	75	7
19	Ochre Pit Cove ..	634	109	102	71	72	61	41	35	25	27	23	26	30	8	4	99	9
20	Ditto to Job's Cove (straight shore)	597	101	106	62	51	51	41	32	34	31	18	28	25	9	7	98	98
21	Job's Cove ..	276	47	51	35	39	18	16	12	13	12	12	7	7	2	5	55	55
22	Island Cove ..	738	129	123	116	81	85	45	24	31	40	31	32	25	6	3	116	116

BAY-BAY-DE-VERDS DIVISION.

Where Born.	No. of various Religious Denominations.										No. engaged in various Professions, &c.					Schools and Pupils.	Buildings.																	
	Newfoundland.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British Colonies, Foreign or other States.	No. of Church of England.	" Catholics.	" Wesleyans.	" Kirk of Scotland.	" Free Kirk.	" Congregationalists.	" Baptists and other Denom.	" Clergymen or Ministers.	" Doctors and Lawyers.	" Farmers.		" Mechanics.	" Merchants and Traders.	" Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.	" Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.	" Persons engaged in Lumbering.	Places of Worship.		Schools in each settlement.	Children attending School.	How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.	Houses now building.	Uninhabited Houses.	Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.	Fishing Rooms in actual use.			
																						Churches of England.	Churches of Rome.									Wesleyan Churches.	Churches of other denominations	
319	3																					2	2	156	54	58	2	1	22	20				
145							2	143										83	39			1	1	78	21	28	5	7	13					
90	3						10	83										44	24						11	11			7	6				
24								24										13	6						3	3	5	2	2					
75	1							76										31	16			1	1	32	10	14	2	3	8					
19	1							20										9	5						3	4			6	3				
50							10	7	33									23	11						8	9	1		6	7				
56	2						23	35										12	15						12	12	2		6	2				
180	2	4					9	35	142									99	43	3		1	1	35	30	32	1	2	21	11				
101	1	2						96	8									52	25						13	14			11	3				
32							12	3	17									27	13						8	8			5	2				
239								240										1	119	62			1	30	42	45	9	15	11					
76	3							79										43	18						14	15	1		3	4				
507	4						1	50	460							1	1	242	138						83	97	7	2	35	20				
210	3	2						3	212					1	1		1	99	51			1	1	50	35	38	3	1	28	21				
347	3	9						81	278							1		170	40			1	1	82	51	69	7	3	33					
173								173										69	28						25	30	1	2	21					
448	2	4						1	94	359								189	48			1	1	90	69	93	8	5	41					
612	8	14						5	209	420				1				228	75			1	1	2	125	102	114	6	3	56				
572	6	19						4	304	289				1	1			269	93			1	1	2	82	98	117	7	5	61				
261	4	11						11	200	65								123	13				1	45	36	38	1	4	21					
719	17	1						11	13	713						1		419	63			1	1	86	100	126	5	4	43					

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CONCEPTION

No.	Fisheries.				Improved Lands.	Agricultural Produce.		Agricultural Stock.							
	No. Vessels eng'd in Seal Fisheries, &c.	No. of Men on board.	Amount of Tonnage engaged in the Fisheries.	No. of large Boats from 4 to 15 qtls.		No. of Acres of Dyke and other improved Lands, and average value.	Tons of Hay cut.	Bushels of Wheat & Barley raised.	Neat Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine and Goats.		
			Qtls.	Tres	Brls.	Galls.	No.								
1		37	1 25	9080				37 1/2	21 1/2			21	10	9	38
2		19	3 2	1565				20	13			9	4	1	29
3		8	3	395				20	13 1/2			20	4		6
4		4	1	107				5	3 1/2			5	2		8
5		10	2	192				16 1/2	12			8	8		9
6		4	6	107	8			13 1/2	9			11	7	1	7
7		8	1	213				9	6 1/2			12	3	3	10
8		5	3	100	3			11 1/2	7 1/2			7	3	2	6
9		31	1 22	1004	22			39 1/2	28 1/2			26	12	7 15	55
10		13	1 3	585				28 1/2	12 1/2			13	9	6 4	18
11		10	9	285	16			7 1/2	5			6	3	3	14
12		25	5 10	1527				30 1/2	20 1/2			15	6	7 5	41
13		8	1 1	380				27 1/2	6 1/2			6	3		14
14		68	8 11	4234				141 1/2	53 1/2			32	18	18	105
15		19	3 6	1845				94 1/2	26 1/2 3 1/2	5		26	18	15 15	94
16		34	1 40	1677				86	53 1/2	66		91	30	10 14	61
17		17	17	671				29	25 1/2	4		37	15	8 5	28
18		38	1 1 34	1540				77 1/2	53 1/2			63	23	27	97
19		33	4 4 41	2221		21177		113 1/2	83 1/2			103	35	23 11	84
20		66	2 3 60	3380				135 1/2	77 1/2	50		123	44	36 2	54
21		35	25	1485				48	30 1/2			41	17	7	12
22		122	49	6190				68	50 1/2			82	30	12 55	26

BAY—BAY DE VERDS DIVISION.

Widowers.												Articles Manufactured.												Miscellaneous.
Widows and Orphans.	Paupers.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Births, Deaths, & Marriages.	Mills and Factories.	Value of Boots and Shoes manufactured.	Chairs and Cabinet Wares.	Bushels of Lime burnt and value.	Quantity of Butter manufactured.	No. of Vessels built.	Tonnage of ditto.	No. of Bosta built.	No. of Vessels Owned.	Tonnage of Vessels Owned.								
3	7					1	24	8	3															
3	4						10	5																
	5				1		3	2								60								
1							1									60								
1	1						5	2	2							180								
							2									260								
1	1						2									30								
							4	2	1							150								
1	5						13	1	1							320								
	1						4	3								290								
1	1						3									30								
5	5						19	1	1															
1							5	1	1															
6	9						33	13	5							250								
1	9						11	9								220								
4	13						1	2	1															
	4						3	2	1							6								
4	19						5	1	1							22								
5	14						8	1								37								
9	9						8	7	1							16								
	9						3	1	1							1								
5	12						13	1	4							3								

A fine beach, well sheltered, the only safe landing place below Carbonear with the wind from N. to S. E. At present the only access to the top of the cliff is the bed of a winter torrent, up which a wooden bridge might be easily constructed.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.														Married Persons.		
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.													Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.	
			" Males under 10 years of age.	" Females under 10.	" Males from 10 to 20.	" Females from 10 to 20.	" Males from 20 to 30.	" Females from 20 to 30.	" Males from 30 to 40.	" Females from 30 to 40.	" Males from 40 to 50.	" Females from 40 to 50.	" Males above 50 to 70.	" Females above 50 to 70.	" Males from 70 upwards.			" Females from 70 upwards.
1	Grates Cove ..	577	93	98	69	68	51	53	31	22	20	22	24	16	4	6	88	88
2	Daniel's Cove ..	36	5	5	3	5	4	3	3	2	1	2	1	1		1	5	5
3	Old Perlican ..	792	140	131	106	82	50	59	56	41	31	25	30	18	9	14	118	118
4	Lance Cove ..	105	20	15	16	11	8	6	6	4	3	6	7	3			18	18
5	Seal Cove ..	138	18	26	16	19	14	12	9	1	2	6	8	5	1	1	22	23
6	Hant's Harbor ..	622	91	120	77	70	53	47	46	28	13	18	30	20	5	4	96	96
7	Scilly's Cove ..	474	96	73	32	35	76	70	24	26	12	11	7	7	3	2	70	70
8	Turk's Cove ..	112	14	12	26	25	2	1	12	11	3	3	2	1			11	11
9	New Perlican ..	482	81	77	74	62	50	48	30	30		12	11	4	3	73	73	
10	Heart's Content ..	654	112	114	92	91	60	59	52	49		11	11	3		106	106	
11	Heart's Desire ..	71	11	12	10	6	5	4	6	6	3	3	2	3			11	11
12	Heart's Delight ..	244	60	40	34	26	10	6	17	19	9	8	7	8			34	34
13	Island Cove ..	41	9	5	6	3	2	2	4	4			3	3			7	7
14	Shoal Harbor ..	23	5	7	4				2	2			2	1			3	3
15	Green's Harbor ..	63	19	10	7	7	4	4	5	5		2					8	8
16	New Harbor ..	257	50	42	27	19	13	13	32	34		13	14			30	30	
17	Dildo Cove ..	155	29	23	22	23	10	10	18	12		4	4			26	26	
18	Old Shop ..	19	2	2	1	4	3	3	3					1		3	3	
19	Chapel Arm ..	130	26	28	12	12	10	13	10	3	1	3	9	2	1	21	21	
20	Tickle Harbor ..	51	10	6	8	8	6	2	3	3	2	2	1			6	6	
21	Chance Cove ..	81	13	22	15	8	2	2	3	2	4	5	3	2		10	10	
22	Ganny Cove Arm ..	14	1	2	2	3	3	1					1	1		3	3	
23	Gooseberry Cove ..	49	14	7	7	3	3	5	3	2	2	2	1			7	7	

OF TRINITY BAY.

Where Born.	No. of various Religious Denominations.	No. engaged in various Professions, &c.				Schools and Pupils.	Buildings.																								
		Professions.		Places of Worship.																											
Newfoundland.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British Colonies.	Foreign or other States.	No. of Church of England.	Catholics.	Wesleyans.	Kirk of Scotland.	Free Kirk.	Congregationalists.	Clergymen or Ministers.	Doctors and Lawyers.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants and Traders.	Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.	Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.	Persons engaged in Lumbering.	Churches of England.	Churches of Rome.	Wesleyan Churches.	Churches other Denominations.	Schools in each Settlement.	Children attending Schools.	How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.	Houses now building.	Uninhabited houses.	Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.	Fishing Rooms in actual use.
558	9	10				162	78	337							1	1	296	148		1	1	2	96	84	88	8	7	81	43		
34		2					36										14	7								7	7		3	2	
786	2	3	1			1	47	744			1			2	5	349	167	45		1	1	66	115	119	18	10	98	41			
102	3					8		97									64	24	28		1			16	17	5	1	12	8		
135	3					1		137						1		35	29	7		1	1	32	16	20	4	1	15	8			
598	23	1				22	1	597			2	1	1	2	5	2	265	128	21		2	1	65	99	105	16	3	85	46		
470	3	1				371	24	79									131			1	1	1	60	82	89		20	28			
104		8				37	75										30					1	30	15	16	1	5	8			
474	5	3				433	31	18							3	91				1		1	30	71	82	2	10	34			
647	6	1				587	67				1				1	40				1		1	80	105	112	7	20	20			
69	1	1				18	53										20							13	14		6	10			
236	8					239	5										48			1		1	20	36	37		7	23			
40	1					41											13							6	6		1	4			
23								23									7							3	3			2			
62	1					35		28									16							9	9			4			
253	4					247	10										38				1	1	20	35	40		9	19			
155						155											39							21	25		4	12			
19						15	4										10							3	3			3			
126	3	1				95	11	24						2		39	26						20	22	2	20	12				
50		1				1	50										19	14						7	7		27	7			
81						81											28	17					10	11	4	27	9				
14						14											6	5						2	2		1	1			
49						37	12										16	10					7	7		7	5				

ELECTORAL DISTRICT

No.	Fisheries.				Im- proved Lands.	Agricultural Produce.				Agricultural Stock.																	
	No. Vessels eng'd in Seal Fisheries, &c	No. of Men on board.	Amount of Tonnage engaged in the Fisheries.	No. of large Boats from 4 to 15 qtls.		No. of Seal Nets.	No. of Acres of Dyke and other improved Lands, and average value.	Tons of Hay cut.	Bushels of Wheat & Barley raised	Bushels of Oats raised.	Barrels of Potatoes raised.	Barrels of Turnips raised.	Quantity of Timothy and Clover Seed raised.	Erls. of other Root Crops.	Neat Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine and Goats.								
1			80	6	3	86	7095	3 1/2	7095	1	134	49	375	6	48	9	98	43	10	6	3						
2				3		4	320	10	320		20 1/2	8 1/2	129		5	4	6	3			3	2					
3			64	7	6	200	4909	23 1/2	45	4909	10	7	185	66	899	31 1/2	26 1/2	6	76	22	27	120	105				
4			15			38	850	4	3	850			19	9 1/2	126	1 1/2	3 1/2	1	21	7	2	3	3				
5	1	6	35	13	1	1	15			755			200	755	14 1/2	12	5 1/2	21	9	5	19		7				
6	5	81	250	56	2	3	75			3888			45	3888	107 1/2	48	414	21 1/2	15 1/2	22 1/2	86	31	22	17	2		
7				6			20			4930			6	4930	28 1/2	18	500			27	29	11	10	9			
8				1			5			900				900	8 1/2	12 1/2	214			8	16	4	12	1			
9				3			2	51		2730			5	100	2730	26	17	8	731		28	18	5	17	9		
10				1			2	47		1000					1000	16	13	568		37	30	18	14	8			
11							9			800					800	19	12	157		11	13		2				
12				2			24			1410					1410	22	23	226		32	28		8				
13							390			390					390	3	1 1/2	16			8	9					
14							2			200					200	1	1/2	12									
15							500			500					500	2	1 1/2	116			3	4			1		
16				4			12			1100			8		1000	37	20	294		27	26	10	17	21			
17							12			1000			8		1000	15	8	148		21	17		4		10		
18							300			300					300	3	5	32		3	4		1				
19				11			2	9		1181			114		1105	3	65 1/2	26 1/2		373		61	21		29	39	
20				11			2	73		169			24		74	6	28 1/2	10		2	149		14	5	1	50	2
21				16			2	1		91			16		748	5	32	18 1/2		37		32	11		45		
22				3			1			200					200	1											
23				9			1			595					595	6	4						5		2		

OF TRINITY BAY.

Widowers, and Orphans, Paupers, Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Lunatics, Idiots, Births, Deaths, & Marriages, Mills and Factories.												Articles Manufactured.		Miscellaneous.												
Widowers.	Widows.	Orphans.	Crippled, aged, and disabled Paupers.	Males Deaf and Dumb.	Females Deaf and Dumb.	Males blind.	Females blind.	Male Lunatics.	Female Lunatics.	Male Idiots.	Female Idiots.	Births preceding year.	Deaths preceding year.		Marriages preceding year.	No. & Value of Saw Mills, & No. hands employed.	No. & Value of Grist Mills, & No. hands employed.	Value of Boots and Shoes manufactured.	Chairs and Cabinet Wares.	Bushels of Lime burnt and value.	Quantity of Butter manufactured.	No. of Vessels built.	Tonnage of ditto.	No. of Boats built.	No. of Vessels Owned.	Tonnage of Vessels Owned.
4	13	20	1			2						14	9	6						1858					28	
	3	6	3									2	1							112						
12	20	24	15	2		1		1				23	10	5						780					17	
	1	3	2					1				4	2	3						230					1	
3	2	6								1		4	4							212					1	
6	12	31	5	1		1		1		1		21	10	3	1 mill, 4 hands, value 3000				585	2	230	5				
5	10		2									8	6	6												
1	3		2									2	1	1												
5	12		9									18													1	130
4	14		5									9	8	2											2	260
2	2		1									1	1	1												
2	2		2									2	2													
1																										
1																										
2	3		1																							
2																										
1	1		3																							
5			3									7	4	2												1118
												2	1													
	1											4														600
												3	1													60

290 pairs of stockings and gloves manufactured

17 pairs of stockings and gloves manufactured.

66 pairs of stockings and gloves manufactured.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.														Married Persons.		
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.													Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.	
			Males under 10 years of age.	Females under 10.	Males from 10 to 20.	Females from 10 to 20.	Males from 20 to 30.	Females from 20 to 30.	Males from 30 to 40.	Females from 30 to 40.	Males from 40 to 50.	Females from 40 to 50.	Males above 50 to 70.	Females above 50 to 70.	Males from 70 upwards.			Females from 70 upwards.
24	Heart's Ease ..	53	7	10	11	2	3	4	4	2	2	3	4	1		7	7	
25	Fox Harbor ..	102	25	17	15	10	9	5	5	5	6	7	6	2		18	18	
26	Random Sound ..	273	48	58	35	28	15	16	16	17	19	7	9	2	2	1	39	38
27	Rider's Harbor ..	13	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	
28	Sill Down ..	18	2	4	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	
29	Selby's Cove ..	16	5	1	2	2	2	2				1	1			4	4	
30	Ireland's Eye ..	101	26	17	11	7	9	6	7	6	4	2	1	3	2	14	14	
31	British Harbor ..	138	28	24	17	14	10	10	9	11	5	2	1	3	2	2	21	21
32	Kerley's Harbor ..	31	3	5	2	1	5	4	4	3		1	2	1		7	7	
33	Cat Cove ..	21	3	5	4		5	1	1	1	1	2				3	3	
34	White Point ..	27	4	7	3	3			1	4	3	1			1	4	4	
35	New Bonaventure ..	105	20	10	10	13	18	11	5	3	2	3	6	4		18	18	
36	Old Bonaventure ..	143	24	22	24	12	17	10	7	6	5	4	6	3	2	1	19	19
37	Spaniard's Bay ..	29	8	6	2	5			4	4						4	4	
38	Trouty ..	140	26	27	15	10	8	18	11	4	5	6	7	3		24	24	
39	Cuckold's Cove ..	179	23	25	24	21	19	20	9	6	6	10	9	3	3	1	27	27
40	Trinity S. W. Arm ..	281	44	42	41	25	26	26	14	15	10	12	11	9	3	3	37	37
41	Trinity Harbor ..	710	104	110	87	80	57	55	31	41	30	33	32	30	11	6	103	103
42	Trinity N. W. Arm ..	263	40	35	32	28	29	24	18	11	8	6	10	17	3	2	41	41
43	Ship Cove ..	266	53	33	32	35	26	17	14	12	9	12	13	10			39	39
44	Salmon Cove ..	309	44	57	30	37	30	29	13	11	11	10	15	14	2	1	51	51
45	English Harbor ..	310	46	43	67	43	15	15	9	15	20	13	9	6	4	5	42	42
46	Ragged Harbor ..	183	17	30	23	26	20	15	9	9	7	8	9	7	3		28	28

OF TRINITY BAY.

Where Born.	No. of various Religious Denominations.														No. engaged in various Professions, &c.					Schools and Pupils.	Buildings.														
	Newfoundland.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British Colonies.	Foreign or other States.	No. of Church of England.	Catholics.	Wesleyans.	Kirk of Scotland.	Free Kirk.	Congregationalists.	Baptists and other Denom.	Clergymen or Ministers.	Doctors and Lawyers.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants and Traders.	Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.		Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.	Persons engaged in Lumbering.	Places of Worship.			Schools in each settlement.	Children attending School.	How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.	Houses now building.	Uninhabited Houses.	Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.	Fishing Rooms in actual use.		
																							Churches of England.	Churches of Rome.	Wesleyan Churches.									Churches other denominations.	
53						53													23	14							8	8			2	5			
98	4					48	16	38											39	21							16	18	2		10	10			
260	8	5				109	2	162											48	64							42	41	1	1	25	17			
13						13													4	3							2	2	1		1	1			
18						9	9												8	1							2	2			1	2			
16	5					16													5	3							4	4				3			
96	5					101													29	16			1	21	13	15					21	13			
135	3					111	27												33	20				23	20	21	3	21	17			21	17		
31						31													12	8							7	7			10	6			
19	2					21													10	6							3	3			6	3			
27						27													6	4							8	5	4		1	6	4		
105						105													38	18			1				1	16	16	18	1	18	11		
139	2	2				130	13											2	45	27			1		1	29	20	22	6	21	17				
29						29													8	4							4	4	1		4	4			
137	3					140													35	24				1	28	24	26	1	18	16			18	16	
176	3					158	21												64	37				1	23	27	29	1	22	18			22	18	
268	6	6	1			212	65	3				1						4	2	1							21	39	39	3	41	16			
673	23	13	1			537	97	75		1		1	2	2	32	10		93	107			1	1	1			98	126	126	1	5	97	13		
255	5	3				214	47	2							1	2		146	85								9	42	42	4	2	58	16		
254	7	5				234	32								1			158	79							31	38	38	2	1	59	17			
300	9					262	4	43									1	158	68								47	47	2		48	31			
310						182		128										148	53			1	1				53	45	45	1		41	27		
166	2	15				181	2											126	64					1		59	31	34	2		27	20			

ELECTORAL DISTRICT

No.	Fisheries.				Improved Lands.	Agricultural Produce.			Agricultural Stock.								
	No. Vessels eng'd in Seal Fisheries, &c.	No. of Men on board.	Amount of Tonnage engaged in the Fisheries.	No. of large Boats from 4 to 15 qtls.		No. of Seal Nets.	Tons of Hay cut.	Bushels of Oats raised.	Barrels of Potatoes raised.	Barrels of Turnips raised.	Quantity of Timothy and Clover Seed raised.	No. Brs. of other Root Crops.	Neat Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine and Goats.
24		3	1	2	360												
25		12	4	1	25	978											
26	112	5	1	35	541½	5	20	541½									
27					80			80									
28					120			120									
29					178			178									
30		4	1	29	900			881									
31			1	3	1094			1078									
32			1	15	350	13		350									
33				18	190	1		190									
34			2	10	165			165									
35		4	2	1	24	1035	17	1035			3	6					
36	2	64	268	8	1	1	28	1463	24	30	1203						
37				1	18	119	2½	119									
38		15	3	1	10	885	11½	866									
39		4	4	1	37	1344		1343									
40	3	25	306½	7	6	4	47	1400		4	1400						
41	11	24	1436	4	8	2	26	1170	30		1170						
42	2	9	73	6	5	8	76	3600	20	90	3600						
43	3	17	78	9	5	3	78	3095	5	195	3095	17	20				
44				21	9	1	122	2245	6		2215	50	26				
45				20	7		255	1985	10		1985	165	120				
46	1			24	3	1	36	3410			3200						

OF TRINITY BAY.

Widowers.												Articles Manufactured.												Miscellaneous.	
Widowers.	Widows.	Orphans.	Crippled, aged, and disabled Paupers.	Males Deaf and Dumb.	Females Deaf and Dumb.	Males blind.	Females blind.	Male Lunatics.	Female Lunatics.	Male Idiots.	Female Idiots.	Births preceding year.	Deaths preceding year.	Marriages preceding year.	No. & Value of Saw Mills, & No. hands employed.	No. & Value of Grist Mills, & No. hands employed.	Value of Boots and Shoes manufactured.	Chairs and Cabinet Wares.	Wooden Wares other than the above manufactured.	Bushels of Lime burnt and value.	Quantity of Butter manufactured.	No. of Boats built.	Value of Imports into Newfoundland.		Value of Exports.
1																									
1			2										6												
1												6	1		4, 22 men, val £ 1200										555
1												1													Slates quarried, 55,000, Value £175.
1																									
1												2	1												
1												2	1												
1	1		1																						
1	2		1																						
1				1								8	1	1											
2	2		2									2	2												
2	2		2									8	1												
1	1		1									3	3	2											
2	10	9	5									7	2	2											
7	21	7	9									4	16	4											
3	8	1	3									3	4	4											
2	5	1	1									6	2	3											
3	3	2	4									9	3	2											
7	4	9	7									4	7	1											
2	4	2	1																						

620 lbs. Soap manufactured

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CONCEPTION

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.														Married Persons.		
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.													Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.	
			Males under 10 years of age.	Females under 10.	Males from 10 to 20.	Females from 10 to 20.	Males from 20 to 30.	Females from 20 to 30.	Males from 30 to 40.	Females from 30 to 40.	Males from 40 to 50.	Females from 40 to 50.	Males above 50 to 70.	Females above 50 to 70.	Males from 70 upwards.			Females from 70 upwards.
47	Great Catalina ..	938	168	143	104	109	88	79	53	48	38	31	38	29	11	4	151	151
48	Little Catalina ..	202	40	31	30	28	12	14	10	5	12	8	4	6	2		30	30
49	Green Bay ..	9	2		1	1			1		1	1		1	1		2	2
50	Bird Island Cove ..	513	86	103	55	53	44	40	28	25	16	21	20	17	5		90	90
51	Spillards Cove ..	59	9	10	10	10	2	4	3		1	3	3	4			8	8
52	Lance Cove ..	40	9	9	2	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	3	2			8	8
53	Back Side Cove ..	74	19	11	13	8	1	3	3	8	7	1					11	11
	Total ..	10736	1840	1778	1373	1208	907	858	667	581	337	324	407	311	87	58	1628	1628
			Males.						Females.									
			Under 14	14 to 70	70 upwards	Under 14	14 to 70	70 upwards										
	As taken in 1845	8808	1992.	2619.	48.	1903.	2155.	54.										

OF TRINITY BAY.

Where Born.	No. of various Religious Denominations.		No. engaged in various Professions, &c.										Schools and Pupils.	Buildings.																	
			Professions.					Places of Worship.																							
Newfoundland.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British Colonies, Foreign or other States.	No. of Church of England.	Catholics.	Wesleyans.	Kirk of Scotland.	Free Kirk.	Congregationalists.	Baptists and other denom.	Clergymen or Ministers.	Doctors and Lawyers.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants and Traders.	Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.	Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.	Persons engaged in Lumbering.	Churches of England.	Wesleyan Churches.	Churches other Denominations.	Schools in each Settlement.	Children attending Schools.	How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.	Houses now building.	Uninhabited houses.	Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.	Fishing Rooms in actual use.	
903	22	10	2	1	438	174	323		3		1			4	3	482	259			1	1	1	2	117	138	159	1	81	50		
202					101		100										95	57							30	34	1	16	8		
9					9												6	3							2	3			2		
495	14	4			72	6	435									2	273	134							86	94	2	57	35		
59					17	19	23										29	13							9	10	2	2	5		
37	2	1			15	4	21										21	9							8	8			5		
72		2			22	31	21										47	17							11	11			9	9	
10440	192	98	5	1	6016	1253	3160		4	2	1	5	3	10	51	31	3900	1864		10	12	3	8	20	1035	1647	7755	100	37	1180	753
					4753	1283	2752		11	2		37	5			81	1967							22	1049	1363					

ELECTORAL DISTRICT

No.	Fisheries.				Improved Lands.	Agricultural Produce.				Agricultural Stock.															
	No. Vessels engaged in Seal Fisheries, &c.	No. of Men on board.	Amount of Tonnage engaged in the Fisheries.	No. of large Boats from 15 qtls. to 30 qtls.		No. of Seal Nets.	No. of Acres of Dyke and other improved Lands, and average value.	Tons of Hay cut.	Bush. Wheat & Barley raised.	Bushels of Oats raised.	Barrels of Potatoes raised.	Barrels of Turnips raised.	Quantity of Timothy and Clover Seed raised.	No. Barrels of other Root Crops.	Neat Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine and Goats.						
47	8	266	684	39	628	148	12163		39	22848	5836	23	212	734	10	10	1040	7		97	38	18	32	120	
48	1	31	73	4	3	4	2980		20	2880			30	143			49	3½		39	16				9
49				2								3	4	1½			30			1			4		
50				42	12	1	6099		6	6080			104½	51			1701			60	25	7	15	33	
51				6			410			448			1	½			20			2	2		7	16	
52				5			300			320			1				16								8
53				9			1180			1088		1	19	12½			399			13	4	6	15	29	
37	526	3315½	546	107	89	1933	86723½	176½	1072½	95562½	6100	234	1819½	916	10	38	15725	813	110½	51	1352	680	240	536	1395
As taken in 1845.	34	2763	1153	190	46	114						267	1079½	516			829	623		997		121	179	616	

OF TRINITY BAY.

Widowers.													Articles Manufactured.													Miscellaneous.		
Widows and Orphans.	Paupers.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Births, Deaths, & Marriages.	Mills and Factories.																					
Widows.	Orphans.	Crippled, aged, and disabled Paupers.	Males Deaf and Dumb.	Females Deaf and Dumb.	Males blind.	Females blind.	Male Lunatics.	Female Lunatics.	Male Idiots.	Female Idiots.	Births preceding year.	Deaths preceding year.	Marriages preceding year.	No. & Value of Saw Mills, & No. hands employed.	No. & Value of Grist Mills, & No. hands employed.	Value of Boots and Shoes manufactured.	Wooden Wares other than the above manufactured.	Bushels of Lime burnt and value.	Quantity of Butter manufactured.	of Vessels built.	Tonnage of ditto.	No. of Boats built.	Value of Imports into Newfoundland.					
8	9	7				1	20	4	5																	3700 lbs. Soap manufactured		
2	3	1						1	5																	800 ditto ditto		
4	8	9				1	1																			1700 ditto ditto		
			1																							60 ditto ditto		
104	189	122	108	5		6	2	7	6	230	104	67	5,26 men, value £1500.						10136	5	620	53						

ELECTORAL DISTRICT

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.													Married Persons.				
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.												Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.			
			Males under 10 years of age.	Females under 10.	Males from 10 to 20.	Females from 10 to 20.	Males from 20 to 30.	Females from 20 to 30.	Males from 30 to 40.	Females from 30 to 40.	Males from 40 to 50.	Females from 40 to 50.	Males above 50 to 70.	Females above 50 to 70.			Males from 70 upwards.	Females from 70 upwards.	
23	Indian Bay ..	12	1	1	1	2				1	1	2						2	2
24	Flat Island ..	210	28	32	24	32	26	14	15	11	9	8	7	3	1			28	28
25	Cotterrell's Island Shoal Cove	60	3	12	14	6	5	3	7	6	2	2						9	9
26	Cotterrell's Island Highmore's Cove	37			12	13	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1				4	4
27	Cotterrell's Island, Dog Cove	42			9	19				3								5	5
28	Gooseberry Island ..	200	33	35	16	22	23	16	19	9	8	5	6	4	3	1		31	31
29	Deer Island ..	50	10	8	4	8	4	3	3	2	3	2	2		1			9	9
30	Bragg's Island ..	18	5	1	2	2	2	2	1		1		1	1				3	3
31	Burnt Island ..	82	15	13	8	6	6	9	8	5		1	6	5				14	14
32	Vere Island ..	184	28	38	28	19	15	14	10	10	7	3	8	3	1			26	26
33	New Harbor ..	14	2	3	2	1	2	2					1	1				3	3
34	Warren's Harbor ..	7	1	2	2				1	1								3	3
35	Shoe Cove ..	11	4	1		2	1	1		1	1							2	2
36	Greenspond Tickle ..	26	6	6	2		1	2	2	3	3	1						5	5
37	Flower Island ..	66	15	16	6	9	5	3	4	3	3	1	1					6	6
38	Pouch Cove ..	31	5	2	2	4	3	2	3	2	3	1	2	2				7	7
39	Pool's Island ..	311	46	70	34	33	29	30	27	13	11	7	6	3	2			45	45
40	Swain's Island ..	171	28	19	18	17	27	25	12	7	4	2	7	3	2			25	25
41	Pinchard's Island ..	359	52	45	41	45	55	25	25	18	14	6	17	14	2			52	52
42	Cobbler's Island ..	81	15	12	8	6	13	7	9	4	2	1	2	2				13	13
43	Cape Island ..	69	13	8	4	7	13	8	4	2	4		2	3	1			11	11
44	Cape Freels, Middle Bill Cove	121	16	18	15	14	20	12	6	6	1	1	6	5	1			20	20

OF BONA VISTA.

Where Born.	No. of various Religious Denominations.	No. engaged in various Professions, &c.				Schools and Pupils.	Buildings.																								
		Professions.		Places of Worship.			How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.																							
Newfoundland.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British Colonies, Foreign or other States.	No. of Church of England.	Catholics.	Wesleyans.	Kirk of Scotland.	Free Kirk.	Congregationalists.	Baptists and other denom.	Clergymen or Ministers.	Doctors and Lawyers.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants and Traders.	Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.	Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.	Persons engaged in Lumbering.	Churches of England.	Churches of Rome.	Wesleyan Churches.	Churches other Denominations.	Schools in each Settlement.	Children attending Schools.	Houses now building.	Uninhabited houses.	Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.	Fishing Rooms in actual use.		
	12				12										1		2	3								2	2		5	1	
	206	4			210										1		160	58			1				1		24	29	1	19	16
	57	1	2		11	49											40	19								7	10	1	2	7	
	35		2			37											37	9								5	5		1	3	
	42					42											42	8								5	5	1	1	3	
	192	6	2		157	43										150	55			1				1		24	33		15	18	
	50				50												40	12								6	10	3	3	3	
	18				18												14	4								2	3	1		1	
	79	3				82											62	17								9	15	4	4	4	
	174	10			184											144	41			1				1		17	28	3	9	10	
	13	1			14												10	3								1	3		1		
	7				7												4	2								1	1		1	1	
	11				11												7	2								2	2			2	
	21	5			26												18	6								6	6	1	3	5	
	66				66												50	14								5	8	2	7	3	
	31				30	1											25	9								4	6	1	1	3	3
	303	8			306		5									1	240	78			1					30	51	4	3	28	23
	149	21			170	1											140	49			1			1	42	17	27	3	1	14	11
	344	14	1		326	21	12									2	260	105			1			1	35	31	53	6	2	33	19
	74	7			67		14										60	27								6	15	1	10	5	
	65	4			69												50	22								9	13	3	7	5	
	109	10	2		113	8										100	32			1			1	45	20	27	3	1	14	13	

ELECTORAL DISTRICT

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.														Married Persons.		
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.													Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.	
			Males under 10 years of age.	Females under 10.	Males from 10 to 20.	Females from 10 to 20.	Males from 20 to 30.	Females from 20 to 30.	Males from 30 to 40.	Females from 30 to 40.	Males from 40 to 50.	Females from 40 to 50.	Males above 50 to 70.	Females above 50 to 70.	Males from 70 upwards.			Females from 70 upwards.
1	Cat Harbor ..	199	29	38	26	27	23	12	8	10	11	4	5	4	1	1	25	24
2	Dead Man's Bay ..	48	10	6	8	9	4	4	2					3	2		7	7
3	Muddy Hole ..	150	30	32	20	17	12	8	9	11	4	3	2	2			20	22
4	Doting Cove ..	102	20	13	16	13	9	9	4	3	2	3	6	3	1		18	18
5	Ragged Harbor ..	9	4	1		2	1		1								2	2
6	Apsey Cove ..	13	2	2	1	3	1	2				1	1				1	1
7	Western Arm Rocky Bay	14	3	3	2		2	1	1			1	1				2	2
8	Bloody Arm ..	11	2	4	1			2	2								1	2
9	Beaver Cove ..	10	1	2	1		1	2				1	1	1			3	3
10	Noggin Cove ..	6		1	1	1			1			1				1	1	1
11	Gander Bay ..	72	10	12	21	7	4	1	1	3	4	4	3	2			8	9
12	Indian Islands ..	107	24	22	18	10	1	3	6	9	7	4	2	1			16	16
13	Cann Island ..	17	4	2	1	2	3	1	1	1		1	1				2	2
14	Wild Cove ..	24	3	5	4	7	1		1	2	1		2	1			3	3
15	Little Seldom-come-by	23	6	3	6	2		1	1	1	2	1					3	3
16	Seldom-come-by ..	149	21	21	20	21	23	9	4	6	7	5	7	5			23	23
17	Cape Fogo ..	47	14	10	5	2	5	4	2	2	1	1		1			6	7
18	Tilton Harbor ..	364	41	39	47	31	53	33	28	25	10	5	28	17	6	1	42	41
19	Sandy Cove ..	30	7	7	4	5				1	1	2	3				3	3
20	Joe Batt's Arm ..	411	65	60	50	45	43	37	28	22	12	9	24	10	4	2	54	56
21	Grape's Cove ..	11	1	5			1	2				1		1			2	2
22	Bard Islands ..	222	41	35	30	16	20	23	12	11	6	5	13	5	1	1	40	40
23	Lion's Den, near Fogo	54	5	10	10	10	4	3	2	2		4	3			1	5	5

OF FOGO.

Newfoundland.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British Colonies, Foreign or other States.	No. of Church of England.	" Catholics.	" Wesleyans.	" Kirk of Scotland.	" Free Kirk.	" Congregationalists.	" Baptists and other denom.	" Clergymen or Ministers.	" Doctors and Lawyers.	" Farmers.	" Mechanics.	" Merchants and Traders.	" Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.	" Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.	" Persons engaged in Lumbering.	No. engaged in various Professions, &c.				Schools and Pupils.	Buildings.						
																				Professions.					Places of Worship.	How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.	Houses now building.	Uninhabited houses.	Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.	Fishing Rooms in actual use.
190	7	2			167	11	21									2	117	54					26	30	4	2	17	19			
46	2				48												17	10						7	8	1		3	2		
146	4				65	4	81										59	29			1	40	19	23	2		9	6			
102					42		60										53	26					11	20	4		8	8			
9					9												2	2					2	2			1				
12	1				13												3	3					1	1			2	1			
13	1				13		1										4	4					3	3	2		5				
11					11												2	2					2	3			1				
9	1				10												3	3					2	3			2				
6							6										4	3					1	2			2	1			
67	3			2	68	4											12	11					9	9	2		4				
102	5				106		1										36	17					15	16	2	1	10	12			
16	1				6		11										6	6					2	2			2				
23	1				24												6	3					3	3	1		4	2			
22	1				12		11										11	4					3	3	1		1	3			
145	3	1			135	10	4										66	42					23	26	8	3	14	22			
43	4				13	34											14	8					5	6	3	1	7	5			
330	3	25			6	1	363				1			1		2	145	110		1		1	50	54	54	5	6	73	37		
30							30										11	5					4	4			2	4			
388	12	11			252	158										3	165	121	14	1		1	15	65	72	11	5	61	45		
10	1				11												3	3					2	2			1	1			
208	14				222												85	56	10	1		1	40	32	42	7	5	30	21		
48	1	5			1	53											20	10					6	6			4	6			

ELECTORAL DISTRICT

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.														Married Persons.		
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.													Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.	
			Males under 10 years of age.	Females under 10.	Males from 10 to 20.	Females from 10 to 20.	Males from 20 to 30.	Females from 20 to 30.	Males from 30 to 40.	Females from 30 to 40.	Males from 40 to 50.	Females from 40 to 50.	Males above 50 to 70.	Females above 50 to 70.	Males from 70 upwards.			Females from 70 upwards.
70	Beaver Cove ..	6	2	1	1										1	1	1	1
71	Caplin Cove ..	29	5	5	2	2	3	3	4	2	1				1	1	6	6
72	Shoe Cove ..	143	24	24	23	18	11	10	5	4	6	9	5	2	1	1	20	20
	Total ..	9717	1697	1661	1223	1117	880	731	530	478	378	298	405	238	54	27	1370	1377
	As taken in 1845	6744	1563.	2183.	25.	1436.	1529.	8.										

OF FOGO.

Where Born.	No. of various Religious Denominations.	No. engaged in various Professions, &c.		Buildings.	
		Professions.	Places of Worship.		
Newfoundland.					
England.					
Ireland.					
Scotland.					
British Colonies, Foreign or other States.					
No. of Church of England.					
" Catholics.					
" Wesleyans.					
" Kirk of Scotland.					
" Free Kirk.					
" Congregation:lists.					
" Baptists and other denom.					
" Clergymen or Ministers.					
" Doctors and Lawyers.					
" Farmers.					
" Mechanics.					
" Merchants and Traders.					
" Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.					
" Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.					
" Persons engaged in Lumbering.					
" Churches of England.					
" Churches of Rome.					
" Wesleyan Churches.					
" Churches other Denominations.					
" Schools in each Settlement.					
" Children attending Schools.					
How many inhabited Houses.					
By how many families inhabited.					
Houses now building.					
Uninhabited houses.					
Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.					
Fishing Rooms in actual use.					
5	1	6	4	1	1
28	1	29	20	6	5
138	5	140	86	39	23
9119	462	111	4	14	8
6232	1442	2036	7	7	2
46	31	28	4674	2196	104
16	1363	7	3	2	10
420	988				
1382	1009				

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF

No. of Men on board.	Fisheries.				Improved Lands.	Agricultural Produce.				Agricultural Stock.													
	No. of large boats from 4 to 15 qtls.	large boats from 15 to 30 qtls.	large boats from 30 qtls. upwards.	Nets and Seines.		Quantity of Cod Fish cured.	Salmon caught and cured.	Herring cured.	Oil distinguishing each kind.	No. of Seal Nets.	No. of Acres of Dyke and other improved Lands, and average value.	Tons of Hay cut.	Bushes of Wheat & Barley raised.	Bushes of Oats raised.	Barrels of Potatoes raised.	Barrels of Turnips raised.	Quantity of Timothy and Clover Seed raised.	No. Brls. of other Root Crops.	Neat Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine and Goats.
66	2	2	1	7	460													5	4			11	
70		5		11	236																	14	
71		3		5	140					10	3½											10	
72		1		2	50					4	2											3	
73		2			178	400				14	3½											5	
74		9	2	1	12	327				23	4	4										22	8
75		2		2	2	600				41	7½	20										7	
76	6	30	15	4	4	24	1630	1		6½	14											8	
77		1	1	10	44	3251				7	11	6										33	
78	2	53	17	16	6	71	1217	1626		9½	33	10	1									38	2
79										8	2	10	10									10	6
80		11	2	1	17	329				28	64	24										3	12
81		5	1		3	60				11	31	15										35	
82		11		1	11	286				14	14	10										26	3
83		12	2	1	29	456				24	31	5										21	
84		11	1	3	26	300		7		41	4½	37										38	
85		41	3	10	61	892				14	71											73	3
86		5		1	5	60				2½	1	5										15	
87		10	1	3	18	419				5	31	21										36	
88		15			7	2				5	2½												
89		17	4	5	95	416				24	64	15										39	
90		1			3			6															
91		5	1		6	51				1	1												5

PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S.

Widowers.	Widows and Orphans.	Paupers.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Births, Deaths, & Marriages.	Mills and Factories.	Articles Manufactured.				Miscellaneous.											
									Quantity of Butter manufactured.	" Cheese	No. of Vessels built.	Tonnage of ditto.		No. of Boats built.	Value of Imports	Value of Exports	No. of Vessels Owned.	Tonnage of Vessels Owned.						
1	1					1																		
							1																	
2							3																	
	1	3																						
		2	4																					
1	2		5																					
		1	1																					
1	5		4																					
2	3	2	2																					
2	6	4	4				1																	
3	2	2																						
2		1	2																					
		2	6	1																				
2	4		2																					
1		3	1																					
1	5	3	4																					
1																								

1 Coloured Man.

Merashen Catholic School would be 60 if it received aid from Government—people too poor to pay, and the attendance therefore very small. Candles—40 lbs.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.														Married Persons.		
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.													Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.	
			Males under 10 years of age.	Females under 10.	Males from 10 to 20.	Females from 10 to 20.	Males from 20 to 30.	Females from 20 to 30.	Males from 30 to 40.	Females from 30 to 40.	Males from 40 to 50.	Females from 40 to 50.	Males above 50 to 70.	Females above 50 to 70.	Males from 70 upwards.			Females from 70 upwards.
1	Flat Islands ..	219	41	36	25	26	17	18	15	11	9	7	9	5		34	34	
2	Red Harbor ..	28	3	5	3	3	10		1	1	1	1				2	2	
3	Jean-de-Bay ..	45	6	1	6	3	4	3	3	8	2	5	1	1	2	4	4	
4	Rock Harbor ..	112	20	15	16	13	9	11	7	4	2	2	5	5	2	17	17	
5	Golds Cove ..	13		1	4	1		2	1	1			2	1		1	1	
6	Spanish Room ..	138	25	25	12	18	11	12	11	7	5	1	6	5		19	19	
7	Mortier Bay ..	177	39	38	21	19	7	9	10	8	9	6	6	2	3	23	23	
8	Little Bay ..	120	26	15	18	19	4	9	7	6	3	6	5	1	1	14	14	
9	Beau Bois ..	139	22	27	20	14	13	8	8	5	6	7	5	2	2	19	19	
10	Duricle ..	19	1	2	4	4	1	2			1	1	1	1	1	2	2	
11	Tite's Cove ..	22	5	3	5	2			2	1	1	3				2	2	
12	Fox Cove ..	139	36	22	17	16	4	5	7	12	8	2	5	3	2	16	16	
13	Mortier ..	69	8	15	7	9	2	5	6	5	3	2	5		1	1	8	8
14	Burin Proper ..	2020	288	297	259	221	224	161	141	101	92	56	84	58	24	14	258	268
15	Corbin ..	47	4	12	8	3	1	1	4	4	3	2	3	1	1		6	6
16	Little St. Lawrence ..	73	15	13	5	7	4	9	6	4	3	1	4	1	1		12	12
17	Great St. Lawrence ..	502	90	86	61	74	32	39	29	22	25	17	13	12	1	1	65	65
18	Lawn ..	156	21	18	23	22	20	10	9	5	10	3	6	8		1	15	15
19	Lamaline and Coves ..	524	70	87	66	61	61	46	42	18	21	15	18	11	7	1	65	65
20	Fortune ..	421	85	63	40	48	50	38	28	16	13	9	16	10	2	3	65	65
21	Grand Bank ..	474	68	64	77	55	53	33	33	22	15	17	18	13	5	1	64	64

OF BURIN.

Where Born.	No. of various Religious Denominations.		No. engaged in various Professions, &c.										Schools and Pupils.	Buildings.																		
			Professions.					Places of Worship.						How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.	Houses now building.	Uninhabited houses.															
Newfoundland.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British Colonies. Foreign or other States.	No. of Church of England.	" Catholics.	" Wesleyans.	" Kirk of Scotland.	" Free Kirk.	" Congregationalists.	" Baptists and other denom.	" Clergymen or Ministers.	" Doctors and Lawyers.	" Farmers.	" Mechanics.	" Merchants and Traders.	" Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.	" Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.	" Persons engaged in Lumbering.	" Churches of England.	" Churches of Rome.	" Wesleyan Churches.	" Churches other Denominations.	" Schools in each Settlement.	" Children attending Schools.	How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.	Houses now building.	Uninhabited houses.	Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.	Fishing Rooms in actual use.	
214	5				51	60	108												77	61							35	38	3	11	20	
19	9				8	1	19												4	3							2	2		1	2	
29	13	3			15	30													13	8							7	4	1	3	6	5
101	11				90	22													32	30							16	17	1	2	7	6
11		2				13													4	4							2	2		1	1	
133	2	3				138										1	34	32									18	18	1	3	4	
167	5	5			33	130	14												30	24							24	24		7	7	
117	2	1				120													13	9							16	17		1	2	
135	2	2			2	137													1	51	46	1		1	36	21	21	1	11	12		
16		3				19													4	5							3	4	1	3	1	
16		6				22													6	3							3	3	3	3	2	
117	2	19			1	12	127												33	25					1	15	21	23	1	5	10	
50	1	10				7	60	2											13	9							1	3	10	10	4	6
1732	185	89	1	9	2	632	607	780	1				4	4	6	27	23	843	548	1	1	1		6	156	278	314	15	22	223	128	
43		4					47												1	20							7	7	5	9	5	
68		5					73												21								14	14	3	6	11	6
486	10	4			2	111	390	1				1							132								24	25	114	28	18	
139	12	2			1	2	10	146							1	1	1	61									24	25	114	28	18	
487	24	6			7	330	183	3				1	7	1		2			257	144					2	75	84	76	13	18	57	47
394	22	1			4	3	3	415											5	111	59		1			69	70	6	5	46	26	
441	28				2	3	13	5	456					1					163	92			1	1	72	74	81	6	8	56	34	

ELECTORAL DISTRICT

No.	Fisheries.						Improved Lands.	Agricultural Produce.				Agricultural Stock.													
	No. Vessels eng'd in Seal Fisheries, &c.	No. of Men on board.	Amount of Tonnage engaged in the Fisheries.	No. of large Boats from 4 to 16 qts.	" large Boats from 15 to 30 qts.	" large Boats from 30 qts. upwards.		Quantity of Cod Fish cured.	" Salmon caught and cured.	" Herring cured.	" Oil distinguishing each kind.	" Seals.	No. of Seal Nets.	No. of Acres of Dyke and other improved Lands, and average value.	Tons of Hay cut.	Bushels of Wheat & Barley raised.	Bushels of Oats raised.	Barrels of Potatoes raised.	Barrels of Turnips raised.	Quantity of Timothy and Clover Seed raised.	No. Brs. of other Root Crops.	Neat Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine and Goats.
1			34	9	10	40	4290														54	15	9	40	2
2			2	1		5	320														8	3	1	4	
3			5	1	15		585	7													23	24		24	4
4			5	2	7	22	1520	3													54	6		4	2
5			1	1	4		125														63	6			
6	2	4	61	8	2	6	23	1490													13	14		10	3
7			5	3	7	19	730	21													25	29		7	7
8			2	2	1	8	400														54	44			
9			9	2	10	33	1790														11	10	1	14	6
10			3			2	225														6	4		2	
11			2		10		340	8													24	43	8	4	8
12			15		10		766														164	10			3
13			7	1		2	384														184	164		10	7
14	13	73	757	106	21	111	515	43395	66	4473		38512									333	131	6	19	95
15	1	4	36	17		2	25	715	18			590									164	154			13
16			16	1	2	16	970					695									304	18		9	
17	3	12	75	79	5	16	69	7630				5134									95	59	20	1	1
18	1	4	30	29		5	51	2010	80			1596									994	80			
19	9	32	242	94	3	16	73	6353	5	720		4796									259	226		4	32
20	10	35	164	55	2	18	88	2010	4	50		1119									94	44			32
21	15	54	350	62		23	139	3121	13	400		2808									1324	67		26	26

OF BURIN.

Widowers.	Widows and Orphans.	Paupers.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Births, & Deaths, & Marriages.	Mills and Factories.	Articles Manufactured.				Miscellaneous.														
									Quantity of Butter manufactured.	" Cheese	No. of Vessels built.	Tonnage of ditto.		No. of Boats built.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	No. of Vessels Owned.	Tonnage of Vessels Owned.									
2	1						3	1	2																200 lbs. Soap manuf.		
							1																			40 ditto	
1	1						1																			418	
1	2	1					1																			498	
1							1																			90 ditto	
2	2	1					3	1																		336	
2	2	1					3	1																		930	
1	2	1					3	3																		1064	
4	4	1					5																			196	
1	3	1					5																			560	
1							5																			280	
1		5	1				1																			140	
4	3	2					5																			560	
1	3	2					5	1																		476	
32	42	9	15	2	6	1	1																			58 80	
1							1																			4650	
2							3	1																		1	
5	10	2	3	1			18	4	3																	491	
4	8	1	2				4	1	1																	820	
8	8		1				27	4	1																	3060	
3	3	3		1	1		11	5	1																	910	
8	9	1	1	2	1		12	10																		675	
																											13
																											309 85
																											2
																											80
																											2814 ditto and 20 lbs. candles. 3 Factories—value £65, and 7 men. £2 value of agricultural implements manufactured. In Corbin, Little St Lawrence, Great St. Lawrence, and Lawn, the column for able-bodied Seamen left blank — about two-thirds of the fishermen are able-bodied seamen.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.													Married Persons.			
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.												Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.		
			Males under 10 years of age.	Females under 10.	Males from 10 to 20.	Females from 10 to 20.	Males from 20 to 30.	Females from 20 to 30.	Males from 30 to 40.	Females from 30 to 40.	Males from 40 to 50.	Females from 40 to 50.	Males above 50 to 70.	Females above 50 to 70.			Males from 70 upwards.	Females from 70 upwards.
			1	Brunet Island ..	78	12	18	7	11	6	6	5	2	1			3	4
2	Sagona Island ..	158	30	28	13	15	16	15	13	8	8	4	2	6		26	26	
3	Garnish ..	127	23	19	10	10	13	12	14	5	5	2	5	6	1	2	16	16
4	Point Rosy ..	50	10	9	5	7	3	3	4	3	1	1	2	2		7	7	
5	Grand John ..	3					2					1						
6	Longue de Serf ..	9	3	2	2					1	1					1	1	
7	Fox Cove ..	23	3	1	3	2	5	4	1				2	2		3	3	
8	Jack Fontaine ..	32	5	6	5	5	2	1	1	2	2	2	1			4	4	
9	Bay L' Argent ..	29	1	3	6	4	4	5	1				2	2		3	3	
10	Harbor Mille ..	47	9	8	2	5	5	2	5	2		2	4	2	1	8	8	
11	Head of Fortune Bay	56	8	10	9	8	2	5	4	2	1	1	3	3		8	8	
12	English Harbor ..	38	4	4	7	6	4	2	1	1			4	4	1	5	5	
13	New Harbor ..	3			1								1	1		1	1	
14	Fom ..	18	4	2	6	1		1		2	2					2	2	
15	Conn ..	11	2	1	2	2	1	1		1	1					2	2	
16	Lobster Cove ..	13	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		2	2	
17	Grant's Cove ..	27	2	12	4	2	1	1	1	2	1		1			3	3	
18	Stone's Cove ..	29	2	6	3	8	3	2		2	2		1			3	3	
19	Hare Harbor ..	18	5	2	1	4			1	2	2				1	2	2	
20	Rencontre ..	30	7	4	2	4	5	1	2	3	1			1		3	3	
21	Can Harbor ..	13	4	4	1			1	1	1	1					2	2	
22	Bay de East ..	15	2	1	1	3	2	1	1		1	1	1	1		2	2	
23	Bay de North ..	21	3	3	5	1	2	2		1	1	1	1		1	2	2	

OF FORTUNE BAY.

Where Born.	No. of various Religious Denominations.	No. engaged in various Professions, &c.		Schools and Pupils.	Buildings.										
		Professions.	Places of Worship.		Houses now building.	Uninhabited houses.									
Newfoundland.															
England.															
Ireland.															
Scotland.															
British Colonies.															
Foreign or other States.															
No. of Church of England.															
" Catholics.															
" Wesleyans.															
" Kirk of Scotland.															
" Free Kirk.															
" Congregationalists.															
" Baptists and other denom.															
" Clergymen or Ministers.															
" Doctors and Lawyers.															
" Farmers.															
" Mechanics.															
" Merchants and Traders.															
" Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.															
" Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.															
" Persons engaged in Lumbering.															
" Churches of England.															
" Churches of Rome.															
" Wesleyan Churches.															
" Churches other Denominations.															
" Schools in each Settlement.															
" Children attending Schools.															
How many inhabited Houses.															
By how many families inhabited.															
Houses now building.															
Uninhabited houses.															
Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.															
Fishing Rooms in actual use.															
77	1		78			20	19		1	20	11	11	1	4	5
154	4		121	37		47	45				26	28	2	10	13
126	1		127			40	37		1	42	19	21	4	11	5
50			50			12	9				7	7		1	3
2	1		3								1	1			1
9			9			3	2				1	1			1
21	2		2	21		9	9				3	3		4	3
32			32			6	6				5	5		3	2
28	1		29			12	10				3	5		3	3
46	1		44	3		14	14				11	11	1	2	4
53	1	2	28	28		13	12				9	9		4	5
36	2		19	19		13	12				5	5		3	4
2	1		3			2	2				1	1			1
18			18			6	6				2	2			
11			11			4	3				2	2		1	1
12	1		13			4	4				2	2		2	2
27			27			7	6				4	4		2	3
28	1		29			8	7				4	4		2	3
18			18			4	4				3	3		2	2
28	2		29	1		7	7				4	4	1	1	3
13			13			2	2				2	2		1	2
15			15			5	5				2	2	1		1
18	1	2	6	15		4	4				2	2		2	2

ELECTORAL DISTRICT

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.														Married Persons.		
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.													Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.	
			" Males under 10 years of age.	" Females under 10.	" Males from 10 to 20.	" Females from 10 to 20.	" Males from 20 to 30.	" Females from 20 to 30.	" Males from 30 to 40.	" Females from 30 to 40.	" Males from 40 to 50.	" Females from 40 to 50.	" Males above 50 to 70.	" Females above 50 to 70.	" Males from 70 upwards.			" Females from 70 upwards.
24	Lolly Cove ..	35	3	6	3	3	6	3	4	1	1	1	1	3		6	6	
25	Carbon ..	37	7	5	8	4	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	
26	Barrow ..	14	2	1		2	5	2						1	1	3	3	
27	Bellorem ..	240	22	29	29	35	30	17	21	5	6	9	13	10	2	3	32	32
28	St. Jacques ..	99	14	14	8	7	16	11	8	7	2	2	4	6		13	13	
29	Blue Pinion ..	41	12	6	5	4	1	3	4	3			2	1		5	5	
30	English Harbor ..	140	19	18	23	16	12	11	9	5	4	9	9	5		21	21	
31	Mose Ambrose ..	73	15	11	5	8	9	4	10	6	2	2	1			10	10	
32	Boxy ..	30	6	8	6	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2		1	4	4	
33	Blanchet ..	38	4	5	6	7	4	3	2		3	2	1		1	4	4	
34	Coombe's Cove ..	53	11	11	7	7	1	4	3	3	3	1	1		1	5	5	
35	Wreck Cove ..	30	2	6	2	3	5	5	2	1	1			3		3	3	
36	Bay de L'eau ..	51	10	9	10	6	4	2	3	2	1	1	2		1	5	5	
37	Miller's Passage ..	64	3	2	12	12	11	5	6	2	2	2	3	3	1	5	5	
38	Little Bay ..	72	12	12	9	6	9	4	6	7	1		1	2	2	11	11	
39	Jersey Harbor ..	142	13	4	32	7	64	5	3	2	2	2	4	4		11	11	
40	Harbor Briton ..	271	29	37	49	18	65	22	12	11	7	6	9	5	1	25	24	
41	Great Harbor ..	60	11	7	7	3	7	3	2	5	4	4	5	1	1	10	10	
42	Dawson's Cove ..	13	3	4		1		2	2		1					2	2	
43	Connaigre Bay ..	9	2	2	2	1		1	1							1	1	
44	Pass Island ..	110	15	19	21	13	10	3	4	6	5	5	6	1	1	15	15	
45	Grole ..	104	22	16	17	11	4	2	6	8	6	2	6	4	1	15	15	
46	Hermitage Cove ..	90	15	14	17	12	2	3	6	7	4	2	3	2	1	12	12	

OF FORTUNE BAY.

No.	Names of Settlements.	Where Born.							No. of various Religious Denominations.					No. engaged in various Professions, &c.					Schools and Pupils.		Buildings.											
		Newfoundland.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British Colonies, Foreign or other States.	No. of Church of England.	Catholics.	Wesleyans.	Kirk of Scotland.	Free Kirk.	Congregationalists.	Baptists and other Denom.	Clergymen or Ministers.	Doctors and Lawyers.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants and Traders.	Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.	Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.	Persons engaged in Lumbering.	Places of Worship.		Schools in each settlement.	Children attending School.	How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.	Houses now building.	Uninhabited Houses.	Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.	Fishing Rooms in actual use.	
																						Churches of England.	Churches of Rome.									Wesleyan Churches.	Churches other denominations.
35						30	5											11	11							6	7			1	3	
34		3				37												12	11								5	5			1	3
13		1				14												5	5								2	3	1		1	
228		12				227	13					1					3	98	85		1			1	85	28	34	3	1	26	20	
98			1			51	48										1	32	30							14	16	1		7	7	
41						41												11	10							7	8			2	5	
136		2			2	89	51									1	2	43	39				1			24	24	2		18	2	
65		5			3	69	1					3					1	22	20							11	11	1		8	2	
34		2				36												9	8							7	6			2	1	
37		1				37	1											12	12							6	6			2	5	
50		3				53												14	11							8	9			10	6	
30						30												9	8							5	6			1	1	
51						51												14	12							8	8			3	7	
60		4				27	37										1	30	28							8	9	1		6	7	
70		2				55	17											22	19							11	11	1		6	8	
55		19				68	86	30				26				5	1	71	71							14	13	1		20	7	
187		79	4			190	81						1	1	2	6	1	99	102		1			2	35	30	29	3	23	11		
58		2				60												20	16							11	11			6	9	
13						13												2	2							2	2			1	2	
8		1				9												2	2							1	1			1	1	
103		7				110												39	36							15	15			11	14	
96		8				104												31	26					1	30	15	16	2		5	12	
82		8				90							1	1	1			21	19		1		1	15	14	14			8	10		

ELECTORAL DISTRICT

As taken in 1845.	No. of Men on board.			Fisheries.			Improved Lands.	Agricultural Produce.			Agricultural Stock.										
	No. Vessels eng'd in Seal Fisheries, &c.	No. of Men on board.	Amount of Tonnage engaged in the Fisheries.	No. of large Boats from 4 to 15 qtls.	" large Boats from 15 to 30 qtls.	" large Boats from 30 qtls. upwards.		No. of Seal Nets.	No. of Acres of Dyke and other improved Lands, and average value.	Tons of Hay cut.	Bushels of Wheat & Barley raised.	Bushels of Oats raised.	Barrels of Potatoes raised.	Barrels of Turnips raised.	Quantity of Timothy and Clover Seed raised.	No. Brs. of other Root Crops.	Neat Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine and Goats.
47				10	21	1110			1	11		4			7	6				24	
48				7	8	560			1			12								7	
49				7	13	780			1 1/2			15									
50				1	2	120														4	
51				5	10	340			2			32									
52				4	9	500			2 1/2			46									
53				3	5	280			2 1/2	1		31			2	1					
54				3	1 7	300			3	9		40			3	2				7	2
55				2	4	200			1 1/2	1		16			3						
56				3	1 4	200			1 1/2			18									
57	8	30	150	18	26	910			4 1/2	5		69 23			9	5	2	15	4		
58	1	4	50	6	11	553			1 1/2			19							3	1	
59				4	6	350															
60				7	1 3	890	3													5	
61				3	1 5	300						8									
62																					
63					3		6		2			20			2	1				10	
64				10	2 12	730			7 1/2			107									
65				25	2 44	2540			8 1/2			95									
66				14	2 34	1820			4 1/2			49									
As taken in 1845.	45	183	2008	594	17 115	1542	58454	91	58958	29220		317 1/2	254 1/2		2651	30		344	157	5610	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	682	27	69	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	211	174 & 2 straw or Fodder.	.....	3	196 1/2	.....	360	5439	92	.....

OF FORTUNE BAY.

Widowers.	Widows and Orphans.	Paupers.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Births, Deaths, & Marriages.	Mills and Factories.	Articles Manufactured.		Miscellaneous.
									Quantity of Butter manufactured.	No. of Vessels built.	
									£	£	Lbs.
1							2				
1	1						2				
							1				
							2				
							1				
							2				
2	4						5	3	1		
1											
2	1						2	1			
							1				
							3	4			
1	2						2				
2	3						1	6	1	3	
							2				
							1				
27	35	2	1				1	116	28	26	

The Indians do not fish, except to spear for Salmon and Eels for the supply of their temporary wants, but derive their subsistence chiefly from the chase. During the winter they frequently employ themselves making hoops, and in the spring they strip off and cure a large quantity of birch rinds, which they readily exchange at the Merchant's store for bread, clothing, ammunition, &c.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.														Married Persons.		
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.													Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.	
			Males under 10 years of age.	Females under 10.	Males from 10 to 20.	Females from 10 to 20.	Males from 20 to 30.	Females from 20 to 30.	Males from 30 to 40.	Females from 30 to 40.	Males from 40 to 50.	Females from 40 to 50.	Males above 50 to 70.	Females above 50 to 70.	Males from 70 upwards.			Females from 70 upwards.
1	Musquito ..	11	2	2	1	2			1	1			1	1			2	2
2	Dragon Bay ..	7			3	1	1						1	1			1	1
3	Little Harbor ..	25	3	3	4	5	3	1		1	2	2	1				3	3
4	Richard's Harbor ..	49	11	8	7	6	1	3	6	2	2	2				1	6	6
5	Cul de Sac ..	19	4	5		1	1	4	3				1				3	3
6	Rencontre ..	73	14	12	8	11	8	3	4	5	5	2		1			7	7
7	New Harbor ..	79	14	15	14	6	8	7	3	3	3	3	2	1			12	12
8	Francois ..	35	5	8	4	4	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	1			7	7
9	Cul de Sac ..	14	3	1	2	2	2						1	1			3	3
10	Cape LaHume ..	42	10	5	10	6	2	2	1	2	3	1					3	3
11	Little River ..	13	2	1	1	2	2	2					1	1	1		3	3
12	Old Man's Bay ..	18	3	2	4	4			1	2	1					1	2	2
13	Coppet ..	18	5	4	4	1				2	2						2	2
14	Fox Island Harbor ..	82	17	20	11	7	6	8	6	1	1	1	3	1			12	12
15	Brimball's Store-house	13	2	6	1		1	1					1				2	2
16	Ramea Island ..	111	16	24	16	11	16	5	4	5	6	4	2	2			16	15
17	Red Island ..	26	5	4	6	4	1	1	1		2	2					4	4
18	Swoir Cove ..	10	3	2		2				1	2						1	1
19	Deer Island ..	34	3	9	6	6		3	1	1	2	2	1				4	4
20	Bay de Loup ..	35	5	6	4	6	4	4	2		1	2	1				3	3
21	King's Harbor ..	16	4	2	1	2	1	2	1				1	1			3	3
22	Lower Burgeo ..	655	117	90	103	75	82	49	39	30	30	12	12	7	6	3	84	83
23	Upper Burgeo ..	111	14	26	14	20	7	6	3	5	7	4	1	2	1	1	16	16

BURGEO AND LAPOILE.

Where Born.	No. of various Religious Denominations.	No. engaged in various Professions, &c.		Schools and Pupils.	Buildings.			
		Professions.	Places of Worship.		How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited. Houses now building. Uninhabited houses. Stores, Barns, and Out-houses. Fishing Rooms in actual use.		
Newfoundland.								
England.								
Ireland.								
Scotland.								
British Colonies.								
Foreign or other States.								
No. of Church of England.								
" Catholics.								
" Wesleyans.								
" Kirk of Scotland.								
" Free Kirk.								
" Congregationalists.								
" Baptists and other denom.								
" Clergymen or Ministers.								
" Doctors and Lawyers.								
" Farmers.								
" Mechanics.								
" Merchants and Traders.								
" Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.								
" Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.								
" Persons engaged in Lumbering.								
" Churches of England.								
" Churches of Rome.								
" Wesleyan Churches.								
" Churches other Denominations.								
" Schools in each Settlement.								
" Children attending Schools.								
How many inhabited Houses.								
By how many families inhabited.								
Houses now building.								
Uninhabited houses.								
Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.								
Fishing Rooms in actual use.								
11		11			3	2	2	2
7		6	1		4	3	1	1
25		25			8	7	4	3
46	2	49			1	14	7	5
14	4	19			6	6	5	2
68	5	73			25	21	9	5
74	4	79			25	24	12	5
34	1	35			10	9	7	5
14		14			5	4	3	1
41	1	42			13	12	5	6
12	1	11	2		5	4	4	1
18		18			6	4	2	1
16	2	18			6	4	2	2
79	3	82			1	23	13	4
13		1	12		3	2	2	10
103	7	110	1		2	32	15	8
24	2	26			10	4	3	3
9	1	10			2	2	2	1
34		34			7	4	4	4
32	3	25	10		10	9	5	2
15	1	16			3	3	2	2
558	77	633	22		1	1	2	36
108	2	108	1	2	9	6	208	55
					25	21	1	13

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF

No.	No. Vessels eng'd in Seal Fisheries, &c			Fisheries.			Im- proved Lands.	Agricultural Produce.			Agricultural Stock.												
	No. of Men on board.	Amount of Tonnage engaged in the Fisheries.	No. of large Boats from 4 to 15 qtls.	Quantity of Cod Fish cured.	" Salmon caught and cured.	" Herring cured.		" Oil distinguishing each kind.	" Seals.	No. of Seal Nets.	No. of Acres of Dyke and other improved Lands, and average value.	" Tons of Hay cut.	" Bushels of Wheat & Barley raised.	" Bushels of Oats raised.	" Barrels of Potatoes raised.	" Barrels of Turnips raised.	Quantity of Timothy and Clover Seed raised.	No. Brls. of other Root Crops.	" Neat Cattle.	" Milch Cows.	" Horses.	" Sheep.	" Swine and Goats.
				Qtls.	Bls.	Gals.	No.																
1			1	3	100	2						4											
2	1		1	3	240	4																	
3			7	1	20	600	10																
4			8	1	33	1380	16					1											
5			6		10	340	5					4											
6			15		51	2620	7					6											
7			17		57	2630	36					5										1	
8			8	2	43	1050	44					3											
9			3	1	11	280	6					4											
10			7	1	29	560	14					4											
11			4		8	220	8					4											
12			4		9	320	10					1											
13			3		5	380						2											
14			16	1	35	1600	8					2											
15			3		5	170																	
16	5	18	145	15	2	41	1930	6250				1										2	1
17			5		10	500						1											
18			3		3	200	10					1											
19			4		11	520						1											
20			6		11	630						1											
21			2		4	180																	
22	8	29	231	90	3	212	10460	113	7754			5230								16	18		
23	1	3	22	18	3	40	2110	4	90			1055								15	9		

BURGEO AND LA POILE.

Widowers.	Widows and Orphans.	Paupers.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Births, Deaths, & Marriages.	Mills and Factories.	Articles Manufactured.				Miscellaneous
									Quantity of Butter manufactured.	" Cheese	No. of Vessels built.	Tonnage of ditto.	
									£	Lbs.	Ibs.	£	£
							1	3					
1				1			3						
1							2						
1							3						
							5	1					
							3						
							2						
1	1					1	3	2					
				1									
1	1						6						
1	1						3	3	2				
							1						
							1						
							1						
1							1						
	1												
2	8	6					15	4	8				
							9	1					

BURGEO AND LA-POILE.

REMARKS.

Two small Schooners prosecuted the Seal Fishery from Channel last spring, and one of about 80 tons from Lapoile, and brought back saving trips. This was the commencement of the Seal Fishery from that part of Newfoundland.

The Indians at Grandy's Brook & Lapoile do not fish, except to spear for Salmon and Eels for the supply of their temporary wants, but derive their subsistence chiefly from the chase. In the winter they frequently employ themselves making hoops, and in the spring they strip off and cure a large quantity of birch rinds, which they readily exchange at the Merchant's store for bread, clothing, ammunition, &c.

30 Tons of Cod Oil purified by Messrs. Newman & Co. at Burgeo.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.													Married Persons.					
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.											Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.					
			Males under 10 years of age.	Females under 10.	Males from 10 to 20.	Females from 10 to 20.	Males from 20 to 30.	Females from 20 to 30.	Males from 30 to 40.	Females from 30 to 40.	Males from 40 to 50.	Females from 40 to 50.	Males above 50 to 70.			Females above 50 to 70.	Males from 70 upwards.	Females from 70 upwards.		
47	Baker's Tickle ..	40	5	11	5	5	3	4	1	2	1			2	1		6	6		
48	Burnt Islands ..	110	13	19	20	13	12	5	7	6	6	3	4	2			16	16		
49	Hiscock's Point ..	37	9	6	4	7	2	2	2	1	1	2	1				5	5		
50	Isle de Mort ..	117	27	17	19	12	10	8	10	6	1	2	2	3			14	14		
51	Margaree ..	21	4	4	2	4	1		1	2	2	1					3	3		
52	Channel ..	312	50	47	50	44	26	21	18	13	18	11	11	1	1	1	42	42		
53	Mouse Island Harbor	18	3	6	2	2	1	1	1	1				1			2	2		
54	John Gill's Harbor ..	21	4	5	3	1	2	3	1				1	1			4	4		
55	Grand Bay ..	9	1	2	2	2			1	1							1	1		
56	Point Rosy ...	19	8	2	3	2			2	2							2	2		
57	Cape Cove ..	38	5	9	4	4	6	6	2		2						7	7		
Total ..		3545	651	610	510	414	327	261	218	157	157	83	83	52	15	7	508	506		
As taken in 1845		2180	Males.			Females.														
			Under 14	14 to 70	70 upwards	Under 14	14 to 70	Above 70												
			433.	918.	9.	398.	407.	15.												

BURGEO AND LAPOILE.

Where Born.	No. of various Religious Denominations.	No. engaged in various Professions, &c.					Schools and Pupils.	Buildings.																							
		Professions.			Places of Worship.			How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.																						
Newfoundland.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British Colonies. Foreign or other States.	No. of Church of England.	Catholics.	Wesleyans.	Kirk of Scotland.	Free Kirk.	Congregationalists.	Baptists and other denom.	Clergymen or Ministers.	Doctors and Lawyers.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants and Traders.	Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.	Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.	Persons engaged in Lumbering.	Churches of England.	Churches of Rome.	Wesleyan Churches.	Churches other Denominations.	Schools in each Settlement.	Children attending Schools.	How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.	Houses now building.	Uninhabited houses.	Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.	Fishing Rooms in actual use.
34	6				40													10	8							7	8			4	7
88	17			5	107		2	1								3	39	34								17	18	2		19	16
35	2				37												10	8								5	5			5	5
111	5			1	117												36	30								16	18			10	15
20	1				21												5	4								3	3			1	3
289	12	2		9	211	11	89	1		1				2	6	80	67		1					1	61	51	52	5		25	35
18					18												3	3								2	2			2	2
20				1	21												4	4								4	4	1		1	3
8	1				9												3	3								1	1			1	1
18	1				19												4	4								2	2			1	2
36	2				38												8	8								8	8			2	6
3168	281	2		89	53172	89	282	2		2	1			17	22	1024	892		4	1			5	197	529	555	26	9	276	422	
					2095	29	56			2				22		308			2							325					

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF

No.	Fisheries.					Improved Lands.	Agricultural Produce.			Agricultural Stock.																		
	No. Vessels eng'd in Seal Fisheries, &c.	No. of Men on board.	Amount of Tonnage engaged in the Fisheries.	No. of large Boats from 4 to 15 qtls.	" large Boats from 15 to 30 qtls.		" large Boats from 30 qtls upwards	Nets and Seines.	Quantity of Cod Fish cured.	" Salmon caught and cured.	" Herring cured.	" other Fish cured.	" Oil distinguishing each kind.	" Seals.	No. of Seal Nets.	No. of Acres of Dyke and other improved Lands, and average value.	" Tons of Hay cut.	" Bush. Wheat & Barley raised	" Bushels of Oats raised.	" Barrels of Potatoes raised.	" Barrels of Turnips raised.	Quantity of Timothy and Clover Seed raised.	No. Barrels of other Root Crops.	" Neat Cattle.	" Milch Cows.	" Horses.	" Sheep.	" Swine and Goats.
47	1	3	22	7		23	800	300	400				2						37									
48	4	14	189	26		102	2530	43	4040	1265		93						146										
49				7		40	780	18	800	390		24						36										
50				20		67	2410	17	1940	1205																		
51				4		10	450		130	225																		
52	10	46	224	42	1	162	3630	82	6385	1815		34					14					2			13			
53				2		5	240			120		4					8											
54				4		7	280			140		4					8											
55				2		3	200	2		100		4	8				6	3				6	3			6		
56				2		6	250			125		4	4				12					3	2			6		
57				8		16	680		4	340		34	6				24					4	2					
55	226	3107	587	3	17	1717	67833	614	31077	33866		161	53				1836	50				46	31	2	71	6		
24	666	504	43	16								29	36	2			105					51	1	28	29			

BURGEO AND LAPOILE.

Widowers.	Widows and Orphans.	Paupers.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Births, Deaths, & Marriages.	Mills and Factories.	Articles Manufactured.		Miscellaneous.
									Quantity of Butter manufactured.	No. of Vessels built.	
1	1						1	1			
	1						1				
							1				
	4						3				
							1				
4	2	3	2				12	5	6		
							1				
							4				
							1				
							1				
							1				
1							2				
20	29	16	2	2			1	147	27	22	

This Settlement is about 1/2 mile east of Cape Ray; and the Telegraph Cable to Cape Breton about the same distance east from the settlement, or one mile east of Cape Ray.

THE FRENCH

No.	Names of Settlements.	Inhabitants of various Ages.													Married Persons.			
		No. of Inhabitants.	Ages.												Married Persons Male.	Married Persons Female.		
			Males under 10 years of age.	Females under 10.	Males from 10 to 20.	Females from 10 to 20.	Males from 20 to 30.	Females from 20 to 30.	Males from 30 to 40.	Females from 30 to 40.	Males from 40 to 50.	Females from 40 to 50.	Males from 50 to 70.	Females from 50 to 70.			Males from 70 upwards.	Females from 70 upwards.
47	Quirpon ..	69	16	9	9	8	4	6	3	2	5	2	3	2		10	10	
48	Belle Isle, South .	16	1		2	1	7		1	1	2	1				2	2	
49	Horse Islands ..	9	1	1	1	2	2			1	1				1	1		
50	Quirpon to Cape Norman	42	4	11	6	10	4		1	3	1	1	1		6	7		
51	Cape Norman to French Island Harbor }	74	10	11	15	8	5	4	2	5	8	2	1	1	2	10	11	
52	French Island Harbor	70	13	16	1	6	12	7	5	2	2	2	3	1		9	10	
53	Anchor Point to St. Barbes	30	2	4	4	4	3	3	4		1	1	3	1		4	4	
54	St. Barbes to Ferrolle	74	13	18	3	12	7	4	3	4	6	1	1	1	1	10	10	
55	St. John's Bay ..	46	13	10	2	3	1	4	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	9	8	
56	Port au Choix ..	37	8	2	2	10	4		3	2	3	1	1	1		7	6	
57	Portland Creek ..	27	6	6	5	3		1	2		2	1	1			3	3	
58	Cow Head ..	55	10	14	5	7	3	2	2	4	4			1	2	8	8	
59	Bonne Bay ..	77	14	23	10	11	1		6	7	1	1	1		1	9	9	
60	River Humber ..	143	36	29	18	20	7	11	3	4	8	4	2	1		20	20	
61	Barrisways ...	277	48	48	41	24	23	19	15	16	10	13	11	8	1	49	50	
62	Trout River ..	13	2	1	4	2		1	1				1	1		2	2	
63	Port a Port, Bay West, and Bay East }	39	4	7	5	10	1	3	2	1	1	3	2			5	4	
64	Sandy Point, St. George's Bay }	596	100	90	86	87	44	35	33	32	25	13	26	22	1	2	94	101
65	St. George's Bay, Main Gut	30	5	2	2	6	7	4	1	1	1	1				5	6	
66	Indian Head ..	107	20	18	19	9	6	8	6	3		6	5		1	21	21	

SHORE.

Where Born.	No. of various Religious Denominations.		No. engaged in various Professions, &c.				Schools and Pupils.	Buildings.																							
			Professions.		Places of Worship.																										
Newfoundland.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British Colonies, Foreign or other States.	No. of Church of England.	Catholics.	Wesleyans.	Kirk of Scotland.	Free Kirk.	Congregationalists.	Baptists and other denom.	Clergymen or Ministers.	Doctors and Lawyers.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Merchants and Traders.	Persons engaged in catching and curing Fish.	Able-bodied Seamen and Fishermen.	Persons engaged in Lumbering.	Churches of England.	Churches of Rome.	Wesleyan Churches.	Churches other Denominations.	Schools in each Settlement.	Children attending Schools.	How many inhabited Houses.	By how many families inhabited.	Houses now building.	Uninhabited houses.	Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.	Fishing Rooms in actual use.
					62	7											19									9	11		7	6	
					15	1											12										2	2		5	2
					9											4										1	1		1	1	
					41	1										26	20									6	7		4	3	
64	8	2			62	12										29	23									9	9		11	6	
64	4	2			25	31	14									36	34									10	11		1	12	
21	8	1			28	2						2				14	11									4	4		5	4	
67	7				49	25										18	16									10	11		7	2	
43	3				44	2										14	10									8	10		5	5	
31	3			2	1	1	36									14	11									6	7	2	3	2	
22	5				27											11	8									5	5				
51	4				48	7										23	15									10	10				
71	6				77											28	18									10	10				
140	2				118	25										56	35									22	22		21		
220	4		1	51	1	146	131							6		48	34									52	59	7	8	39	
12	1				13											7	6									2	2		2		
26					13	39								7		17	11									6	6		9		
427	4	9	2	39	15	246	334		16				14	3	4	274	169		1	1						100	104	1	4	110	52
27					3	30							3			11	7									5	6		2	1	
47					59	1	10	97					22			47	30									22	22		2	19	3

THE FRENCH

No.	Fisheries.					Im- proved Lands.	Agricultural Produce.					Agricultural Stock.											
	No. Vessels engaged in Seal Fisheries, &c.	No. of Men on board.	Amount of Tonnage engaged in the Fisheries.	No. of large Boats from 4 to 15 qtls.	No. of large Boats from 15 to 30 qtls.		No. of Seal Nets.	No. of Acres of Dyke and other improved Lands, and average value.	Tons of Hay cut.	Bushels of Wheat & Barley raised.	Bushels of Oats raised.	Barrels of Potatoes raised.	Barrels of Turnips raised.	Quantity of Timothy and Clover Seed raised.	No. Brs. of other Root Crops.	Neat Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine and Goats.			
67			20	33	2230	8		2000	200	114	100	22	819	50	70	62	3	61	9				
68	3	9	14	12	1120	10		1000	100	432	326	40	281	2500	362	208	115	1284	58				
69			34	79	4800	10		4000	200		116		500		77	49		137	19				
70			3	3	300	3				10	6		6		3	2		14	2				
	25	9	790	28	27	2354	25592	437	19998	Tuns 66	13669	1391	1308	1204	40	334	8445	470	873	493	25	1167	316

SHORE.

Widowers.		Widows and Orphans.		Paupers.		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Lunatics.		Idiots.		Births, Deaths, & Marriages.		Mills and Factories.		Articles Manufactured.		Miscellaneous.				
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
2														5	1					17	130	10		
2	6													3	2					20½				
1	1	1												8	2									
15	37	51		3										68	27	6				c. q. lb. 45	3	18	132	50
50 yards unfilled Cloth and 8 Hides manuf. 24 Indians (male) 28 Indians (female) 403 yards filled Cloth and 16 hides manuf. tured.																								

A P P E N D I X, N o . 2 9 .

*ACCOUNT of the Respective Numbers of MALES and FEMALES in the
several ELECTORAL DISTRICTS and Divisions of Districts, and
on the FRENCH SHORE.*

	NO. OF MALES.	NO. OF FEMALES.
SAINT JOHN'S, East Division	8757	3595
SAINT JOHN'S, West Division	6701	6423
HARBOR MAINE Division	2789	2597
PORT-DE-GRAVE "	3349	3140
HARBOR GRACE "	5285	4782
CARBONEAR "	2675	2558
BAY-DE-VERDS "	3274	2947
TRINITY BAY	5618	5118
BONAVISTA BAY	4705	4145
TWILLINGATE AND FOGO	5167	4550
FERRYLAND	2776	2452
PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S	4434	3900
BURIN	3005	2524
FORTUNE BAY	1994	1499
BURGEO AND LAPOILE	1961	1584
THE FRENCH SHORE	1778	1556
Total	64268	58370
	122,638	

APPENDIX, No. 30.

COMMISSION

Of His Excellency SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight, Governor of Newfoundland and its dependencies ; together with the ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS accompanying the same, dated 14th February, 1857 ; a Despatch relative to Oaths ; and Additional Instructions, dated 18th February, 1858.

COMMISSION OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT.

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

To Our trust and well-beloved SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight, Greeting :

WHEREAS We did, by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the Fourth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Five, in the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign, constitute and appoint Our trusty and well-beloved CHARLES HENRY DARLING, Esquire, to be Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Island of Newfoundland and the Islands and Territories within the limits therein described, as by the said recited Letters Patent, relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear :

Preamble.

Now Know You that We have revoked and determined, and do by these Presents revoke and determine the said recited Letters Patent, and every clause, article and thing therein contained.

Letters patent of 4th May, 1855, revoked.

And further Know You, that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage and loyalty of you the said SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do by these Presents constitute and appoint you, the said SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, to be our Governor and Commander-in-Chief

Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, appointed Governor of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

A P P E N D I X , N o . 3 0 .

in and over Our Island of Newfoundland and the Islands adjacent, and all the Coast of Labrador from the entrance of Hudson's Straits to a line to be drawn due North and South from Anse Sablon on the said Coast to the Fifty-second Degree of North Latitude, and all the Islands adjacent to that part of the said Coast of Labrador, as also of all Forts and Garrisons erected and established or which shall be erected or established within the said Island of Newfoundland and the Islands adjacent, or on the Coast of Labrador within the limits aforesaid, or in the said Islands adjacent to that part of the said Coast, for and during Our will and pleasure.

The Government to be administered agreeably to Royal Instructions, &c.

And We do hereby require and command you to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong to your said command and the trust We have reposed in you, according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed you by this present Commission and the Instructions herewith given to you, or according to such further Powers, Instructions and Authorities as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you under our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and according to such reasonable Laws and Statutes as are now in force or may hereafter be made and agreed upon by you with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Our said Island and its Dependencies.

Executive Council to be appointed—

And Whereas it is expedient that an Executive Council should be appointed for assisting you the said SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN in conducting the Government of our said Island: Now We do declare Our pleasure to be that there shall be an Executive Council for our said Island, to be called the Executive Council of Newfoundland. And We do direct that the said Executive Council shall be constituted in such manner as is in that behalf directed by the Instructions herewith given to you, or according to such further Powers, Instructions or Authorities as shall at any future time be granted and appointed for you in that behalf under Our Sign Manual and Signet. And We do authorize and require you, the said SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, in the execution of this Our Commission, to be acting with the advice of the said Executive Council in such manner as in the Instructions accompanying this Our Commission is enjoined.

Governor to act with their advice.

A P P E N D I X , N o . 3 0 .

And We do ordain and appoint that there shall be a Legislative Council for our said Island to be called the Legislative Council of Newfoundland ; and that the said Legislative Council shall be composed of such Public Officers within our said Island, and of such other Persons, as shall from time to time be named or designated for that purpose by Us by any Instruction or Instructions, or Warrant or Warrants, to be by Us for that purpose issued under our Sign Manual and Signet, and with the advice of Our Privy Council ; all which persons shall hold their places in the said Council at Our pleasure.

Legislative Council
—how to be composed.

And Our further Will and Pleasure is that you, the said Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, shall and may keep and use the Public Seal for Sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the Seal of Our said Island and its Dependencies.

The Public Seal.

And We do hereby authorise and empower you, the said Sir Alexander Bannerman, in Our name and on Our behalf, but subject nevertheless to such provisions as may be in that respect contained in any Instructions which may from time to time be addressed to you by Us for that purpose, under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or through One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, to make and execute in Our name and on Our behalf, under the Public Seal of Our said Island, Grants of Waste Land to Us belonging within the same, to private Persons for their own use and benefit, or to any Persons, Bodies Politic or Corporate, in trust for the public uses of our subjects there resident, or any of them, and according to the provisions of the Laws and Statutes of Our said Island now or hereafter to be in force, for regulating the mode of making and issuing such Grants.

Grant of Waste
Lands.

And We do hereby authorise and empower you, the said Sir Alexander Bannerman, to constitute and appoint Judges, and in cases requisite, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers and Ministers, in our said Island and its Dependencies, for the better administration of Justice and putting the Laws into execution, and to administer or cause to be administered unto them such Oath or Oaths as are usually given for the due execution and performance of Offices and Places and for the clearing of truth in Judicial causes.

Appointment of Judges
Justices of the Peace,
&c., &c.

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Suspension of Officers.

And We do hereby give and grant unto you, the said Sir Alexander Bannerman, full power and authority, upon sufficient cause to you appearing, to suspend from the exercise of his Office, within Our said Island and its Dependencies, any person exercising any Office or Place under or by virtue of any Commission or Warrant granted, or which may be granted by Us or in Our name or under Our authority, which suspension shall continue and have effect only until Our pleasure therein shall be made known and signified to you. And we do hereby strictly require and enjoin you, in proceeding to any such suspension, to observe the directions in that behalf given to you by Our Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet accompanying this Our Commission.

Pardon of Offenders, remission of Fines, &c.

And We do hereby give and grant unto you, the said Sir Alexander Bannerman, full power and authority, as you shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, to grant to any Offenders convicted of any crimes in any Court, or before any Judge, Justice or Magistrate, within Our said Island, a Pardon, either free, or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offenders for such period as to you may seem meet, and to remit any Fines, Penalties or Forfeitures, which may become due and payable to Us, but subject to the Regulations and Directions contained in the Instructions under Our Royal Sign Manual and Signet accompanying this Our Commission, or in any future Instructions as aforesaid.

Administration of the Government in the event of the death or the absence of the Governor.

And Whereas it is necessary that provision be made for the execution of this Our Commission, in the event of the death, incapacity or removal of you, the said Sir Alexander Bannerman, from your said command, or in the event of your absence from the limits of your said Government : We do declare Our pleasure to be, that in the event of your death, incapacity or removal from your said Command, or in the event of your absence from the limits of your said Government, all and every the powers and authorities hereby vested in you shall thereupon be and the same are hereby in any such event, and until Our pleasure shall further be signified, vested in Our Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Island ; and if there shall be no such Lieutenant-Governor within Our said Island, then and in that case in such person as may be specially commissioned and appointed by Us to administer the Government of Our said Island. And if

there shall be no person so specially commissioned and appointed by Us to administer the Government of Our said Island, We do further declare Our pleasure, and grant, that the powers and authorities aforesaid shall be and the same are hereby vested in the President for the time being of the Legislative Council of Our said Island.— And We do hereby require and command all Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all others the Inhabitants of Our said Island and its Dependencies, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto you, the said Sir Alexander Bannerman, or in the event of your death, incapacity, removal, or absence from Our said Island, to such person or persons as may, under the provisions of this Our Commission, assume and exercise the functions of Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Island.

In WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourselves, at Westminster, the Fourteenth Day of February, in the Twentieth Year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

(Signed) C. ROMILLY.

THE ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.

VICTORIA R.
[L.S.]

INSTRUCTIONS to Our Trusty and Well-beloved SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, or in his absence to our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Island, or to the Officer for the time being Administering the Government of Our said Island. Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fourteenth Day of February, 1857, in the Twentieth Year of Our Reign.

I.

WHEREAS We have, by Our Commission under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date herewith, constituted and appointed You to be Our Governor

Preamble.

APPENDIX, No. 30.

and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, and in and over all Forts and Garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected or established within the same, and have further required and commanded you to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong to your said command and the trust We have reposed in you, according to the several powers and directions granted or appointed for you in and by Our said Commission and the Instructions, under Our Sign Manual and Signet, referred to in Our said Commission, and according to such further Powers, Instructions, and Authorities, as shall from time to time be granted or appointed you, under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and according to such reasonable Laws and Statutes as are now in force, or may hereafter be made and agreed upon by you, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Our said Island and its Dependencies: Now We do therefore by these Our Instructions under Our Royal Sign Manual and Signet, being the Instructions so referred to in and accompanying Our said Commission, declare Our pleasure to be that you shall with all due solemnity cause Our said Commission to be read and published in the presence of Our Chief Justice of Our said Island for the time being, and of the Members of Our Executive Council thereof, and you shall then and there take the Oaths appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the First Year of the Reign of King George the First, intituled “ An Act for the further Security of His Majesty’s Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret abettors,” as altered and explained by an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled “ An Act for altering the Oath of Abjuration and the Assurance, and for amending so much of an Act of the Seventh Year of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled an Act for the improvement of the union of the two Kingdoms, as after the time therein limited requires the delivery of certain Lists and Copies therein mentioned, to persons indicted of High Treason, or Misprison of Treason;” or in lieu thereof the Oath required to be taken by an Act passed in the Tenth Year of the Reign of His late

Governor’s Commission to be read and published

Oaths to be taken by the Governor.

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Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled “ An Act for the Relief “ of His Majesty’s Roman Catholic Subjects,” according as the said former Acts, or the said last mentioned Act, shall be applicable to your case : And likewise that you take the usual Oath for the due execution of the office of Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Island and its Dependencies, and for the due and impartial Administration of Justice ; which said Oaths the Chief Justice for the time being of Our said Island shall, and he is hereby required to tender and administer unto you.

II.

And We do authorize and require you, from time to time, and at any time hereafter, by yourself, or by any other to be authorised by you in that behalf, to administer and give to all and every person or persons as you shall think fit, who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit, or who shall at any time or times pass into Our said Island, or be resident therein, the Oath commonly called the Oath of Allegiance, save only in cases where any other Oath or Oaths is or are prescribed by the Statutes in that behalf made, or by any of these Statutes ; in which cases it is Our pleasure, and We do hereby direct, that you do administer to such persons such other Oath or Oaths as aforesaid.

Oaths of Allegiance to be administered to persons holding offices of trust.

III.

And whereas We have, by Our said Commission appointing you Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief as aforesaid, declared Our pleasure to be, that an Executive Council shall be appointed for assisting you in conducting the Government of Our said Island, and that the said Council shall be constituted in such manner as is in that behalf directed by the Instructions accompanying Our said Commission, or according to such further Powers, Instructions, and Authorities, as shall at any future time be granted and appointed for you in that behalf under Our Sign Manual and Signet : Now We do direct and declare Our pleasure to be, that the said Executive Council shall consist of such persons, not exceeding Seven in number, as you shall from time to time, by Instruments passed under the Public Seal of Our said Island, in Our name and on Our behalf, nominate and appoint to be Members of the said Council, all which persons shall hold their places in the said Council during Our pleasure.

Constitution of Executive Council.

To consist of persons not exceeding Seven in number.

IV.

Instructions to be communicated to Executive Council.

And to the end that Our said Executive Council may be assisting to you in all affairs relating to Our Service, you are to communicate to them such and so many of these Our Instructions wherein their advice is mentioned to be requisite, and likewise all such others from time to time, as you shall find convenient for Our Service to be imparted to them.

V.

Members of Executive Council to have freedom of debate and vote.

You are to permit the Members of Our said Executive Council to have and enjoy freedom of debate and vote in all affairs of public concern which may be debated in the said Executive Council.

VI.

Quorum of Executive Council.

And We do hereby declare, and it is Our Pleasure, that Our said Executive Council shall not proceed to the dispatch of business unless duly summoned by your Authority, nor unless Three at least of the Members of the said Council be present and assisting at any Meetings at which any such business shall be dispatched. And We do further direct, that if in any case you see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the major part or of the whole of Our said Executive Council upon any question brought by you under their consideration, it shall be competent to you upon any such occasion to execute the powers and authorities vested in you by Our said Commission, and by these Our Instructions, in opposition to such their opinions; it being, nevertheless, Our pleasure that in every case it shall be competent to any Member of Our said Council to record at length, in the Minutes of Our Council, the grounds and reasons of any advice or opinion which he may give upon any question brought under the consideration of such Council.

Regulations for Governor and Council.

VII.

President of Executive Council, how appointed, in absence of Governor.

Senior Member in absence of President to act in his stead.

And We do hereby authorise you, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of Our said Island, to appoint one Member of Our said Executive Council to preside over the said Council in your absence, and to remove him and appoint another in his stead. And if during your absence the Member so appointed shall also be absent, then the Senior Member of the Council actually present shall preside;

A P P E N D I X , N o . 3 0 .

the Seniority of the Members of the said Council being regulated according to the order of their respective appointments.

Seniority of Mem-
bers, how regulated.

VIII.

And We do further direct and command, that a full and exact Journal or Minute be kept of all the deliberations, acts, proceedings, votes and resolutions of our said Executive Council; and that at each Meeting of the said Council the Minutes of the last preceding Meeting shall be read over, confirmed or amended, as the case may require, before proceeding to the dispatch of any other business.

Minutes of Council
to be recorded.

IX.

And whereas We have by our said Commission ordained and appointed that the Legislative Council for our said Island shall be composed of such Public Officers within our said Island, and of such other persons within the same, as shall from time to time be nominated or designated by Us: Now We do hereby declare and appoint that our said Legislative Council shall consist of the following persons, namely: Our trusty and well-beloved Laurence O'Brien, our trusty and well-beloved James Tobin, our trusty and well-beloved John Rochfort, our trusty and well-beloved George H. Emerson, our trusty and well-beloved John Munn, our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Harrison Ridley, our trusty and well-beloved Samuel Carson, our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Row, our trusty and well-beloved James J. Rogerson, our trusty and well-beloved Philip Duggan, and our trusty and well-beloved James Cormack, Esquires; and such and so many other Members as shall hereafter, either in the event of any vacancy, (by death, resignation, incapacity, suspension or absence,) among the aforesaid Councillors, or otherwise, be from time to time for that purpose nominated and appointed by Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or provisionally appointed by you until our pleasure thereon shall be known: Provided nevertheless, and We do hereby declare our pleasure to be, that the total number of the Members of the said Legislative Council for the time being resident within our said Province, shall not at any time, by such provisional appointments, be raised to a greater number in the whole than Fifteen.

Legislative Council,
how composed.

Legislative Council
to be appointed pro-
visionally, of not more
than Fifteen.

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X.

Quorum for Legislative Council.

And We do declare Our pleasure to be that Five Members of the said Legislative Council shall be a Quorum for the dispatch of the business thereof.

XI.

President of Legislative Council, how appointed.

And We do authorise and empower you, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of Our said Island, to appoint one Member of the said Legislative Council to preside therein, and to remove him and appoint another in his stead.

XII.

Rules to be framed by the Governor for guidance of Legislative Council.

And for ensuring punctuality of attendance of the Members of the said Legislative Council, and for the prevention of meetings of the said Council being held without convenient notice to the several Members thereof, it is Our pleasure, and We do hereby direct, that you do frame, for the guidance of the said Council, such standing Rules and Orders as may be necessary for those purposes, with such other standing Rules and Orders as may be best adapted for maintaining order and method in the dispatch of business, and in the conduct of all debates in the said Council, which Rules and Orders, not being repugnant to these our Instructions, or to any other Instructions which you may receive from Us, shall at all times be followed and observed, and shall be binding upon the said Council.

XIII.

Minutes of Legislative Council to be kept

And We do further direct that Minutes shall be regularly kept of the proceedings of the said Legislative Council, and that the said Council shall not ever proceed to the dispatch of business until the Minutes of the last preceding Meeting have first been read over and confirmed or corrected as may be necessary.

XIV.

Governor empowered to summon General Assemblies of Freeholders.

And We do hereby authorise and empower you, with the advice and consent of Our said Executive Council, from time to time, as need shall require, to summon and call General Assemblies of the Freeholders and Householdors within the said Island and its Dependencies, in such manner and form, and according to such powers and

authorities, as are hereinafter appointed by these our Instructions, or according to such further powers and authorities as shall be at any time hereafter granted or appointed under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, and according to the Laws of our said Island in that behalf made and provided; and Our will and pleasure is that the persons thereupon duly elected by the major part of the Freeholders and Householders of the respective Towns and Districts, and so returned, shall, before their sitting, take the Oath commonly called the Oath of Allegiance, which Oath you shall commission fit persons under the Seal of our said Island and its Dependencies, to tender and administer unto them; and until the same shall be so taken, no Person shall be capable of sitting, though elected. And We do hereby declare that the Persons so elected and qualified, shall be called and deemed the General Assembly of our said Island of Newfoundland; and that you, by and with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council and Assembly, or the major part of them respectively, shall have full power and authority to make, constitute and ordain Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, for the public peace, welfare and good government of our said Island and its Dependencies and the People and Inhabitants thereof, and such others as shall resort thereto, and for the benefit of Us, Our Heirs and Successors; which said Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, are not to be repugnant, but as near as may be agreeable, to the Laws and Statutes of this Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Oath of Allegiance
to be administered to
Members.

General Assembly
empowered to enact
Laws, &c.

XV.

And whereas by a Commission under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the Second day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Two, in the Second Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, and by Instructions under His Royal Sign Manual and Signet, bearing date the Twenty Seventh day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Two, His said late Majesty did authorise and empower Sir Thomas John Cochrane, Knight, then Governor of Newfoundland, to Summon General Assemblies of Freeholders and Householders within the said Island. And Whereas General Assemblies were afterwards elected and holden in

Constitution of the
Government.

and for the said Island under and by virtue of the said last mentioned Commissions and Instructions, and under and by virtue of other Commissions and Instructions from time to time issued by Us: And Whereas by an Act passed in the Sixth Year of Our Reign, intituled “An Act for amending the Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland,” it was enacted amongst other things, that it should be lawful for Us, in the manner therein provided, to establish a qualification in respect of income or property, in right of which any person might thereafter be elected to serve as a Member of the Assembly of our said Island, and in manner aforesaid to determine the length of the period of residence which should be required, in addition to any other qualification, for voting at such elections, or for being elected to serve as a Member of the Assembly, and to restrain, in manner therein provided, appropriations of Monies to the Public Service by the said Assembly, and to require that all Elections of Members to serve in the said Assembly should be simultaneous: And Whereas so much as is hereinbefore recited of the said Act was made permanent by an Act passed in the Eleventh Year of Our Reign, and entitled “An Act to make permanent certain parts of the Act for amending the Constitution of Newfoundland”: And Whereas by a Commission under the Great Seal bearing date the Twenty Seventh day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Two, and by Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet bearing date the First day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Two, We did, in pursuance of the powers reserved to Us by the said first recited Act, make certain changes in the Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland, in respect to the qualifications of Members of the Assembly, and the period of residence necessary to qualify Electors for and Members of such Assembly, and in respect of holding Elections for such Assembly simultaneously, and in respect of restraining the appropriation of public funds by the said Assembly: And Whereas General Assemblies have been since elected and holden in and for the said Island under and by virtue of the said last mentioned Commission and Instructions, and under and by virtue of other Commissions and Instructions from time to time issued by Us, and lastly of our Commission and Instructions aforesaid, bearing date the Ninth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Two: Now

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We do, in pursuance and in the exercise of the powers vested in Us by the said recited Acts, and other powers and authorities to Us in that behalf appertaining, by these Our Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet, direct that in relation to the summoning of such General Assemblies, you do follow the provisions of our said recited Instructions, and of an Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland passed in the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign, and intituled "An Act to Increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the Representation thereof."

XVI.

And We do hereby authorise and empower you from time to time to nominate and appoint proper Persons to execute the office of Returning Officer in each of the Electoral Districts of Our said Island ; and you are, so soon as you shall see expedient, to issue Writs in Our Name, directed to the proper officers in each district, directing them to summon the Freeholders and Householders thereof to proceed to the Election of Persons to represent them in the General Assembly, according to the Regulations and Directions hereinbefore contained in these Instructions, and such other Regulations and Directions as shall be signified by you in a Proclamation to be by you for that purpose issued, and according to the Laws of Our said Island now or hereafter to be in force in that behalf.

Appointment of Returning Officers.

Governor to Issue Writs.

XVII.

The Assembly is hereby restrained from appropriating to the Public Service within the said Island any part of the Public Revenue thereof in cases where such Service shall not have been previously recommended, or such Grants of Money shall not have been previously asked by Us or on Our behalf.

Initiation of Money Votes.

XVIII.

It is Our Will and Pleasure that the following Regulations be carefully observed in the framing and passing all such Laws as may be passed by you with the advice and consent of Our said Council and Assembly, viz: that the style of enacting these said Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, be by the Governor, Lieutenant-Govern-

Regulations to be observed in passing Laws.

or, or Officer Administering the Government, as the case may be, Council and Assembly, and no other ; that each different matter be provided for by a different law, without including in one and the same Act such things as have no proper relation to each other ; that no clause be inserted in any Act or Ordinance which shall be foreign to what the title of it imports, and that no perpetual clause be part of any temporary laws ; that no Law or Ordinance respecting Private Property be passed without a clause suspending its execution until Our Royal Pleasure be known, nor without a saving of the rights of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and of all Bodies politic and corporate, and of all persons except such as are mentioned in the said Law or Ordinance, and those claiming from, by, or under them ; and before such Law or Ordinance is passed, proof must be made before you in Council and entered on the Council Books, that public notification was made of the parties' intention to apply for such Act by advertisement in two or more newspapers for three weeks before the third reading thereof, and you are to transmit, annexed to the said Law or Ordinance, a Certificate under your hand that the same has passed through all the forms above-mentioned :— That in all Laws or Ordinances for levying money or imposing fines and forfeitures, express mention be made that the same are granted and reserved to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the public uses of the said Island, and the support of the Government thereof, as by the said Law or Ordinance shall be directed : That all such Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, be transmitted by you within three months, or soon after the passing thereof, to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State ; and that all such Laws, Statutes, or Ordinances, be fairly abstracted in the margins, and accompanied with explanatory observations upon each of them ; and you are also to transmit a full explanation of the reasons and occasion for making such Laws or Ordinances, together with fair copies of the Journals and Minutes of Proceedings of the said Council and Assembly.

Laws to be transmitted to Secretary of State.

XIX.

It is Our Will and Pleasure that you do not give your assent to any Bill or Bills for raising money by the institution of any public or private Lotteries.

Lotteries.

XX.

It is Our Will and Pleasure that you do not give your assent to any Bill or Bills for the Divorce of Persons joined together in Holy Matrimony.

Divorce Bills.

XXI.

And whereas great mischiefs may arise from passing of Bills of an unusual and extraordinary nature and importance, in Our Plantations, which Bills remain in force there from the time of enacting until Our Pleasure be signified to the contrary: We do will and require you not to pass or give your assent to any Bill or Bills of an unusual and extraordinary nature and importance, wherein Our Prerogative or the Property of Our Subjects may be prejudiced, or the Trade and Shipping of this United Kingdom shall be in anywise affected, until you shall have first transmitted to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, a Draft of such Bill or Bills, and shall have received Our Royal pleasure thereupon, unless you take care that there be a clause inserted therein, suspending and deferring the execution thereof until Our Pleasure shall be known concerning the same.

Bills of an unusual and extraordinary nature.

XXII.

And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that you do not re-enact any Law to which the assent of Us or Our Royal Predecessors has been once refused, without express leave for that purpose first obtained from Us, upon a full representation by you to be made to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, of the reasons and necessity of passing such Law; or unless a clause be inserted therein suspending and deferring the execution thereof until our pleasure be known concerning the same.

Bills to which Royal assent has been refused

XXIII.

You are to take care that in all Acts or Orders to be passed within Our said Island in any case, for imposing fines and penalties, express mention be made that the same are granted or reserved to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the Public uses of the said Island, and the support of the Government thereof, as by the said Act or Order shall be directed.

Bills for levying Money, Fines, &c.

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XXIV.

Appropriation of the
Public Money.

You are not to suffer any public money whatsoever whether it be appropriated to any particular service or not, by the Act granting the same, to be issued or disposed of otherwise than by Warrant under your hand, by and with the consent of the said Executive Council; but the Assembly may, nevertheless, be permitted from time to time to view and examine the Accounts of money or value of money disposed of by virtue of Laws made by them, as there shall be occasion.

XXV.

Public Accounts.

You are to take care that fair Books of Accounts of all receipts and payments of all such monies be duly kept, and in which Books shall be specified every particular sum raised or disposed of, together with the names of the persons to whom any payment shall be made, to the end that We may be satisfied of the right and due application of the Revenue of Our said Island, with the probability of the increase and diminution of it under every head and article thereof.

XXVI.

Paper Bills of Credit.

It is Our will and pleasure that you do in all things conform yourself to the provisions contained in an Act of Parliament passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His Majesty, King George the Third, intituled "An Act to prevent Paper Bills of Credit hereafter to be issued in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America from being declared to be a legal tender in payment of money, and to prevent the legal tender of such Bills as are now subsisting, from being prolonged beyond the periods limited for recalling in and sinking the same;" and also of an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of His said Majesty King George the Third, to explain and amend the said recited Act passed in the Fourth Year of His Reign as aforesaid; and you are not to give your assent to or pass any Act whereby Bills of Credit may be struck or issued in lieu of money, or for the payment of money either to you Our Governor, or to any person whatsoever, unless a Clause be inserted in such Act, declaring that the same shall not take effect until the said Act shall have been approved and confirmed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors.

13 Geo. 3. c. 57.

*APPENDIX, No. 30.***XXVII.**

You are to transmit an authenticated and separate Copy of every Law, Statute, or Ordinance, that at any time hereafter shall be made or enacted, under the Public Seal, unto Us, through One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, by the earliest opportunity.

Copies of all Acts to be transmitted for the signification of the Royal pleasure thereon

XXVIII.

And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that Copies and Duplicates of Acts that shall be transmitted as aforesaid, be fairly abstracted in the Margins, and that there be inserted the several dates or respective times when the same passed the Legislative Council and Assembly and received your assent ; and you are to be as particular as may be possible, in your observations to be sent to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, upon every Act, that is to say, whether the same is introductive of a new Law, declaratory of a former Law, or does repeal a Law then before in being ; and you are likewise to send to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, the reasons for the passing of such Laws, unless the same do fully appear in the preamble of every such Act.

Preparation of Acts for transmission.

XXIX.

You are to require the Colonial Secretary for Our said Island, or other proper Officer, to furnish you with transcripts of all such Acts and Public Orders as shall be made from time to time, together with Copies of the Journals of the Councils, and that all such Copies be fairly abstracted in the Margins, to the end that the same may be transmitted to Us through One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, which such Officer is duly to perform, upon pain of incurring the forfeiture of his office.

Transcripts of Acts and Journals of Council to be furnished for transmission to England.

XXX.

You are also to require from the Clerk of the Assembly of Our said Island, or other proper Officer, transcripts of all the Journals and other proceedings of the said Assembly, and that all such transcripts be fairly abstracted in the Margins, to the end that the same may in like manner be transmitted as aforesaid.

Also Journals of the Assembly.

XXXI.

Commission of Judges
and other Officers to
be during pleasure only

And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that all Commissions to be granted by you to any person or persons to be Judges, Justices of the Peace, or other necessary Officers, be granted during Pleasure only.

XXXII.

Writs.

You are to take care that all Writs be issued in Our Name, throughout Our said Island.

XXXIII.

Appointments to va-
cant Offices.

You shall not, by colour of any power or authority hereby or otherwise granted or mentioned to be granted to you, take upon you to give, grant or dispose of, any Office or Place within Our said Island, to which any person is or shall be appointed by Warrant under Our Sign Manual and Signet, any further than you may, upon the vacancy of any such Office or Place, or upon the suspension of any such Officer by you, provisionally appoint any fit person to officiate in the interim, until you shall have represented the matter to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

XXXIV.

Of establishment
of Courts
—Returns.

You are to transmit to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, with all convenient speed, a particular account of all establishments of Jurisdictions, Courts, Offices and Officers, powers, authorities, fees, and privileges granted and settled, or which shall be granted and settled within Our said Island and its Dependencies, as likewise an account of all the expenses attending the establishment of the said Courts, and of such funds as are settled and appropriated to discharge the same.

XXXV.

Appropriations of
Forfeitures, &c.

You shall not dispose of forfeitures or escheats to any person until the Provost Marshal or other proper Officer have made inquiries by a Jury upon their Oaths, into the true nature thereof; nor until you have transmitted to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, a particular account of such forfeitures and escheats, and the value thereof, and shall have received Our directions thereupon; and you are to take care that the produce of the said

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forfeitures and escheats, in case we shall think proper to give you directions to dispose of the same, be duly paid by the Receiver of Our Casual Revenue, and that a full account thereof be transmitted to Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, with the names of the persons to whom disposed of.

XXXVI.

And whereas We have by Our said Commission authorised you, upon sufficient cause to you appearing, to suspend from the exercise of his Office within Our said Island any Person exercising any Office or Place under or by virtue of any Commission or Warrant granted or which may be granted by Us or in Our Name or under Our authority ; Now We do charge and require you that before proceeding to such suspension, you do signify, by a statement in writing, to the person so to be suspended, the grounds of such your intended proceeding against him, and that you do call upon such person to communicate to you in writing a statement of the grounds upon which and the evidence by which he may be desirous to exculpate himself, which statement and exculpation you will lay before the Executive Council ; and having consulted them thereupon you will cause to be recorded in the Minutes of the said Council whether they or the majority of them do or do not assent to such suspension ; and if you thereupon proceed to such suspension, you are to transmit both of the said statements, together with the Minutes of Council, to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, by the earliest conveyance : But if in any case the interest of Our Service shall appear to you to demand that a person shall cease to exercise the powers and functions of his Office instantly, or before there shall be time to take the proceedings hereinbefore directed, you shall then interdict such person from the exercise of his powers and functions, preserving to him, however, until such proceedings shall have been taken, the emoluments and advantages of his Office.

Suspension of
Officers.

XXXVII.

And whereas We have by our said Commission given and granted unto you full power and authority, as you shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, to grant to any offender convicted of any crime in any Court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate, within our said Island, a Pardon, either free or subject to

Pardons.

lawful conditions, or any respite of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to you may seem fit : Now We do hereby require and enjoin you to call upon the Judge presiding at the trial of any such offender, who may from time to time be condemned to suffer death by any sentence of any Court within the said Island, to make to you a written report of the case of such offender, and such report of the said Judge shall by you be taken into consideration at the first meeting thereafter which may be conveniently held of Our said Executive Council, where the said Judge shall be specially summoned to attend ; and you shall not pardon or reprove any such offender as aforesaid, unless, upon receiving the advice of Our Executive Council therein, it shall appear to you expedient so to do ; but in all such cases, you are to decide, either to extend or to withhold a pardon, or reprove, according to your own deliberate judgment, whether the members of our said Executive Council concur therein or otherwise ; entering, nevertheless, on the Minutes of the said Council, a Minute of your reasons at length, in case you should decide any such question in opposition to the judgment of the majority of the Members thereof.

XXXVIII.

Ecclesiastical affairs.

And whereas We did, by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Seventeenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Nine, in the Third Year of Our Reign, erect, found, ordain, make and constitute the Island of Newfoundland to be a Bishop's See, and to be called from thenceforth the Bishoprick of Newfoundland : It is Our will and pleasure that in the administration of the Government of the said Island, you shall be aiding and assisting to the said Bishop, and to his Commissary or Commissaries, in the execution of his charge, and in the exercise of his Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, excepting only the granting Licenses of Marriage and the Probate of Wills.

XXXIX.

Divine Worship.

We do enjoin and require that you take especial care that ALMIGHTY GOD be devoutly and truly served throughout your Government ; that the Book of Common Prayer as by Law established be read each Sunday and Holiday, and the blessed Sacrament adminis-

tered according to the rites of the Church of England; and in all matters relating to the celebration of Divine Worship, you are to advise with the Right Reverend Father in God the Bishop of Newfoundland for the time being.

XL.

Upon the vacancy of any Ecclesiastical Benefice or of any Cure of Souls to which any Stipend shall be attached in Our said Island and its Dependencies, you will present to the said Bishop of Newfoundland for the time being, for institution to such vacant Benefice or Cure, any Clerk in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, whom, upon the recommendation of the Bishop, or on other sufficient grounds, you may deem to be the most proper person to fill such Benefice or Cure, and who shall have been actually resident within the said Island or its Dependencies, and officiating there as a Clerk in Holy Orders, for Six Calendar Months at the least next before such Benefice shall have become vacant, or who, if not so resident or officiating within such Island, shall have been absent with the leave of the Diocesan or other lawful authority from some Cure of Souls within such Diocese to him appertaining. But it at the time of such vacancy occurring, there shall not be resident within the said Island, any Clerk in Holy Orders of the said United Church, who shall have been resident and officiating therein as aforesaid, and whom you shall deem a proper person to fill such Benefice or Cure, then you shall forthwith report the circumstance to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, to the intent that We may nominate some fit and proper person, being a Clerk in Holy Orders as aforesaid, to fill the said vacancy; and We do enjoin and command you to present to the said Bishop, for institution to any such vacant Ecclesiastical Benefice, any Clerk who may be so nominated by Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Presentations to Ecclesiastical Benefices.

XLI.

And whereas doubts have arisen whether the powers of granting Licenses for Marriages and Probates for Wills, commonly called the Office of Ordinary, which We hereby reserve to you Our Governor; can be exercised by deputation from you to any other person within Our said Island; it is Our express will and pleasure and you

Office of Ordinary.

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are hereby directed and required not to grant deputations for the exercise of the said powers commonly called the Office of Ordinary, to any person or persons whatsoever in Our said Island.

XLII.

Education.

It is Our will and pleasure that you recommend to the Legislature to enter upon proper methods for erecting and maintaining Schools, in order to the training of youth to reading and to a necessary knowledge of the principles of the Christian Religion; you are not however to give your assent to any Act respecting religion without a Clause suspending its operation until Our pleasure shall have been signified thereupon, unless a draft thereof shall have been previously transmitted by you for Our consideration and approval.

XLIII.

Governor to advise with the Bishop in Ecclesiastical matters.

And We do further direct, that in all matters arising within your Government, connected with the Education of Youth in the principles of the Christian Religion according to the doctrine of the said United Church of England and Ireland, or connected with the prevention of Vice and Profaneness, or connected with the Worship of Almighty God, or the promotion of Religion and Virtue, you be advising with the Bishop of Newfoundland, and be aiding him in the execution of all such designs and undertakings as may be recommended by the said Bishop for the promotion of any of the objects before mentioned, so far as such designs and undertakings may be consistent with the Law and with Our said Commission, and these Our Instructions.

XLIV.

Assistance to neighbouring Colonies.

And in case of any distress of any other of Our Plantations, you shall, upon application of the respective Governors thereof unto you, assist them with what aid the condition and safety of Our Island can spare.

XLV.

Governor to report the wants, products, &c., of the Colony.

You shall likewise from time to time give unto Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, an account of the wants and defects of the Island, what are the chief products thereof, what improvements have been lately made, and what further improvements you conceive may be made or advantage gained by trade, or in what way We may contribute thereto.

XLVI.

If anything shall happen which may be of advantage or security to Our said Island and its Dependencies, which is not herein or by Our Commission provided for, We do hereby allow you, with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, to take order for the present therein; giving unto Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, speedy notice thereof, so that you may receive Our ratification if We shall approve the same.

Governor to take advice of Council in cases not provided for in these Instructions.

XLVII.

And whereas you will receive through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State a Book of Tables in blank, commonly called the Blue Book, to be annually filled up with certain Returns relative to the Revenue and Expenditure, Militia, Public Works, Legislation, Civil Establishments, Pensions, Population, Schools, Course of Exchange, Imports and Exports, Agricultural Produce, Manufactures, and other matters in the said Blue Book more particularly specified, with reference to the state and condition of Our said Island of Newfoundland: Now We do hereby signify Our Pleasure, that all such Returns be accurately prepared and punctually transmitted to Us from year to year, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and that no Officer in Our said Island within whose Department it may lie to contribute any return or returns for the purposes aforesaid, or to prepare the same when so contributed, shall be entitled to receive or shall receive from you any Warrant for the payment of his Official Salary, which may become due and payable to him, so long as such duty shall be in arrear or remain unperformed:

Blue Book

XLVIII.

And you are upon all occasions to send to Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, a particular account of all your proceedings and of the condition of affairs within your Government.

Governor to make reports of his proceedings.

XLIX.

And whereas great prejudice may happen to Our Service, and to the security of Our said Island, by the absence of the Governor; you shall not, upon any pretence whatsoever, quit Our said Island without having first obtained leave from Us for so doing under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Terms on which Governor is to obtain leave of absence.

APPENDIX, No. 30.

(COPY.)

Downing Street, 4th August, 1857.

Despatch respecting
Oaths.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your separate Despatch of the 1st ultimo, respecting the Oaths administered to you on your assumption of the Government of Newfoundland, by the Chief Justice.

12.—There can be no doubt that the course which you adopted, in accordance with your Instructions, was the correct one.

13.—At the same time I have to inform you that shortly before I received your Despatch I had already been in correspondence with the Law Advisers of the Crown on the subject of these Oaths: the Attorney General having certified me that it rests with the Crown to determine what Oaths shall be taken, Her Majesty's Government are prepared, on the next occasion of Instructions being issued to the Governor of a Colony about to assume his office, to substitute the single Oath of Allegiance for those now administered to him.

You may therefore consider that the present Oaths are substantially abrogated as far as regards Governors of Colonies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. LABOUCHERE.

To Governor Sir A. Bannerman,
Newfoundland.

(COPY.)

No. 9.

Downing Street, 20th February, 1858.

Despatch.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 75, of the 29th September last, and I now transmit to you the Queen's additional Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, in order to supply the accidental omission, to which you very properly called my attention, in the Instructions which accompany Her Majesty's Commission to you as Governor.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman,
&c., &c., Newfoundland.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.

VICTORIA R.

[L. S.]

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS to Our Trusty and Well-beloved SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, KNIGHT, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, or in his absence to Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Island, or to the Officer Administering the Government of Our said Island. Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eighteenth Day of February, 1858, in the Twenty-first Year of Our Reign.

WHEREAS We did by Our Commission under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Fourteenth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, in the Twentieth Year of Our Reign, constitute and appoint you the said Sir Alexander Bannerman to be Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, and in and over all Our Forts and Garrisons erected and established, or which should be erected and established within the same, and did require and command you to do and execute all things in due manner that should belong to your said command and the trust We have reposed in you, according to the several powers and directions granted or appointed for you in and by Our said Commission and the Instructions therewith under Our Sign Manual and Signet referred to in Our said Commission, and according to such further Powers, Instructions, and Authorities, as should from time to time be granted or appointed for you under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and according to such reasonable Laws and Statutes as might thereafter be made and agreed upon by you with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Our said Island and its Dependencies: Now We do, by these our Additional Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet, declare Our Will and Pleasure that all Laws, Statutes,

Preamble.

Statutes to be transmitted within three months for approval of Queen.

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and Ordinances, which shall be made and agreed upon by you with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council and Assembly, of what nature or duration soever, be, within Three Months, or sooner, after the making thereof, transmitted to Us under the Public Seal of Our said Island and its Dependencies, for Our approbation or disallowance of the same, as also duplicates thereof by the next conveyance ; and in case any or all of the said Laws, Statutes, or Ordinances not before confirmed by Us, shall at any time be disallowed and not approved, and so signified by Us, Our Heirs, or Successors, under Our or Their Sign Manual and Signet, or by Order of Our Privy Council unto you, then such and so many of the said Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances as shall be disallowed and not approved, shall from thenceforth cease, determine and become utterly void, and of none effect, anything to the contrary thereof notwithstanding ; and to the end that nothing may be passed or done by Our said Legislative Council and Assembly to the prejudice of Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, We will and ordain that you shall have and enjoy a negative voice in the making and passing such Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances aforesaid, and that you shall and may, from time to time, as you shall judge it necessary, adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve all General Assemblies as aforesaid.

Governor to have negative voice in the passing of Statutes, also power to adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve Assembly.

(Signed)

V. R.

Sir Alexander Bannerman,

&c., &c., &c., Newfoundland.

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